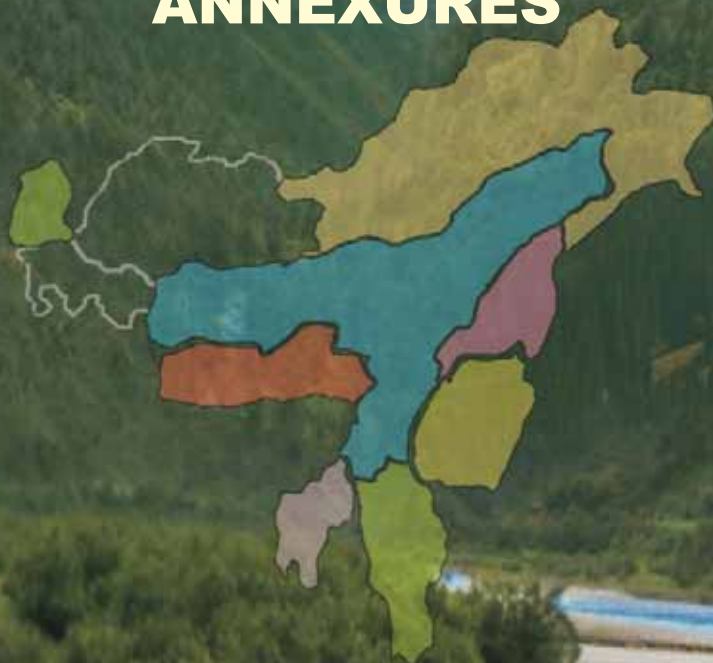


NORTH EASTERN REGION VISION 2020 ANNEXURES



Ministry of Development of
North Eastern Region



North Eastern Council

Peace, Progress and Prosperity in
the North Eastern Region

ANNEXURES

VOLUME III



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Annexure 1 Chapter 1

The North Eastern Region: Profile and Projection

Annexure 1.1

Table 1.1A: Composition of GSDP (Based on the averages for the period from 2000-01 to 2004-05) (Per cent)

Sector	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura	NER	All-India
1 Agriculture	25.2	28.4	22.3	21.3	20.4	33.1	16.9	19.5	26.2	20.2
2 Forestry & logging	3.5	1.8	1.8	1.0	0.9	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.8	0.9
3 Fishing	1.1	2.2	3.0	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.1	1.9	1.8	1.0
4 Mining & quarrying	1.6	6.2	0.0	8.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	4.4	2.2
a Sub-total of primary	31.3	38.5	27.1	31.8	22.6	36.3	19.0	23.7	34.1	24.4
5 Manufacturing	3.6	9.4	8.7	2.2	1.2	0.8	2.9	2.8	6.7	15.1
5.1 Manufacturing: Registered	0.0	7.2	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.4	2.9	1.5	4.4	10.1
5.2 Manufacturing: Unregistered	3.6	2.2	8.6	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.0	1.3	2.3	5.0
6 Construction	16.0	4.5	12.5	9.5	11.5	10.9	17.9	19.3	8.5	6.0
7 Electricity, gas and water supply	3.6	1.1	2.3	3.5	1.7	0.4	4.7	2.5	1.6	2.3
b Sub-total of Secondary	23.2	15.0	23.5	15.2	14.4	12.1	25.5	24.6	16.9	23.4
8 Transport, storage & communication	7.0	5.4	5.8	5.2	3.4	17.5	1.9	6.4	6.4	9.0
8.1 Railways	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.2
8.2 Transport by other means	4.8	2.0	4.3	4.3	2.3	17.0	1.9	3.0	3.8	5.0
8.3 Storage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
8.4 Communication	2.2	2.4	1.5	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.0	3.3	2.0	2.7
9 Trade, hotels and restaurants	4.3	15.4	9.7	14.7	9.1	5.3	7.1	12.3	13.0	15.2
10 Banking and insurance	2.7	4.9	1.6	2.5	2.6	1.3	2.6	2.2	3.7	5.8
11 Real estate, ownership of dwellings and business services	2.5	3.7	3.8	9.0	14.0	8.7	5.8	2.6	4.8	7.6
12 Public administration	17.3	7.0	16.9	13.6	21.0	12.1	17.5	15.0	10.6	6.3
13 Other services	11.7	10.1	11.6	8.0	13.1	6.8	20.6	13.1	10.5	8.3
c. Sub-total of Tertiary	45.5	46.5	49.4	53.0	63.0	51.6	55.5	51.7	49.0	52.2
14 GSDP	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: www.mospi.nic.in.

Table 1.2A: Sectoral Composition of GSDP: Selected Years

Percent

Sectors		Composition		Coefficient of Variation		
	1995-96	2000-01	2004-05	1995-96 to 99-00	2000-01 to 04-05	1995-96 to 04-05
NER States						
Primary	41.21	37.39	35.96	1.78	1.45	5.17
Secondary	16.15	16.54	16.82	4.65	3.90	4.08
Tertiary	42.63	46.06	47.22	1.79	1.47	4.65
Arunachal Pradesh						
Primary	38.00	37.33	31.49	7.26	6.60	8.00
Secondary	31.58	19.01	22.14	15.88	8.25	15.85
Tertiary	30.41	43.67	46.37	13.96	2.69	12.70
Assam						
Primary	46.28	42.06	41.57	3.00	0.83	4.76
Secondary	15.15	15.89	15.35	6.01	5.42	6.16
Tertiary	38.57	42.05	43.08	3.07	2.08	6.10
Manipur						
Primary	33.62	31.94	26.42	5.66	7.57	10.00
Secondary	19.62	19.29	21.01	5.04	3.38	4.08
Tertiary	46.76	48.77	52.57	1.94	2.91	5.31
Meghalaya						
Primary	32.04	31.22	29.85	1.40	1.82	2.79
Secondary	14.14	15.46	14.74	3.13	3.05	3.16
Tertiary	53.82	53.32	55.41	0.78	1.60	1.56
Mizoram						
Primary	28.79	27.48	21.78	9.35	9.67	11.12
Secondary	15.42	9.56	14.74	7.65	17.76	13.35
Tertiary	55.79	62.96	63.48	4.46	1.26	4.91
Nagaland						
Primary	22.62	29.31	34.47	9.63	6.11	13.83
Secondary	19.27	16.33	12.23	17.12	14.09	23.12
Tertiary	58.11	54.36	53.30	3.83	2.07	3.20
Sikkim						
Primary	35.74	26.33	18.59	19.04	13.61	24.46
Secondary	20.30	23.30	36.24	6.80	15.99	26.05
Tertiary	43.96	50.37	45.17	11.54	4.41	8.63
Tripura						
Primary	34.31	27.91	27.84	2.12	3.15	8.78
Secondary	12.94	20.14	21.90	5.62	5.98	20.63
Tertiary	52.76	51.95	50.26	1.07	1.31	1.78
Source: www.mospi.nic.in.						

Table 1.3A: Plan-wise Projected Per Capita GDP at 2006-07 Prices of India

Plan	GDP (FC) at 2006-07 Price		Population	Per Capita GDP at 2006-07 Price	
	Level (Rs crore)	Average GR (%per annum)	Average GR (%)	Level (Rs.)	Average GR (%)
2006-07 (Base year)	3,743,472			33,659	
XI FY Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12)	24,419,920	9.00	1.39	42,079	7.51
XII FY Plan (2012-13 to 2016-17)	37,573,074	9.00	1.24	60,665	7.67
XIII FY Plan (2017-18 to 2019-20)	31,665,640	9.00	1.11	81,322	7.80
Growth rate per annum (%)		9.00	1.26		6.65
Estimated Per Capita GDP at 2006-07 prices as on 2019-20				87,459	
Note: Growth rate of real GDP at 1993-94 prices for the period 2000-01 to 2004-05 was 5.86 per cent per annum.					

Table 1.4A: Projected Per Capita GSDP at 2006-07 Prices of NE States: 2007-08 to 2019-20

Year/Plan	GSDP (FC) at 2006-07 Prices			Population		Per Capita GSDP at 2006-07 Prices	
	Level (Rs. crore)	Annual GR (%)	Average GR (%)	Persons (crore)	Average GR (%)	Level (Rs.)	Average GR (%)
2006-07 (Base year)	92,233			4.17		22,139	
2007-08	99,150	7.5		4.22		23,491	
2008-09	107,578	8.5		4.28		25,165	
2009-10	117,798	9.5		4.33		27,213	
2010-11	130,167	10.5		4.38		29,702	
2011-12	145,136	11.5		4.44		32,718	
XI FY Plan			10.00		1.25		8.64
2012-13	162,553	12.0		4.49		36,211	
2013-14	182,872	12.5		4.54		40,258	
2014-15	207,102	13.3		4.60		45,064	
2015-16	236,096	14.0		4.65		50,778	
2016-17	271,511	15.0		4.70		57,724	
XII FY Plan			13.67		1.17		12.35
2017-18	313,595	15.5		4.76		65,948	
2018-19	364,554	16.3		4.81		75,856	
2019-20	424,706	16.5		4.86		87,462	
XIII FY Plan			16.37		1.05		15.16
GR (% pa)	12.95			1.18		11.64	
Actual growth rate per annum (%)	5.34						
Target level						87,459	
Projected level						87,462	
Gap between target and achieved						-3	
Source: NIPFP computation.							
Data Sources: 1. Population estimates: Registrar General of India, Census 2001.							
2. Quick estimates of GDP at factor cost: Government of India, Press Note on Revised Estimates of GDP, dated 31 May 2007							
3. GSDP: mospi.nic.in							

**Table 1.5A: State-wise Plan-wise Projected Per Capita GSDP
of NE States at 2006-07 Prices**

Year	GSDP (FC) at 2006-07		Average growth rate of population (%)	Per Capita GSDP at 2006-07 Prices	
Prices	Level (Rs.crore)	Average growth rate (%)		Level (Rs. crore)	Average growth rate (%)
Arunachal Pradesh					
2006-07 (Base year)	3089			26,425	
Eleventh Plan	19,685	8.75	1.19	162,086	7.47
Twelfth Plan	32,132	11.90	1.14	249,644	10.64
Thirteenth Plan	31,291	14.25	1.01	233,209	13.10
Required GR (%)		11.18	1.13		9.93
GR (%) during 2000-01 to 2004-05		4.05			
Projected level				87,556	
Gap between target and achieved				-97	
Assam					
Eleventh Plan	342,168	10.00	1.28	114,534	8.61
Twelfth Plan	640,722	16.00	1.19	201,501	14.63
Thirteenth Plan	738,071	20.25	1.07	222,279	18.98
Required GR (%)		14.75	1.20		13.39
GR (%) during 2000-01 to 2004-05		4.12			
Projected level				87,337	
Gap between target and achieved				122	
Manipur					
2006-07 (Base year)	4,971			21,539	
Eleventh Plan	33,581	10.75	1.19	140,056	9.45
Twelfth Plan	59,469	13.25	1.13	234,034	11.98
Thirteenth Plan	60,895	15.75	1.03	229,929	14.57
Required GR (%)		12.87	1.13		11.60
GR (%) during 2000-01 to 2004-05		9.35			
Projected level				87338	
Gap between target and achieved				121	
Meghalaya					
2006-07 (Base year)	6630			26,841	
Eleventh Plan	42,247	8.75	1.19	164,720	7.47
Twelfth Plan	68,395	11.35	1.13	251,630	10.10
Thirteenth Plan	65,968	14.25	1.01	232,774	13.11
Required GR (%)		10.96	1.13		9.72
GR (%) during 2000-01 to 2004-05		5.77			
Projected level				87,388	
Gap between target and achieved				71	
Mizoram					
2006-07 (Base year)	3653			38,613	

Year	GSDP (FC) at 2006-07		Average growth rate of population (%)	Per Capita GSDP at 2006-07 Prices	
Prices	Level (Rs.crore)	Average growth rate (%)		Level (Rs. crore)	Average growth rate (%)
Eleventh Plan	24,178	9.50	1.18	245,954	8.22
Twelfth Plan	38,061	9.50	1.13	365,532	8.27
Thirteenth Plan	32,652	9.50	1.02	300,778	8.40
Required GR (%)		9.50	1.13		8.27
GR (%) during 2000-01 to 2004-05		9.34			
Projected level				108,443	
Gap between target and achieved				-20,984	
Nagaland					
2006-07 (Base year)	8201			38,700	
Eleventh Plan	52,722	8.50	1.19	239,576	7.22
Twelfth Plan	79,275	8.50	1.14	340,077	7.28
Thirteenth Plan	65,627	8.50	1.01	269,978	7.41
Required GR (%)		8.50	1.13		7.28
GR (%) during 2000-01 to 2004-05		7.78			
Projected level				96,506	
Gap between target and achieved				-9,047	
Sikkim					
2006-07 (Base year)	1957			33,969	
Eleventh Plan	12,764	9.00	1.21	213,131	7.69
Twelfth Plan	19,638	9.00	1.12	313,189	7.79
Thirteenth Plan	16,551	9.00	1.00	253,200	7.92
Required GR (%)		9.00	1.00		7.92
GR (%) during 2000-01 to 2004-05		8.84			
Projected level				90,888	
Gap between target and achieved				-3,429	
Tripura					
2006-07 (Base year)	11,119			32,636	
Eleventh Plan	70,449	8.00	1.19	199,132	6.73
Twelfth Plan	106,575	9.00	1.13	284,331	7.78
Thirteenth Plan	92,719	11.50	1.02	237,199	10.38
Required GR (%)		9.02	1.13		7.80
GR (%) during 2000-01 to 2004-05		7.27			
Projected level				87,115	
Gap between target and achieved				344	
Source: NIPFP computation.					
Notes: Gaps are computed by keeping the target per capita level at Rs. 87,459.					
GR (%) = Annual growth rate (%).					

Table 1.6A: Estimated Investment Requirement at 2006-07 Prices: 2007-08 to 2019-20

Year	Estimated GSDP at 2006-07 prices (Rs. crore)	Assumed Growth rate of GSDP(%)	Annual increment of GSDP (Rs. crore)	Estimated investment requirement (Rs. crore)*	Estimated GDP at 2006-07 prices (Rs. crore)	Investment requirement as percent of	
						GSDP	GDP
SET – I							
2006-07	92,233				3,743,472		
2007-08	99,150	7.5	6,917	27,670	4,080,384	27.9	0.68
2008-09	107,578	8.5	8,428	33,711	4,447,619	31.3	0.76
2009-10	117,798	9.5	10,220	40,880	4,847,905	34.7	0.84
2010-11	130,167	10.5	12,369	49,475	5,284,216	38.0	0.94
2011-12	145,136	11.5	14,969	59,877	5,759,796	41.3	1.04
XI FY Plan	599,830	10.0	52,903	211,613	24,419,920	35.3	0.87
2012-13	162,553	12.0	17,416	69,665	6,278,177	42.9	1.11
2013-14	182,872	12.5	20,319	81,276	6,843,213	44.4	1.19
2014-15	207,102	13.3	24,230	96,922	7,459,102	46.8	1.30
2015-16	236,096	14.0	28,994	115,977	8,130,422	49.1	1.43
2016-17	271,511	15.0	35,414	141,658	8,862,160	52.2	1.60
XII FY Plan	1,060,134	13.7	126,375	505,499	37,573,074	47.7	1.35
2017-18	313,595	15.5	42,084	168,337	9,659,754	53.7	1.74
2018-19	364,554	16.3	50,959	203,837	10,529,132	55.9	1.94
2019-20	424,706	16.5	60,151	240,606	11,476,754	56.7	2.10
XIII FY Plan	1,102,855	16.4	153,195	612,779	31,665,640	55.6	1.94
Total	2,762,819			1,329,891	93,658,634	48.1	1.42
SET – II							
2007-08	99,150	7.5	6,917	27,670	4,080,384	27.9	0.68
2008-09	107,578	8.5	8,428	33,711	4,447,619	31.3	0.76
2009-10	117,798	9.5	10,220	40,880	4,847,905	34.7	0.84
2010-11	130,167	10.5	12,369	49,475	5,284,216	38.0	0.94
2011-12	145,136	11.5	14,969	59,877	5,759,796	41.3	1.04
XI FY Plan	599,830	10.0	52,903	211,613	24,419,920	35.3	0.87
2012-13	162,553	12.0	17,416	62,699	6,278,177	38.6	1.00
2013-14	182,872	12.5	20,319	73,149	6,843,213	40.0	1.07
2014-15	207,102	13.3	24,230	87,230	7,459,102	42.1	1.17
2015-16	236,096	14.0	28,994	104,379	8,130,422	44.2	1.28
2016-17	271,511	15.0	35,414	127,492	8,862,160	47.0	1.44
XII FY Plan	1,060,134	13.7	126,375	454,949	37,573,074	42.9	1.21
2017-18	313,595	15.5	42,084	134,669	9,659,754	42.9	1.39
2018-19	364,554	16.3	50,959	163,069	10,529,132	44.7	1.55
2019-20	424,706	16.5	60,151	192,485	11,476,754	45.3	1.68
XIII FY Plan	1,102,855	16.4	153,195	490,223	31,665,640	44.5	1.55
Total	2,762,819			1,156,785	93,658,634	41.9	1.24
Source: NIPFP computation.							
Note: * indicate investment are estimated assuming Incremental Capital Output Ratio (ICOR) = 4 for entire period in Set-I and also for XI Five Year Plan in Set-II. It is 3.6 for XII Five Year Plan, and 3.2 for first three year of XIII Five Year Plan period.							

Additional Data

Table 1.1: Per Capita GSDP, 1995-96 to 2004-05 (at 1993-94 prices) (Rs.)

Year	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura	NER	India GDP
1995-96	10,337	6,531	6,498	8,651	10,003	10,563	8,588	6,321	6,790	9,704
1996-97	9,600	6,602	6,925	8,739	10,470	10,774	9,194	6,886	6,919	10,287
1997-98	9,678	6,563	7,370	9,037	10,029	11,111	10,099	7,498	7,023	10,601
1998-99	9,780	6,456	7,369	9,667	9,874	9,920	10,870	8,158	7,012	11,015
1999-00	9,972	6,577	8,080	10,158	10,153	9,515	11,595	8,672	7,207	11,472
2000-01	10,276	6,759	7,871	10,539	11,866	12,320	12,068	10,216	7,632	11,762
2001-02	10,590	6,983	8,439	10,730	12,261	12,504	12,609	10,478	7,888	12,227
2002-03	10,259	7,131	9,081	10,990	13,385	12,812*	13,614	10,958	8,116	12,496
2003-04	11,083	7,412	9,817	11,418*	14,741*	13,126*	14,486	11,878*	8,519	13,332
2004-05	11,196*	7,513	10,282*	11,864*	15,924*	13,447*	15,413*	12,875*	8,769	14,031
Average Annual Growth Rates (%)										
1995-96 to 04-05	1.39	1.68	4.97	3.73	5.50	3.21	6.52	8.22	3.01	3.89
1995-96 to 99-00	-0.53	-0.08	5.10	4.31	-0.29	-2.87	7.98	8.35	1.33	4.11
2000-01 to 04-05	2.19	2.75	7.10	3.03	8.03	2.26	6.48	6.06	3.61	4.49
Source: www.mospi.nic.in .										
Notes: Average annual growth rates are computed.										
* Estimated using growth rates.										



Annexure 2 Chapter 2

Inclusive Growth through Inclusive Governance

Annexure 2.1

Table 2.1A: Status of Activity Mapping by Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)

States	Transfer of subjects through Legislation	Activity mapping undertaken	Most Recent Position
Arunachal Pradesh	-	3 subjects	An officer of the state government was designated to prepare the activity mapping document with assistance from PRIA, an NGO. The work is still under progress.
Assam	29 subjects	29 subjects	Assam undertook a detailed activity mapping in June 2007. Orders are to be issued for the devolution of funds to match activity mapping.
Manipur	22 functions	22 subjects	Activity mapping of was completed in 2001. However, Manipur has agreed to revisit its activity mapping.
Sikkim	28 functions		Sikkim completed detailed activity mapping in October 2006.
Tripura	29 subjects	21 subjects	In 1994 orders were issued for devolving 21 subjects. In respect of 8 subjects orders are awaited because of operational problems related to the 6th Schedule. Activity mapping exercise is on and it is also looking at administrative powers to PRIs. Earlier only functional and financial devolution existed. The current exercise is aimed at giving administrative control to PRIs for 10 departments.
Source: The State of the Panchayats, A Mid-Term Review and Appraisal, 22, November 2006, Vol. III, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India. Note: Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland are out of implementation of CAA.			

Table 2.2A: Departments and Subjects Transferred to Panchayats

State	Departments/Subjects transferred to panchayats			Departments/subjects not transferred to panchayats		
	Funds	Functions	Functionaries	Fund	Functions	Functionaries
Arunachal Pradesh	5	13	2	24	16	27
Assam	-	-	-	29	29	29
Manipur	-	22	4	29	7	25
Sikkim	29	29	29	-	-	-
Tripura	-	12	-	29	17	29
Source: <i>The State of the Panchayats, A Mid-Term Review and Appraisal</i> , 22, November 2006, Vol. II., Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India. Note: Does not apply to Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland.						

Table 2.3A: Activity Mapping: Distribution of Functions

District panchayat	Intermediate panchayat	Village panchayat (GP)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Supervise, guide and support services for implementation of literacy mission projects. o Monitor functioning of the scheme in the district; promote people's participation in programmes through involvement of local leadership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Supervise project staff of the adult education department, including literacy centre and continuing education workers. o Assist officers concerned with the programme in procurement and distribution of material and other supplies connected with literacy. o Manage a demand-driven fund for infrastructure at the GP level. o Run logistic support to facilitate implementation of the programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Select and assist literacy centre worker's survey and identify illiterates, site selection, location and construction of literacy and continuing education centres. o Ensure community participation through organizing regular meetings. o Monitoring the implementation of the programme. o Involve GP members in the functioning of literacy centres, particularly in ensuring attendance in the centre and availability of facilities. o Engage with NGOs and other activists working and independently operating literacy and continuing education centres.
<p>Source: Ministry of Panchayati Raj (2006): <i>The State of the Panchayats: A Mid-Term Review and Appraisal</i>, Vols. II, III, Government of India.</p>		

Annexure 2.2

Recommendations by Other Reports

Recommendations made by some studies may be of some interest here.

Sikkim Vision 2020 observed that provision of basic services will remain within the purview of state; though community participation in many ways can be explored. Delegation of powers, functions and finance to the local bodies is essential to improve service delivery at the grassroots. Participation of local bodies in decision making is needed for formation of policies that are more realistic and relevant to local needs. Encourage use of technology in public service delivery especially in view of communication and access problems in Sikkim. On line systems can be introduced in various government offices to effect staff savings and speed up service delivery. IT can be used to increase government citizen interface through initiatives on the e-governance front. In addition to allowing easy and convenient access to government services, such initiatives are helpful in cutting down corruption. Use of IT e.g., video-conferencing system will enable speedy decision making.

The **Sikkim Development Report** recommended that for efficient working of the 73rd and 74th CAA, infrastructure of Panchayats needs to be improved. Panchayat members should be trained to use CICs so that villages can learn from them and take advantage of the facility. Community based conservation programme like Swajaldhara to be initiated soon. Panchayats can form self-help groups (SHGs). Monitoring by Panchayats can increase the efficacy of employment generation programmes. Play role of investigators in locating the gaps in policy implementation.

On local decentralization and governance issues, the **Assam State Development Report** has observed that local governments especially in rural areas are not very well developed. They are very poor compared to other states; both urban and rural local governments play a relatively insignificant role in provision of local services. In addition to low levels of spending by local governments in both rural and urban areas, most of the spending is on non-developmental items including staff salaries and other administrative expenses. Local governments generate negligible resources in rural areas. Even by ULBs meagre resources are generated. Weak local governments, lacking powers, functions and resources result in poor pace of development and adversely affect poverty alleviation. Benefits of rural development programmes are reaching undeserving classes. Therefore, reform local government machinery to improve availability of trained staff either transfer own staff or make new recruitment locally. Work on accounts and establishment may be computerized and work carried out by technical competent staff to allow downsizing. Develop training infrastructure and train technical staff. Done through induction courses and regular refresher courses. Train local staff so as to make them more supportive of the community action programmes.

The Mizoram Development Report (2007) takes note of the Government of India's (2002) recommendation for careful steps to be taken to devolve political powers through the intermediate and local-level traditional political organisations, provided their traditional practices carried out in a modern world do not deny legitimate democratic rights to any section in their contemporary society. To begin with, the subjects given under the Sixth Schedule and those

mentioned in the Eleventh and Twelfth Schedules could be entrusted to the DCs and ADCs. The system of in-built safeguards in the Sixth Schedule should be maintained and strengthened for the minority and micro-minority groups while empowering them with greater responsibilities and opportunities, for example, through the process of Central funding for Plan expenditure instead of routing all funds through the state Governments. The North Eastern Council (NEC) can play a central role here by developing a process of public education on the proposed changes, which would assure communities about protection of their traditions and also bring in gender representation and give voice to other ethnic groups.

Specifically to improve the functioning of ADCs, Chakraborty (2006) has suggested reducing administrative expenses of the ADCs by restricting the numbers of members and employees; winding up the State Government offices in the ADCs relating to the subjects entrusted to them; entrusting only those functions which they can undertake or carry out without much additional administrative costs; prioritise schemes of agricultural and horticultural development and agro-based industries; empower VCs and involve them in preparation of village-based development-plans and in implementation of the same. Plans for the ADCs should be prepared village-wise in consultation with the respective VCs and the plan-grants should go to the concerned VCs for implementation of such village-based or village-wise micro-development schemes; introduce Panchayati Raj and Nagarpalika institutions in the autonomous districts by withdrawing the exemption given in various Articles. 243M(1) and 243ZC(1) of the Constitution; and introduce direct funding of developmental schemes as well as to share the administrative costs on the part of the Central Government by making suitable amendment in Article 275(1) of the Constitution as the state is fully inhabited by the Scheduled Tribes only.

North Eastern Council (NEC) Draft Vision 2020, important suggestions on governance:

- Need is of a responsive, committed, transparent and efficient administration.
- Capacity building for e-governance as mentioned in the CMP.
- Planning Commission to provide special assistance to the States of NER to enable them to strengthen/improve project formulation, execution, evaluation and monitoring system.
- NEC to have a cell of expert professionals in core sectors through outsourcing to assist the states in developing an efficient system.
- Excessive bureaucratic interference, which inhibits flow of private investment, should be avoided.
- Centre to provide adequate financial resources for development in the core sectors of the region's economy. CMP promises that 'all NER states will be given special assistance to upgrade and expand infrastructure'.

The increasing complexity of the urban sector and the relative weakness of sector institutions points to the need for more careful preparation of projects, including more emphasis on institutional aspects to maximize project benefits and increase sustainability. The strategy calls for more in-depth sector analysis and focus on policy and institutional issues, which in turn requires more emphasis on capacity building. It should be out of sight that grave challenges of sustainable

urban development are staring how the quality of life may be improved, urban poverty can be mitigated which is proving to be more serious compared to rural poverty, and protection of urban environment.

Additional Data

Annexure 2.3

I. Constitutional Provisions of Local Governance

A. Sixth Schedule

By clauses (a) and (f) of sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 3 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India, the District Council (DC) for an Autonomous District is empowered to make laws with respect to the establishment of Village or Town Committee or Councils and their powers and any matter relating to Village or town administration including village or town police and public health and sanitation. Earlier, Arunachal Pradesh was also part of the Sixth Schedule and administered by the governor of Assam as the agent of the President. But currently, Assam (barring the two districts covered by the Sixth Schedule), Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Sikkim have passed legislation bringing local bodies under the CAA.

Functions and Power of Autonomous District Councils

The ADCs are vested with extensive legislative and judicial powers. They govern themselves and try the cases under their own customs and laws through their own judicial set-up. Following are the powers and functions of the ADC, which emanate from the Sixth Schedule and also and to make laws for the purpose;

1. Allotment, occupation or use or setting apart of land other than any land in any reserved forest, for the purposes of agriculture or grazing or for residential or other non-agricultural purposes or for any other purpose likely to promote the interests of any village or town;
2. Management of any forest, not being a reserved forest, within the autonomous district;
3. Use of ant canal or water-course for the purpose of agriculture;
4. Regulation of the practice of *jhum* or other forms of shifting cultivation;
5. Establishment of village or town committees or councils and to regulate any other matter relating to village or town administration;
6. Village or town police;
7. Public health and sanitation;
8. Regulation, by laws, of inheritance of property, marriage and divorce, and social customs;
9. Constitution of VCs or courts for trial of suits and cases between the parties all of whom belong to Schedules Tribes;

10. Establishment, construction or management of primary schools, dispensaries, markets, cattle ponds, ferries, fisheries, roads, road transport and waterways;
11. Assessment and collection of land revenue;
12. Levying and collection of taxes on lands and buildings, and tolls on persons resident within the ADCs;
13. Levying and collection of taxes on professions, trades, callings and employment; on animals vehicles and boats; on the entry of goods and tolls on passengers and goods carried in ferries; for maintenance of schools, dispensaries or roads; and
14. Regulation and control of money-lending or trading by persons resident in the ADC.

Functions of Village Committees

1. Distribution of village lands for yearly shifting *jhum* cultivation.
2. Regulation and enforcement of community labour for community works without wages for the welfare of community. Sanitation of the village.
3. Of late, the Government constituted from time to time Village Development Committee to be involved in the process of development activities taken up by the Government. VC Members are included in the Committee. They have to verify that the projects have actually been undertaken.

As regards the functional domain under CAA, it is wider compared to that given under the Sixth Schedule. It may be noted that out of the list of Eleventh Schedule only rural housing (item no. 10), drinking water (item no. 11), rural electrification including distribution of electricity (item no. 14), and health and sanitation (item no. 23) are under VCs.

II. 73rd & 74th Amendments to the Constitution of India

The Constitution of India has inserted two indicative lists of functions, which may be assigned to the grassroot level governments by their respective states. These lists are not mandatory and restrictive. Additions and deletions are the prerogative of respective legislatures guided by traditions and public demands.

Powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats: These powers are covered under Article 243G of the Constitution of India. The state may endow the Panchayats with such powers and authority to enable them to function as institutions of self-government and such law may contain provisions for the devolution of powers and responsibilities upon Panchayats, at the appropriate level, subject to such conditions as may be specified therein, with respect to—

1. The preparation of plans for economic development and social justice;
2. The implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice as may be entrusted to them including those in relation to the matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule.

Powers to impose taxes by, and Funds of, the Panchayats: These powers are covered under Article 243H of the Constitution of India. The state may—

1. Authorise a Panchayat to levy, collect and appropriate such taxes, duties, tolls and fees in accordance with such procedure and subject to such limits;
2. Assign to a Panchayat such taxes, duties, tolls and fees levied and collected by the State government for such purposes and subject to such conditions and limits;
3. Provide for making such grant-in-aid to the Panchayats from the Consolidated Fund of the state; and
4. Provide for constitution of such Funds for crediting all moneys received, respectively, by or on behalf of the Panchayats and also for the withdrawal of such moneys there from.

Powers, authority and responsibilities of Municipalities, etc. These powers are covered under Article 243W of the Constitution of India. The state may endow—

1. The Municipalities with such powers and authority to enable them to function as institutions of self-government and such law may contain provisions for the devolution of powers and responsibilities upon Municipalities, at the appropriate level, subject to such conditions as may be specified therein with respect to—the preparation of plans for economic development and social justice; and the implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice as may be entrusted to them including those in relation to the matters listed in the Twelfth Schedule.
2. The Committees with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to carry out the responsibilities conferred upon them including those in relation to the matters listed in the Twelfth Schedule.

Powers to impose taxes by, and Funds of, the Municipalities: These powers are covered under Article 243H of the Constitution of India. The state may –

1. Authorise Municipality to levy, collect and appropriate such taxes, duties, tolls and fees in accordance with such procedure and subject to such limits;
2. Assign to Municipalities such taxes, duties, tolls and fees levied and collected by the State government for such purposes and subject to such conditions and limits;
3. Provide for making such grant-in-aid to the Municipalities from the Consolidated Fund of the state; and
4. Provide for constitution of such Funds for crediting all moneys received, respectively, by or on behalf of the Municipalities and also for the withdrawal of such moneys there from.

Functional Domain of Local Governments under CAA

XI Schedule for PRIs

Serial-wise functions are: (1). Agriculture, including agricultural extension; (2). Land

improvement, implementation of land reforms, land consolidation and soil conservation; (3). Minor irrigation, water management and watershed development; (4). Animal husbandry, dairying and poultry; (5). Fisheries; (6). Social forestry; (7). Minor forest produce; (8). Small-scale industries; (9). Khadi, village and cottage industries; (10). Rural housing; (11). Drinking water; (12). Fuel and fodder; (13). Roads, culverts, bridges, ferries, waterways and other means of communication; (14). Rural electrification including distribution of electricity; (15). Non-conventional energy sources; (16). Poverty alleviation programme; (17). Education including primary and secondary schools; (18). Technical training and vocational education; (19). Adult and non-formal education; (20). Libraries; (21). Cultural activities; (22). Market and fairs; (23). Health and sanitation, including hospitals, primary health centres and dispensaries; (24). Family welfare; (25). Women and child development; (26). Social welfare including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded; (27). Welfare of the weaker sections, and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes; (28). Public distribution system; and (29). Maintenance of community assets.

XII Schedule for Urban Local Bodies

Serial-wise functions are: (1). Urban planning including town planning; (2). Regulation of land use and construction of buildings; (3). Planning of economic and social development; (4). Roads and bridges; (5). Water supply for domestic, industrial and commercial purposes; (6). Public health, sanitation conservancy and solid waste management; (7). Fire services; (8). Urban forestry, protection of the environment and promotion of ecological aspects; (9). Safeguarding the interests of weaker sections of society, including the handicapped and mentally retarded; (10). Slum improvement and up gradation; (11). Urban poverty alleviation; (12). Provision of urban amenities and facilities such as parks, gardens, playgrounds; (13). Promotion of cultural, educational and aesthetic aspects; (14). Burial and burial grounds, cremations, cremation grounds and electric crematorium; (15). Cattle ponds, prevention of cruelty to animals; (16). Vital statistics including registration of births and deaths.; (17). Public amenities including street lighting, parking lots, bus stops and public conveniences; and (19). Regulation of slaughter houses and tanneries

Constitution of District Planning Committees

Constitution of District Planning Committees (DPC) by the States has been made mandatory as per Article 243ZD of the Indian Constitution inserted through the 74th Amendment. District Planning Committee is a monitoring and facilitating body, and need not be engaged in executing any plans or projects by itself.

The main functions of the DPC are—

- Consolidation of plans prepared by the Panchayats and Municipalities in the district.
- Preparation of a draft development plan for the district as a whole.
- Conducting an objective SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analysis for the district.

Resource Raising Powers of PRIs and ULBs

The CAA does not specify any list of taxes or non-taxes by which these bodies can fill

their funds. However, the states can assign certain taxes of local nature to them like property tax, vehicle tax, entertainment tax, profession tax, etc. But their fiscal relation is dependent on the acceptable recommendations of the state Finance Commission.

Finance Commission

- (1) The Finance Commission constituted under article 243-I & Y shall also review the financial position of the Panchayats and Municipalities and make recommendations to the Governor as to—
 - (a) the principles which should govern—
 - (i) the distribution between the state and the Panchayats and Municipalities of the net proceeds of the taxes, duties, tolls and fees leviable by the state, which may be divided between them under this Part and the allocation between the Municipalities at all levels of their respective shares of such proceeds;
 - (ii) the determination of the taxes, duties, tolls and fees which may be assigned to, or appropriated by the Panchayats and Municipalities;
 - (iii) the grants-in-aid to the Panchayats and Municipalities from the Consolidated Fund of the state;
 - (b) the measures needed to improve the financial position of the Panchayats and Municipalities;
 - (c) any other matter referred to the Finance Commission by the Governor in the interests of sound finance of the Panchayats and Municipalities.
- (2) The Governor shall cause every recommendation made by the Commission under this article together with an explanatory memorandum as to the action taken thereon to be laid before the Legislature of the state.

Functions of Autonomous District Councils under Sixth Schedule

Under Article 244(2) and 275(1), the ADCs have been endowed with the following functional domain. The District Councils and/or Regional Councils to make laws with regard to (a). the allotment, occupation or use, or the setting apart, of land, other than any land which is a reserved forest for the purposes of agriculture or grazing or for residential or other non-agricultural purposes or for any other purpose likely to promote the interests of the inhabitants of any village or town; (b). the management of any forest not being a reserved forest; (c). the use of any canal or water-course for the purpose of agriculture; (d) the regulation of the practice of *jhum* or other forms of shifting cultivation; (e). the establishment of village or town committees or councils and their powers; (f). any other matter relating to village or town administration, including village or town police and public health and sanitation; (g). the appointment or succession of Chiefs or Headmen; (h). the inheritance of property; (i). marriage and divorce; and (j). social customs.

The ADCs are also conferred with the powers under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and on certain courts and officers for the trial of certain suits, cases and offences for the trial of suits or cases arising out of law in force in any

autonomous district or region being a law specified in that behalf by the Governor, or for the trial of offences punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for a term of not less than five years under the Indian Penal Code or under any other law for the time being applicable to such district or region, confer on the District Council or the Regional Council having authority over such district or region or on courts constituted by such District Council or on any officer appointed in that behalf by the Governor, such powers under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, or, as the case may be, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as he deems appropriate, and thereupon the said Council, Court or officer shall try the suits, cases or offences in exercise of the powers so conferred.

The District Council of an autonomous district may make regulations for the regulation and control of money-lending or trading within the district by persons other than Scheduled Tribes resident in the district. Such regulations may (a). prescribe that no one except the holder of a licence issued in that behalf shall carry on the business of money-lending; (b). prescribe the maximum rate of interest which may be charged or be recovered by a money-lender; (c). provide for the maintenance of accounts by money-lenders and for the inspection of such accounts by officers appointed in that behalf by the District Council; and (d). prescribe that no person who is not a member of the Scheduled Tribes resident in the district shall carry on wholesale or retail business in any commodity except under a licence issued in that behalf by the District Council.

Powers of the District Council

The ADC may establish, construct, or manage primary schools, dispensaries, markets, cattle pounds, ferries, fisheries, roads, road transport and waterways in the district and may, with the previous approval of the Governor, make regulations for the regulation and control thereof and, in particular, may prescribe the language and the manner in which primary education shall be imparted in the primary schools in the district. They may be entrusted either conditionally or unconditionally to that Council or to its officer's functions in relation to agriculture, animal husbandry, community projects, co-operative societies, social welfare, village planning or any other matter to which the executive power of the state extends.

Resource Raising Powers of ADCs

Under the Sixth Schedule the ADCs are empowered with certain resource-raising powers.

- (1) It is limited to land within such region and the District Council for an autonomous district in respect of all lands within the district except those which are in the areas under the authority of Regional Councils, if any, within the district, shall have the power to assess and collect revenue in respect of such lands in accordance with the principles for the time being followed by the Government of the State in assessing lands for the purpose of land revenue in the State generally. It shall have power to levy and collect taxes on lands and buildings, and tolls on person resident within such areas.
- (2) The District Council for an autonomous district shall have the power to levy and collect all or any of the following taxes within such district, that is to say—
 - (a) taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments;

- (b) taxes on animals, vehicles and boats;
- (c) taxes on the entry of goods into a market for sale therein, and tolls on passengers and goods carried in ferries; and
- (d) taxes for the maintenance of schools, dispensaries or roads.

In addition, licences or leases for the purpose of prospecting for, or extraction of, minerals are also included to their resources. Such share of the royalties accruing each year from licences or leases for the purpose of prospecting for, or the extraction of, minerals granted by the state government in respect of any area within an autonomous district as may be agreed upon between the state government of the and the District Council of such district shall be made over to that District Council.

The organizations that can bring out effective solutions jointly or singly are Central government, UN agencies, international donor agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGO), and local representational bodies (both rural and urban). Bringing all the developmental agencies operating in the district on a single platform in order to provide an opportunity to listen to each other and identify the development potential of the district and devise suitable strategies for the development of the district.

II. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

I. Need for the Development of the Urban Sector

1. Background

- (1) **Need for Urban Sector Development:** According to the 2001 Census, India has a population of 1027 million with approximately 28 per cent or 285 million people living in urban areas. As a result of the liberalization policies adopted by the Government of India, the share of the urban population may increase to about 40 per cent of total population by the year 2021. It is estimated that by the year 2011, urban areas would contribute about 65 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP). However, this higher productivity is contingent upon the availability and quality of infrastructure services. Urban economic activities are dependent on infrastructure, such as power, telecom, roads, water supply and mass transportation, coupled with civic infrastructure, such as sanitation and solid waste management.
- (2) **Investment Requirements in the Urban Sector:** It is estimated that over a seven-year period, the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) would require a total investments of Rs. 1,20,536 crore. This includes investment in basic infrastructure and services, that is, annual funding requirement of Rs. 17,219 crore. It is well recognized that in order to fructify these investments, a national level initiative is required that would bring together the State Governments and enable ULBs catalyse investment flows in the urban infrastructure sector.
- (3) **Need for National-Level Reform-Linked Investments:** There is a need to integrate the reform initiatives and scale up the effort to catalyse investment in urban infrastructure

across States in the country. There is a felt need to set up an initiative that will provide reform-linked assistance to State Governments and ULBs in the country.

- (4) **Need for Sustainable Infrastructure Development:** Another crucial aspect requiring immediate attention is that physical infrastructure assets created in urban areas have generally been languishing due to inadequate attention and/or improper O&M. The fiscal flows to the sector have laid emphasis only on the creation of physical assets. Not much effort has been made either to manage these assets efficiently or to achieve self-sustainability. It is therefore necessary that a link be established between asset creation and management, as both are important components for ensuring sustained service delivery. This is proposed to be secured through an agenda of reforms.
- (5) **Need for Efficiency Enhancement:** Concurrent with statutory reforms, such as the enactment of a model municipal law, reduction in stamp duty, repeal of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 (ULCRA) etc., there is an urgent need to take measures to enhance efficiencies in urban service deliveries.

2. Rationale for the JNNURM

- (1) **National Common Minimum Programme of the Government of India:** The National Common Minimum Programme attaches the highest priority to the development and expansion of physical infrastructure. Accordingly, it is proposed to take up a comprehensive programme of urban renewal and expansion of social housing in towns and cities, paying attention to the needs of slum dwellers.
- (2) **Commitment to Achieving the Millennium Development Goals:** The Millennium Development Goals commit the international community, including India, to an expanded vision of development as a key to sustaining social and economic progress. As a part of its commitment to meet the Millennium Development Goals, the Government of India proposes to: (i) facilitate investments in the urban sector; and (ii) strengthen the existing policies in order to achieve these goals.
- (3) **Need for a Mission-led Initiative:** Since cities and towns in India constitute the second largest urban system in the world, and contribute over 50 per cent of the country's GDP, they are central to economic growth. For the cities to realize their full potential and become effective engines of growth, it is necessary that focused attention be given to the improvement of infrastructure.

II. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

1. The Mission

Mission Statement: The aim is to encourage reforms and fast track planned development of identified cities. Focus is to be on efficiency in urban infrastructure and service delivery mechanisms, community participation, and accountability of ULBs/Parastatal agencies towards citizens.

2. Objectives of the Mission

- (1) The objectives of JNNURM are to ensure that the following are achieved in the urban sector:
 - (a) Focussed attention to integrated development of infrastructure services in cities covered under the Mission;
 - (b) Establishment of linkages between asset-creation and asset-management through a slew of reforms for long-term project sustainability;
 - (c) Ensuring adequate funds to meet the deficiencies in urban infrastructural services;
 - (d) Planned development of identified cities including peri-urban areas, outgrowths and urban corridors leading to dispersed urbanisation;
 - (e) Scale-up delivery of civic amenities and provision of utilities with emphasis on universal access to the urban poor;
 - (f) Special focus on urban renewal programme for the old city areas to reduce congestion; and
 - (g) Provision of basic services to the urban poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply and sanitation, and ensuring delivery of other existing universal services of the government for education, health and social security.

3. Scope of the Mission

The Mission shall comprise two Sub-Missions, namely:

- (1) **Sub-Mission for Urban Infrastructure and Governance:** This will be administered by the Ministry of Urban Development through the Sub-Mission Directorate for Urban Infrastructure and Governance. The main thrust of the Sub-Mission will be on infrastructure projects relating to water supply and sanitation, sewerage, solid waste management, road network, urban transport and redevelopment of old city areas with a view to upgrading infrastructure therein, shifting industrial and commercial establishments to conforming areas, etc.
- (2) **Sub-Mission for Basic Services to the Urban Poor:** This will be administered by the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation through the Sub-Mission Directorate for Basic Services to the Urban Poor. The main thrust of the Sub-Mission will be on integrated development of slums through projects for providing shelter, basic services and other related civic amenities with a view to providing utilities to the urban poor.

4. Strategy of the Mission

The objectives of the Mission shall be met through the adoption of the following strategies:

- (1) **Preparing City Development Plan:** Every city will be expected to formulate a City

Development Plan (CDP) indicating policies, programmes and strategies, and financing plans.

- (2) **Preparing Projects:** The CDP would facilitate identification of projects. The Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/parastatal agencies will be required to prepare Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for undertaking projects in the identified spheres. It is essential that projects are planned in a manner that optimise the life-cycle cost of projects. The life-cycle cost of a project would cover the capital outlays and the attendant O&M costs to ensure that assets are in good working condition. A revolving fund would be created to meet the O&M requirements of assets created, over the planning horizon. In order to seek JNNURM assistance, projects would need to be developed in a manner that would ensure and demonstrate optimisation of the life-cycle costs over the planning horizon of the project.
- (3) **Release and Leveraging of Funds:** It is expected that JNNURM assistance would serve to catalyse the flow of investment into the urban infrastructure sector across the country. Funds from the Central and State Government will flow directly to the nodal agency designated by the State, as grants-in-aid. The funds for identified projects across cities would be disbursed to the ULB/parastatal agency through the designated State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) as soft loan or grant-cum-loan or grant. The SLNA/ULBs in turn would leverage additional resources from other sources.
- (4) **Incorporating Private Sector Efficiencies:** In order to optimise the life-cycle costs over the planning horizon, private sector efficiencies can be inducted in development, management, implementation and financing of projects, through Public-Private Partnership (PPP) arrangements.

5. Expected Outcomes of JNNURM

On completion of the Mission period, it is expected that ULBs and parastatal agencies will have achieved the following:

- (1) Modern and transparent budgeting, accounting, financial management systems, designed and adopted for all urban service and governance functions.
- (1) City-wide framework for planning and governance will be established and become operational.
- (2) All urban residents will be able to obtain access to a basic level of urban services.
- (3) Financially self-sustaining agencies for urban governance and service delivery will be established, through reforms to major revenue instruments.
- (4) Local services and governance will be conducted in a manner that is transparent and accountable to citizens.
- (5) E-governance applications will be introduced in core functions of ULBs/parastatal agencies resulting in reduced cost and time of service delivery processes.

III. Assistance under JNNURM

1. Financial Assistance under JNNURM

The Government of India has proposed substantial assistance through JNNURM over the seven-year period. During this period, funds shall be provided for proposals that would meet the Mission's requirements. Under JNNURM financial assistance will be available to ULBs and parastatal agencies which could deploy these funds for implementing the projects themselves or through the special purpose vehicles (SPVs) that may be expected to be set up. Assistance under JNNURM is additional central assistance, which would be provided as grant (100 per cent central grant) to the implementing agencies. Further, assistance from JNNURM is expected to facilitate further investment in the urban sector. To this end, the implementing agencies are expected to leverage the sanctioned funds under JNNURM to attract greater private sector investments through PPP that enables sharing of risks between the private and public sector.

2. Areas of Assistance under JNNURM

- (1) **Assistance for Capacity Building, City Development Plan (CDP), Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), Community Participation, Information, Education and Communication (IEC)**
 - (a) JNNURM will provide assistance for the above-stated components with a provision of 5 per cent of the total central assistance or the actual requirement, whichever is less. In addition, not more than 5 per cent of the Central grant or the actual requirement, whichever is less may be used for Administrative and Other Expenses (A&OE) by the States. For capacity building, ULBs and parastatal agencies could engage consultants, in consultation with SLNA, and seek reimbursement from the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) of the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation (MoUEPA).
- (2) **Investment Support Component**
 - (b) Investment support will be provided to implementing agencies on a project-specific basis for eligible sectors and projects proposed to be undertaken in eligible cities subject to approval of the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) of MoUD/MoUEPA. As part of the process for seeking investment support, each ULB seeking assistance from JNNURM would be required to prepare a CDP that shall *inter alia* include strategy to 2 Refer Section IV: Eligible Cities, Sectors and Projects implement reforms, city-level improvements and an investment plan to address the infrastructure needs in a sustainable manner. Assistance under investment support can be deployed in the following forms:
 - 1) **Enhancing Resource Availability:** JNNURM assistance can be used to leverage additional resources available with ULBs in addition to their existing resources and transfers from the State. These resources could be utilised for capital investment and O&M investments in a project.
 - 2) **Enhancing Commercial Viability of Projects:** In respect of projects, which are not commercially viable on a stand-alone basis, assistance under JNNURM may be sought for

enhancing project viability. This assistance could be in the nature of viability gap support to projects.

- 3) **Ensuring Bankability of Projects:** Cash flows of infrastructure projects having long gestation periods are susceptible to variations in cash flows, rendering a project non-bankable. To enhance predictability of underlying cash-flows, credit enhancement mechanisms such as establishing liquidity support mechanisms, up-front debt-service reserve facility, deep discount bonds, contingent liability support and equity support are required in order to make the projects bankable. JNNURM assistance could therefore be used for funding such support mechanisms.

IV. Eligible Sectors and Projects

1. Sectors and Projects Eligible for Assistance under the Sub-Mission Directorate for Urban Infrastructure and Governance.

The sectors and projects eligible for JNNURM assistance would be as follows:

- (1) Urban renewal, that is, redevelopment of inner (old) city areas [including widening of narrow streets, shifting of industrial and commercial establishments from non-conforming (inner city) areas to conforming (outer city) areas to reduce congestion, replacement of old and worn out pipes by new and higher capacity ones, renewal of the sewerage, drainage, and solid waste disposal system etc.] .
- (2) Water supply (including desalination plants) and sanitation.
- (3) Sewerage and solid waste management.
- (4) Construction and improvement of drains and storm water drains.
- (5) Urban transportation including roads, highways, expressways, MRTS, and metro projects.
- (6) Parking lots and spaces on PPP basis.
- (7) Development of heritage areas.
- (8) Prevention and rehabilitation of soil erosion and landslides only in cases of special category States where such problems are common.
- (9) Preservation of water bodies.

NOTE: Land cost will not be financed except for acquisition of private land for schemes and projects in the North Eastern States and hilly States, namely Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Jammu and Kashmir

2. Sectors and Projects Eligible for Assistance under the Sub-Mission Directorate for Basic Services to the Urban Poor.

The sectors and projects eligible for JNNURM assistance in eligible cities would be as follows:

- (1) Integrated development of slums, housing and development of infrastructure projects in slums in the identified cities.
- (2) Projects involving development, improvement, and maintenance of basic services to the urban poor.
- (3) Slum improvement and rehabilitation of projects.
- (4) Projects on water supply, sewerage, drainage, community toilets, and baths etc.
- (5) Projects for providing houses at affordable cost for slum dwellers, urban poor, economically weaker sections (EWS) and lower income group (LIG) categories.
- (6) Construction and improvement of drains and storm water drains.
- (7) Environmental improvement of slums and solid waste management.
- (8) Street lighting.
- (9) Civic amenities like community halls, child care centres etc.
- (10) Operation and maintenance of assets created under this component.
- (11) Convergence of health, education and social security schemes for the urban poor.

NOTE: Land cost will not be financed except for acquisition of private land for schemes and projects in the North Eastern States and hilly States, namely Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Jammu and Kashmir.

4. Inadmissible Components for JNNURM Assistance

Projects pertaining to the following are not eligible for JNNURM assistance:

- (1) Power
- (2) Telecom
- (3) Health
- (4) Education
- (5) Wage employment programme and staff components
- (6) Creation of fresh employment opportunities

V. Agenda of Reforms

The thrust of JNNURM is to ensure improvement in urban governance and service delivery so that ULBs become financially sound and sustainable for undertaking new programmes. It is also envisaged that, with the charter of reforms that are followed by the State governments and ULBs, a stage will be set for PPPs. The agenda of reforms is given in the section below. The National Steering Group (NSG) may add additional reforms to identified reforms. A Memorandum of

Agreement (MoA) between States/ULBs/Parastatal agencies and the Government of India, a prerequisite for accessing the Central assistance, would spell out specific milestones to be achieved for each item of reform. All mandatory and optional reforms shall be completed within the Mission period.

1. Mandatory Reforms

(1) Mandatory Reforms at the Level of ULBs, and Parastatal Agencies

1. Adoption of modern accrual-based double entry system of accounting in ULBs and parastatal agencies.
2. Introduction of a system of e-governance using IT applications, such GIS and MIS for various services provided by ULBs and parastatal agencies.
3. Reform of property tax with GIS. It becomes a major source of revenue for ULBs and arrangements for its effective implementation so that collection efficiency reaches at least 85 per cent within next seven years.
4. Levy of reasonable user charges by ULBs and Parastatals with the objective that the full cost of O&M or recurring cost is collected within the next seven years. However, cities and towns in the North East and other special category States may recover only 50 per cent of O&M charges initially. These cities and towns should graduate to full O&M cost recovery in a phased manner.
5. Internal earmarking, within local bodies, budgets for basic services to the urban poor.
6. Provision of basic services to the urban poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply and sanitation. Delivery of other existing universal services of the government for education, health and social security is ensured.

(2) Mandatory Reforms at the Level of States

- (a) Implementation of decentralisation measures as envisaged in 74th Constitutional Amendment Act. The State should ensure meaningful association and engagement of ULBs in planning the function of parastatal agencies as well as the delivery of services to the citizens.
- (b) Repeal of ULCRA.
- (c) Reform of Rent Control Laws balancing the interests of landlords and tenants.
- (d) Rationalisation of Stamp Duty to bring it down to no more than 5 per cent within the next seven years.
- (e) Enactment of the Public Disclosure Law to ensure preparation of medium-term fiscal plan of ULBs and parastatal agencies and release of quarterly performance information to all stakeholders.
- (f) Enactment of the Community Participation Law to institutionalise citizen's participation

and introduce the concept of the Area Sabha in urban areas.

- (g) Assigning or associating elected ULBs with 'city planning function'. Over a period of seven years, transferring all special agencies that deliver civic services in urban areas to ULBs and creating accountability platforms for all urban civic service providers in transition.

* NOTE: In respect of people oriented schemes relating to water supply and sanitation, the under-mentioned State level mandatory reforms may be taken as optional reforms
(b) Repeal of Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act (c) Reform of Rent Control Act

2. Optional Reforms (common to States, ULBs and Parastatal Agencies)

The following optional reforms are expected to be undertaken by ULBs, parastatal agencies and State governments:

- a. Revision of bye-laws to streamline the approval process for construction of buildings, development of site etc.
- b. Simplification of legal and procedural frameworks for conversion of land from agricultural to non-agricultural purposes.
- c. Introduction of Property Title Certification System in ULBs.
- d. Earmarking at least 20-25 per cent of developed land in all housing projects (both public and private agencies) for EWS and LIG category with a system of cross subsidisation.
- e. Introduction of computerised process of registration of land and property.
- f. Revision of bye-laws to make rain-water harvesting mandatory in all buildings and adoption of water conservation measures.
- g. Bye-laws for reuse of recycled water.
- h. Administrative reforms i.e. reduction in establishment costs by adopting the Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS), not filling posts falling vacant due to retirement etc., and achieving specified milestones in this regard.
- i. Structural reforms.
- j. Encouraging PPP.

* Note: Cities under JNNURM will have the freedom to opt for any two reforms from the optional category in each year of implementation.

Table 2.1: Number of Rural Local Bodies in the NER

States	Gram	Village panchayats	Block councils	Zila panchayats	ADC parishads	Hill ADC	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	1,747	0	150	15	0	0	1,912
Assam	2,487	0	203	20	0	0	2,710
Manipur	166	0		4	6	0	176
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Mizoram	0	737	0	0	0	3	740
Nagaland	0	1286	0	0	0	0	1,286
Sikkim	166	0	0	4	0	0	170
Tripura	540	0	23	4	0	0	567
NER State	5,106	2,023	376	47	9	3	7,564
All States	234,327	2,023	6,795	531	9	3	243,688
Source: Government of India (2004), <i>Report of the Twelfth Finance Commission</i> (2005-10) November.							

Table 2.2: Number of Urban Local Bodies in the NER

States	Municipal corporations	municipalities	Town/ nagar panchayats	Town committee	Municipal councils	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	ULBs do not exist					
Assam	1	28	54	0	0	83
Manipur	0	0	18	1	9	28
Meghalaya	0	6	0	0	0	6
Mizoram	ULBs do not exist					
Nagaland	0	0	0	9	0	9
Sikkim	ULBs do not exist					
Tripura	0	0	12	0	1	13
NER State	1	34	84	10	10	139
All States	109	1,432	2,162	10	10	3,723
Source: Government of India (2004), <i>Report of the Twelfth Finance Commission</i> (2005-10) November						

Table 2.3: Status of Elected Panchayat Representatives, 2006

(Number, per cent)

State	Panchayats	Elected Panchayat Representatives at All Levels						Women	
		General	Schedule Castes		Schedule Tribes		Total	No.	%
			No.	%	No.	%			
Arunachal Pradesh	1,789	0	0	0	8,260	100	8,260	3,183	38.5
Assam	2,431	23,206	1,344	5.3	886	3.5	25,436	9,903	38.5
Manipur	169	1,684	43	2.4	41	2.3	1,768	646	36.5
Sikkim	170	639	57	5.7	309	30.7	1,005	384	38.2
Tripura	540	3,914	1,509	26.3	310	5.4	5,733	1,986	34.6
All States	239,544	19,74,848	5,26,618	18.6	3,27,313	11.6	28,28,779	10,38,989	36.7
Source: <i>The State of the Panchayats, A Mid-Term Review and Appraisal</i> , 22, November 2006, Vol. II., Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India.									
Note: Does not apply to Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland.									

Table 2.4: Departments and Subjects Transferred to Panchayats

(Number)

State	Departments/subjects transferred to panchayats			Departments/subjects Not transferred to panchayats		
	Funds	Functions	Functionaries	Funds	Functions	Functionaries
Arunachal Pradesh	5	13	2	24	16	27
Assam	-	-	-	29	29	29
Manipur	-	22	4	29	7	25
Sikkim	29	29	29	-	-	-
Tripura	-	12	-	29	17	29
Source: <i>The State of the Panchayats, A Mid-Term Review and Appraisal</i> , 22, November 2006, Vol. II., Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India.						
Note: Does not apply on Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland.						

Annexure 4 Chapter 4

The Rural Sector: Basic Crops, Cash Crops, Rural Development, Non-Farm Rural Employment, Irrigation Annexure 4.1

Table 4.1A: Sectoral Shares in NSDP: At constant base 1993-94

(Per cent)

State	Year	Agriculture	Primary	Manu- facturing	Infrastr- ucture	Services
Arunachal Pradesh	1993-94	46.94	1.42	3.13	21.83	26.68
	1998-99	35.29	0.72	3.21	25.81	34.97
	2002-03	33.48	1.36	2.70	23.58	38.88
Assam	1993-94	42.07	5.97	8.42	7.40	36.15
	1998-99	40.12	6.28	7.97	7.00	38.63
	2002-03	37.37	4.58	7.29	8.66	42.09
Manipur	1993-94	37.87	0.00	7.39	11.76	42.97
	1998-99	35.61	0.00	7.73	13.86	42.80
	2002-03	29.08	0.00	8.62	17.42	44.87
Meghalaya	1993-94	28.62	3.38	2.57	12.64	52.78
	1998-99	26.77	6.99	1.99	13.23	51.02
	2002-03	25.96	6.86	2.73	16.77	47.67
Nagaland	1993-94	25.85	0.00	3.01	25.77	45.37
	1998-99	29.09	0.00	2.15	26.36	42.40
	2002-03	37.30	0.09	0.65	27.94	34.02
Sikkim	1993-94	37.24	0.16	5.69	15.20	41.71
	1998-99	23.88	0.16	4.43	16.36	55.16
	2002-03	24.17	0.03	3.47	23.68	48.65
Tripura	1993-94	37.40	0.61	3.27	9.45	49.27
	1998-99	30.68	1.56	1.06	15.82	50.88
	2002-03	24.97	0.56	2.49	23.92	48.06
Mizoram	1993-94	33.10	0.13	2.73	7.85	56.19
	1998-99	29.29	0.14	1.23	11.61	56.38
	2002-03	23.90	0.08	0.96	16.65	57.12
NER	1993-94	36.14	1.46	4.53	13.99	43.89
	1998-99	31.34	1.98	3.72	16.26	46.53
	2002-03	29.53	1.70	3.61	19.83	45.17
India	1993-94	33.01	1.63	16.72	12.23	36.41
	1998-99	28.64	1.59	16.86	13.54	39.37
	2002-03	21.80	1.92	15.90	16.26	44.12

Source: Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) website as on 26-11-1999 for old series and as on 23-2-2006 for new series.

Note: 1.Differences in methodology of compilation means that data for different states are not strictly comparable.

2.For Mizoram constant price data are not available; the deflator for Meghalaya has been used to calculate constant price data for Mizoram.

3.Figures are calculated.

Table 4.2A: Growth Rates of Agriculture in the North East, 1993-94 to 2002-03:

At constant base 1993-94

(Per cent)

State	1993-94 to 1997-98	1998-99 to 2002-03	1993-94 to 2002-03
Arunachal Pradesh	-3.3	0.8	-1.3
Assam	1.6	2.5	1.0
Manipur	2.9	3.0	3.4
Meghalaya	6.9	5.7	6.1
Nagaland	6.6	20	12.9
Sikkim	3.7	6.0	4.6
Tripura	3.4	3.2	3.9
Mizoram	4.3	7.6	4.4
NER	3.3	6.1	3.8
India	2.6	-3.4	0.6
<p>Source: Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) website as on 26-11-1999 for old series and as on 23-2-2006 for new series.</p> <p>Note: 1. Differences in methodology of compilation means that data for different states are not strictly comparable.</p> <p>2. For Mizoram constant price data are not available; the deflator for Meghalaya has been used to calculate constant price data for Mizoram.</p> <p>3. Figures are calculated.</p>			

Table 4.3A* : Dependency Index (DI) for All Products, 2003-04

Crop	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Tripura	NER
Rice	67.55	129.58	90.73	100.37	83.66	136.36	165.96
Wheat	126.61	793.91	-	1,715.11	-	832.10	676.57
Maize	86.34	54.18	-	18.61	9.27	-	343.57
Total cereals	69.62	186.94	122.69	134.52	107.19	191.80	228.63
Total pulses	79.80	455.70	438.04	260.38	152.60	770.66	476.96
Total oilseeds	23.71	398.02	2187.18	529.34	229.93	2,081.85	415.03
Fruits	49.00	69.52	46.25	44.65	126.20	152.75	95.69
Sugarcane	441.11	484.92	595.72	-	3,126.27	1,022.00	618.62
Spices	1.21	183.48	16.82	2.02	1.15	76.77	27.74
Total foodgrains	45.98	144.64	70.67	146.28	106.34	167.31	182.77
Milk	28.35	135.98	-	82.74	180.11	197.41	168.72
Meat	5.68	16.96	-	11.15	16.80	28.09	23.59
Egg	262.14	188.92	-	79.07	108.31	201.98	283.66
Fish	123.38	74.38	-	166.71	137.68	157.24	127.00
<p>Source: Calculated from NSSO, 2003 and <i>Statistical Abstract of India, 2003-04</i>.</p> <p>Note: No data is available for Nagaland and Sikkim. The ratio is calculated separately for meat, eggs and fish assuming that their proportions in consumption expenditure are 0.1, 0.4 and 0.5, respectively.</p> <p>* Also see Table 4.15 A in Annexure 4.3</p>							

Table 4.4A: State-wise Major Crops Cultivated

States	Major crops	Plantation crops	Fruits	Vegetables	Spices
Arunachal Pradesh	rice, maize, millet, wheat, pulses, sugar cane	rubber, coffee, tea	bananas, apples, plum, pineapple, orange, guava, walnut, grapes	potatoes	turmeric, chillies, ginger
Assam	rice, maize, millet, wheat, pulses, coconut, sugarcane, jute, cotton, areca nut	rubber, coffee, tea	bananas, pineapple, plum, orange, papaya	sweet potatoes, cabbage, onion, tapioca	
Manipur	rice, maize, oil seeds, pulses, sugarcane, wheat	rubber, coffee	pineapple, bananas, passion fruit, lemon, orange, amla	cabbage, peas, brinjal, carrot, cauliflower, beans, knol-khol, potatoes, radish	
Meghalaya	rice, maize, jute, rapeseed, mustard	rubber	bananas, pineapple, pears, guavas, cashew	tomatoes, brinjal, potatoes, cabbage, jack fruit	chillies, ginger, turmeric
Mizoram	rice	rubber, coffee, tea	bananas, pineapple, passion fruit		chillies, ginger
Nagaland	rice, maize, jute, rapeseed, mustard, grams, cotton, sugarcane	rubber, coffee, tea	bananas, pineapples	Jack fruit, sweet potatoes, cabbage, a onion, tapioc	garlic
Sikkim cardamom	rice, maize, wheat	tea	oranges, apples	potatoes	ginger,
Tripura	cotton, sugarcane, rice	rubber, coffee, tea	bananas, apples, pineapple, plum, orange, guava, grapes, papaya, litchi	potatoes, tomato	
Source: Compiled from the <i>Shukla and Jain Committee Reports</i> .					

Table 4.5A: Livestock Population and Output, 2003-04

States	Total live-stock (000 number)	Poultry (000 number)	Total milk (000 number)	Eggs (crore number)	Cattle (000 number)	Buffaloes (000 number)	Sheep (000 number)	Goats (000 number)	Poultry (000 number)	Meat (5+6+7+8+9) (000 number)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Arunachal Pradesh	1257	1743	46	0.9	458	11	19	231	1743	2462
Assam	13829	21664	727	51.4	8440	678	170	2987	21664	33939
Manipur	971	2941	71	7.9	418	77	6	33	2941	3475
Meghalaya	1551	2821	69	9.4	767	18	18	327	2821	3951
Mizoram	280	1125	15	3.1	36	6	1	17	1125	1185
Nagaland	1349	2789	63	6.8	451	34	4	175	2789	3453
Sikkim	337	322	48	1.3	159	2	6	124	322	613
Tripura	1458	3057	84	10.1	759	14	3	472	3057	4305
North-East	21032	36462	1123	90.9	11488	840	227	4366	36462	53383
India	485002	489012	88082	4040.3	185181	97922	61469	124358	489012	957942
Source: <i>Statistical Abstract of India 2003-04.</i>										

Table 4.6A: Fish Production, 2003-04

States	Total Production	Per Capita Output
	(<i>Million Tonnes</i>)	(<i>Kg per head</i>)
Arunachal Pradesh	2,650	2.41
Assam	180,945	6.79
Meghalaya	6,179	2.68
Mizoram	3,380	3.8
Tripura	17,980	5.62
NER	231,847	5.95
India	6,399,390	6.22
Source: <i>NER Data Bank.</i>		

Table 4.7A: Regional Specialisation Index (RSI) for the North East States, 2003-04

Crop	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura
Rice	0.87	1.11	1.35	0.57	0.75	0.6	0.19	1.02
Maize	5.78	0.18	0.69	1.8	2.85	2.92	9.47	0.17
Small millet	14.64	-	-	1.42	-	3.64	2.3	-
Wheat	1.12	1.17	-	0.2	-	0.92	2.9	0.16
Total cereals	1.23	1.05	1.27	0.62	0.82	0.76	0.75	0.94
Total pulses	0.97	0.95	0.97	0.49	1.21	1.89	1.67	0.65
Total food grains	1.22	1.05	1.25	0.61	0.83	0.81	0.79	0.93
Sesamum	0.88	0.79	1.03	1.25	4.6	1.92	-	1.03
Rapeseed & mustard	1.62	1.22	0.09	0.39	0.27	0.63	0.8	0.14
Total oilseeds	1.63	1.08	0.14	0.43	0.84	1.55	1.04	0.18
Tea	0.09	1.42	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.41
Coffee	-	0.27	-	3.19	11.71	4.89	-	-
Natural rubber	-	0.25	-	2.93	-	-	-	9.61
Bananas	1.47	0.95	1.72	1.31	1.92	0.6	-	1.08
Sugarcane	0.85	1.27	-	-	1.48	0.46	-	0.5
Potatoes	0.81	0.95	0.71	2.61	-	0.44	2.81	0.71
Chillies	1.49	0.67	8.74	1.06	1.3	0.41	-	0.87
Ginger	4.1	-	1.92	5.27	10.02	0.45	7.08	0.48
Coconut	-	1.27	-	-	-	0.46	-	1.49
Turmeric	1.37	0.98	-	1.95	-	0.75	-	1.6
Pineapple	3.89	0.42	5.40	2.94	0.84	0.81	-	1.43
Source: <i>Statistical Abstract of India, 2003-04.</i>								
Note: Figures are computed.								

Table 4.8A: National Specialisation Index (NSI) for the North East States, 2003-04

Crop	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura
Rice	2.41	3.07	3.75	1.59	2.08	1.66	0.52	2.82
Maize	4.58	0.14	0.55	1.42	2.26	2.31	7.51	0.14
Small millet	15.77	-	-	1.53	-	3.92	2.48	-
Wheat	0.13	0.14	-	0.02	-	0.11	0.34	0.02
Total cereals	1.58	1.36	1.63	0.8	1.05	0.97	0.97	1.22
Total pulses	0.26	0.25	0.26	0.13	0.32	0.5	0.44	0.17
Total food grains	1.33	1.15	1.37	0.67	0.91	0.88	0.87	1.02
Sesamum	0.48	0.44	0.57	0.69	2.54	1.06	-	0.57
Rapeseed and mustard	3.35	2.53	0.19	0.8	0.56	1.31	1.65	0.28
Total oilseeds	0.98	0.65	0.09	0.26	0.51	0.93	0.63	0.11
Tea	1.66	27	-	-	-	1.82	-	7.78
Coffee	-	0.29	-	3.46	12.69	5.3	-	-
Natural rubber	-	0.36	-	4.3	-	-	-	14.13
Bananas	6.94	4.47	8.13	6.18	9.08	2.84	-	5.08
Sugarcane	0.21	0.32	-	-	0.37	0.12	-	0.13
Potatoes	2.68	3.13	2.35	8.59	-	1.46	9.25	2.35
Chillies	2.08	0.93	12.16	1.48	1.81	0.57	-	1.22
Ginger	47.27	-	22.15	60.67	115.47	5.17	81.61	5.54
Coconut	-	0.67	-	-	-	0.25	-	0.79
Turmeric	5.59	4.02	-	7.97	-	3.05	-	6.54
Pineapple	90.17	9.74	125.24	68.17	19.44	18.72	-	33.24
Source: National Sample Survey, 2003.								
Note: No figures available for Nagaland and Sikkim.								

Table 4.9A: Distribution of Handicrafts in the North East, 1995-96

State	Units(number)	Artisans(number)	Production (Rs. crore)
Assam	30,360 (2.39)	100,482 (2.45)	7,820.94 (29.72)
Arunachal Pradesh	4,044 (0.31)	15,735 (0.38)	855.56 (3.25)
Manipur	98,051 (7.74)	379,988 (9.29)	147.60 (0.56)
Meghalaya	11,512 (0.90)	53,564 (1.31)	2,580.67 (9.80)
Mizoram	2,213 (0.17)	5,260 (0.12)	5.93 (0.02)
Nagaland	17,603 (1.39)	79,878 (1.95)	9,463.99 (35.98)
Sikkim	2,198 (0.17)	9,768 (0.23)	5.59 (0.02)
Tripura	77,375 (6.11)	244,495 (5.98)	60.80 (0.23)
NER	2,31,844 (19.18)	8,89,170 (21.71)	20,941.08 (79.58)
Grand Total	1266,009 (100.00)	4103,293 (100.00)	26,312.13 (100.00)
Source: NER Data Bank; according to the Census of Handicrafts, 1995-96.			
Note: Figures in parentheses are percentages to total.			

Table 4.10A: Distribution of Handlooms in the North East, 1995-96

(Total number)

States	Working looms	Idle looms	Total looms
Arunachal Pradesh	45,060	456	45,156
Assam	12,98,731	1,10,437	14,09,168
Manipur	2,66,915	3,346	2,70,261
Meghalaya	7,783	418	8,201
Mizoram	14,388	9,406	23,794
Nagaland	71,636	5,867	77,503
Tripura	1,16,659	2,413	1,19,072
NER	18,21,172	1,32,343	19,53,515
Source: <i>NER Data Bank</i> , based on the Handloom Census of India.			

Table: 4.11A: Artisan Households Dependant on Handloom and Handicrafts as a Source of Livelihood

(per cent)

Income from Handloom and Handicrafts	Households
0-10	0.00
10-20	4.17
20-30	1.04
30-40	4.17
40-50	6.25
50-60	2.08
60-70	7.29
70-80	9.38
80-90	5.21
90+	60.42
Source: <i>NER Data Bank</i> .	

Table 4.12A: Bamboo Resources of the North East

State	Bamboo growing Area (sq. km.)	Bamboo growing Stock (million tons)
Mizoram	9,210	10.89
Assam	8,213	13.41
A. Pradesh	4,590	9.84
Manipur	3,692	11.47
Meghalaya	3,102	4.41
Tripura	939	0.86
Nagaland	758	3.66
NER	30,504	54.53
Source: <i>Dialogue, October-December, 2003, Volume 5 No. 2.</i>		
Note: The source of this table does not provide the year of the data.		

Annexure 4.2

I. North Eastern Council (NEC) Draft Vision 2020, Main Suggestions on Agriculture and Allied Sectors

- Objective is to make region marginally surplus in food production by introducing integrated modern agricultural methods and developing agriculture horizontally and vertically.
- Create efficient service centres for farming.
- Land reforms.
- Promote horticulture on massive scale, increase area under horticulture.
- Create efficient market infrastructure through a regional master plan.
- Use self-help groups as tools of change in the sector.
- By 2020 the production of meat, milk and egg should be raised to 2.26 lakh MT, 2 MT and 3,500 million, respectively.

Fisheries

1. Raise production of fish to 12.14 lakh MT to ensure a per capita availability of 21 kg./person/year by 2020.
2. Increase the area of water under fisheries to 11.53 ha by 2020.
3. Use the maximum area of reservoir and unregistered beels and swamps for fisheries.
4. Promote the culture of mahseer for in situ conservation and increased production.
5. Exploit the riverine stretch (of about 2,000 km) for fisheries.
6. Establish eco-hatcheries at district level.
7. Establish fish producers' co-operative societies and farmers' clubs to increase production and expand marketing.
8. Double the area under forest fishery by 2020.

Sericulture

1. Bring 2.35 lakh hectares of wasteland suitable for sericulture under it.
2. Set up clusters of 200 ha. with 300 m farmers in each district by 2020.
3. Establish a sericulture development mission with special Central grant.
4. Raise production level of sericulture to 5,063 MT.
5. Increase the generation of family income to Rs. 580 crore per annum under Eri and about Rs. 1,100 crore under Muga by 2020.

Mission Mode

1. Immediately launch the North Eastern Regional Bamboo Mission and North Eastern Regional International Trade Mission. The Bamboo Mission will create one lakh jobs, lead to double-digit rise in economic growth and enhance community and family income.

2. Expand the global export network for bamboo products especially to South East Asian markets.
3. Develop border trade infrastructure and roads to connect the 17 functional land customs stations in the region.
4. Open a functional air cargo complex in LGB airport with domestic transshipment arrangements in Kolkata and Delhi.
5. Set up three product-specific SEZs in NER.
6. Ensure that NERITraM and the concerned states jointly take up a programme for creating minimum infrastructure facilities in all the states to support a sound base for small enterprises to produce exportable goods.
7. Introduce a new transport subsidy package for items exported from NER which provides air, rail and inland transport subsidies from any part of the NE up to the port of transshipment.
8. Provide incentives to local entrepreneurs for setting up agro-horticultural processing units with export potential.
9. Waive excise and import duties on capital goods imports, especially agricultural tools and machinery, and food and bamboo processing machinery.
10. Develop two more agri-export zones in NER into comprehensive free enclaves.
11. Create a North Eastern regional export development fund under NERETraM for border trade and related infrastructure.

Annexure 4.3

Computed Indices for Specialisation and Dependency in Agriculture in NER

The specialisation patterns and comparative advantages of the different states have been analysed with the help of four indices: the Regional Specialisation Index (RSI), the National Specialisation Index (NSI) in various agricultural crops, the consumption (demand) intensities for different crops and comparative productivity advantages in various crops for each state and the country.

Regional Specialisation Index (RSI)

To see how the different states of the NER have specialized in different product lines, a Regional Specialisation Index (RSI) was constructed. It is expected that the variation in the availability of resources and scope for trade should drive certain patterns of specialization. And this pattern being determined by market forces can be taken as one in which the particular region has a production advantage. For this purpose RSI is defined as:

$$RSI = X_{ij}/X_j/X_{iNE}/X_{NE}$$

Where X_{ij} is the net sown area of the product i in state j , X_j = net sown area in state j , X_{iNE} = net sown area of the product i in the NE and X_{NE} = total net sown area in the NE.

The Table shows the regional specialisation index for 20 crops in the NE states in terms of net area sown. This index indicates the share of the net sown area of any state devoted to the production of a particular crop, compared to the average for the region. An RSI value of more than 1 indicates that the particular state has a revealed comparative advantage in that crop vis-à-vis other states of the NER. The crops considered for RSI are rice, maize, small millet, wheat, total cereals, total pulses, total food grains, sesamum, rapeseed and mustard, total oilseeds, tea, coffee, natural rubber, bananas, sugarcane, potatoes, chillies, ginger, coconut, turmeric and pineapples.

Outcomes of the Regional Specialisation Index (RSI)

- **Arunachal Pradesh** has a production advantage in the area dedicated to maize, **small millet**, wheat, total cereals, total food grains, rapeseed and mustard, total oilseeds, banana, chillies, ginger and turmeric. Small millet has shown greatest advantage for Arunachal Pradesh as indicated by RSI value of 14.64.
- **Assam** has a production advantage in rice, wheat, total cereals, total food grains, rapeseed and mustard, total oilseeds, tea, sugarcane and coconut. For obvious reasons **tea** has shown the greatest revealed production advantage for Assam as indicated by an RSI value of 1.42.
- **Manipur** has a production advantage in rice, total cereals, total food grains, sesamum, bananas, chillies and ginger. **Chillies** have shown the greatest revealed production advantage as indicated by RSI value of 8.74.
- **Meghalaya** has a production advantage in maize, small millet, sesamum, coffee, natural rubber, bananas, potatoes, chillies, ginger and turmeric. However, **ginger** has shown the greatest revealed production advantage for Meghalaya as indicated by an RSI value of 5.27.
- **Mizoram** has a production advantage in maize, total pulses, sesamum, coffee, bananas, sugarcane, chillies and ginger. **Ginger** has the greatest revealed production advantage for Mizoram as indicated by its RSI value of 10.02.
- **Nagaland** has a production advantage in **maize, small millet**, total pulses, sesamum, total oilseeds and coffee with relatively highest comparative advantage in the first two items. The apparent greatest production advantage in coffee for all the states is somewhat misleading. The areas under coffee are no longer operational and were purchased in the early 1980s for coffee plantation for land preservation. There is no actual production of coffee any more. This caveat also applies to the apparent comparative advantage indicated for coffee for other states as well.
- **Sikkim** has a comparative advantage in maize, small millet, wheat, total pulses, total oilseeds, potatoes and ginger. However, **maize** has shown the greatest revealed production advantage as indicated by an RSI value of 9.47.
- **Tripura** has production advantages in rice, sesamum, coffee, natural rubber, coconut and turmeric But its highest production advantage lies in **natural rubber** with an RSI value of 9.61.



- **Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura** have a relative advantage in the production of **pineapple**.

National Specialisation Index (NSI)

The RSI is based on regional production patterns. To observe where the NE states stand in comparison to the rest of the country, the National Specialisation Index (NSI) is constructed for the same 20 crops for all NE states and it is defined as:

$$NSI = X_{ij}/X_{iNE}/X_{ii}/X_i$$

Where X_{ij} is the net sown area of the product i in state j , X_{iNE} = net sown area of the product i in the NE, X_{ii} = net sown area of the product i in India and X_i = total net sown area in India. The results are given in Table 4.16A should it be 4.21A? please check.

Outcomes of the National Specialisation Index (NSI)

- **Arunachal Pradesh** has a comparative production advantage in rice, maize, small millet, total cereals, total food grains, rapeseed and mustard, tea, coffee, bananas, potatoes, chillies, ginger and turmeric. **Ginger** has shown greatest revealed comparative advantage for Arunachal Pradesh as indicated by NSI value of 47.27.
- **Assam** has a comparative advantage in rice, maize, total cereals, total food grains, rapeseed and mustard, tea, bananas, potatoes and turmeric. For obvious reasons **tea** has shown greatest revealed comparative advantage for Assam as indicated by NSI value of 27.
- **Manipur** has a comparative advantage in rice, total cereals, bananas, potatoes, chillies and ginger. **Pineapple** has shown greatest revealed comparative advantage for Manipur as indicated by NSI value of 22.15-Table 4.21A says 125.24.
- **Meghalaya** has a comparative advantage in rice, maize, small millet, wheat, coffee, natural rubber, bananas, potatoes, chillies, ginger and turmeric. However, **pineapple** has shown greatest revealed comparative advantage for Meghalaya as indicated by NSI value of 22.15-See table 4.21A.
- **Mizoram** has a comparative advantage in rice, maize, total cereals, sesamum, coffee, bananas, chillies and ginger. However **ginger** has shown greatest revealed comparative advantage for Mizoram as indicated by NSI value of 115.47.
- **Nagaland** has a comparative advantage in rice, maize, small millet, sesamum, rapeseed and mustard, tea, coffee, bananas, potatoes, ginger and turmeric. However, **pineapple** has revealed greatest comparative advantage for Nagaland as indicated by NSI value of 3.92. The high value for coffee in Nagaland is a statistical aberration-See table 4.21A.
- **Sikkim** has revealed a comparative advantage in maize, small millet, rapeseed and mustard, potatoes and ginger. However, **ginger** has revealed greatest comparative advantage for Sikkim as indicated by NSI value of 81.61.

- **Tripura** has a comparative advantage in rice, total cereals, total food grains, tea, natural rubber, bananas, potatoes, chillies, ginger and turmeric. **Natural rubber** has a NSI value of 14.13; hence it has a comparative advantage in its dedicated net area sown.
- **All the NE states** have shown their relative advantage in the production of pineapple.

Demand Intensity Measure (DIM)

The demand intensity measure (DIM) is basically the consumption share of the i^{th} product in state j with respect to the all-India consumption share in that product. Table 4.22A shows the outcome of calculations of the Demand Intensity Measure, Z , which is defined as:

$$Z = (c_{ij}/C_{ii}) \times 100,$$

where C_{ij} is the per capita consumption expenditure in state i for the j^{th} commodity and C_{ii} = national average per capita consumption expenditure for the same commodity. This shows the intensity of demand relative to the country. Thus, a value if Z greater than 100 indicates a high demand intensity relative to the all-India level.

Dependency Index (DI)

The Dependency Index (DI) is the ratio of per capita consumption to per capita production. Here an attempt is made to explain whether there is any matching between the crop specialised and produced with the major crop consumed. A state can consume more of a product it produces or else it can import former and specialise only in an export-oriented crop pattern which is driven by

Table 4.13A: Demand Intensity Measure (DIM)

Crop	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Tripura	Grand Total	NER
Rice	111.1	219.85	170.52	101.38	123.98	256.78	989.62	259.79
Wheat	9.87	31.02	4.87	21.1	23.97	18.55	110.71	21.29
Maize	298	1.96	0	14.38	14.38	0	543.63	77.12
Cereal	77.88	144.4	105.33	69.14	83.77	162.48	645.41	166.46
Gram	5.3	66.23	23.84	1.32	10.6	0.66	179	21.19
Cereal substitutes	118.3	0	1.22	76.83	79.27	47.56	659.28	103.66
Pulses	40.03	74.16	39.45	30.93	47.3	82.94	320.74	73.29
Milk & milk products	13.87	43.12	10.96	28.91	35.51	60.54	195.23	47.56
Edible oil	23.72	95.36	38.79	55.71	52.63	105.88	378.46	86.61
Meat, fish and eggs	136.8	231.9	104.68	205.17	240.54	405.89	1345.2	346.91
Vegetables	60.32	115.36	44.57	68.12	140.43	164.47	599.29	150.94

Crop	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Tripura	Grand Total	NER
Fruits (fresh)	25.91	81.12	41.81	52.7	53.01	140.58	406.3	97.72
Fruits (dry)	1.48	15.13	4.43	8.12	9.41	39.67	85.34	20.11
Sugar	26.12	77.36	24.77	48.06	61.01	66.47	313	73.6
Salt	86.09	138.7	100	63.04	109.13	198.26	911.29	174.35
Spices	26.68	71.25	42.17	28.55	37.88	96.59	311.5	75.71
Beverages, etc.	22.75	70.34	29.22	125.38	51.2	64.89	367.53	87.6
Food total	49.45	105.55	56.87	71.14	79.59	133.33	496.47	125.74
Source: National Sample Survey, 2003. Note: No figures available for Nagaland and Sikkim.								

geography, climate, soil, rainfall, etc.

Calculation of the DI is a little risky as data is not available on the same products both for consumption as well as production for all NE states. Consumption data is obtained from NSS which has a different set of product classification as compared to the *Statistical Abstract of India* where production data is listed. Despite these problems, a mapping has been prepared which approximately places similar products in the desired product category. Table 4.21A shows the mapping of C_{ij} and P_{ij} for ease of calculation for all NE states, except Nagaland and Sikkim.

$$DI = (c_{ij}/C_{ii}) / (P_{ij}/P_{ii}) \times 100$$

P_{ij} and P_{ii} have been defined above. The results of these calculations are shown in Tables 2.23A(a) and 2.23(b); thus, a DI greater than 100 indicates dependency. (Due to non-availability of data the DI cannot be calculated for all commodities.) Also see Table 4.3 A in Annexure 4.1.

Table 4.14: Dependency Index for Milk, Meat, Eggs and Fish, 2003-04

	AP	Assam	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Tripura	NER
Milk	28.35	135.98	82.74	180.11	197.41	168.72
Meat	5.68	8.48	5.58	16.80	28.09	23.59
Weights Assigned	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.10
Eggs	131.07	118.08	108.72	108.31	201.98	141.83
Weights Assigned	0.20	0.25	0.55	0.40	0.40	0.20
Fish	172.74	104.13	133.37	137.68	157.24	177.80
Weights Assigned	0.70	0.70	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.70
Source: <i>Statistical Abstracts of India</i> , 2003-04 and NSS, 2003						
Note: Figures have been calculated.						

Conclusions from the Analysis of the Indices

None of the states specialises in any products as they all produce some amount of all the products (Table 4.14A). This clearly indicates that in the absence of sufficient trade among these states, they have been forced to produce every product, rather than specialising in those in which they have a natural production advantage, and in the process increasing agricultural productivity

and growth. This of course does not apply to Sikkim, which given its geographical position, has no land links with the other NER states. Sikkim's trade links in all products are mainly with West Bengal via the railhead at Siliguri. Despite this pattern, each state demonstrates certain production advantages: Arunachal in small millets, Assam in tea¹, Meghalaya in ginger, Mizoram in ginger, Manipur in chillies, Nagaland in small millets, Tripura in natural rubber² and Sikkim in maize.

Table 4.15A: RSI: Highest Comparative Advantage for Products of the North Eastern States

State	Products
Arunachal Pradesh	Small millet, maize, ginger
Assam	Tea, rapeseed and mustard, sugarcane
Manipur	Chillies, rice, ginger
Meghalaya	Ginger, potatoes, sesamum
Mizoram	Ginger, maize and sesamum
Nagaland	Coffee, small millet, maize
Sikkim	Maize, ginger, potatoes
Tripura	Natural rubber, coconut, bananas

The specialisation patterns suggested by NSI are slightly different from those derived from the RSI index. Thus, in comparison to the rest of the country, the region has distinctive production advantages in few products such as **ginger** (Arunachal, Mizoram and Sikkim), **tea** (Assam), natural **rubber** (Tripura) and **pineapples** (Manipur, Meghalaya and Nagaland).

Table 4.16A: NSI: Highest Comparative Advantage of Products of the North Eastern States

State	Products
Arunachal Pradesh	Ginger, bananas, small millet
Assam	Tea, bananas, turmeric
Manipur	Pineapples, ginger, chillies
Meghalaya	Pineapples, ginger, potatoes
Mizoram	Ginger, pineapples, sesamum
Nagaland	Pineapples, small millet, turmeric
Sikkim	Ginger, potatoes, maize
Tripura	Natural rubber, pineapples, bananas

¹ The Sectoral Summit at Guwahati on 9-11 March, 2007 recommended the introduction of a transport subsidy of Rs. 1.50 per kg. for tea exported directly from ICD, Amingaon, Assam, and that more mini-factories be set up. The Tea Board will also develop a separate logo for Assam Orthodox Tea. The Summit also recommended that the Assam Government issue 'possession certificates' to small tea growers to enable them to register with the Tea Board.

² The Third Sectoral Summit held at Guwahati on 09-11 March, 2007 recommended that the Rubber Board fund area expansion and rejuvenation of sick plantations and introduce technology for increasing productivity; also that it address location-specific agro-management and processing issues and maintain and support nurseries run by gram panchayats and SHGs.

Agricultural productivity, however, also depends on factors other than land utilisation, such as differing natural land requirements for different crops or the role played by trade in determining resource allocation. Further, land utilisation patterns in a relatively closed subsistence economy are crucially determined by the consumption needs of farmers, i.e., local demand patterns. Some of these have been factored in the comparison of relative productivities across states in the top five commodities (as indicated by RSI) to national productivity levels.³

Table 4.26A: Relative Productivity of Principal Crops in the NER in 2003-04

(quintals per hectare)

Crop	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura
Rice	0.63	0.74	1.13	0.88	0.92	0.66	0.69	1.04
Maize	0.69	0.35	1.13	0.75	0.95	0.73	0.76	0.44
Small millet	1.96	1.06	-	1.65	-	1.94	1.63	0.00
Wheat	0.55	0.39	-	0.61	-	0.86	0.52	1.57
Total cereals	0.64	0.76	1.18	0.89	0.96	0.70	0.72	1.09
Total pulses	1.64	0.86	0.81	1.16	1.38	1.30	1.50	0.95
Total foodgrains	0.74	0.85	1.32	1.00	1.07	0.77	0.81	1.23
Sesamum	1.53	1.22	1.11	1.11	1.36	1.67	0.00	1.04
Rapeseed & mustard	0.88	0.45	0.39	0.56	0.56	0.89	0.61	0.70
Total oilseeds	0.96	0.49	0.44	0.61	0.67	1.00	0.70	0.67
Tea	0.54	0.96	0.13	0.18	0.06	0.07	0.16	0.52
Coffee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural rubber	-	0.61	-	-	-	-	-	0.61
Banana	0.12	0.54	0.50	0.49	0.12	0.71	-	0.50
Sugarcane	0.37	0.66	-	0.03	0.04	0.81	-	0.73
Potatoes	0.41	0.39	-	0.46		0.24	-	0.00
Chillies	1.33	0.61	0.56	0.62	0.59	9.15	-	1.33
Ginger	2.35		0.48	1.49	1.82	3.85	1.40	0.25
Coconut	-	1.21	-	-	-	0.42	-	0.33
Turmeric	1.08	0.19	-	1.54	-	1.39	0.87	0.77
Pineapple	0.28	0.96	0.54	0.56	0.16	0.93	-	1.30

Source: *Statistical Abstracts of India*, 2003-04

Note: Figures are calculated.

An analysis of the results of the table show that the RSI depicting the patterns of land utilization roughly corresponds to the specialisation patterns by productivity advantages. Thus, *all the states* for which data is available have a relative yield advantage in *small millets, pulses* (except

³ Yield per hectare has been used to indicate productivity. A relative productivity greater than one would indicate that the specialization given by the RSI has some economic basis.

Manipur and Assam), *sesamum* (except Nagaland) and *ginger* (except Manipur). In some cases there are divergences from the RSI results. First, Arunachal and Meghalaya have very low relative productivity of wheat although they have a high area specialization. This is also true for tea in Assam,⁴ chillies in Manipur, and rubber in Tripura (even though Tripura is the largest rubber-growing area after Kerala).

These exceptions are the results of three quite unrelated forces: subsistence nature of farming, history, and the cost of conversion from one crop to another. The first factor was already emphasized in our earlier observation that some of the area specialisation seems to be dictated more by subsistence requirements in the absence of very little trade among the states of the NER. The second factor and also partly the third may explain the case of tea in Assam. Similarly, forest conservation policies may prevent conversion of natural rubber growing fields to growing of other agricultural crops. Except for Tripura, none of the other states have shown better relative productivity in the production of pineapple.

Interestingly, the demand preferences of all the states are similar: rice, cereals (except Meghalaya and Mizoram), meat, fish, eggs and vegetables (except for Arunachal, Manipur and Meghalaya). This data can be used to infer possible trade especially among the states with exports of items where demand intensity is low relative to national average and imports in the other items.⁵

The demand side of the sector is given by the Demand Intensity Measure (DIM). In general, for any state demand is more diversified than production with the excess demand constituting import and the excess supply export.⁶ Inspection of DIM reveals the extent to which demand preferences in the NER states diverge from the national average.

The same information is obtained more directly by the calculation of the Dependency Index for states which is defined as the ratio of consumption share to production share. The DI indices shown above indicate that *the NER is highly dependent on imports for almost all the commodities for which we could get data. The only exception is spices.*⁷ However, there are variations across states which indicate that there is a reasonable scope for trade among the states of NER. For example, while NER has high dependency on maize this is not true for states like Arunachal, Assam, Manipur and Meghalaya which could profitably export maize to the other states. Similarly, Assam, Manipur and Meghalaya could be net exporters of fruits to the other states.

⁴ This is due to the fact that old tea plantations are still maintained in Assam.

⁵ The People's Vision recommends a new transport subsidy for all items exported from NER which will introduce a air, rail and inland transport subsidy from any part of NE up to port of transshipment be introduced.

⁶ The Third Sectoral Summit at Guwahati on 9-11 March, 2007 recommended that APEDA operationalise four Agriculture Export Zones (AEZs) by December 2007: one in Tripura for pineapples, two in Sikkim for ginger, orchids and cherry peppers and one in Assam for fresh and processed ginger.

⁷ The Third Sectoral Summit held at Guwahati on 9-11 March, 2007 recommended that the Spices Board be strengthened, to intensify its activities in NER to promote spices production and productivity, particularly of organic spices. Investments by the Spices Board are to be increased commensurate with the proposed intensified programmes in the region.

Annexure 4.4

Sectoral Summit Recommendations for Primary Sector

3rd Sectoral Summit of NEC to Review Commodity Boards and APEDA, Inland Water Transport, Flood & Erosion Control and Irrigation Sector Programmes in the North Eastern Region held at Guwahati on 9-11 March 2007.

Flood & Erosion Control & Irrigation Issues:

- (i) NER is one of the highest rainfall zones in the world. Main rivers causing floods in the region are the Brahmaputra, Barak and their tributaries.
- (ii) Floods in Assam are mainly caused by high rainfall in the catchment area, unstable steep slope, long monsoon period, large scale denudation of forest cover etc.
- (iii) As assessed by RBA, of the total flood prone area of 3.58 mha, 3.15 mha falls within Assam. Other States have some flood prone areas.
- (iv) It is recognized that absolute flood control and protection is not feasible and that flood management measures are aimed at reasonable degree of protection from flood losses. A combination of structural and non-structural measures in a phased manner is the most accepted strategy for flood management.
- (v) Central Water Commission (CWC) has taken up flood forecasting and warning systems, maintains hydro meteorological stations, undertakes surveys and investigation, monitors irrigation projects, carries out techno economic appraisal of irrigation and flood management schemes and provides technical advice to the States and others.
- (vi) Brahmaputra Board was established through a Central Act in 1980 and became operational in 1982. It is mandated to carry out survey and investigation, prepare master plans and DPRs and undertake construction of multipurpose dams and other works in the NER.
- (vii) Brahmaputra Board has carried out survey and investigation, prepared 36 master plans for Brahmaputra and Barak rivers and some of their tributaries, prepared DPRs for five multipurpose projects and 11 drainage development schemes. It has executed three of anti-erosion and flood control projects and is implementing the Pagladiya dam project at an estimated cost of Rs.542.90 crore.
- (viii) The Task Force on Flood Control recommended in 2004, immediate and short term measures in different States at a cost of Rs.1915.00 crore. Out of the Rs.163.51 crore earmarked for Immediate Measures, only Rs.107.00 crore has been utilized till date.
- (ix) Ministry of Water Resources is consulting the State Governments on the proposal to establish a North-East Water Resource Authority (NEWRA). Government of Arunachal Pradesh has expressed its reservations.

- (x) Assam representative requested that the Brahmaputra Board should be more active in carrying out its mandate. He recommended Central assistance to Arunachal Pradesh for afforestation so that silting and erosion can be controlled. Most hydro power projects are expected to come up in Arunachal Pradesh.
- (xi) Arunachal Pradesh representative stated that the Brahmaputra Board has not done any work in the State. He suggested that any policy for flood control in NER be developed in consultation with the concerned States. He expressed the view that issues related to inter-State boundary dispute be resolved before taking up various projects in the region.
- (xii) Tripura representative stated that about 25 per cent of the State is flood prone. Some of the flood control measures could not be taken up due to objections from Bangladesh. Brahmaputra Board is yet to take up any work in the State. Master Plan for eight rivers is required to be taken up on priority by the Board.
- (xiii) Mizoram representative requested for early completion of survey and investigation work on the Kaladan River project by CWC.
- (xiv) Sikkim stated that the State is erosion prone. As against the 16 projects prepared for taking up erosion control measures, the Brahmaputra Board has sanctioned only two projects.
- (xv) Nagaland stated that not a single project has been considered by the Brahmaputra Board.
- (xvi) Meghalaya requested CWC to expedite technical vetting of Umiam Lake Protection project.

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)

- (i) AIBP is a major Central programme for assisting the States to take up irrigation schemes/projects. Most schemes in NER are minor irrigation (MI) projects. Scope of AIBP has been extended to include surface MI projects in NER.
- (ii) Prior to 12/2006, AIBP funding was in the ratio of 75:25 (Centre: State) and the Central share was in the form of 90 per cent grant and 10 Per cent loan to be arranged by the state w.e.f. 02-04-2004. W.e.f. 12/2006, funding is on 90:10 (Centre:State) basis.
- (iii) State-wise details were explained. Bottlenecks identified are delay in land acquisition, inadequate and late release of funds by the States and the difficult law and order situation in some of the States.
- (iv) Under AIBP, MOWR has, during the Xth Plan period, released a total of Rs.559.49 crores to the eight NE States including Rs.231.76 crores for major & medium projects and Rs.327.73 crores for minor schemes. In addition, it has approved 3093 MI schemes, of which 2338 schemes have been completed and another 95 are planned. Under MI schemes, 46,500 ha. potential has been created of which 34,300 ha. is utilized.
- (v) Under Bharat Nirman, irrigation potential of 2, 93,110 ha. is targeted which includes 1,09,140 ha of major & medium irrigation and 1,83,970 ha of minor irrigation.
- (vi) Development of ground water in NER is in the nascent stage. Due to hilly terrain only

about 30% of the existing area can be developed. The region has an inherent advantage in rain water harvesting due to high rainfall.

- (vii) Member (NE), Planning Commission stated that absorption of AIBP funds is very poor in the North Eastern States. He emphasized the need for the States to access and optimize use of AIBP funds.
- (viii) Assam representative assured that State Government share for implementation AIBP schemes is being arranged and Central funds would be utilized properly.
- (ix) Meghalaya representative requested NEC to assist in hiring competent professional consultants for taking up micro/minor irrigation projects.
- (x) Mizoram representative complained about delay in release of funds by Ministry of Water Resources due to which very limited working period is available for implementation.
- (xi) Tripura representative pointed out that under AIBP only surface irrigation schemes can be taken up. Due to inadequate surface flow, Tripura is unable to access benefits under this scheme. He requested that AIBP norms be altered to include groundwater development and provision for renovation, extension of pipelines and maintenance also. He suggested that the project cost in NER be increased to Rs.2.00 lakh per hectare and that funds be released in one installment before the working season commences.
- (xii) Member, NEC cautioned against widespread exploitation of underground water as it has been found, at several locations, to contain hazardous elements.
- (xiii) Nagaland representative suggested that the construction of check dams should be made a part of AIBP.
- (xiv) Arunachal Pradesh representative also requested that AIBP include extension/renovation of existing schemes. He favored tapping of groundwater wherever feasible.
- (xv) Sikkim representative suggested revision of AIBP guidelines which require a minimum of 20 hectares to be eligible and proposed 5 hectares as the threshold for MI schemes in small hill States. MOWR representative informed that the requirement of minimum irrigation potential area of 20 ha per scheme under AIBP is as per guidelines effective from 12/2006.
- (xvi) Manipur representative admitted that MI schemes in the State have been delayed but assured that these would be completed soon.

Conclusions:

- (i) Ministry of Water Resources (MOWR) and Brahmaputra Board to take up immediate and short term measures in consultation with the States for flood and erosion control on priority.
- (ii) The Ministry of Water Resources (MOWR) is consulting the States on the proposal to constitute NEWRA. The Government, of Arunachal Pradesh expressed its reservations about the constitution of this authority.

- (iii) The Brahmaputra Board to play a more active role in taking up flood control schemes in all NE States and should not confine its activities to any one State as it appears to have happened so far.
- (iv) Brahmaputra Board to expedite preparation of DPRs in respect of eight proposals of the State of Tripura.
- (v) CWC to expedite preparation of DPR by 12/2007 in respect of Mizoram Government's revised proposal for a 450MW Kolodyne project.
- (vi) NEC would provide funding to the States for engaging consultants for preparation of project reports for micro/minor irrigation projects.
- (vii) Planning Commission to examine the pattern of release of installments so that the loss of working period can be avoided.
- (viii) CWC to ensure early release of funds for implementation of various projects.
- (ix) MOWR to examine the possibility of modification in the AIBP scheme, like increasing the limit of project cost per ha, providing for maintenance etc. for minor irrigation schemes, reducing the area of irrigation potential to 5 ha per scheme etc.
- (x) MOWR to examine the possibility of taking up groundwater irrigation scheme under AIBP including construction of check dams.
- (xi) MOWR to take up the matter with the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) to explore the possibility and desirability of exploitation of groundwater in the NER in view of the possibility of hazardous elements.

Commodity Boards and APEDA

(a) Tea Board

Issues:

- (i) The North Eastern Region (NER) accounts for 55 per cent of the area under tea and 53% of total production. Assam and Tripura are the major tea growing States 2.8 lakh ha 455 mkg production about 6.2 lakh people employed 535 registered tea estate factories 205 bought leaf factories nearly 20% output from small tea growers.
- (ii) Over 40,000 small tea growers in Assam only 2927 growers registered with Tea Board most growers do not possess proper land documents and hence not eligible for financial assistance from Tea Board, banks, etc.
- (iii) Community ownership of land in Assam and Tripura leads to difficulty in determination of ownership and in creation of security for obtaining credit.
- (iv) In respect of Arunachal Pradesh, MOEF has stipulated that prior clearance be obtained before taking up tea cultivation. this has hampered many growers.

- (v) Limited availability of skilled manpower, especially in the hill States like Meghalaya, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland, also impacts on production.
- (vi) Small tea growers do not get remunerative prices for green tea leaf.
- (vii) Assam tea has distinctive quality. Tea Board has introduced a logo for Assam tea and initiative steps to registered orthodox tea as a GI.
- (viii) Scope for export of specialty tea including organic, high-grown, produced by small growers in hilly non-traditional regions.
- (ix) Guwahati Tea Auction Centre biggest in India in 2005, 143 kgs of tea (Rs.865 crores) handled by this Centre (this constitutes 30% of total tea produced in NER).
- (x) Tea Board development programmes include assistance for replanting/rejuvenation of old and uneconomical sections, assistance to small growers, modernization of tea factories and creation of facilities of dual manufacture of tea, marketing of Assam logo, research grant to TRA, training through Indian Institute of Plantation Management (IIPM), NPC, etc.
- (xi) Tea Board has special development programmes for small tea growers which includes training programmes, setting-up of nurseries, providing advisory services, arranging study towards, financing SHGs. there is a proposal to set-up a separate small grower development wing within Tea Board.
- (xii) There are 39 sick/closed tea gardens due to poor price realizations and inability to take up rejuvenation of old tea gardens.
- (xiii) While all other agricultural products are entitled to Central transport subsidy, this subsidy is not available for tea under NEIP, 1997.
- (xiv) Land ownership is a problem especially in Assam where small tea growers have not been issued *pattas*.
- (xv) Replantation/rejuvenation holds the key to long term competitiveness of Indian tea.
- (xvi) Department of Commerce established the Special Purpose Tea Fund (SPTF) on 17 January, 2007, with assistance from this fund 1 lakh ha proposed to be renovated in NER over the next 15 years with investment of about Rs.2,500 crore.
- (xvii) Productivity in NER is low compared to countries like Kenya where productivity is as high as 25 tons/ha.

Conclusions:

- i) Tea Board to introduce incentives for orthodox tea planting and set-up Village Resource Centres to assist small tea growers during eleventh Plan. More mini factories be set up.
- ii) Tea Board to announce a separate logo and GI for Assam Orthodox Tea within three months.

- iii) Assam Government to issue “possession certificates” to all small tea growers within one month to enable them to register with Tea Board.
- iv) Indian Institute of Plantation Management be set up at Jorhat by June 2007 with mandate to undertake training programmes.
- v) Transport subsidy for tea exported directly from ICD, Amingaon, Assam @ Rs.1.50 per kg to be introduced.
- vi) Tea Board to support promotional activities in association with the industry.
- vii) Tea Board to streamline electronic auction system for online trading of tea.
- viii) Tea Board to support Tea Research Association (TRA) and Tea Research Foundation (TRF).
- ix) Tea Board to support labour welfare measures including capital grants for extension of school buildings and construction of hostels, medical facilities and purchase of equipment, sports activities, sanitation and drinking water for tea garden labour.
- x) Tea Board to support diversification/multi-cropping and intensify marketing support.

(b) Rubber Board

Issues:

- (i) Rubber plant is native of Brazil and was introduced in India in 1873. It has 6-7 years gestation period and economic life of about 25 years. Natural rubber is raw material for about 35,000 products in India.
- (ii) India ranks 2nd in productivity (1,727 kg/ha/annum), 4th in production (7,72,000 tonnes) and consumption (7,89,000 tonnes) and 5th in area (5,97,000 ha) under rubber cultivation.
- (iii) In India, rubber is traditionally grown in Kerala, Kanyakumari, NER (mostly in Tripura and Assam), Karnataka and Tamil Nadu 58,432 ha (comprising 9.8% of the total) area in NER under rubber cultivation.
- (iv) Rubber plantations provide gainful self employment and sustainable livelihoods besides ecological benefits including carbon sequestration.
- (v) Rubber plantations are a success story in Tripura which is now the 2nd largest rubber growing State with 33.7% of the potential area under rubber. Rubber is identified as a priority crop for rehabilitation project in Tripura. Govt. of Tripura and Rubber Board jointly work on block plantation projects. Around 2,750 tribal families settled through block planting in around 3100 ha. Tripura Rehabilitation and Plantation Corporation constituted to take up rubber paste resettlement of tribal people. Tripura Forest Development Plantation Corporation has taken up commercial planting of rubber. TTAADC also involved in tribal settlement through rubber planting. Government of Tripura has contributed 40% of the

cost of Community Processing Centres and established a Rubber Park with common facilities for rubber based industrial units.

- (vi) Against a potential of 4.5 lakh ha in NER, the present rubber plantation area covers only 13%. This is due to various factors including lack of technical assistance, shortage of manpower, insufficient supply of planting material, law and order problems etc.
- (vii) Rubber Board currently has two zonal offices, eight regional offices, one residential training centre, four regional research stations, one rubber research and training centre in NER.
- (viii) Carbon Sequestration offers major opportunity. Rubber Board is collaborating with TERI.
- (ix) Rubber Board has identified potential rubber growing areas in other NE States also.
- (x) It was recognized that rubber plantation holds tremendous potential for providing employment and sustainable livelihoods. Need for intensive extension work to convert NER into a mini-Kottayam.

Conclusions:

- (i) Rubber should be the major thrust area during the eleventh Plan, with active collaboration among the stake-holders Department of Commerce, Rubber Board, Ministry of DONER/ NEC and the North Eastern States.
- (ii) Rubber Board to fund for area expansion and rejuvenation of sick plantations and introduce technology for increasing productivity.
- (iii) Rubber Board to address location specific agro-management and processing problems.
- (iv) Rubber Board to upgrade quality at primary process level for better price to farmers and support formation and empowerment of farmer groups.
- (v) Rubber Board to maintain and support nurseries by Gram Panchayats and SHGs.
- (vi) Department of Commerce to strengthen all Commodity Boards including Rubber Board to enable intensification of their activities in NER.
- (vii) States to earmark and allot land for rubber plantations and emulate the Tripura model. State Governments to designate department and officer as nodal agency in the respective States for coordination with the Rubber Board.
- (viii) A Task Force chaired by Shri P.P. Shrivastav, Member, NEC with representatives from the Rubber Board, DONER/NEC and Department of Commerce and the NE States as members be constituted to prepare a detailed Action Plan for taking up Rubber Plantation in the identified areas of the NE States. Dr. Binay Singh, Adviser, Agriculture, NEC shall be the convenor. The Task Force should examine existing Central programmes, identify gaps and recommend specific measures for promoting rubber plantations in NER. The Tripura model of rubber cultivation to be considered by the Task Force. Report to be submitted by 15.4.2007 to the Chairman, NEC.

(c) Spices Board

Issues:

- (i) NER's climatic conditions offer vast scope for promoting production of spices, particularly high value organic spices.
- (ii) Spices (lakadong turmeric, bird eye chilli, ginger) grown in NER have high intrinsic value and hold vast industrial and pharmaceutical potential.
- (iii) Hill areas of Sikkim, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh hold high potential for large cardamom, organic ginger, turmeric and chillies.
- (iv) ITC has shown its willingness to work in association with Sikkim, Meghalaya and Nagaland and the Spices Board for cultivation, processing and export of cardamom, ginger, turmeric and naga chilli.
- (v) Tata Tea is investing in cultivation of black pepper and marketing of ginger and other spices.
- (vi) Spices Board pays the cost for obtaining organic certification by the growers and has recognized 12 agencies for this purpose.
- (vii) Spices Board needs to strengthen its presence in NER and assist the States and growers for improving productivity and marketing the produce.
- (viii) Current investments by the Spices Board in the NER are inadequate Rs.17 crore proposed to be invested during the XIth Plan.
- (ix) Low productivity also affects spice production in NER.

Conclusions:

- (i) Spices Board to be strengthened and to intensify its activities in NER to promote spices production and productivity particularly that of organic spices. Investments by Spices Board to be increased commensurate with the proposed intensified programmes in the Region.
- (ii) The tripartite agreement between ITC, State Governments and the Spices Board be signed during the 3rd N.E. Business Summit being organized jointly by M/o DONER and ICC, Kolkata at New Delhi from 10-11 April 2007.
- (iii) An MoU has been signed between Cochin University of Science and Technology (CUSAT) and the Spices Board for research on spices. Dr. C.S. Paulose of CUSAT be invited to the 3rd N.E. Business Summit.

(d) Coffee Board

Issues:

- (i) Coffee Board carried out a comprehensive survey in 1970s for coffee development in

NER. – Over 40,00 ha in about 300 villages and 39 districts in 7 States was identified, coffee plant in programme undertaken with finance support from NABARD.

- (ii) 5473.54 ha under coffee cultivation out of which 2,640.52 ha has reached bearing stage. The maximum plantation area is in Nagaland (2,129 ha) followed by Mizoram (933.8 ha), Meghalaya (866.20 ha) and Assam (754.39 ha).
- (iii) Coffee holdings are small and scattered. Of 1,453 holdings, 1,452 holdings are below 10 ha each in Nagaland; similarly out of 1,510 holdings in Mizoram, 1,507 are below 10 ha.
- (iv) Coffee has a long gestation period which involves sustained investments and efforts. But the long gestation period acts as a deterrent to small growers.
- (v) Lack of post harvest and inadequate marketing facilities have been a hindrance to the growth of coffee in NER.
- (vi) Coffee Board has been implementing the Special Area Programme (SAP) in NER since the IXth Plan. The objective is to promote coffee cultivation in tribal tracts, wean away local community from *jhum* cultivation, generate self-employment, increase production and productivity, expand/consolidate area under coffee cultivation and help afforestation through shade trees to maintain ecological balance.
- (vii) Under SAP, Coffee Board extends subsidy @ Rs.15,000 per ha for coffee expansion/consolidation, market support @ Rs.10 per kg, supplies seed material, training technological inputs and supports establishment of SHGs as part of community approach.
- (viii) Under SAP, Coffee Board has assisted expansion of coffee plantations in 3,198 ha and coffee consolidation in 690 ha during the Xth Plan in NER.
- (ix) About 2,200 ha was under coffee cultivation at the end of IX Plan and around 3,200 ha has been brought under fresh planting during X Plan in the NER.
- (x) Production in 2005-06 was around 250 MTs comprising 175 MTs of Arabica and 75 MTs of Robusta present productivity levels are very low (<100 kg/ha).

Conclusions:

- (i) Coffee Board to facilitate consolidation of holdings in NER and also provide financial support for expansion and quality up-gradation. Inter cropping in coffee plantation also to be promoted.
- (ii) States to cooperate with Coffee Board for raising coffee plantations in clusters particularly in Nagaland and Mizoram which hold maximum potential.
- (iii) Coffee Board to provide technical support and build capacity of coffee growers and State government. staff for improving production and productivity and facilitate marketing. – Village Development Boards in Nagaland and credible NGOs like YMA in Mizoram be mobilised for community participation. NERAMAC to be involved for collection and transportation of produce to a central location for processing and marketing.

- (iv) Coffee Board to promote mixed cropping and provide infrastructure support for processing of the produce presently there is only one coffee processing unit at Bualpui in Mizoram.
- (v) Coffee Board to focus on promoting coffee cultivation in agro-climatically suitable areas of NER.

(e) APEDA

Issues:

- (i) Besides facilitating marketing of agriculture and processed foods, APEDA provides assistance for infrastructural facilities, training of farmers and transport subsidy. Due to lack of awareness and infrastructure in all NE States there is inadequate response to APEDA initiatives.
- (ii) Cold storage facilities either do not exist or those that do are extremely inadequate. Similar is the position with respect to marketing arrangements.
- (iii) Out of APEDA's total exports of Rs.70,000 crore per annum (including Rs.12,000 crore per annum of basmati rice), NER's share is Rs.4.8 crore only.
- (iv) It was observed that a large proportion of exports from the NE States is through the informal route to neighbouring countries, namely, Bangladesh. This is not reflected in APEDA's export figures.
- (v) It was also observed that traders buy up and transport produce outside NER before exporting. As a consequence, there are no subsidy claims under APEDA's Transport Subsidy Scheme and the producers do not benefit.
- (vi) APEDA's primary responsibility is to set up cold storage facilities at five airports, Guwahati, Aizawl, Imphal, Dimapur and Agartala. The need for cold chain facilities in coordination with cargo companies was emphasized.

Conclusions:

- (i) APEDA to operationalise four Agriculture Export Zones (AEZs) in Tripura, one for Pineapples, Sikkim two for Ginger, Orchids and Cherry Pepper and in Assam (1) for Fresh & Processed Ginger by 12/ 2007.
- (ii) APEDA to submit a report to the Department of Commerce on the status of cold storages at the Guwahati, Aizawl, Imphal, Dimapur, Agartala and Bagdogra Airports with time lines for their completion.
- (iii) APEDA to expedite conclusions of negotiation with cargo companies to provide complete cold chains in NER.
- (iv) APEDA to coordinate consultations with CONCOR and NERAMAC to work out the logistics for a complete cold chain from the field to the point of export.
- (v) State Governments to designate nodal departments/officers for interaction with APEDA.

General Conclusions:

- (i) Rubber plantations were identified as the top priority thrust sector among the Commodity Boards followed by the Spices Board and APEDA.
- (ii) It was recognized that considerable work has already been initiated by the Tea Board. This may be carried forward.
- (iii) Coffee Board will pay focused attention for development of coffee plantations in Nagaland and Mizoram through clusters.
- (iv) State Governments to assist the Commodity Boards and APEDA in matters relating to land acquisition, organization of farmers, awareness programmes and identification of clusters, etc.
- (v) APEDA to ensure operationalisation of the five AEZs within 1 December, 2007.
- (vi) All Commodity Boards and APEDA to be invited to the North East Business Summit (New Delhi, 10-11 April, 2007).

Additional Data

**Table 4.1: Share of Agricultural Products, Forestry and Fishing in Agriculture:
At 1993-94 constant prices**

(Per cent)

State	Years	Agricultural Products	Forestry	Fishery
Arunachal Pradesh	1993-94	73.61	24.45	1.94
	1998-99	83.47	13.38	3.14
	2002-03	84.52	12.13	3.38
Assam	1993-94	88.57	5.20	6.23
	1998-99	88.86	5.29	5.85
	2002-03	88.77	5.18	6.05
Manipur	1993-94	82.35	9.35	8.30
	1998-99	76.75	13.11	10.13
	2002-03	82.88	6.69	10.45
Meghalaya	1993-94	91.03	5.10	3.87
	1998-99	92.82	3.97	3.22
	2002-03	93.27	3.76	2.97
Nagaland	1993-94	80.73	17.91	1.36
	1998-99	85.78	11.91	2.31
	2002-03	92.02	6.65	1.33
Sikkim	1993-94	94.17	5.68	0.15
	1998-99	92.37	7.29	0.34
	2002-03	93.11	6.62	0.26
Tripura	1993-94	84.02	7.23	8.75
	1998-99	86.15	6.02	7.82
	2002-03	86.56	6.24	7.20
Mizoram	1993-94	83.77	11.24	5.03
	1998-99	92.39	2.55	6.03
	2002-03	92.81	2.37	5.00
NER	1993-94	84.78	10.77	4.45
	1998-99	87.32	7.94	4.86
	2002-03	89.24	6.20	4.58
India	1993-94	91.96	4.68	3.37
	1998-99	92.01	4.53	3.45
	2002-03	89.90	5.37	4.72
Source: <i>Central Statistical Organisation (CSO)</i> website as on 26-11-1999 for old series and as on 23-2-2006 for new series. Note: 1. Owing to differences in methodology of compilation, data for different states are not strictly comparable. 2. Mizoram constant price data are derived from Meghalaya's current-constant price deflator. 3. Figures are calculated.				

Table 4.2: Forest Production, 2001-02

States	Timber <i>Cu metres</i>	Fuelwood <i>Cu metres</i>	Bamboo <i>No.</i>	Canes <i>No.</i>
Arunachal Pradesh	15,546	38,222	29,398	10,627,920
Assam	-	6,682	5,00,000	
Manipur	-	-	-	
Meghalaya	6	-	-	
Mizoram	-	-	17,843,568	
Nagaland	-	-	35,430	189,250
Sikkim	-	168	-	
Tripura	894	4,632	138,651	
North-East				
India	NA	NA	NA	NA
Source: <i>Statistical Abstracts of India</i> 2003-04.				

Table 4.3: Ratio of Livestock to Population, 2003-04

States	Total Live- Stock (Number)	Poultry (Number)	Total Milk (Litre)	Eggs (Number)	Cattle (Number)	Buffaloes (Number)	Sheep (Number)	Goats (Number)	Poultry (Number)	Meat (5+6+7+8+9) (Number)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Arunachal Pradesh	1.145	1.587	0.042	8.197	0.417	0.010	0.017	0.210	1.587	2.242
Assam	0.519	0.813	0.027	19.283	0.317	0.025	0.006	0.112	0.813	1.273
Manipur	0.423	1.282	0.031	34.439	0.182	0.034	0.003	0.014	1.282	1.515
Meghalaya	0.669	1.217	0.030	40.538	0.331	0.008	0.008	0.141	1.217	1.704
Mizoram	0.315	1.266	0.017	34.887	0.041	0.007	0.001	0.019	1.266	1.334
Nagaland	0.678	1.401	0.032	34.170	0.227	0.017	0.002	0.088	1.401	1.735
Sikkim	0.623	0.595	0.089	24.036	0.294	0.004	0.011	0.229	0.595	1.133
Tripura	0.456	0.956	0.026	31.570	0.237	0.004	0.001	0.148	0.956	1.346
North-East	0.539	0.935	0.029	23.317	0.295	0.022	0.006	0.112	0.935	1.369
India	0.471	0.475	0.086	39.274	0.180	0.095	0.060	0.121	0.475	0.931
Source: <i>Statistical Abstracts of India</i> 2003-04. Note: Figures are calculated.										

Table 4.4: Growth of the Primary Sector, 1993 - 94 to 2002-03:
At constant base 1993-94

(per cent)

State	Growth Rate
Arunachal Pradesh	8.5
Assam	1.2
Manipur	-
Meghalaya	15.3
Nagaland	-
Sikkim	-8.4
Tripura	10
Mizoram	2.3
NER	3.6
India	6.4
<p>Source: Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) website as on 26-11-1999 for old series and as on 23-2-2006 for new series.</p> <p>Note: 1. Owing to differences in methodology of compilation, data for different states are not strictly comparable. 2. Mizoram constant price data are derived from Meghalaya's current-constant price deflator. 3. Figures are calculated.</p>	

Table 4.5: Mineral Production in the North East, 2003-04

(*000 ton)

State	Coal	Natural Gas (crude)	Petroleum	Lead	Limestone
Arunachal Pradesh	-	2	76	-	-
Assam	733	2,013	4,595	-	467
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	5,439	-	-	-	393
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	-	-	-	123	-
Tripura	-	509	-	-	-
India	361,168	30,932	33,380	73,081	154,125
Source: Statistical Abstracts of India 2003-04.					

Table 4.6: Ratio of Mineral Production to Geographic Area

(Production in '000 tonnes; area in '000 hectares)

States	Coal	Natural Gas	Petro(crude)	Lead	Limestone
Arunachal Pradesh	-	2.4E-04	0.0091	-	-
Assam	0.0934	2.6E-01	0.5858	-	0.0595375
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	2.425	-	-	-	0.1752196
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	-	-	-	0.1733	-
Tripura	-	4.9E-01	-	-	-
India	1.0987	9.4E-02	0.1015	0.2223	0.4688551
Source: <i>Statistical Abstracts of India</i> 2003-04. Note: Figures are calculated.					

Table 4.7: Coal Reserves, 2000-01

(number)

State	Proved	Indicated	Inferred	All Reserves
Meghalaya	118	41	301	460
Arunachal Pradesh	31	11	48	90
Assam	259	27	34	320
Nagaland	3	1	15	19
Source: <i>NER Data Bank</i> .				

Table 4.9: Mineral Production, 1998-99 to 2000-01

(Quantity in '000 M.T, gas in million cubic metres, value in '000 Rs)

State	Minerals	1998-99		1999-00		2000-01	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Meghalaya	Coal	4,238	-	4,060	-	4,065	-
	Limestone	389	-	495	-	500	-
Arunachal Pradesh	Petroleum	76	2,63,644	98	3,39,962	78	4,34,460
Assam	Coal	1,793	13,28,613	572	5,99,781	660	692,076
	Natural Gas	1,265	13,91,500	1,888	25,94,112	2,018	36,32,400
	Petroleum	5,271	182,85,099	5,029	174,45,601	5,200	2,89,64,000
	Limestone	509	86,798	465	-	475	1,09,015
Tripura	Natural Gas	305	3,35,500	356	4,89,144	376	6,76,800
Source: <i>NER Data Bank</i> .							

Table 4.9: State-Wise Major Mineral Resources, 2000-01

(reserves in million tons)

States		Coal	Limestone	Clay	Iron ore	Sillimanite	Quartz	Feldspar	Silica sand	Kaolin	Quartzite	Granite #	Oil & Gas	Chromite	Dolomite	Graphite	Nickel & cobalt
Meghalaya	1	64.24	87.65	0.27	-	0.05	0.02	0.02	-	2.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2	214.17	877.11	20.12	3.61	-	0.08	0.11	0.54	2.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3	322.85	3375.85	68.37	-	-	-	-	2.30	0.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	1	228.37	92.34	0.32	-	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2	26.83	5.20	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3	65.01	365.00	22.38	19.94	50.00	-	-	-	-	16.54	926	1180.00	-	-	-	-
Manipur	1	-	0.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2	-	6.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3	-	8.12	2.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	1	31.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2	11.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3	47.96	350.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.13	-	-	-	246.97	84.97	-
Mizoram	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3	-	5.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	1	3.43	0.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2	1.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3	15.16	308.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	555.00	-	-	-	4.50
Tripura	1	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3	-	-	0.30	-	-	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	588.00	-	-	-	-

Note: 1=Proved; 2=Probable; 3=Possible

in million cubic meters

Source: NEER Data Bank

Table: 4.12: Major Crafts in the North East States

State	Major Groups
Assam	Textile crafts; cane and bamboo
Arunachal Pradesh	Textile crafts; cane and bamboo
Mizoram	Textile crafts; cane and bamboo
Manipur	Textile crafts; cane and bamboo
Meghalaya	Cane and bamboo; textile crafts
Nagaland	Textile crafts, cane and bamboo; wood
Sikkim	Textile crafts, cane and bamboo
Tripura	Cane and bamboo; textile crafts; wood
Source: NER Data Bank.	

Annexure 5 Chapter 5

Industry

Annexure 5.1

**Table 5.1A: Share of Manufacturing in NSDP, 1993-94 to 2002-03:
At constant 1993-94 prices**

(Per cent)

States	Years	Manufacturing
Arunachal Pradesh	1993-94	3
	1998-99	3
	2002-03	3
Assam	1993-94	8
	1998-99	8
	2002-03	7
Manipur	1993-94	7
	1998-99	8
	2002-03	9
Meghalaya	1993-94	3
	1998-99	2
	2002-03	3
Nagaland	1993-94	3
	1998-99	2
	2002-03	1
Sikkim	1993-94	6
	1998-99	4
	2002-03	3
Tripura	1993-94	3
	1998-99	1
	2002-03	2
NER	1993-94	4.71
	1998-99	4
	2002-03	4
India	1993-94	17
	1998-99	17
	2002-03	16
<p>Source: <i>Central Statistical Organisation (CSO)</i> website as on 26-11-1999 for old series and as on 23-2-2006 for new series.</p> <p>Note: 1. Owing to differences in methodology of compilation, data for different states and union territories are not strictly comparable.</p> <p>2. Data for Mizoram at constant prices is not available.</p> <p>3. Figures are calculated.</p>		

Table 5.2A: Growth Rate of Manufacturing, 1993-94 to 2002-03

(Per cent)

States	Growth rate
Arunachal Pradesh	0
Assam	1
Manipur	8
Meghalaya	4
Nagaland*	-18
Sikkim	1
Tripura	6
India	3
<p>Source: Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) website as on 26-11-1999 for old series and on 23-2-2006 for new series.</p> <p>Note: 1. Owing to differences in methodology of compilation, data for different states and union territories are not strictly comparable.</p> <p>2. Data for Mizoram at constant prices is not available.</p> <p>3. Figures are calculated.</p> <p>* data only for the unregistered sector.</p>	

Table 5.3A: Registered and Unregistered Sectors, 2003-04

(Rupees crore)

States	Registered	Unregistered	Total manufacturing
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	27.3	27.3
Assam	1,009.4	352.5	1,361.9
Manipur	3	189.3	192.3
Meghalaya	40.2	29.2	69.4
Nagaland	11.3	5.8	17.2
Sikkim	8.7	13.3	22.0
Tripura	42.7	38.3	80.9
NER	1,115.3	655.7	1771.0
Source: Handbook of the Indian Economy, 2003-04.			

Table 5.4A: Employment, Output and NFCF in Registered Manufacturing 2002-03

States	Employment as per cent of total national employment	Factories as per cent of factories in India	Total output as per cent of National Output	Net Fixed Capital Formation (NFCF) as per cent of National NFCF
Assam	1.40	1.20	1.11	0.23
Manipur	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	0.03	0.03	0.03	-0.01
Nagaland	0.04	0.09	0.01	-0.04
Tripura	0.15	0.2	0.02	0.12
NER	1.63	1.56	1.17	0.30
INDIA	100	100	100	100
Source: Calculated from Summary Result, Factory Sector, Annual Survey of Industry, Central Statistical Organization.				

Table 5.5A: Registered and Unregistered Small-Scale Industry, 2001-02

States	Registered SSIs	Unregistered SSIs	Total SSIs	Per cent of NE	Per cent of all India
Arunachal Pradesh	255	997	1,252	0.4	0.01
Assam	14,453	179,926	194,379	61.5	1.85
Manipur	4,599	43,400	47,999	15.2	0.46
Meghalaya	1,939	20,581	22,520	7.1	0.21
Mizoram	2,733	8,383	11,116	3.5	0.11
Nagaland	568	13,293	13,861	4.4	0.13
Sikkim	174	194	368	0.1	0.00
Tripura	959	23,393	24,352	7.7	0.23
NER	25,680	290,167	315,847	100.0	3.00
India	1374974	9146,216	10521,190	..	100

Source: *Third Census, Small-scale Industry, 2001-02.*

Table 5.6A: Growth of Small-Scale Industry, 1997-98 to 2002-03

Year	AP	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura
1997-98	4,456	34,258	5,322	2,982	3907	712	294	1,798
1998-99	4,546	36,482	5,447	3,247	4,313	982	306	1,867
1999-00	4,694	38,303	5,587	3,505	4,490	1,276	322	1,931
2000-01	4,750	40,419	5,778	3,778	4,610	1,600	333	1,967
2001-02	4,797	42,947	5,868	4,044	4,970	1,969	341	2,000
2002-03	5,022	45,193	5,974	4,213	5,293	2,513	351	2,020
Average Growth Rate (%)	3.19	5.93	2.46	7.45	6.33	26.62	3.76	2.60

Source: *NER Data Bank.*

**Table 5.7A: Rural-Urban Distribution of Small-Scale Industries (SSIs)
Across Activities, 2001-02**

(Per cent)

State	Manufacturing		Repair & Maintenance		Services		Total
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
Sikkim	32.07	31.79	0.00	2.99	1.09	32.07	100
Arunachal Pradesh	12.38	22.2	2.24	29.47	3.67	30.03	100
Nagaland	62.77	11.75	9.88	1.22	9.44	4.95	100
Manipur	52.44	13.3	6.90	7.24	12.48	7.64	100
Mizoram	17.04	32.53	0.03	2.69	31.64	16.08	100
Tripura	10.06	15.14	5.83	12.00	22.56	34.40	100
Meghalaya	47.32	12.61	0.79	16.59	2.55	20.14	100
Assam	32.70	8.99	18.89	8.14	22.30	8.98	100
India	25.31	14.38	8.37	7.99	21.53	22.42	100
Source: <i>Third Census, Small-scale Industry, 2001-02.</i>							

**Table 5.8A: Distribution of Small-Scale Industries, Ancillaries
and Service and Business Enterprises, 2001-02**

State	SSIs	Per cent ancillaries	SSSBes
Arunachal Pradesh	0.01	0	0.01
Assam	2.00	0.31	1.74
Nagaland	0.29	6.69	0.02
Meghalaya	0.30	0.01	0.15
Mizoram	0.13	0.59	0.09
Manipur	0.72	0.59	0.26
Sikkim	0.1	0	0
Tripura	0.15	0.03	0.29
NER	3.70	8.22	2.56
India	100	100	100
Source: <i>Third Census, Small-scale Industry, 2001-02</i>			
Note: 1. Ancillaries are industrial undertakings engaged in the manufacture or production of parts, components, sub-assemblies, tooling or intermediates, or the rendering of services and the undertaking of supplies or renders or proposes to supply or render not less than 50 per cent of its production or services and whose investment in fixed assets in plant and machinery does not exceed Rs 10 million. 2. SSSBEs: Service and business enterprises are those with investment up to Rs. 500,000 in fixed assets, excluding land and building.			

Table 5.9A: Gross Output and Employment in Small-Scale Industry, 2001-02.

State	Output (Rs. lakh)	Per cent of total output	Employment (No.)	Per cent of total employment
Sikkim	2,822.7	0.01	1,322	0.01
Arunachal Pradesh	5,645.4	0.02	3,687	0.01
Nagaland	36,695.1	0.13	56,795	0.23
Manipur	47,985.9	0.17	136,811	0.55
Mizoram	14,113.5	0.05	24,850	0.10
Tripura	31,049.7	0.11	56,962	0.23
Meghalaya	33,872.4	0.12	65,586	0.26
Assam	330,255.9	1.17	429,003	1.72
NER	502,440.6	1.78	775,016	3.11
India	282,26,998	100	249,32,763	100

Source: *Third Census, Small-Scale Industry, 2001-02.*

**Table 5.10A: Proportion of Fixed Investment in
Small-Scale Industry, 2001-02**

State	Fixed investment
Arunachal Pradesh	0.02
Assam	0.71
Manipur	0.23
Meghalaya	0.09
Mizoram	0.08
Nagaland	0.18
Sikkim	0.01
Tripura	0.21
NER	1.53
India	100

Source: *Third Census, Small-Scale Industry, 2001-02.*

Table 5.11A: Sick and Incipient Sick Units in Small-Scale Industry, 2001-03

(Per cent)

State	Sick units	Incipient Sick Units	Sick and Incipient Sick Units	Sick Units (RBI criteria)
Sikkim	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
Arunachal Pradesh	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02
Nagaland	0.01	0	0	0.01
Manipur	0.12	0.53	0.5	0.12
Mizoram	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
Tripura	0.45	0.21	0.2	0.54
Meghalaya	0.22	0.06	0.08	0.26
Assam	1.23	1.01	1.02	0.98
NER	2.09	1.84	1.83	1.95
India	100	100	100	100
<p>Source: <i>Census, Small-Scale Industry, 2001-02.</i></p> <p>Note: Units: where there is erosion of net worth or delay in repayment of institutional loan. Incipient Sick Units demonstrate a continuous decline in gross output.</p> <p>Sick or Incipient Sick Units: erosion of net worth or delay in repayment of institutional loan or continuous decline in gross output.</p> <p>Sick units according to RBI criteria: among units with outstanding institutional loan where there is erosion of net worth or delay in repayment of institutional loan.</p>				

Table 5.12A: Export Units in Small-Scale Industry, 2001-02

State	Exporting units		Total	Per centage to total
	Registered	Unregistered		
Sikkim	65	90	155	0.02
Nagaland	1	453	454	0.9
Manipur	8	0	8	0.02
Mizoram	4	188	192	0.38
Tripura	10	83	93	0.18
Assam	20	1,438	1,458	2.88
NER	108	2,252	2,360	4.38
India	7,344	43,262	50,606	100
Source: <i>Third Census, Small-Scale Industry, 2001-02.</i>				

Table 5.13A: Value of Exports in Small-Scale Industry, 2001-02

(Rupees)

State	Registered units	Unregistered units	Total	Per centage to All-India Total
Sikkim	26,55,657	0	26,55,657	
Nagaland	1,11,20,000	6,76,30,532	7,87,50,532	0.06
Manipur	12,58,409	9,40,000	21,98,409	0.0
Mizoram	3,65,315	31,79,264	35,44,579	0.0
Tripura	5,81,000	10,32,74,288	10,38,55,288	0.07
Assam	5,13,25,230	9,27,15,545	14,40,40,775	0.10
NER	6,73,05,611	26,77,39,629	33,50,45,240	0.23
India	123100000000	18910000000	142000000000	100
Source: <i>Third Census, Small-scale Industry, 2001-02.</i>				

Table 5.14A: Tea Industry, 2000-04

(Million kg.)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Production	846	854	826	857	830
Imports	14	17	22	7	25
Exports	207	183	201	173	190
Consumption	653	673	685	697	710
Source: <i>NER Data Bank.</i>					

Table 5.15A: Distribution of Handicrafts in the North East, 1995-96

State	Units(number)	Artisans(number)	Production (Rs. crore)
Assam	30,360 (2.39)	100,482 (2.45)	7,820.94 (29.72)
Arunachal Pradesh	4,044 (0.31)	15,735 (0.38)	855.56 (3.25)
Manipur	98,051 (7.74)	379,988 (9.29)	147.60 (0.56)
Meghalaya	11,512 (0.90)	53,564 (1.31)	2,580.67 (9.80)
Mizoram	2,213 (0.17)	5,260 (0.12)	5.93 (0.02)
Nagaland	17,603 (1.39)	79,878 (1.95)	9,463.99 (35.98)
Sikkim	2,198 (0.17)	9,768 (0.23)	5.59 (0.02)
Tripura	77,375 (6.11)	244,495 (5.98)	60.80 (0.23)
NER	2,31,844 (19.18)	8,89,170 (21.71)	20,941.08 (79.58)
Grand Total	1266,009 (100.00)	4103,293 (100.00)	26,312.13 (100.00)
Source: <i>NER Data Bank</i> ; according to the Census of Handicrafts, 1995-96.			
Note: Figures in parentheses are per centages to total.			

Table 5.16A: Distribution of Handlooms in the North East, 1995-96

(Total number)

States	Working looms	Idle looms	Total looms
Arunachal Pradesh	45,060	456	45,156
Assam	12,98,731	1,10,437	14,09,168
Manipur	2,66,915	3,346	2,70,261
Meghalaya	7,783	418	8, 201
Mizoram	14,388	9,406	23,794
Nagaland	71,636	5,867	77,503
Tripura	1,16,659	2,413	1,19,072
NER	18,21,172	1,32,343	19,53,515
Source: <i>NER Data Bank</i> , based on the Handloom Census of India.			

Table 5.17A: Bamboo Resources of the North East

State	Bamboo growing area (Sq. km.)	Bamboo growing stock (million tons)
Mizoram	9,210	10.89
Assam	8,213	13.41
A. Pradesh	4,590	9.84
Manipur	3,692	11.47
Meghalaya	3,102	4.41
Tripura	939	0.86
Nagaland	758	3.66
NER	30,504	54.53
Source: Dialogue, October - December, 2003, Volume 5 No. 2		
Note: The source of this table does not provide the year of the data.		

Table 5.18A: NIC 98 – Three-Digit Industries in the North East, 2002-03

Assam
014 : Other Mining and Quarrying.
151 : Production, Processing and Preserving of meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, oils and fats.
152 : Manufacture of dairy product.
153 : Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch, products and prepared animal feeds.
154 : Manufacture of other food products.
155 : Manufacture of beverages.
160 : Manufacture of bidi, cigarette, cigars and cheroots snuff, zarda, pan masala etc.
171 : Spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles.
201 : Saw milling and planning of wood.
202 : Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and plaiting materials, wood containers etc.
210 : Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper board (wall paper, news paper, printing paper etc.)
221 : Wine industries.
222 : Malt liquors and malt.
231 : Cotton spinning, weaving, shrinking and finishing of cotton textiles.
232 : Printing, dyeing and bleaching of cotton textiles.
241 : Wool spinning, weaving and finishing in mills.
242 : Wool weaving and spinning other than in mills.
251 : Jute and mesta spinning and weaving.
252 : Dyeing, printing and bleaching of jute textiles.
261 : Manufacture of all kind of threads, cordage, rope, twines, nets, etc.
269 : Manufacture of other textile goods n.e.c.
271 : Sawing and lanning of wood (other than plywood).
272 : Manufacture of wooden and cane boxes, crates, drums, etc.
281 : Manufacture of containers, boxes of paper and paperboard.
289 : Printing, publishing and allied activities n.e.c.
291 : Manufacture of leather footwear (excluding repair).
292 : Manufacture of leather wearing apparel like coats, gloves, etc.
311 : Manufacture of fertilizers and pesticides.
313 : Manufacture of drugs and medicines.
319 : Manufacture of chemical products n.e.c.
321 : Manufacture of glass and glass products.
342 : Manufacture of furniture and fixtures primarily of metal.
361 : Manufacture of insulated wires and cables.
>=400: Others.
Manipur
151 : Production, processing and preserving of meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, oils and fats.

153 : Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch, products and prepared animal feeds. 201 : Saw milling and planning of wood. 269 : Manufacture of other textile goods n.e.c. >=400: Others.
Meghalaya
153 : Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch, products and prepared animal feeds. 154 : Manufacture of other food products. 222 : Malt liquors and malt. 269 : Manufacture of other textile goods n.e.c. 271 : Sawing and lanning of wood (other than plywood). >=400: Others.
Nagaland
153 : Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch, products and prepared animal feeds. 154 : Manufacture of other food products. 201 : Saw milling and planning of wood. 202 : Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and plaiting materials, wood containers etc. 222 : Malt liquors and malt. 269 : Manufacture of other textile goods n.e.c. 289 : Printing, publishing and allied activities n.e.c. >=400: Others.
Tripura
152 : Manufacture of dairy product. 153 : Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch, products and prepared animal feeds. 154 : Manufacture of other food products. 160 : Manufacture of bidi, cigarette, cigars and cheroots snuff, zarda, pan masala etc. 171 : Spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles. 222 : Malt liquors and malt. 242 : Wool weaving and spinning other than in mills. 252 : Dyeing, printing and bleaching of jute textiles. 269 : Manufacture of other textile goods n.e.c. 271 : Sawing and lanning of wood (other than plywood). 281 : Manufacture of containers, boxes of paper and paper board. 289 : Printing, publishing and allied activities n.e.c. 313 : Manufacture of drugs and medicines. 361 : Manufacture of insulated wires and cables. >=400: Others. Source: <i>Annual Survey of Industries</i> , 2002-03, Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India.

Tables 5.18 A (a): Large-Scale Industry in the North East Region

Assam (value in lakh rupees; others in numbers)						
NIC 98 - 3 Digit	Employment	Factories	Total Output	Net Value Added	Net Fixed Capital Formation	Income
All	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.02
014 : Other Mining and Quarrying.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
151 : Production, Processing and Preserving of meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, oils and fats.	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
152 : Manufacture of dairy product.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
153 : Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch, products and prepared animal feeds.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.01
154 : Manufacture of other food products.	0.10	0.10	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.09
155 : Manufacture of beverages.	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
160 : Manufacture of <i>bidi</i> , cigarette, cigars and cheroots snuff, <i>zarda</i> , <i>pan masala</i> , etc.	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.06
171 : Spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
201 : Saw milling and planning of wood.	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.01	-0.01	0.01
202 : Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and plaiting materials, wood containers etc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
210 : Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper board (wall paper, news paper, printing paper etc.)	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.06	0.00	0.10
221 : Wine industries.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
222 : Malt liquors and malt.	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
231 : Cotton spinning, weaving, shrinking and finishing of cotton textiles.	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.03	-0.07	0.04
232 : Printing, dyeing and bleaching of cotton textiles.	0.13	0.02	0.04	0.09	-0.06	0.09
241 : Wool spinning, weaving and finishing in mills.	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	-0.01	0.01
242 : Wool weaving and spinning other than in mills.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02
251 : Jute and mesta spinning and weaving.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
252 : Dyeing, printing and bleaching of jute textiles.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.03	0.00
261 : Manufacture of all kind of threads, cordage, rope, twines, nets, etc.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
269 : Manufacture of other textile goods n.e.c.	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.01
271 : Sawing and lanning of wood (other than plywood).	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
272 : Manufacture of wooden and cane boxes, crates, drums, etc.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
281 : Manufacture of containers, boxes of paper and paper board.	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00
289 : Printing, publishing and allied activities n.e.c.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
291 : Manufacture of leather footwear (excluding repair).	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
292 : Manufacture of leather wearing apparel, coats, gloves, etc.	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.01
311 : Manufacture of fertilisers and pesticides	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
313 : Manufacture of drugs and medicines.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
319 : Manufacture of chemical products n.e.c.	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.04
321 : Manufacture of glass and glass products.	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00
342 : Manufacture of furniture and fixtures primarily of metal.	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.04
361 : Manufacture of insulated wires and cables.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00
>=400: Others.	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 5.18 A (b) Manipur (value in lakh rupees; others in numbers)

NIC 98 - 3 Digit	Employment	Factories	Total Output	Net Value Added	Net Fixed Capital Formation	Income
All	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
151 : Production, Processing and Preserving of meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, oils and fats.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
153 : Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch, products and prepared animal feeds.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
201 : Saw milling and planning of wood.	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
269 : Manufacture of other textile goods n.e.c.	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
>=400: Others.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 5.18 A (c) Meghalaya (value in lakh rupees; others in numbers)

NIC 98 - 3 Digit	Employment	Factories	Total Output	Net Value Added	Net Fixed Capital Formation	Income
All	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
153 : Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch, products and prepared animal feeds.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
154 : Manufacture of other food products.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
222 : Malt liquors and malt.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
269 : Manufacture of other textile goods n.e.c.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
271 : Sawing and lanning of wood (other than plywood).	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
>=400: Others.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 5.18 A (d) Nagaland (value in lakh rupees; others in numbers)

NIC 98 - 3 Digit	Employment	Factories	Total Output	Net Value Added	Net Fixed Capital Formation	Income
All	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
153 : Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch, products and prepared animal feeds.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
154 : Manufacture of other food products.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
201 : Saw milling and planning of wood.	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02
202 : Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and plaiting materials, wood containers etc.	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.09	0.04
222 : Malt liquors and malt.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
269 : Manufacture of other textile goods n.e.c.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
289 : Printing, publishing and allied activities n.e.c.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
>=400: Others.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 5.18 A (e) Tripura (value in lakh rupees; others in numbers)

NIC 98 - 3 Digit	Employment	Factories	Total Output	Net Value Added	Net Fixed Capital Formation	Income
All	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
152 : Manufacture of dairy product.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
153 : Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch, products and prepared animal feeds.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.56
154 : Manufacture of other food products.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
160 : Manufacture of bidi, cigarette, cigars and cheroots snuff, zarda, pan masala etc.	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.39
171 : Spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
222 : Malt liquors and malt.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.59
242 : Wool weaving and spinning other than in mills.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
252 : Dyeing, printing and bleaching of jute textiles.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
269 : Manufacture of other textile goods n.e.c.	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
271 : Sawing and lanning of wood (other than plywood).	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
281 : Manufacture of containers, boxes of paper and paper board.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
289 : Printing, publishing and allied activities n.e.c.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
313 : Manufacture of drugs and medicines.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
361 : Manufacture of insulated wires and cables.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
>=400: Others.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Annexure 5.2

Industrial Policies: Regional and State North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007

- NEIIPP 2007 includes Sikkim along with the other NE states covered under the North East Industrial Policy (NEIP) 1997.
- Encourages the expansion of the existing units located any where in NER through various incentives and also recommends the discontinuation of 'thrust' and 'non-thrust' industries as per NEIP 1997.
- Provides incentives to industrial units on substantial expansion of an increase not less than 25 per cent in the value of fixed capital investment in plant and machinery for the purpose of expansion of capacity/modernisation and diversification, which was 33.5 per cent earlier (1997 policy).
- Continues 100 per cent excise duty exemption and 100 per cent income tax exemption in the NER.
- Enhances the capital investment subsidy from 15 per cent of investment in plant and machinery to 30 per cent, with the limit for automatic approval of subsidy at this rate at Rs 1.5 crore per unit, which was Rs 30 lakh earlier (1997 policy).
- The interest rate subsidy remains at 3 per cent.
- Provides for insurance cover. All existing and new industrial units will be eligible for 100 per cent insurance premium on their substantial expansion.
- Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitute industries, pan masala, plastic carry bags of less than 20 microns and petroleum oil or gas refinery industries are not eligible for any benefits under the new industrial policy.
- Provides incentives for service sector in terms of tax concessions.
- Power generating plants up to 10 MW based on both conventional and non-conventional sources are also eligible for incentives under the new policy.
- A high-level committee under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion will be constituted to monitor the implementation of NEIIPP 2007.
- Transport subsidy remains unchanged.
- The North East Industrial Development Finance Corporation will continue as the nodal agency in disbursing the subsidy.

Government of India, New Industrial Policy for NER, 1997

In 1997 the Ministry of Industry announced a new industrial policy for NER. The policy provides a number of incentives for industrial development in NER. For development of industrial infrastructure, the policy provides entire expenditure on growth centres subject to a ceiling of Rs.15.0 cores.⁸

The policy also makes provision for 15 per cent capital investment subsidy on plant & machinery subject to a maximum of Rs. 30 lakh and 3 per cent Interest Subsidy on working capital loan for 10 years. The policy also announces extension of transport subsidy scheme for a period of 7 years and 10 years tax holiday i.e.; exemption of excise duty & income tax for units operating in the growth centres.

For the development of the small-scale sector, Weavers Service Centres (WSCs) in NE region and Indian Institute of Handloom Technology at Guwahati would be suitably strengthened to provide technology and training support to the weavers. It also makes provision for setting up of market complexes and permanent exhibition facilities in NER.

Arunachal Pradesh: New Industrial Policy, 2001

Due to insignificant industrial activity in Arunachal Pradesh, there was a need for a well-defined industrial policy. The new industrial policy of Arunachal Pradesh came out in 2001, which is the second ever industrial policy of the state to encourage industrial development. According to the new industrial policy, 2001; the government will encourage the establishment of private sector undertakings and co-operative industries for sustainable development and growth. So far as employment is concerned, priority will be given to the local population of the state. Outside investments will be encouraged. The government will allow outside entrepreneurs to hold land for 30 years for industrial activity.

The policy emphasises the fact that the government needs to take steps to develop infrastructure facilities like industrial estates, industrial growth centres, export promotion industrial parks and export promotion zones. The policy also makes provision for the easy flow of credit for new industrial projects, village industries and village artisans. Steps will be taken to revive the sick industries in the SSI and tiny sector. The policy makes provision to strengthen DICs. With a view to empower the women of Arunachal Pradesh, there is a provision of 33 per cent reservation of industrial sheds, developed plots in industrial areas for women and it also makes provision for special training and education programmes for women.

Assam Industrial Policy, 2003

Assam happens to be the most developed state in NER with relatively better infrastructure facilities. In 2003 Assam came out with its latest industrial policy in order to increase its industrial share in the SDP from around 13 per cent to 18 per cent by the end of 2008. The industrial policy

⁸Earlier, Rs. 10 crore was provided as central assistance and the rest of the amount to be raised by the state government.

aims to generate more employment opportunities in the state. At the same time it also aims to encourage private infrastructure in industrial projects, to ensure industrial development in the backward regions of the state, to encourage growth of the small scale and tiny sector, to promote large scale and medium industries to create an industrial base, to promote export oriented industries and to revive sick public sector industries.

The policy recognizes some thrust areas that need to be focused on like petroleum and natural gas based industries, food processing industries and industries based on locally available resources.

The policy introduces some provisions in terms of incentives in order to attract more outside investment. It makes provision for power subsidy for a period of five years for eligible industrial units. Special incentives for food processing, electronics, agro based and bio-tech industries. It also makes provision for capital investment subsidy at the rate of 30 per cent in investment in plant and machinery subject to a ceiling of Rs. 20 lakh and for export oriented industries at Rs. 25 lakh. Five years income tax holiday for all new industrial units set up in the Assam.

In NER, the strength of the state is its well-developed infrastructure and highest purchasing power in the region.

Manipur: New Industrial Policy, 2002

The new industrial policy of Manipur was announced in 2002. It was announced to achieve rapid and sustainable industrial development through enhanced industrial development and to create an investment friendly environment with provisions for infrastructure and institutional support. It aims at generation of substantial employment and income for its people, maximum utilization of local human and physical resources and emphasis on export oriented industries to exploit the emerging markets of the neighboring countries. It also aims to develop market facilities.

In order to achieve the above mentioned objectives, the policy emphasizes the need to develop infrastructure like power, water, communication for industrial use, need to promote industrial culture, easy credit facilities from SIDBI, NABARD and MANIDCO. It encourages investment from outside and emphasizes the need of developing export oriented growth centres.

Recognizing the development of tourism related industry as an important area, the industrial policy makes provision to develop tourism related industry in the state. The policy also provides some incentives in terms of exemption from local sales tax, power subsidy, interest subsidy and transport and capital subsidy.

The investment strengths of the state are second-lowest industrial power tariff in the country; most villages are electrified and high degree of irrigation.

Mizoram: New Industrial Policy, 2002

The new industrial policy of Mizoram was announced in 2002 with a view to accelerate the industrial growth of the state with a suitable mechanism to attract more investment for the growth of capital formation. It also aims to make industrial labour skilled with the help of training

programmes. It aims to promote the production of textile industry including sericulture, handloom and handicraft sectors with the help of new designs.

The 2002 industrial policy also aims to develop the bamboo industries with the help of optimum utilization of bamboo resources of Mizoram.

The policy recognizes the following thrust areas for concentrated development: electronics and IT, bamboo based product, food processing industry, handloom and handicraft industries.

In order to attract more investment the policy provides fiscal incentives, provides for development of infrastructure etc. The investment strength of the state is a literate and cheap labour force and high proportion of urban population.

Meghalaya: Industrial Policy, 1997

In 1997, Meghalaya came up with a comprehensive industrial policy with a view to generate employment opportunities, balanced growth all over the state through promotion of village and small scale industries, development of infrastructure for setting up of industrial areas, growth centre and export promotion industrial parks. The policy aims to revive the sick units with a comprehensive revival package and also aims to promote export oriented, agro based, mineral based and horticulture based units as thrust areas.

In order to achieve the above objectives, the policy provides subsidy provision for both small scale and large scale industries. It makes provision for state capital investment subsidy, interest subsidy, power subsidy, sales tax exemption and exemption from stamp duty.

Sikkim: Industrial Policy, 1996

In order to achieve faster industrial development and generation of adequate employment opportunities through self-employment, Sikkim announced a comprehensive industrial policy in 1996. The policy aims to create a conducive atmosphere for industrial growth, to maintain the 'Green State' image while promoting industrial activities and revival of sick units. It also aims to promote agro based industries through proper linkages between agriculture and agro based industries, promotion of traditional handloom and handicrafts with adequate technology, raw materials, marketing network and skill development. In order to ensure balanced regional growth, the policy aims to promote khadi, village, cottage, and tiny, small and ancillary industries.

The policy also aims to develop the tourism sector, development of basic infrastructure and development of Sikkim as a major centre for manufacture and marketing of tea. Finally, the policy aims to simplify the procedures and open up Sikkim with a view to attracting both internal and outside investors.

To achieve above objectives, the policy outlines some important strategies. It identifies some thrust areas like, agro-based industries, floriculture, animal husbandry and dairy products, handloom, handicrafts and village industries, tourism, electronic and software for concentrated development. The policy announces some incentives like fiscal incentives, development of a marketing system, creation of a single window agency, rehabilitation package for sick industries,

establishment of industrial estates and growth centres and special provisions for rural and traditional industries.

Nagaland Industrial Policy, 2000

The Industrial Policy 2000 of Nagaland was announced to achieve sustained industrial development and to enable entrepreneurs to generate substantial income and employment. The policy identifies some thrust areas like food processing industries, tourism industries, agro-forest based industries, mineral based industries, sericulture, bio-tech industries, handloom and handicrafts for comprehensive industrial development.

The policy announces some major incentives to attract outside investment in the state. It provides power subsidy, exemption of stamp duty, manpower subsidy, special incentive for 100 per cent export oriented units etc. Other than this the industrial units are also eligible to get Central Government incentives as per the new industrial policy for NER.

Tripura: Industrial Policy

The industrial policy recognises some thrust areas that need to be developed: natural gas, food processing, rubber, tea, handicrafts and tourism. The policy recognises that the state's location is a major advantage for industrialisation. It is well connected with Kolkata and Chittogong (Bangladesh). It provides capital investment subsidy, transport cost subsidy, exemption of sales tax and income tax exemption for five years.

Annexure 5.3

Recommendations of Other Committees

Recommendations of the LC Jain Committee (1990): Economic Development of Assam: Report of the Committee on Clause Seven of the Assam Accord, Planning Commission, Government of India.

The Jain committee came out with some important recommendations for the industrial development of Assam.

The committee recommended the promotion of petrochemical based downstream units, to strengthen the handloom and sericulture industry through creation of adequate spinning and processing capacity, provision of raw materials and to strengthen R & D activities etc. The committee also recommended improvement and revival of state public enterprises and introduction of special compensatory schemes to attract private investment, entrepreneurial talent and professional managers.

Recommendations of the Shukla Commission Report (1997): Transforming the North East- High-level Commission Report, Planning Commission, Government of India.

The Shukla Commission recommended the establishment of a design bureau with the help of the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad for varieties of textiles and crafts in NER. It also recommended steps to promote an adequate marketing network for handicraft and handloom products. The commission also recommended promotion of export processing and special economic zones with all necessary infrastructures at suitable locations in NER.

North Eastern Council (NEC) Draft Vision 2020: main suggestions on industrial development.

Vision 2020 for NER identifies some important measures to build a strong industrial base in NER. This document is based on the outcome of several seminars and conferences organized by NEC in different states of NER. The vision document suggests that both large and small scale industries should be properly linked. The proper linkage between small and large units ensures huge employment opportunities. Vision 2020 lays emphasis on efficient utilization of both human and physical resources of NER. Infrastructure needs to be improved by utilizing natural resources and secondary sector is to be built up on the foundation of a strong primary sector.

The strengths of NER is availability of huge natural resources and raw materials, a relatively more literate population and rich tradition of handicraft, handlooms and sericulture.

The weaknesses of NER are inadequate physical infrastructure, high project costs, inadequate finance and investment, inadequate skilled labour, underdeveloped market and administrative problems for outside investment.

Annexure 5.4

5.4.1 Various Schemes for Industrial Progress in the North east

I. Transport Subsidy Scheme

- The scheme is applicable to all industrial units (barring plantation, refineries and power generating units) both in public and private sector irrespective of their sizes in selected areas.
- The scheme came into effect from 15 July, 1971 and is operational till today.
- The scheme is to subsidise the transport cost on raw material and finished goods to and from NE states and inter-state movement within the NE region.

Definition

- Industrial Unit: Where a manufacturing programme is carried on.
- New industrial unit: Industrial unit that has set up manufacturing capacity and comes into production on or after the date of commencement of the scheme.
- Existing industrial unit: Industrial unit that has set up manufacturing capacity and comes into production before 15 July, 1971 and undertaken substantial expansion on or after 15 July, 1971.
- Substantial expansion: Increase in production by 25 per cent or more of the approved capacity.
- Diversification: Manufacture of new article(s) by 25 per cent or more of approved capacity.

Eligibility Norms

- Industrial units located in the NE region in respect of raw material brought into and finished goods taken out of the region.
- Not eligible for internal movements of goods within the states.
- Transport costs comprise the movement from Siliguri to the nearest railway station and thereafter by road up to the factory site and vice-versa.
- In the case of raw materials moving entirely by road or other mode of transport, transport cost will be limited to the amount mentioned in the above para.
- Cost of loading and unloading and other handling charges shall not be included in transport cost.

Admissible Subsidy

- @ 90 per cent of the transport cost for the movement of raw materials from one state to another within the NE region as well as outside the NE region.
- @ 90 per cent of the transport cost for the movement of finished goods outside the NE region and @ 50 per cent of transport cost from one state to another within the NE region.
- @ 90 per cent of the transport charges for movement of steel from Guwahati stockyard of M/s Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) to the site of the industrial units in the NE region.

Source: North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd.

II. Capital Investment Subsidy

- The scheme came into effect from 24 December, 1997 and will remain operational till 31 March, 2007 for the NE region.
- Applicable to new and existing industrial units undertaking substantial expansion in growth centres, IIDC, or industrial estates/parks/EPZs approved for the NE region.
- The scheme is also applicable to new and existing industrial units undertaking substantial expansion in specified industries located outside the above specified locations.

Definitions

- Substantial expansion: Increase in the value of fixed capital investment in plant and machinery of industrial units by not less than 25 per cent for the purpose of expansion of capacity/modernisation, etc. (33.5 per cent earlier according to 1997 policy).
- Fixed Capital Investment: Investment in plant & machinery for the purpose of this scheme.
- Effective steps: Means one or more of the following steps: (i) that 10 per cent or more of the capital issued for the industrial unit has been paid up. (ii) That any part of the factory building has been constructed. (iii) That a firm order has been placed for any plant & machinery required for the industrial unit.

Amount of Admissible Subsidy

- 30 per cent of the capital investment for new units or additional investment related to substantial expansion subject to a maximum ceiling of Rs.1.5 crore (according to NEIIP, 2007)
- The cost of capital investment includes: (1) plant and machinery as erected at site; (2) productive equipment such as tools, jigs, dies & moulds, insurance premium, etc. (3) goods carriers actually utilised for transport of raw material and finished goods.
- Working capital will be excluded for computing the value of plant and machinery.

Registration

- Eligible industries shall be registered with the concerned state department prior to taking effective steps for setting up new units or undertaking substantial expansion and indicate their assessment of the total additional fixed capital.
- Existing units undertaking substantial expansion prior to the date of announcement of the scheme but after 24.12.1997 will get themselves registered by 31.12.1998.

Source: *North Eastern Development Financial Corporation Ltd.*

III. Working Capital Interest Subsidy Scheme

- The scheme is for interest subsidy on working capital loans for industrial units in the North Eastern Region.
- The scheme is effective from 24.12.1997.
- It is applicable to new industrial units and existing industrial units undertaking substantial expansion in growth centres or integrated industrial development centres or industrial estates, parks, export promotion zones set up by states in the NE region.
- The scheme is also applicable to new industrial units and existing industrial units undertaking substantial expansion in specified industries located outside the above specified locations.

Definitions

- Industrial unit: Industrial undertaking, suitable servicing unit other than that run departmentally by the central or state government.
- Substantial expansion: Increase in the value of fixed capital investment of an industrial unit by not less than 10 per cent for the purpose of expansion of capacity/modernisation and diversification.
- Effective steps means one or more of the following steps: (a) that 10 per cent or more of the capital issued for the industrial unit has been paid up; (b) that any part of the factory building has been constructed; (c) that a firm order has been placed for any plant and machinery required for the industrial unit.
- Fixed Capital Investment means investment in land, building and plant and machinery.

Norms for Calculating Working Capital

- The minimum working capital: @ 25 per cent of annual turnover.
- Inventory norms may be applied, if necessary, after providing for aforesaid minimum level.
- Working capital below the minimum level may be justified under special circumstances as in case of ancillary units in small scale sector.

- Working capital includes physical inventories such as materials, fuel and stores, cash deposits in hand, bank, and net balances.
- Working capital excludes unused overdraft facility, fixed deposits, advances for fixed assets, loans and advances by proprietor, long term loans and investments.

Amount of Admissible Subsidy

- An interest subsidy to the extent of 3 per cent of the working capital advanced by scheduled banks or central or state financial institutions.
- It is for a maximum period of 10 years from the date of commencement of production.

Source: *North Eastern Development Financial Corporation Ltd.*

IV. Comprehensive Insurance Scheme

A comprehensive insurance scheme for industrial units located in the specified areas to be designed, in consultation with GIC and 100 per cent premium to be borne by Government of India for 10 years.

Source: *North Eastern Development Financial Corporation Ltd.*

5.4.2 National Bamboo Mission⁹

The Government of India came out with the National Bamboo Mission for the development of the bamboo sector in the country. It aims to promote the growth of the sector through an area-based regionally differentiated strategy to increase the coverage of area under bamboo in potential areas with appropriate varieties to enhance yields; to promote marketing of bamboo and bamboo-based handicrafts; to establish convergence and synergy among stakeholders for development of bamboo and to promote, develop and disseminate technologies; and to generate employment opportunities for skilled and unskilled persons, especially unemployed youths.

To achieve the above mentioned objectives, the Mission recognises that some strategies need to be followed. It emphasises a coordinated approach covering production and marketing to assure appropriate returns to growers and producers. The focus would be on research and development (R&D) of varieties and technologies for enhanced production. The productivity of bamboo is to be enhanced through varietals change and improved agriculture practice. The Mission emphasises the need for appropriate cooperatives and self-help groups to ensure support and adequate returns to farmers. To ensure adequate returns to farmers and to save them from the exploitation of middle men, national, state and sub-state level structures should be set up.

The policy also recognises the need to develop some thrust areas: wood substitutes and composites, construction and structural applications, agro-processing, machinery & process technologies, propagation & cultivation, bamboo for energy, industrial products and product applications, small enterprise.¹⁰

⁹ Based on National Bamboo Mission, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.

¹⁰ Extracted from the website of the National Mission on Bamboo Applications (NMBA).



The National Mission on Bamboo Technology & Trade Development has been mooted by the Planning Commission to promote and develop the bamboo sector through proper market linkages and use of optimal technology for manufacturing value added products in the industrial and cottage sector.

Source: *National Mission on Bamboo Applications*.

Keeping in view the potential of the bamboo sector in the state, Mizoram announced its Bamboo Policy in 2002 for the sustainable development and utilisation of bamboo resources through scientific management. It also emphasises protection and conservation of the rich bio-diversity associated with bamboo forests and growth areas and their future development. The policy highlights the role of private individuals in the promotion of bamboo plantations in the state. Improved management practices need to be followed to make it profitable and an attractive enterprise. The policy advocates the promotion of bamboo-based industries at all levels cottage, small scale, medium scale and large scale for generating assured income, and the promotion of local traditional bamboo crafts and art with improved technology and design. The policy projects bamboo sector development as an essential component of rural development strategy. Promotion of bamboo as wood substitute and spread of awareness among farmers about bamboo as “green gold”.

Since a variety of bamboo species grow according to ecology and environment, steps should be taken to protect the mountain ecology and environment. Bamboo rich and potential areas are to be dedicated for bamboo development. Steps should be taken to protect the bamboo resources from the threat of fire. The policy emphasizes the need for regulating bamboo harvest in the state. Steps should be taken for bamboo regeneration in natural bamboo stands. Suitable policy should be formulated to promote bamboo trade with establishment of bamboo industries in the state. The Government should facilitate the growth of entrepreneurship skill through proper training and education. Adequate provisions must be made to provide information regarding existence of markets. To improve the quality of bamboo, R & D activities should be promoted. Technological parks should be set up to disseminate technology. Adequate trained manpower needs to be created for bamboo resource development. Institutional arrangements must be made to provide adequate financial support for the development of bamboo in the state.

A Bamboo Development Agency (BDA) has been established by the Government of Mizoram to encourage, start, organise, develop resources, plantation, utilisation and research and development of bamboo.

Nagaland Bamboo, Policy

Keeping in view the economic potential of bamboo in the State, the Nagaland bamboo policy seeks to achieve the following objectives for the development of bamboo. The policy emphasizes the need for protection and conservation of rich bio-diversity associated with bamboo forests and bamboo growth areas in the State. Promotion of bamboo plantation both by Government and private players. Promotion of bamboo based industries for utilization of the available resources.

Promotion of local traditional bamboo craft and art with improved technology and design and value addition for export through industrialized mode of production. To promote bamboo as an essential wood substitute. To create awareness and understanding of bamboo as “Green Gold” among farmers, traders and industry with a view of utilizing its full potential.

The Nagaland Bamboo Policy emphasizes two broad strategies: development of bamboo as resource and development of bamboo enterprise.

Additional Data

Table: 5.1: Trends in Small-Scale Industry Growth, 1997-98 to 2002-03

(Number)

State	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Arunachal Pradesh	4,456(7.00)	4,546(2.01)	4,694(3.26)	4,750(1.19)	4,797(1.00)	5,022(4.7)
Assam	34,258(6.84)	36,482(6.49)	38,303(4.99)	40,419(5.52)	42,947(6.52)	45,193(5.23)
Manipur	5,322(3.08)	5,447(2.35)	5,587(2.57)	5,778(3.42)	5,868(1.54)	5,974(1.81)
Meghalaya	2,982(8.87)	3,247(8.87)	3,505(7.94)	3,778(7.79)	4,044(7.04)	4,213(4.18)
Mizoram	3907(6.40)	4,313(10.39)	4,490(4.10)	4,610(2.67)	4,970(7.94)	5,293(6.49)
Nagaland	712(15.78)	982(37.92)	1,276(29.93)	1,600(25.39)	1,969(23.06)	2,513(27.63)
Sikkim	294(4.60)	306(4.06)	322(5.53)	333(3.08)	341(2.39)	351(2.92)
Tripura	1,798(3.90)	1,867(3.83)	1,931(3.31)	1,967(1.86)	2,000(1.67)	2,020(1.00)
Note: Figures in brackets are the per centage increase over the previous year. Source: NER Data Bank.						

Table: 5.2 : Major Small-Scale Industry in the North East

State	Major SSIs
Arunachal Pradesh	Handloom and handicrafts, cane and bamboo, painting, carpet making.
Assam	Tea, jute, silk, paper, cement, polyester yarn, food processing, handlooms and handicrafts.
Manipur	Food products, hosiery, garments and other textiles, wood, paper and printing, leather, rubber and plastic, non-metallic mineral, electrical machinery and parts, transport equipments and parts.
Meghalaya	Wooden furniture and fixtures, cement, leather, stone, tailoring, lime-making, bakery, printing, cane and bamboo works, weaving and handloom, handicrafts.
Mizoram	Bamboo, food-processing, handloom & handicraft.
Nagaland	Silk and fabrics.
Sikkim	Wool a Silk reeling, weaving and processing, printing, handlooms and handicraft, food processing, tea.
Tripura	Tea, food processing, handloom and handicrafts, rubber and bamboo.
Industries, Meghalaya; Department of Industry, Tripura; Department of Economics and Statistics, Mizoram, Department of Sericulture, Nagaland; Department of Commerce and industry, Sikkim; Department of Industry and Textile, Arunachal Pradesh.	

Annexure 6 Chapter 6

Services: Banking, Tourism and ITES

Annexure 6.1

**Table 6.1A: Share of Services in Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) 1993-2003:
At Constant base 1993-94**

Per cent

State	Years	Services
Arunachal Pradesh	1993-94	0.27
	1998-99	0.35
	2002-03	0.39
Assam	1993-94	0.36
	1998-99	0.39
	2002-03	0.42
Manipur	1993-94	0.43
	1998-99	0.43
	2002-03	0.45
Meghalaya	1993-94	0.53
	1998-99	0.51
	2002-03	0.48
Nagaland	1993-94	0.45
	1998-99	0.42
	2002-03	0.34
Sikkim	1993-94	0.42
	1998-99	0.55
	2002-03	0.49
Tripura	1993-94	0.49
	1998-99	0.51
	2002-03	0.48
India	1993-94	0.36
	1998-99	0.39
	2002-03	0.44
Source: <i>Central Statistical Organisation</i> (CSO) website as on 26-11-1999 for old series and as on 23-2 2006 for new series. Note: 1. Owing to differences in methodology of compilation, data for different states are not strictly comparable. 2. Data for Mizoram are not available at constant prices.		

Table 6.2 A: Components of NSDF at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin
(At constant 1993-94 prices)

(Rs crore)

States	Year	Trade, hotels & restaurants	Banking & insurance	Real estate, ownership of dwellings & bBusiness services	Public administration	Other services	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	1993-94	53.9	9.9	16.2	78.1	58.6	216.7
	1997-98	51.8	16.6	20.9	122.3	98.7	310.3
	2002-03	49.3	32.1	24.0	178.8	111.1	395.3
Assam	1993-94	2,385.1	415.2	400.2	742.8	928.0	4,871.3
	1997-98	2,128.8	742.4	416.6	959.0	1,155.9	5,402.7
	2002-03	2,543.5	992.0	597.4	1,145.5	1,925.2	7,203.6
Manipur	1993-94	139.0	19.1	40.3	155.7	136.4	490.5
	1997-98	168.7	23.9	49.1	198.9	172.5	613.1
	2002-03	202.1	34.2	63.7	323.1	233.2	856.3
Meghalaya	1993-94	192.8	29.1	179.0	178.1	111.9	690.9
	1997-98	253.3	50.8	198.5	223.4	132.9	858.9
	2002-03	372.6	84.2	226.2	278.9	195.6	1,157.5
Nagaland	1993-94	77.2	16.9	155.4	227.2	90.8	567.5
	1997-98	96.7	21.1	197.2	245.1	125.9	686.0
	2002-03	141.9	32.8	241.7	316.2	166.0	898.6
Sikkim	1993-94	27.5	4.9	30.8	48.4	40.2	151.8
	1997-98	34.9	10.0	34.9	64.2	61.8	205.8
	2002-03	32.3	21.9	40.8	113.2	98.8	307.0
Tripura	1993-94	274.9	36.5	34.6	208.5	243.4	797.9
	1997-98	367.2	56.7	40.3	347.6	291.7	1,103.5
	2002-03	427.0	79.2	78.4	507.4	468.9	1,560.9
<p>Source: Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) website as on 26-11-1999 for old series and as on 23-2-2006 for new series.</p> <p>Note: 1 Owing to differences in methodology of compilation, data for different states are not strictly comparable. 2. Data for Mizoram are not available at constant prices.</p>							

Table 6.3A : Credit Deposit Ratios, 1997-98 to 2004-05

(Percent)

States	1997-98	2000-01	2004-05
Arunachal Pradesh	13	17	24
Assam	33	32	34
Manipur	59	39	41
Meghalaya	15	17	45
Mizoram	23	26	51
Nagaland	18	14	23
Tripura	34	23	29
Sikkim	21	16	30
NER	30	28	35
India	56	59	66

Source: Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, June 2006.

Table 6.4A: Distribution of Outstanding Advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks to Agriculture, 2004 and 2005

(Rs per capita)

States	Finance for distribution of fertilisers and other inputs		Loans to state electricity boards		Other types of indirect finance		Direct finance to farmers		Total	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
NER	13.85	16.16	-	0.26	7.70	10.26	131.33	154.42	152.88	181.10
Assam	2.25	7.88	-	0.38	8.63	9.75	136.56	153.06	147.44	171.07
Manipur	-	-	-	-	4.36	4.36	87.19	122.06	87.19	126.42
Meghalaya	186.46	151.77	-	-	-	8.67	78.05	134.43	264.52	294.87
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	20.10	25.13	100.50	120.60	120.60	145.73
Tripura	15.63	21.88	-	-	6.25	12.50	212.55	259.44	234.43	293.82
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	9.11	136.62	127.51	136.62	136.62
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	11.25	78.78	157.56	78.78	168.81
India	40.03	49.91	34.34	40.58	195.83	251.80	688.04	928.93	958.25	1,271.22

Source: Half-yearly Returns on Advances to Priority Sectors, Rural Planning & Credit Department, RBI.

**Table 6.5A Distribution of Outstanding Advances of
Scheduled Commercial Banks, 2004 and 2005**

(Rs per capita)

States	Advances to small-scale industries		Loans for setting up industrial estates		Advances to road and water transport operators		Total	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
NER	117.22	178.79	-	0.51	47.97	44.89	165.19	224.19
Assam	123.80	147.81	-	0.75	46.89	40.89	170.32	189.45
Manipur	104.63	117.70	-	-	17.44	21.80	122.06	139.50
Meghalaya	146.63	625.32	-	-	86.25	112.13	232.88	737.44
Nagaland	115.58	185.93	-	-	30.15	35.18	145.73	221.10
Tripura	93.77	131.28	-	-	68.77	59.39	162.54	190.67
Arunachal Pradesh	63.75	109.29	-	-	45.54	27.32	100.19	136.62
Mizoram	112.54	450.16	-	-	56.27	67.52	168.81	517.68
India	692.20	811.67	1.46	2.91	83.90	95.37	777.55	909.95
Source: Planning and Credit Department, RBI.								

Table 6.6A: Employment in Hotel and Restaurants

(Number)

States	Own-account enterprises	Establishments	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	823	4,740	5,563
Assam	18,186	56,020	74,206
Manipur	4,400	3,169	7,569
Meghalaya	4,430	11,767	16,197
Mizoram	1,635	1,706	3,341
Nagaland	1,301	4,179	5,480
Sikkim	593	1,809	2,402
Tripura	5,172	3,634	8,806
India	1,082,749	1,686,576	2,769,325
Source: <i>Hotel and Restaurant Enterprises Survey 1999</i> , Tourism Statistics 1999, Department of Tourism, Government of India.			

Table 6.7A: Tourists per Lakh Population

(Number)

States	Tourists	2002	2003	
		Tourist per lakh population	Tourist	Tourist per lakh population
Arunachal Pradesh	4,559	415.2	2,318	211.1
Assam	1,960,324	7,354.3	2,163,285	8115.7
Manipur	89,854	3,917.1	93,180	4,062.1
Mizoram	29,676	3,339.7	35,408	3,984.8
Meghalaya	271,755	11,719.5	378,257	16,312.5
Nagaland	14,920	749.7	6,348	319.0
Sikkim	167,908	31,045.2	191,627	35,430.7
Tripura	263,188	8,226.7	260,527	8,143.5
Source: Tourism Statistics, Department of Tourism, Government of India.				

Table 6.8A: Approved Hotels and Rooms, 2005

(Number)

State/place	Five star deluxe	Five	Four star	Three star	Two star	One star	Heritage star	Awaited classification	Total
Assam									
Guwahati	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	4
	-	-	-	130	-	-	-	142	272
No. of Hotels	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	4
No. of Rooms	-	-	-	130	-	-	-	142	272
Meghalaya									
Shillong	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	50
No. of Hotels	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
No. of Rooms	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	50
Mizoram									
Aizwal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	28
No. of Hotels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
No. of Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	28
Sikkim									
Gangtok	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	28
No. of Hotels	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
No. of Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	28
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of Hotels	80	117	80	447	209	54	58	145	1190
No. of Rooms	15739	7367	5483	19985	5673	1629	1970	9767	67613
Source: indiastat.com.									

Table 6.9A Budget Hotels in the North East, 2002

States./districts	3-Star	2-Star	1-Star	Total
Assam				
Dibrugarh		1		1
Guwahati	3	2		5
Jorhat		1		1
Sibsagar		1		1
Silehar		1		1
Tinsukia	1	1		2
Total	4	7	0	11
Meghalaya				
Shillong	2		1	3
Total	2	0	1	3
Sikkim				
Gangtok	1			1
Total	1	0	0	1
India	429	467	190	1086
Source: indiastat.com				

Additional Data

Table 6.1 Tourist Attractions and Tourist Arrivals

(Number)

States	Some important attractions	Tourist arrivals			
		2002		2003	
		Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic
Arunachal Pradesh	Bomdila, Tawan, Gompa (religious)	187	4372	123	2,195
Assam	Kaziranga National Park, Sibsagar	6,409	1,953,915	6,610	2,156,675
Manipur	War Cemetery, Loktak Lake	221	89,633	257	92,923
Mizoram	Aizwal, Champhai	259	29,417	279	35,129
Meghalaya	Shillong, Umiam Lake	3,146	268,609	6,304	371,953
Nagaland	War Cemetery, Aradura Hills (Religious)	657	14,263	743	5,605
Sikkim	Gangtok, Rumtek Monastery (Religious)	8,566	159,342	11,966	179,661
Tripura	Rock Cuts at Una-Koti and Pilak, Fourteen Goddess Temple (Religious)	2,602	260,586	3,196	257,331
Source: <i>Tourism Statistics</i> , Department of Tourism, Government of India.					

Table 6.2: Recognised Travel Agencies and Tour Operators, 2000

(Number)

State	Tourist transport operators	Travel agencies	Tour operators	Adventure tour operators
Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	1	0
Assam	1	0	5	0
Sikkim	0	0	1	0
India	283	306	404	5
Source: <i>Tourism Statistics 1999</i> , Department of Tourism, Government of India.				

Table 6.3 : Services Sector Components in Total Services

(Per cent)

States	Year	Trade, hotels and restaurants	Banking & insurance	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & business services	Public administration	Other services
Arunachal Pradesh	1993-94	25	5	7	36	27
	1997-98	17	5	7	39	32
	2002-03	12	8	6	45	28
Assam	1993-94	49	9	8	15	19
	1997-98	39	14	8	18	21
	2002-03	35	14	8	16	27
Manipur	1993-94	28	4	8	32	28
	1997-98	28	4	8	32	28
	2002-03	24	4	7	38	27
Meghalaya	1993-94	28	4	26	26	16
	1997-98	29	6	23	26	15
	2002-03	32	7	20	24	17
Nagaland	1993-94	14	3	27	40	16
	1997-98	14	3	29	36	18
	2002-03	16	4	27	35	18
Sikkim	1993-94	18	3	20	32	26
	1997-98	17	5	17	31	30
	2002-03	11	7	13	37	32
Tripura	1993-94	34	5	4	26	31
	1997-98	33	5	4	31	26
	2002-03	27	5	5	33	30
Source: Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, June 2006.						
Note: Figures are calculated.						

Annexure 7 Chapter 7

Infrastructure

Annexure 7.1

Table 7.1A : Share of Infrastructure in the North East States (at constant base 1993-94)

(Per cent)

States	Years	Infrastructure
Arunachal Pradesh	1993-94	22
	1998-99	26
	2002-03	24
Assam	1993-94	7
	1998-99	7
	2002-03	9
Manipur	1993-94	12
	1998-99	14
	2002-03	17
Meghalaya	1993-94	13
	1998-99	13
	2002-03	17
Nagaland	1993-94	26
	1998-99	26
	2002-03	28
Sikkim	1993-94	15
	1998-99	16
	2002-03	24
Tripura	1993-94	9
	1998-99	16
	2002-03	24
India	1993-94	12
	1998-99	14
	2002-03	16
<p>Source: <i>Central Statistical Organisation</i> (CSO) website as on 26-11-1999 for old series and as on 23-2-2006 for new series.</p> <p>Note: 1. Owing to differences in methodology of compilation, data for different States/Union Territories are not strict comparable.</p> <p>2. Data for Mizoram are not available at constant prices.</p> <p>3. Figures are calculated.</p>		

Table 7.2A: Growth Rates of Infrastructure, 1993-94 to 2002-03
(at constant base 1993-94)

(Per cent)

States	Infrastructure
Arunachal Pradesh	3
Assam	2
Manipur	10
Meghalaya	11
Nagaland	9
Sikkim	11
Tripura	20
India	8
Source: Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) website as 26-11-1999 for old series and as on 23-2-2006 for new series. Note: 1. Owing to differences in methodology of compilation, data for different States /Union Territories are not strictly comparable. 2. Data for Mizoram are not available at constant prices. 3. Figures are calculated.	

Table 7.3A : Roads: Density of road length: NER and India

(Length in Km)

States	1996-97		1999-00		2001-02	
	Per 100 square kilometres	Per lakh of population	Per 100 square kilometres	Per lakh of population	Per 100 square kilometres	Per lakh of population
Arunachal Pradesh	16.8	1281.1	21.8	1522.7	21.93	1672.64
Assam	87.2	270.4	109.4	329.9	114.09	335.71
Manipur	49.0	475.7	51.2	457.4	51.21	498.45
Meghalaya	37.8	385.5	40.7	380.3	42.65	412.49
Mizoram	22.9	536.6	23	538.4	24.07	571.14
Nagaland	110.7	1223.7	122.7	1271.1	126.79	1056.31
Sikkim	25.8	366.8	26.1	370.2	28.45	373.30
Tripura	140.5	433.2	148.4	420.7	155.41	509.38
India	74.9	258.2	76.8	256.1	74.73	238.80
Source: indiastat.com						

Table 7.4A: Roads: Types of roads in NER (February 2002)

(Length in Km)

States	National highways	State highways	Major district roads	Village roads
Arunachal Pradesh	392	-	12,169	4,657
Assam	2,836	1,811	26,416	44,135
Manipur	954	1,118	6,638	2,172
Mizoram	927	354	3,518	NA
Meghalaya	717	991	5,416	604
Nagaland	369	398	13,754	5,137
Sikkim	62	186	1,502	NA
Tripura	400	136	5,569	7,912
India	58,092	1,33,853	19,67,080	4,92,585
Source: <i>indiastat.com</i>				
Note: Figures are approximations.				

Table 7.5A Roads: National Highways in NER

NH No	From	To	Distance
31	Siliguri (WB)	Silcher (Assam)	323
37	Pancharatna	Dangari	680
36	Nagaon	Dimapur	170
39	Numaligarh	More	436
38	Makum	Lekhapani	54
40	Jorabat (Guwahati)	Dwaki	NA
44	Shillong	Agartala	495
53	Badarpur	Imphal	320
54	Silchar	Tuipang	560
51	Krishnai	Dalu	149
52	Baihata-Chariali	Pasighat	580
52A	Banderdea	Itanagar	25
99	Patsala	Namlong	Under Const.
Source: Background paper No. 7, <i>The Inland Water Authority of India</i> , March 2006.			

Table 7.6A: Rail: Density of Rail Routes in NER

	2001 (March 31)		2005 (March 31)
State	Route km. per lakh of population	Route km. per '000 Sq. Km.	Route km. per '000 Sq. Km.
Assam	9.5	32.1	32.0
Tripura	1.4	4.3	6.1
Nagaland	0.7	0.8	0.8
Mizoram	0.2	0.1	0.1
Manipur	0.1	0.1	0.1
Arunachal Pradesh	0.1	0.02	0.02
Meghalaya	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sikkim	0.0	0.0	0.0
India	135.6	700.4	709.9
Source: indiastat.com			

**Table 7.7A: Air Connectivity- Domestic Traffic (Aircraft Movements)
at Top 46 Airports in India, 2005 and 2006**

(numbers)

Airport	For the month Oct., 2005	For the period April-Oct., 2005	For the month Oct., 2006	For the period April-Oct., 2006
International Airports				
Guwahati	1,169	8,356	1,806	10,145
Total	40,966	2,60,186	54,992	3,51,904
Domestic Airports				
Agartala	284	2,217	468	2,950
Imphal	146	1,126	260	1,358
Dibrugarh	280	1,998	256	1,937
Silchar	164	1,286	288	1,532
Total	6,778	48,580	9,764	60,614
Other Airports	2,200	14,166	3,021	16,830
India	54,146	3,47,658	73,730	4,65,494
Source: Indiastat.com				

Table 7.8A: Waterways: Navigable Length of Main Rivers in NER

(kms)

State	Rivers	1974	2000-01	
		Navigable length	Total Length of the river in the state	Navigable length
Assam	Brahmaputra		724	724
	Buridhing		161	161
	Disang		129	129
	Gangadhar		113	113
	Subansiri		143	143
	Kapali		103	103
	Kolodeye		112	112
	Kolong		121	121
	Katakhal		161	161
	Panchas		105	105
	Others		1967	1967
	Total	1983	3,839	3,839
Source: indiastat.com				

Table 7.9A: Waterways: Major Identified Cargo Routes for NW-2

Identified Route	Nature of Cargo
Kolkata – Pandu	Coal, bitumen, iron and steel
Pandu – Kolkata	Gypsum, tea, coal
Jogighopa – Kolkata	Coal (Meghalaya)
Tezpur – Kolkata	Tea
Dibrugarh – Kolkata	Tea
Silghat – Budge Budge	POL
Namrup	Urea
Bongaigaon Refinery	RP Coke
Source: Background paper No. 7, <i>The Inland Water Authority of India</i> , March 2006	

Table 7.10A: Waterways: Cargo moved on Brahmaputra in India

(tons)

River/stretch	1996-97	1999-00	2003-04	Cargo generally moved
A. CIWTC				
Kolkata-Pandu#	9,545	3,031	600	Rice, cement, GC, ODC, S. iron, bitumen, rice
Pandu-Kolkata#	420	600	2650	Tea, coal, jute, GC, bitumen, limestone
Jogighope-Kolkata	-	-	500	Cement
Assam-Bangladesh#	-	-	2,100	Tea, coal, jute, GC
Jogighope-Badarpur	-	-	-	Bamboo
Karimganj-Bangladesh	-	-	-	Coal
Sub Total	29,414	3,631	5,350	
(As indicated by IWT Department, Government of Assam)	-	-	7,86,172	Sugar, bitumen, ODC, cement, GC, coal
B. Other IWT	-	2,700	-	Sugar, bitumen, ODC, cement,
			GC, Coal	
Sub Total	-	-	7,86,172	
Total NW-II	29,414	6,331	7,91,522	
Source: indiastat.com				
Note: IWT: Inland Water Transport; NW-II: National Waterways No. II; CIWTC: Central Inland Water Transport Corporation.				
#: Also shown in movement on NW I.				

Table 7.11A: Summary of Potential IWT Traffic in NE Region (per year)

Commodity	Brahmaputra Valley				Barak Valley		Total (Tonnes)
	Qty (Tonnes)	Origin	Destination	Qty. (Tonnes)	Origin	Destination	
Fertiliser	90,000	Pandu	Haldia	20,000	Kolkata/Haldia	Karimganj	1,10,000
Food grains	-	-	-	40000	Kolkata	Karimganj	40,000
Cement	1,00,000	Kolkata	Pandu/Tezpur/Neamati/Dibrugarh	50,000	Kolkata	Karimganj/Badarpur	2,25,000
Iron & steel	75,000	Kolkata	Pandu/Jogighopa/Neamati/Dibrugarh				
Clinker	25000	Haldia	Pandu	-	-	-	25,000
Coal	-	-	-	45000	Karimganj	Kolkata	45,000

Commodity	Brahmaputra Valley			Barak Valley			Total (Tonnes)
	Qty (Tonnes)	Origin	Destination	Qty. (Tonnes)	Origin	Destination	
Forest products	1,44,000	Jogighopa	Patna	50,000	Karimganj/ Badarpur	Kolkata/ Haldia	94,000 1,94,000
Tea	70,000	Dibrugarh/ Tezpur/ Pandu	Kolkata	-	-	-	70,000
Jute	20,000	Pandu	Haldia	-	-	-	20,000
POL	5,00,000	Dhansiri- mukh	Bangladesh	-	-	-	5,00,000
POL	1,00,000	Jogighopa	Haldia/ Kolkata	-	-	-	1,00,000
Paper products	-	-	-	45000	Badarpur	Kolkata	45,000
Grand Total							13,74,000
Source: The Working Group Report on Shipping and Inland Water Transport for the Eleventh Five Year Plan							

Table 7.12A: Waterways: Details of Ferry Service in NER

Name of Ferry Service	Distance Covered
Dhubri - Phoolbari	17
Dhubri - Chunari	65
Goalpara - Ramapara	16
Bagbore - Guwahati - Sialmari	211
Sialmari - Vijaynagar -Guwahati	96
Bohori - Guwahati	82
Guwahati - North Guwahati	4
Guwahati - Rajaduar	4
Guwahati - Karua	10
Kacheri - Umananda	4
Guwahati - Kanchanmari	80
Nemati - Kamalabari	12
Bogibil - Kerangabil	30
Dibrugarh - Kacheri - Oriumghat	100
Sadiya - Saikhowa	12
Source: Background paper No. 7, <i>The Inland Water Authority of India</i> , March 2006.	

Table 7.13A: Power: Demand and Supply in NER (March, 2005)

(MU net)

States System/Region	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Surplus/Deficit (MU)	(-) (%)
Arunachal Pradesh	14	14	0	0.0
Assam	313	293	-20	-6.4
Manipur	35	34	-1	-2.9
Meghalaya	117	98	-19	-16.2
Mizoram	20	19	-1	-5.0
Nagaland	29	29	0	0.0
Tripura	57	51	-6	-10.5
NER	585	538	-47	-41.0
India	53,192	49,259	-3,933	-7.4
Source: indiastat.com				
Note: Figures for Sikkim are not available.				

Table 7.14A: Power: Energy Consumption by End Consumers in NER
(1997-1998 to 2004-2005)

(GWH)

States	1997-98	1998-99	1999- 2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Assam	1,871.6	1752.9	1809.0	1911.2	1818.0	1,960.8	1,920.4	1,838.0
Manipur	322.2	179.9	173.1	176.9	168.7	178.6	175.4	177.6
Meghalaya	321.4	348.5	386.4	417.2	550.7	713.0	797.0	855.9
Nagaland	131.9	128.4	138.2	165.5	117.2	126.5	136.2	183.2
Tripura	314.6	396.9	356.1	303.0	348.0	363.0	414.3	380.0
Arunachal Pradesh	111.3	99.6	81.0	102.4	75.2	79.2	125.0	166.5
Mizoram	83.7	103.4	113.8	136.8	132.4	147.7	123.0	125.7
Sikkim	92.5	98.0	105.8	103.2	123.3	73.3	182.2	226.7
NER	3,249.2	3,107.6	3,163.3	3,316.1	3333.5	3,642.0	3,880.4	3,953.5
India	296748.9	309734.1	312841.1	316599.6	322459.3	339598.3	360937.2	386133.7
Source: Ministry of Power, Government of India.								

Table 7.15A: Power: Electricity Generation and Consumption

(Generation, Gwh)

States	Generation			Consumption		
	1996-97	1999-00	2003-04	1996-97	1999-00	2003-04
Arunachal Pradesh	6.1	55	29	8.7	81.0	125.0
Assam	129.6	945	827	192.1	1,809.0	1,920.4
Manipur	0.3	1	0	28.6	173.1	175.4
Meghalaya	54.1	674	595	29.1	386.4	797.0
Mizoram	1.4	14	11	10.7	113.8	129.9
Nagaland	0.3	3	24	12.9	138.2	126.5
Sikkim	6.1	52	36	9.1	105.8	182.2
Tripura	19.1	308	492	27	356.1	414.3
NER	217.0	2,052	2,014	318.2	3,163.4	3870.7
India	36,708.25	4,48,166	5,25,301	28,483.8	312,841.2	360,937.2
Source: <i>Statistical Abstract of India</i> , various issues.						

Table 7.16A: Power: Installed Capacity in NER

(Mw)

States	1996-97	1999-00	2003-04	Aug. 2006**
Arunachal Pradesh	40 (60)	45 (64.4)	34 (52.94)	60* (55)
Assam	597 (0.33)	622 (0.32)	622 (0.32)	574.4* (47.42)
Manipur	12 (25)	12 (25)	47 (4.25)	157 (52.54)
Meghalaya	189 (98.94)	189 (98.94)	188 (98.93)	288.2 (89.72)
Mizoram	26 (19.23)	37 (21.62)	33 (12.12)	116.8 (32.53)
Nagaland	6 (66.66)	6 (66.66)	27 (92.59)	102.7(76.46)
Sikkim	36 (91.66)	38 (88.84)	37 (86.49)	116.1 (34.45)
Tripura	77 (20.77)	86 (18.60)	127 (12.6)	244.5 (31.90)
NER	983 (27.87)	1035 (24.02)	1115 (25.56)	2404.2 (46.29)
India	87595 (24.72)	97884 (28.97)	112684 (26.18)	126994 (26.09)
Source: <i>Statistical Abstract of India</i> , various issues.				
Note: Figures relate to 2005 NEC database;				
* Figures in parenthesis show the percentage of hydel power in total.				

Table 7.17A: Power: Installed Capacity: State, Central and Private Sources, (2006)
(Mw)

State	State	Central	Private	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	60#
Assam*	597.3	509	24.6	1130.9
Manipur	50.9	107	0	157.9
Meghalaya	189.2	99	0	288.2
Mizoram	66.6	50	0.2	116.8
Nagaland	30.7	72	0	102.7
Sikkim	46.1	70	0	116.1
Tripura	148.4	95	1.1	244.5
Notes: * at the end of the Ninth Plan; # for 2005 Source: <i>NER Databank</i> .				

Table 7.18A: Telecom: Teledensity in NER

(number of phones)

States	Telephones 2001 (December 31)	Teledensity	Telephones 2004 (December 31)	Teledensity
Assam	3,90,933	1.55	6,72,160	2.44
Arunachal Pradesh	43,690	4.00	70,056	6.22
Manipur	30,955	1.29	59,460	2.41
Meghalaya	49,639	2.15	88,796	3.73
Mizoram	40,347	4.52	65,600	7.13
Nagaland	35,851	1.80	61,075	2.98
Tripura	64,135	2.00	97,186	2.95
NE Circle	2,64,617	2.23	4,42,173	3.61
NE Region	6,55,550	1.70	11,14,333	2.80
India	3,03,92,608	3.95	6,85,69,249*	7.02
Source: indiastat.com Notes: Teledensity is telephones per hundred population: * till June 2004				

Table 7.19A: Telecoms: Telephone Exchanges in NER, 1998-99 to 2000-01

(number)

	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	Total
Assam	52	54	61	167
Arunachal Pradesh	13	8	5	26
Manipur	3	1	1	5
Meghalaya	9	7	13	29
Mizoram	5	4	12	21
Nagaland	2	7	5	14
Sikkim	9	3	3	15
Tripura	5	5	3	13
NER	98	89	103	290
India	1,718	2,647	4,005	8,370
Source: indiastat.com				

Table 7.20A: Telecom: Internet Subscribers in NER

State	2002		2003	
	Number	Density (Per Lakh People)	Number	Density (Per Lakh People)
Assam	9,899	36.45	14,440	52.17
Arunachal Pradesh	380	33.70	1,010	87.21
Mizoram	743	81.39	959	102.19
Manipur	630	26.80	1,026	42.59
Meghalaya	1,455	60.56	5,285	212.34
Nagaland	452	21.34	2,536	97.94
Sikkim	928	166.05	965	167.16
Tripura	816	25.11	1,194	36.16
NER	15,303	38.37	27,415	66.64
India	32,39,675	3,082.89	35,00,278	3,260.78
Source: indiastat.com				
Note: Data as on 31 March.				

Annexure 7.2

7.2.1 Report on Rail Sector Projects in the North East Region

1. Review of the status of rail projects in North East Region:

North East Region comprises 7 sister States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram and Sikkim. To meet with the demand of the region, number of railway projects had been undertaken and completed. Since 1992-93, 1079 km. of gauge conversion and 163 km of new lines have been completed in the region as under:

1. Guwahati-Jogighopa new line (142 km)
2. Guwahati-Lumding gauge conversion (GC) including Chaparmukh-Haibargaon (202 km)
3. Lumding-Dibrugarh and linked fingers GC (620 km.)
4. Kumarghat-Manu (21 Kms) of Kumarghat-Agartala new line
5. New Jalpaiguri/Siliguri-New Bongaigaon (280 km)

A number of new line and gauge conversion projects are in progress in the NE Region for development of rail infrastructure. There are seven New Line and five gauge conversion works which are in progress. The ongoing works can be categorized as under:-

The throwforward of these projects as on 01.04.06 is of the order of Rs. 6000 core.

Projects which will provide connectivity to capital cities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Kumarghat-Agartala NL (ii) Harmuti-Itanagar (Alternate alignment Bedati-Itanagar is being surveyed) NL (iii) Jiribam-Imphal (Tupul) NL
Megabridge project connecting North and South bank	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Rail-cum-Road bridge at Bogibeel near Dibrugarh.
Other works	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Gauge Conversion of New Jalpaiguri/Siliguri-New Bongaigaon (linked branch lines). (ii) Senchoa-Silghat (56 km) & Haibargaon-Mairabari.of Lumding-Dibrugarh including linked branches. (iii) Gauge Conversion of Lumding-Silchar and extn. From Badarpur to Baraigram. (iv) New line from New Maynaguri-Jogighopa. (v) New line from Dudhnoi to Depa (land not made available so far). (vi) Gauge conversion of Katkhal-Bairabhi. (vii) Rangia-Murkongselek GC alongwith linked fingers.

2. Approach, strategy and measure for balance and rapid development of rail projects in NER:

2.1 Policy of investment in North East Region:

On 27.10.1996, the then Prime Minister (Shri H.D. Deve Gowda) announced New Initiatives for the NE Region. The “New Initiatives” envisaged inter-alia that all the union ministries and departments would earmark 10 per cent of their budget for the specific programmes in the North Eastern States. Ministry of Railways have ensured earmarking of more than 10 per cent of the budget for the allotment/expenditure in NE Region.

2.2 Non-lapsable pool of funds:

There have been repeated demands from the Hon’ble Members of Parliament and the State Governments for expediting completion of projects in the region. Within the available resources and as per the policy of the Government for investing 10% of budgetary support in the region, it has been feasible to allocate and spent about Rs.400-500 crore per year. Considering the need for expediting implementation of projects, efforts were made in the past to get additional resources from the non-lapsable pool of funds through Department. of Development of North East Region. However, the funds could not be provided from the non-lapsable pool in view of pressing demands from various states. On the request of the Minister for Railways, Lumding-Silchar-Jiribam gauge conversion, Jiribam-Imphal (Tupul) and Kumarghat-Agartala new lines have been declared as National projects and it has also been decided that funds over and above the normal budgetary support would be provided to complete the Kumarghat-Agartala new line by March 2007, Lumding-Silchar-Jiribam gauge conversion by March 2009 and Jiribam-Imphal (Tupul) new line by March 2010.

2.3 National Projects Development:

Rangia-Murkongselek gauge conversion alongwith linked fingers and a rail cum road bridge at Bogibeel near Dibrugarh were posed to the Cabinet for declaration as national projects so as to provide funds over and above the normal budgetary support which will help in completing the project by 2009-10. However, it has been directed that projects should be implemented through a SPV for which funds be located in consultation with Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission. Ministry for Development of NE Region may consider allocation of funds at its disposal for these two very important projects giving good connectivity to Arunachal Pradesh and upper Assam with the rest of the NE Region.

3 Allocation, allotment of funds, expenditure & outcome during Xth Five Year Plan period:

The details of net capital available and actual / likely expenditures during the 10th Five Year Plan is as under:-

The physical outcome during the Tenth Plan Period has been 21 km of new line and 61 km of gauge conversion as on date and during the balance Tenth Plan Period 89 km of new line

(Rs. in crores)

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06 (RE)	2006-07(BE)
Net capital available	4040	4044	4098	3256	4807
10% mandate for NE Region	404	404	410	326	481
Actual / likely Exp.	441	571	509.59	377.77	570
% age	10.92	14.13	12.43	11.6	11.85

The physical outcome during the Tenth Plan Period has been 21 km of new line and 61 km of gauge conversion as on date and during the balance Tenth Plan Period 89 km of new line and 62 km of gauge conversion is targeted for completion during 2006-07.

4 Gaps in infrastructure and the suggestions for filling up of these gaps:-

4.1 Construction of railways in NE Region is costly due to terrain, and the operations are likely to be economically unviable. However, for the development of NER as well as from strategic considerations, it is necessary that a policy for expanding the railway network in the NE Region is adopted through declaring the projects as national projects where funds are provided as an additionality over and above the normal gross budgetary support for Railways.

4.2 The study commissioned by North East Council had suggested the following rail links for major development of NER. The details of rail links with updated status are as follows:-

Table: Status of Rail Links

S. No.	Name of project	Remarks	Status
1	Harmuti-Itanagar 32 km.	This link brings the capital of Arunachal Pradesh on the railway network.	The work has been included in the budget. However, the State Government requested for changing the alignment from Bedeti to Itanagar for which survey for which survey has been completed.
2	Kumarghat-Agartala 109 km.	This links the capital of Tripura.	Kumarghat-Manu (21 Kms) completed. The balance section is targeted for completion during 2006-07. An outlay of Rs. 100 crore from normal railway plan and Rs. 30 crore as an additionality being national project has been provided for 2006-07.
3	Agartala-Sabroom 110 km.	Sabroom is at the State border and provides an opportunity to link with Bangladesh rail network in future.	Updating survey completed in 2004-05 as per which the cost has been assessed at Rs. 557 crore with ROR of (-) 28.7 per cent
4	Agartala-Akhaura (Bangladesh) 5.4 km.	Will connect Bangladesh railway network of NE Region. Akhaura is connected to Dhaka and Chittagong.	Indian portion (5.4 Kms) completed. Bangladesh portion remaining.
5	Rail-cum-road Bridge on river Brahmaputra near Bogibeel	Will provide connectivity to North and South bank	This is a sanctioned work at an approx. cost Rs. 1,767 crore. Tender for sub-structure for main bridge is under process. This work will again be proposed as a national project for additional project specific funding.
6	Dudhnoi-Depa 15.5 km.	This will bring Meghalaya on railway map.	State Government is unable to provide land due to stiff local resistance and has proposed an alternative route from Depa to Mendhipather. Railway has been advised to do final location survey for this alignment.
7	Diphu-Karong 123 km.	This line is envisaged as Phase I of rail link to Imphal.	In lieu of Diphu-Karong-Imphal, Jiribam-Imphal Road (Tupul) project (97.9 Kms) has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 727.56 crore. The project
8	Karong-Imphal 57 km.	This would link the capital of Manipur.	has been declared as national project. Rs. 470 crore is being provided as an additionality over gross budgetary
9	Jiribam-Imphal 97.9 km.	This would link the capital of Manipur.	support so as to complete the project by March 2010.
10	Dimapur-Kohima	This will link the capital of Nagaland.	Planning Commission has accorded 'in principle' approval and the appraisal has been received.
11	Bhairabi-Aizwal 54 km.	Will connect state capital of Mizoram through rail link.	The survey has been completed and report is under examination.
12	Digar-Byrnihat 19.8 km.	Will bring Meghalaya on railway map.	Now a survey has been done from Azra to Byrnihat for which Planning Commission has accorded 'in principle' approval and the memorandum has been submitted for appraisal.
13	Murkongselek-Pasighat 30 km.	This links Pasighat an important town in 87Arunachal Pradesh.	An updating survey was included in 2006-07. As per survey of 1999-2000, the cost was assessed at Rs. 68 crore with ROR of (-) 18.72 %.

7.2.2 Major Development / Modernization Works Planned / in Progress at Non-Metro Airports

S.N.	Airport / State	Scheme	Est. Cost	Present status
1	Assam Silchar	Strengthening and extension of runway to 7,500 ft., ground lighting facilities, ILS etc.	31.00	Work awarded in 1 st week of March, 2005 and was held up for NOC from AHQ, Ministry of Defence. Work commenced in November 2005 and likely to be completed by November 2007.
2	Dibrugarh	Strengthening and extension of runway to 8,000ft. and associated works	55.00	Work awarded but could not commence due to land disputes with Defence authorities. State Government pursuing matter. Work likely to commence in August 2006 and completed by August 2007.
		Construction of new terminal building complex for 500 passengers with two passenger boarding bridges etc.	54.50	Work awarded and likely to be completed by March 2007.
		Expansion of apron and link taxiway	10.00	Detailed estimated under preparation. Work likely to start during 2006-07.
3	Guwahati	Expansion of apron	1.64	Work completed in December 2005.
		Construction of additional parking stands for new airlines and isolation bay	20.00	Scope of work/drawings under finalization. Work likely to be taken up during 2006-07.
		Provision of aerobridge including associated works	12.40	Work in progress and likely to be completed during 2006-07.
4	Nagaland Dimapur	Installation of ILS and development of site	4.10	Work completed. Commissioning of ILS will be considered on removal/reduction of height of high-tension power line by State Government and improvement of drainage system.
		Construction of isolation bay, taxiway and associated works	4.40	Tender action in hand.
5	Shillong Barapani	Construction of new terminal building complex for 150 passengers	30.00	Drawings have been finalized and estimated under preparation. Work likely to be taken up during 2006-07.
6	Tripura Agartala	Construction of new control tower cum technical block	4.00	Drawings finalized and estimates under preparation. Work likely to be taken up during current financial year.

Annexure 8 Chapter 8

Human Development

Annexure 8.1

Table 8.1A: Trends in Literacy Rates, 1991-2001

Per cent

State	1991			2001		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Arunachal Pradesh	42	52	30	54	64	44
Assam	53	62	43	63	71	55
Manipur	60	72	48	71	80	61
Meghalaya	49	53	45	63	65	60
Mizoram	82	86	79	89	91	87
Nagaland	62	68	55	67	71	62
Sikkim	57	66	47	69	76	60
Tripura	60	71	50	73	81	65
Source: Office of the Registrar General of India.						
Note: Literacy rate is the proportion of literates in the population aged 7 and above; 2001 data excludes figures for the Paomata, Mao Maran and Pura sub-divisions of Senapati District of Manipur (see Census of India, 2001).						

Table 8.2A: Gross Enrolment Ratio in Schools, 2003-04

Per cent

States	Classes I-V (6-11 years)			Classes VI-VIII (11-14 years)			Classes IX-XII (14-18 years)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	103.5	115.3	109.6	59.0	68.0	63.6	44.3	32.8	38.7
Assam	88.1	88.2	88.2	61.2	66.0	63.4	45.7	35.5	40.8
Manipur	135.6	139.3	137.5	81.6	86.9	84.3	47.9	44.6	46.2
Meghalaya	106.9	104.1	105.5	62.0	60.3	61.1	28.0	28.2	28.1
Mizoram	117.7	122.5	120.2	76.7	77.2	77.0	42.5	44.8	43.7
Nagaland	80.0	81.0	80.5	45.8	43.6	44.7	18.3	17.8	18.1
Sikkim	116.5	116.5	116.5	61.6	52.0	56.7	27.0	28.0	27.5
Tripura	119.7	125.7	122.8	70.2	75.3	72.8	40.4	35.8	38.2
India	95.6	100.6	98.2	57.6	66.7	62.4	42.9	34.3	38.9
Source: Annual Report 2005-06, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, p. 277.									



Table 8.3A: Gross Enrolment Ratio for Scheduled Caste (SC) Students, 2004-05

Per cent

States	Classes I-V (6-11 Years)			Classes VI-VIII (11-14 Years)			Classes IX-X (14-16 years)			Classes XI-XII (16-18 years)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	161.9	161.3	161.6	118.2	112.1	115.2	101.2	89.5	95.4	35.4	20.2	28.1
Manipur	147.9	135.1	141.5	137.7	130.2	133.9	150.0	134.1	142.1	42.1	29.5	35.8
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	155.2	155.5	155.4	74.7	83.2	79.0	28.7	26.2	27.5	15.9	13.5	14.7
Tripura	152.4	146.1	149.3	81.7	76.0	78.9	84.9	63.2	74.1	19.5	9.3	14.6
India	123.3	106.6	115.3	77.9	61.5	70.2	52.2	37.6	45.4	26.6	19.0	23.1
Source: Selected Educational Statistics 2004-05, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India.												

Table 8.4A: Drop-Out Rates in Classes I-X

Per cent

States	1992-93			1998-99 (Provisional)			2002-03		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	78.1	80.0	78.8	76.1	78.7	77.2	70.2	73.6	71.7
Assam	74.3	78.1	76.0	76.6	75.3	76.0	74.3	75.7	74.9
Manipur	74.6	74.5	74.5	76.4	76.7	76.5	61.9	59.0	60.5
Meghalaya	67.9	68.1	68.0	62.1	63.7	63.0	81.4	80.5	80.9
Mizoram	57.0	54.4	55.7	73.9	71.1	72.6	77.1	74.1	75.7
Nagaland	75.0	78.2	76.5	63.8	61.0	62.6	77.1	77.9	77.5
Sikkim	85.6	85.7	85.7	89.4	89.0	89.2	76.9	73.1	75.1
Tripura	81.7	83.2	82.4	80.0	84.0	81.8	74.2	74.3	74.3
India	70.0	77.3	72.9	65.4	70.2	67.4	60.7	65.0	62.6
Sources: <i>Education in India, 1992-93</i> , Vol. 1(5), Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, p. 145; Annual Report, 1998-99, p. 142 and Annual Report, 2004-05, p. 262, Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India.									

Table 8.5 A(a): Reasons for Not Attending any Educational Institution by Gender, 2004

(Per 1,000 people between 5 and 29 years)

State	School too far		Supplement household income		Education not considered necessary		Domestic chores		Others	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Arunachal Pradesh	132	127	317	230	70	76	85	175	396	391
Assam	12	13	480	78	53	134	41	180	414	595
Manipur	23	14	446	290	35	77	73	231	422	389
Meghalaya	41	46	708	479	36	26	18	215	196	234
Mizoram	49	32	483	297	12	20	55	162	403	489
Nagaland	0	0	317	150	17	11	6	125	659	713
Sikkim	4	0	356	100	46	34	18	182	577	682
Tripura	33	23	640	49	42	22	25	633	260	273
India	17	27	547	108	108	201	25	300	303	365
Source: <i>Employment and Unemployment NSS 61st Round</i> (July 2004-June 2005); NSS Report No: 517, Status of Education and Vocational Training in India, 2004-05.										

**Table 8.5 A(b): Reasons for not Attending any Educational Institution:
Rural-Urban, 2004**

(Per 1,000 people between 5 and 29 years)

State	School too far		Supplement household income		Education not considered necessary		Domestic chores		Others	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Arunachal Pradesh	138	38	267	325	67	138	121	269	408	231
Assam	12	17	276	301	91	124	112	92	509	466
Manipur	18	22	354	388	67	12	144	235	416	341
Meghalaya	49	0	599	560	34	8	112	141	206	293
Mizoram	57	2	407	341	15	15	91	154	430	485
Nagaland	0	0	227	207	16	11	83	52	676	730
Sikkim	2	0	220	333	37	73	97	89	644	496
Tripura	30	17	358	228	34	17	327	373	251	365
India	26	8	303	375	170	113	159	194	343	310
Source: <i>Employment and Unemployment NSS 61st Round</i> (July 2004-June 2005); NSS Report No: 517, Status of Education and Vocational Training in India, 2004-05.										

Table 8.6A: Access to Rural Schools, 2002

(Per cent of habitations)

States	Access to primary schools		Access to upper-primary schools	
	Within habitation	Up to 1 km. and within habitation	within	Up to 3 km. and within habitation
Arunachal Pradesh	39.6	51.6	10.6	31.2
Assam	44.6	84.3	13.5	82.0
Manipur	61.4	79.4	20.9	63.3
Meghalaya	69.1	85.5	15.3	59.5
Mizoram	89.0	90.4	58.0	66.0
Nagaland	88.0	94.6	23.9	61.6
Sikkim	52.9	77.9	18.5	76.3
Tripura	37.5	75.9	12.0	79.9
India	53.0	87.0	18.5	78.1
Source: <i>Seventh All-India Education Survey 2002</i> , NCERT.				

Table 8.7A: Essential Facilities in Elementary Schools, 2004

(Per cent)

State	Schools with drinking water	Schools with common toilet	Schools with girls' toilets	Schools with playgrounds
Arunachal Pradesh
Assam	61.2	26.1	7.4	49.6
Manipur
Meghalaya	41.4	21.7	7.9	30.1
Mizoram	70.6	44.3	9.1	16.5
Nagaland	45.1	42.0	19.2	38.4
Sikkim	63.5	77.5	35.2	45.9
Tripura	72.1	38.1	10.5	64.1
India	77.9	41.8	28.2	49.6
Source: <i>Elementary Education in India: Where Do We Stand? Analytical Report 2004</i> , NIEPA, New Delhi, pp. 189-206.				
Note: 'Schools' here refers to all school categories in the NIEPA Survey. Figures for Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur are not available in the Survey.				

Table 8.8A(a): Laboratory and Computer Facilities in Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools, 2002

(Per cent)

States	Secondary schools with				Higher secondary schools with			
	Laboratory	Adequate laboratory facilities	Computer education	Adequate number of computers	Science laboratory	Adequate laboratory facilities	Computer education	Adequate number of computers
Arunachal Pradesh	56.1	26.5	9.9	6.1	69.4	40.3	20.8	15.3
Assam	8.0	2.7	3.1	1.5	26.7	15.5	20.2	15.2
Manipur	60.0	21.3	20.6	7.8	84.6	55.0	68.1	39.6
Meghalaya	49.8	13.0	17.7	7.4	85.0	38.8	63.8	25.0
Mizoram	50.0	4.1	18.8	3.8	69.8	16.3	53.5	4.7
Nagaland	32.4	9.0	27.7	9.4	59.3	40.7	55.6	29.6
Sikkim	85.2	23.9	21.6	14.8	90.7	53.5	90.7	55.8
Tripura	36.2	9.7	2.5	1.0	59.2	25.0	17.1	12.1
Source: <i>Seventh Educational Survey, 2002, NCERT.</i>								

Table 8.9A(a): Primary and Upper Primary School Performance, 2003-04 and 2004-05

(percent)

State	Primary				Upper Primary			
	% Passed		% Passes with > 60% scores		% Passed		% Passes with > 60% scores	
	2003-04	2004-05	2003-04	2004-05	2003-04	2004-05	2003-04	2004-05
Arunachal Pradesh	NA	80.4	NA	11.8	NA	79.1	NA	14.4
Assam	93.4	98.6	22.3	24.7	87.6	89.5	12.9	13.6
Manipur@	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Meghalaya	87.1	88.9	20.6	19.2	84.4	86.5	18.4	16.8
Mizoram	92.1	90.8	18.1	22.7	89.8	89.9	12.7	17.5
Nagaland	78.8	81.0	13.8	17.5	80.7	78.9	13.2	16.0
Sikkim	69.7	70.3	11.8	12.1	63.9	66.6	9.3	9.6
Tripura	79.5	83.1	9.8	12.7	78.1	80.0	6.5	10.2
India	94.4	94.7	41.3	42.8	88.5	88.2	32.4	31.7
Source: <i>District Information System for Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India.</i>								
Note: NA: Data not available; @: Manipur was not covered under DISE.								

Table 8.9A(b): Performance in Class XII CBSE Examination by Region and Gender

(Pass percentage)

Region	2001			2002			2003			2004			2005		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Ajmer	85.4	89.2	87.0	84.2	89.8	86.5	61.9	71.2	65.6	77.1	83.3	79.6	82.1	87.4	84.3
Chandigarh	74.5	84.7	78.8	76.0	86.4	80.5	74.0	85.5	79.0	72.4	83.7	77.2	na	na	na
Panchkula	Na	na	na	na	na	na	74.0	85.5	79.0	72.4	83.7	77.2	75.5	85.2	79.7
Delhi	66.9	77.4	71.9	64.9	77.7	71.0	68.8	81.2	74.6	69.4	82.6	75.8	72.6	83.0	77.6
Guwahati	57.3	64.0	59.9	56.4	61.9	58.6	58.7	66.4	61.8	60.9	65.5	62.8	58.2	64.5	60.9
Chennai	86.7	88.2	87.3	87.0	89.3	88.0	86.7	90.0	88.2	89.5	91.7	90.5	89.0	91.2	90.0
Allahabad	69.0	79.2	72.7	69.5	80.4	73.5	65.5	78.9	70.3	67.4	80.2	72.1	69.6	81.2	73.8
Total	71.4	80.2	75.2	70.9	80.9	75.2	na	na	na	na	na	na	73.8	83.2	77.8
Source: <i>www.Indiastat.com</i> .															
Note: na: Data not available.															

Table 8.10A(a): Proportion of Trained Teachers and Ratio of Female Teachers

(Per cent)

State	Primary/Upper Primary		Middle/Senior Basic		High/Post Basic		Higher Secondary	
	Total trained	Female*	Total trained	Female*	Total trained	Female*	Total trained	Female*
Arunachal Pradesh	28	41	33	40	47	32	64	26
Assam	73	53	36	30	30	36	30	40
Manipur	22	63	19	69	28	60	47	80
Meghalaya	45	38	36	85	36	71	98	110
Mizoram	82	94	80	42	64	34	38	79
Nagaland	37	53	42	42	44	59	24	102
Sikkim	50	89	42	56	44	52	51	44
Tripura	28	95	20	36	25	36	34	54
India	86	66	87	69	89	61	90	63
Source: <i>Selected Educational Statistics 2003-04</i> , Department of Secondary and Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India.								
Note: *Percentage of female teachers per 100 male teachers.								

Table 8.10A(b): Female/Male Teacher Ratio and Pupil-Teacher Ratio, 2003-04

(Per cent)

States	Primary/Upper Primary		Middle/Senior Basic		High/Post Basic		Higher Secondary	
	Female/male teacher ratio	Pupil-teacher ratio	Female/male teacher ratio	Pupil-teacher ratio	Female/male teacher ratio	Pupil-teacher ratio	Female/male teacher ratio	Pupil-teacher ratio
Arunachal	41	39	40	28	32	27	26	31
Assam	53	40	30	17	36	20	40	24
Manipur	63	28	69	19	66	23	80	22
Meghalaya	88	36	85	14	71	19	110	36
Mizoram	94	18	42	10	34	13	79	16
Nagaland	53	19	42	18	59	23	102	34
Sikkim	89	19	56	22	52	21	44	21
Tripura	95	30	36	16	36	25	54	24
India	66	45	69	35	61	31	63	35
Source: <i>Selected Educational Statistics, 2003-04</i> , Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India.								
Note: The female/male teacher ratio is the number of female teachers per 100 male teachers.								

Table 8.11A (a): Higher Education: Gross Enrolment Ratio (18-24years),2004-05

State	Males	Females	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	7.12	4.50	5.85
Assam	8.17	5.70	6.94
Manipur	14.81	11.77	13.27
Meghalaya	12.67	10.52	11.58
Mizoram	12.85	7.77	10.39
Nagaland	4.96	4.40	4.70
Sikkim	10.88	8.15	9.61
Tripura	7.19	5.14	6.16
India	11.58	8.17	9.97
Source: <i>Selected Educational Statistics, 2004-05</i> , Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India.			

Table 8.11A (b): College Enrolment by Subject Stream (General), 2000-01

(Per cent of total enrolment)

State	Arts	Science	Commerce	Education	Others
Arunachal Pradesh	68.0	8.0	5.0	2.0	0.0
Assam	74.0	12.0	6.0	1.0	0.2
Manipur	52.0	35.0	5.0	1.0	0.4
Meghalaya	71.0	14.0	6.0	8.0	0.2
Mizoram	86.0	4.0	2.0	1.0	0.0
Nagaland	77.0	9.0	7.0	2.0	0.0
Sikkim	49.0	16.0	6.0	2.0	0.0
Tripura	70.0	14.0	11.0	0.6	0.8
India	46.0	20.0	18.0	1.0	0.9

Source: *University Development in India*, 1995-96 to 2000-01, University Grants Commission, Information and Statistics Bureau, New Delhi.

Table 8.12A: Supply of Rural Health Infrastructure, 2005

(Number)

State	Sub Centres			PHCs			CHCs		
	R	P	S	R	P	S	R	P	S
Arunachal Pradesh	254	379	*	39	85	*	9	31	*
Assam	5,063	5,109	*	826	610	216	206	100	106
Manipur	412	420	*	64	72	*	16	16	0
Meghalaya	597	401	196	90	101	*	22	24	*
Mizoram	146	366	*	22	57	*	5	9	*
Nagaland	535	394	141	80	87	*	20	21	*
Sikkim	109	147	*	17	24	*	4	4	0
Tripura	659	539	120	104	73	31	26	10	16

Source: *Bulletin on RHS 2006*, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

Note: Population is based on the 2001 Census; the infrastructure position is as on September 2005. Requirements are calculated on the basis of final total and tribal population of Census 2001 in rural areas using the prescribed norms.

R: Required; P: In Position; S: Shortfall; *: Surplus In position figures are provisional.

Table 8.13A: Trends in Infant Mortality Rate, 1992-2006

State	1992-93	1998-99	2005-06
Arunachal Pradesh	40	63	61
Assam	89	70	66
\ Manipur	42	37	30
Meghalaya	64	89	45
Mizoram	15	37	34
Nagaland	17	42	38
Sikkim		44	34
Tripura	76	44	52
India	79	68	57
Source: NFHS-1, 2 and 3.			
Note: Infant mortality rate is the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births.			

Table 8.14A: Women Availing of Antenatal Care and Institutional Deliveries (1992-2006)

(Per cent)

Antenatal Care* States	Institutional Deliveries					
	NFHS-1	NFHS-2	NFHS-3	NFHS-1	NFHS-2	NFHS-3
Arunachal Pradesh	51	61	59	20	31	31
Assam	53	60	71	12	18	23
Manipur	64	80	88	23	35	39
Meghalaya	55	54	68	31	17	30
Mizoram	90	92	75	49	58	65
Nagaland	39	60	57	6	12	12
Sikkim		67	90		32	49
Tripura	66	70	79	30	45	49
India	65	966	77	26	34	41
Source: NHFS Reports 1, 2 and 3.						
Note: Antenatal care and institutional delivery is based on all births within the last three years.						



Table 8.15A: Public and Household Health Expenditure, 2004-05

(Per cent of total health expenditure)

State	Household Expenditure	Public Expenditure	Other Expenditure
Arunachal Pradesh	86.5	13.5	0.0
Assam	80.8	17.8	1.4
Manipur	81.2	17.2	1.6
Meghalaya	36.5	58.4	5.2
Mizoram	39.4	60.6	0.0
Nagaland	91.7	7.6	0.7
Sikkim	56.9	43.1	0.0
Tripura	69.0	27.4	3.7
India	73.5	22.0	4.5
Source: <i>Background Papers - Report - National Commission on Macroeconomics and Health</i> , 2005. From the Report of the Task Force on Medical Education for the National Rural Health Mission, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.			

Table 8.16A: Lifestyle Health-Related Indicators, 1998-99

(Per cent)

States	Chew paan masala or Tobacco		Drink Alcohol		Currently Smoke		Ever Smoked	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Arunachal Pradesh	52	33.2	64.5	48.9	25.1	5.4	34.3	7.2
Assam	48.2	24.9	24.9	11.1	31.7	2.7	34.9	3.1
Manipur	34.4	19.6	30.5	2.0	35.2	12.2	39.2	14.4
Meghalaya	16.7	27.6	28.1	3.1	55.2	6.8	57.6	7.0
Mizoram	60.3	60.7	16.8	0.4	59.4	22.1	67.1	29.3
Nagaland	45.3	16.5	26.8	2.6	38.2	2.5	49.5	3.7
Sikkim	39.6	18.9	31.9	17.1	19.5	8.3	29.0	11.8
Tripura								
India	28.3	12.4	16.7	2.2	29.4	2.5	33.1	2.8
Source: <i>NHFS Report II</i> .								
Note: Figures for Tripura are not available.								

Table 8.17A: Housing Conditions in the North East

(Per cent of households)

States	1991			2001		
	Pucca	Semi-pucca	Kutcha	Pucca	Semi-pucca	Kutcha
Arunachal	14.94	11.72	73.34	20.68	18.16	61.16
Assam	14.62	15.16	70.22	19.47	31.23	49.12
Manipur	5.4	40.65	53.95	8.39	55.13	36.47
Meghalaya	13.3	33.72	52.98	22.14	37.49	40.37
Mizoram	19.1	42.52	38.38	52.84	25.69	21.47
Nagaland	12.62	36.47	50.91	16.19	50.5	33.3
Sikkim	26.95	39.11	33.94	37.87	46.26	16.07
Tripura	5.5	20.71	73.79	9.81	45.99	44.19
India	41.61	30.95	27.44	51.62	30.13	18.24
Source: <i>Statistical Abstract India, 2004</i> , CSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India.						
Note: All India figures exclude Jammu & Kashmir in the 1991 Census.						

Table 8.18A: Households' Access to Safe Drinking Water: Tap, Handpump, Tubewell

(Percent of households)

States	1981			1991			2001		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Arunachal Pradesh	43.9	40.2	87.9	70.0	66.9	88.2	77.5	73.7	90.7
Assam	NA	NA	NA	45.9	43.3	64.1	58.8	56.8	70.4
Manipur	19.5	12.9	38.7	38.7	33.7	52.1	37.0	29.3	59.4
Meghalaya	25.1	14.3	74.4	36.2	26.8	75.4	39.0	29.5	73.5
Mizoram	4.9	3.6	8.8	16.2	12.9	19.9	36.0	23.8	47.8
Nagaland	45.6	43.4	57.2	53.4	55.6	45.5	46.5	47.5	42.3
Sikkim	30.3	21.7	71.9	73.2	70.8	92.8	70.7	67.0	97.1
Tripura	27.3	22.2	67.9	37.2	30.6	71.1	52.5	45.0	85.8
India	38.2	26.5	75.1	62.3	55.5	81.4	77.9	73.2	90.0
Source: <i>Economic Survey, 2006-07</i> , Office of the Registrar General, India.									
Note: NA Not available as a census was not conducted in Assam in 1981.									

Table 8.19A: Distribution of Households by Deprivation: 2001

(Per cent of households)

States	Households fetching water from far away	Households with no drainage	Households with no latrines	Deprivation Index*
1	2	3	4	5
Rural				
Arunachal Pradesh	19.79	73.93	52.66	41.54
Assam	24.47	85.00	40.43	43.59
Manipur	33.58	67.21	22.50	39.22
Meghalaya	32.30	73.69	59.90	49.55
Mizoram	37.92	75.21	20.26	42.55
Nagaland	33.45	61.42	35.36	40.92
Sikkim	20.87	68.40	40.65	37.70
Tripura	31.42	76.30	22.07	40.30
India	19.54	65.82	78.08	45.74
Urban				
Arunachal Pradesh	11.40	36.74	13.05	18.15
Assam	10.54	47.38	5.40	18.47
Manipur	22.58	42.86	4.69	23.18
Meghalaya	17.12	23.34	8.42	16.50
Mizoram	19.38	37.00	1.97	19.43
Nagaland	21.10	27.76	5.88	18.96
Sikkim	2.84	5.81	8.21	4.93
Tripura	9.87	46.94	3.04	17.43
India	9.38	22.13	26.28	16.79
Source: <i>Twelfth Finance Commission Report</i> , based on Houses, Household Amenities, and Assets, RGI, 2001, Government of India.				
Note: * The Deprivation Index is calculated based on 50 per cent weight to column 2, and 25 per cent weight each to columns 3 and 4. So Deprivation Index = $0.5(2) + 0.25(3+4)$.				

Table 8.20A: Households with Electricity Connections

(Per cent of households)

States	1981			1991			2001		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
Arunachal Pradesh	11.0	64.3	15.2	33.9	81.0	40.9	44.5	89.4	54.7
Assam	—	—	—	12.4	63.2	18.7	16.5	74.3	24.9
Manipur	10.3	48.3	20.1	41.7	75.5	50.9	52.5	82.0	60.0
Meghalaya	7.4	59.6	16.8	16.3	83.0	29.2	30.3	88.2	42.7
Mizoram	5.0	50.1	16.3	35.5	85.5	59.2	44.1	94.4	69.6
Nagaland	20.0	58.4	26.1	47.2	75.6	53.4	56.9	90.3	63.6
Sikkim	13.0	71.8	23.1	57.1	92.4	60.7	75.0	97.1	77.8
Tripura	16.5	92.1	25.1	28.5	80.4	36.9	31.8	86.4	41.8
India	14.7	62.5	26.2	30.5	75.8	42.4	43.5	87.6	55.9
Source: <i>Housing and Amenities, Paper 2 of 1993; Census of India, 1991, 2001.</i>									
Note: All India figures exclude Assam in 1981 and Jammu & Kashmir in 1991.									

Table 8.21A: Per Capita Consumption of Electricity

(KWh)

States	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
Arunachal Pradesh	68	58	54	67	66	73	80	90.2	109.9	95.5
Assam	94	90	97	95	98	98	104	99.8	122.5	95.5
Manipur	97	107	104	111	107	118	128	138.9	74.7	69.5
Meghalaya	115	125	129	110	140	143	135	143.5	150.3	160.3
Mizoram	69	69	91	101	112	128	128	95.1	114.0	120.8
Nagaland	75	78	73	68	59	79	88	86.6	81.4	84.7
Sikkim	119	20	114	123	143	173	172	177.8	184.9	192.4
Tripura	47	53	59	60	66	73	80	90.2	109.9	95.5
India	253	268	283	299	320	336	334	348.5	359.6	354.7
Source: <i>Annual Report on the Working of State Electricity Boards & Electricity Departments (2001-02)</i> , Planning Commission (Power & Energy Division), Government of India, May 2002. http:// planning.commission.nic.in/										

Table 8.22A: Medical Specialists at Community Health Centres, 2005

State	Required #	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall	Per cent shortfall
	[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]	
Arunachal Pradesh	124	4	0	4	124	100
Assam	400	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Manipur	64	40	19	21	45	70
Meghalaya	96	1	1	0	95	99
Mizoram	36	0	0	0	36	100
Nagaland	84	0	0	0	84	100
Sikkim	16	16	4	12	12	75
Tripura	40	2	2	0	38	95
<p><i>Source:</i> Bulletin on RHS 2006, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.</p> <p><i>Note:</i> Specialists refers to surgeons, obstetricians, gynaecologists, physicians and paediatricians</p> <p>Figures are provisional. Totals do not tally as some states have not provided category-wise break up of Specialists; NA: Not Available; Required #: One per Community Health Centre.</p>						

Table 8.23A: Supply of Equipment and Staff at Primary Health Centres

(Per cent adequately equipped)

States	Infrastructure	Staff*	Supplies**	Equipment	Training
Arunachal Pradesh	70.7	53.7	31.7	26.8	19.5
Assam	21.0	35.2	50.0	32.4	29.7
Manipur	12.5	65.6	56.3	28.1	37.5
Meghalaya	56.0	68.0	60.0	68.0	56.0
Mizoram	70.4	40.7	44.4	96.3	59.3
Nagaland	59.5	62.2	59.5	40.5	18.9
Tripura	100.0	90.9	100.0	81.8	100.0
<p><i>Source:</i> Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) http://www.rchindia.org/data.htm</p> <p><i>Note:</i> Staff includes medical officers male, female and paramedical staff; supplies include IUD kits, delivery kits, mounted lamp supply of OP, measles, IFA large and ORS.</p>					

Annexure 8.2

8.2.1 Recommendations On Human Development from Other Reports

Various reports have suggested ways to improve basic services in NER, all based on the accepted view that development in the region will only be possible if there is a vast improvement in the quality of overall infrastructure and services. A brief description of the main recommendations in these areas follows.

I. The Shukla Commission Report (1997): Transforming the Northeast High-level Commission Report, Planning Commission, Government of India

Services

- State governments should raise resources up to 15 per cent of the allocations made by the Planning Commission for Basic Minimum Services.
- For ensuring transparency, suitably publish full details about the schemes to be taken up, their location, estimated expenditure, and those responsible for the works so that local communities and beneficiaries become fully aware of the flow of funds as well as the schedule of implementation. Transparency will ensure greater accountability and prevent leakage.
- An effective monitoring system will have to be worked out from the block up to state administration with systematic and periodic reviews. The State Plans Division of the Planning Commission should also help states set up or strengthen similar units.
- A mechanism will have to be found to relate credible assurances of maintenance of assets to the release of funds for new schemes. One way could be to stipulate that absence of proof of maintenance of assets already created will result in a proportionate reduction in the funds to be released for new schemes in the following year.

Urbanisation and Spatial Planning

- Master plans must be prepared/reviewed for all state capitals, larger towns and potential growth centres with expert assistance. This is all the more necessary in the fragile hills where unregulated construction, high-rises and lack of infrastructure have degraded the urban environment and caused serious traffic and sanitation problems.
- In cases of urban expansion or potential township development around new airports, railheads, industrial centres and other growth poles such as the Shillong satellite town,

Lengpui airport (Mizoram), and Nangalbibra (East Garo Hills), the government should freeze land prices and any new construction within a given radius. This will ensure urban standards and enable the state to retain the capital appreciation of land through betterment. This will provide a source of funding through regulated sales for approved purposes and preclude land speculation designed to fill private coffers.

- The Imphal capital plan that has been prepared should be carefully evaluated and funded in phases.
- Assam Rifles are reportedly to evacuate the remaining portion of the Kangla Fort premises in the heart of Imphal. The Fort is a hallowed Meitei heritage site which should be restored as a centre of Meitei culture and history as may be determined by a special committee. This project should be assisted through a core grant from the Centre
- The same should be done for Gargaon, the ancient Ahom capital near Nazira, and Sibsagar in Assam and other heritage/historic sites. These places recall the pride and glory of the Northeast.

II. North Eastern Council (NEC) Draft Vision 2020: main suggestions on human development

Education

- Management of primary education by local community.
- Universalisation of education.
- 6% of GSDP be allocated for HRD.
- Training of all untrained teachers through a crash programme to be jointly implemented by SCERTs, NCERT and IGNOU.
- Development of vocational education in tune with the development needs of the region.
- A comprehensive regional plan and state plans for development of sports, youth activities and culture to be taken up by joint efforts by the centre, states, NEC and the private sector.

Health

- The goal is to attain health for all by 2020.
- Communitisation of primary healthcare system.
- Integrated programme for water, sanitation, health including health education.
- Medical colleges, para-medical institutions be set up and also a regional medical university.

- Special programme for the treatment of cancer and prevention of HIV/AIDS.
- Increase health sector budget to 6 percent of GDP.

Basic Services

- Minimum road connectivity to all the 40,261 villages.
- Electrification of the remaining 8,400 villages and 45 lakh households by 2020.
- Drinking water facilities to the uncovered 46.54% rural households in the region by 2015.
- Promotion of agro-horti-based and service-related micro-enterprises.
- Cluster approach for the development of both farm and non-farm rural enterprises at least two rural clusters in each of the 484 blocks in the region by 2020.
- A pool of dedicated and focused SHGs and NGOs be created for project implementation.
- A regional centre for rural studies.
- Promotion and application of appropriate rural technology.
- Establish 16 growth poles by 2020 along the lines suggested by the National Commission for Development of Enterprises in the unorganised/informal sector.
- Evolve appropriate development model for rural Northeast based on the experience of Northeastern Region Community Resource Management (NERCRMP) and the village development board (VDB) model in Nagaland.

Women's Empowerment

- Formation of self-help groups.
- Strengthening female NGOs to give them 'voice'.
- Budgeting for gender equity.
- Evolving a banking and industrial policy that supports women participation/empowerment.
- Launching movement for mass women literacy, training and motivation that helps capacity building.
- Capacity building, special entrepreneurship development programmes for women.

III. North East Region's Education Council (NEREC's) Road Map

1. Improve the quality of teaching (especially of mathematics and science) by:

- Training and motivating teachers from the primary level onwards.
- NCERT is in overall charge comprehensive module under preparation.

- States will select 50 high and higher secondary teachers each to be trained as master trainers by national-level experts.
 - The first step is a motivation-cum-skill upgradation course in chosen institutions. After that, refresher courses and motivation material will be disbursed in open distance learning mode. IGNOU, NIOS and others to help.
 - SCERT and DIETS will be strengthened to sustain the programme as a continuing activity.
2. Cross-fertilise the knowledge-oriented general academic stream with a skill-oriented vocational stream.
- A degree carries higher social prestige than a certificate or diploma in a vocational course, and has far higher employability potential. The higher secondary certificate and graduate degree should offer a choice of one vocational paper to balance education with the needs of the community and employability without loss of social prestige.
 - Either the academic or the vocational admission system to be made inclusive depending on the pupil's choice.
3. Upgrade quality through the cluster approach.
- Organise colleges and schools around a centrally located mother institution (which is adequately equipped) to share its upgraded facilities with students and teachers of feeder institutions.
 - Make at least one existing college per district and one higher secondary school per block an Institution of Excellence, and slowly expand this until the most inaccessible school is covered.
4. Teach the languages of our neighbouring eastern countries.
5. Develop Centres of Excellence in universities and colleges.
6. Extensive use of IT, ITES and telecom and interlinking.
- Interactive virtual classrooms across NER will vastly maximise the reach of talks by scholars and scientists; of model lessons; training and motivational refresher material etc., for teachers in remote locations.
 - Vast expansion of open and distance learning by IGNOU mainly to reach skills to the vast numbers still unreached, e.g., school dropouts; workers wanting to upgrade skills to enhance income; educated unemployed (to promote entrepreneurship with skills and knowledge inputs for value addition of local produce locally etc.

IV: Success: Proposal for Universalisation of Access to and Improvement of Quality at the Secondary Stage

GOAL: To make secondary education of good quality available, accessible and affordable to all young people

- To make all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms.
- Availability and access to every one.
- Within 5 kms for secondary schools.
- 7 to 10 kms for higher secondary schools.
- Equity through removal of gender, socioeconomic and disability barriers.
- To ensure good quality education for all students.

Strategy for improving access for the Eleventh Plan

- Improve or upgrade existing schools to prescribed norms and expand capacity.
- Encourage establishment of good quality private schools.
- Establish government schools in areas where private sector fails to do so.
- Expand facilities for open and distance learning.

Immediate action required by the states

- State-specific strategy and action plan for the new scheme.
- School mapping and survey to assess resource gap.
- Development of norms for infrastructure and resources for schools.
- Identifying geographical areas needing new schools or upgradation of existing schools.
- Analysing disparities (rural-urban, gender, SC, ST, minorities, disabled) and taking remedial measures.

Annexure 8.3

PURA: Reducing the Rural-Urban Divide in NER

A recent scheme, PURA (Providing Urban Amenities in a Rural Areas) aims to promote regionally balanced growth by helping villages develop and exploit their comparative advantages. To be implemented through the Ministry of Rural Development, the scheme will provide physical connectivity among the clusters through good roads and transport; electronic connectivity through tele-communication with high bandwidth fiber-optic cables and wireless and Internet kiosks to link rural and urban environments; and knowledge connectivity through education, vocational training for farmers, artisans and craftsmen and entrepreneurship programmes. These three connectivities will result in economic connectivity through the initiation of enterprises, supported by banks, micro credit organisations and marketing of the products.

- Each PURA cluster will reinforce agriculture; emphasize areas like agro processing, development of rural crafts, dairy, silk production and fishing based on the competitive advantage of the region to enhance non-farm rural revenue. The rural economy should be driven by renewable energies such as solar, wind, bio-fuel and conversion of municipal waste into power, so development is sustainable.
- Two types of PURA have been proposed for NER, based on terrain and population. The plains PURA would have 20,000-1,00,000 people and be clustered into economic systems of 20 to 30 villages. Hill PURAs would have smaller populations of 7,500-15,000 people, in a cluster of 30 to 100 villages or hamlets. In Manipur, for example, 15 PURA clusters are envisaged. Each PURA cluster will cost about Rs 100 crore (\$20 million).
- Employment will initially be created during the initial phases of construction and setting up, but will have to be planned for in a sustainable long-run manner in employment and self-employment opportunities in nationally competitive small enterprises in agro-processing, manufacturing and services. If the industrial/business parks are marketed well, they can generate employment in the supporting sectors for about 10,000 people in the cluster.
- PURA enterprises can also undertake management of schools, health care units, vocational training centres, chilling plants, silos and building a market, banking system and the regional business or industrial units. PURA enterprises should not be based on bureaucratic support, but should focus on raising their efficiency to the extent they are able to compete with others. This new PURA enterprise needs partners from banks, educational institutions, the government and also private entrepreneurs. Educational institutions can train the entrepreneurs for managing PURA in affiliated colleges of Manipur University and the banks can provide loans to the entrepreneurs for creating and running PURAs as a business proposition.

Source: From the *President of India's Vision for 2017 in NE: Address at the Inauguration of the Conference on Development of East and Northeast India Strategic Issues in a National Perspective*, Kolkata, 17 May, 2007; and from his speech at Manipur University.

Additional Information

Table 8.1 Gross Enrolment Ratio for Scheduled Tribe (ST) Students, 2004-05

(Per cent)

States	Classes I-V (6-11 years)			Classes VI-VIII (11-14 years)			Classes IX-X (14-16 years)			Classes XI-XII (16-18 years)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	139.2	123.9	131.7	86.1	74.7	80.4	60.0	48.3	54.3	37.5	26.5	32.2
Assam	111.1	116.6	113.7	99.2	90.6	95.1	74.8	54.5	64.7	23.0	13.0	17.9
Manipur	149.1	137.1	143.2	71.9	65.8	69.0	51.3	46.3	48.9	13.1	10.4	11.8
Meghalaya	131.9	136.2	134.0	65.8	76.6	71.2	38.5	38.5	38.5	18.8	17.8	18.3
Mizoram	137.4	127.6	132.5	84.5	83.7	84.1	66.2	70.9	68.5	26.3	25.0	25.7
Nagaland	84.1	82.0	83.1	51.9	51.3	51.6	25.2	24.5	24.9	15.6	14.8	15.2
Sikkim	252.9	252.9	252.9	87.9	106.2	97.1	53.7	65.3	59.5	39.4	40.7	40.1
Tripura	134.6	121.2	128.0	62.6	53.3	58.1	45.8	36.9	41.5	13.8	8.8	11.4
India	129.5	118.0	123.9	75.6	61.7	69.0	43.3	30.5	37.2	21.5	12.6	17.2

Source: *Selected Educational Statistics 2004-05*, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India.

Table 8.2: Private vs. Public Schools in the North East 2005

(Per cent)

States	Primary/junior basic schools		Middle/Senior basic schools		High/Post basic schools		Higher sec schools/pre- degree/junior college	
	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt.	Pvt.
Arunachal Pradesh	92.2	7.8	89.1	10.9	79.2	20.8	90.5	9.5
Assam	100.0	0.0	75.3	24.8	60.5	39.5	88.4	11.6
Manipur	78.5	21.6	36.9	63.1	34.1	65.9	49.1	50.9
Meghalaya	43.4	56.6	3.59	96.4	14.1	85.9	27.5	72.5
Mizoram	73.5	26.5	69.4	30.6	44.7	36.1	38.0	62.0
Nagaland	87.3	12.7	55.8	44.2	37.8	62.2	50.0	50.0
Sikkim	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	97.6	0.0	90.2	9.8
Tripura	98.8	1.2	96.9	3.1	94.9	0.9	87.6	12.4
India	90.7	9.3	72.3	27.7	40.9	59.1	36.1	63.9

Source: *Selected Educational Statistics 2006*, Department of Secondary and Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India.

Note: Government schools refer to schools managed by the government and local bodies; private schools are an aggregation of private-aided and private-unaided schools.

Table 8.3: Expansion in the Number of Schools, 1993-2002

(Per cent)

States	Primary Schools	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary
<i>Arunachal Pradesh</i>	16.7	30.0	67.1	18.0
<i>Assam</i>	4.0	11.0	27.7	32.0
<i>Manipur</i>	-15.8	13.1	14.7	211.1
<i>Meghalaya</i>	41.7	32.1	25.4	822.2
<i>Mizoram</i>	32.8	39.5	34.4	-
<i>Nagaland</i>	10.4	11.0 ^a	23.4	600.0
<i>Sikkim</i>	-5.2	9.3	42.4	91.3
<i>Tripura</i>	1.3	0.23	19.6	57.9
India	14.2	50.7	38.4	85.8

Source: Seventh All-India Education Survey, *National Council for Education Research and Training*, 2002.

**Table 8.4: Progress on Communitisation of Elementary Education in Nagaland:
Reports from Village Education Committees, 2004**

(Per cent)

Enrolment	Increased decreased same	90 0 10
Academic Performance	Much improvement Little improvement Same	80 15 5
Dropouts	Very few Few Same	75 25 0
Students' Attendance	Much improvement Little improvement Same	90 10 0
Teachers' Attendance	Very regular Regular Same	80 20 0
Staff Meetings	Often Twice a year Once a year	50 40 10
PTA Meetings	Once a year Twice a year No meeting	20 5 75
VEC Meetings	Often Twice a year No meeting	90 10 0
Community Participation	Very active Active Inactive	80 20 0
Community Contribution	Cash Kind Labour	20 30 50

Source: *VEC Speaks*. Feedback from the Village Education Committees, Government of Nagaland and Directorate of School Education.

Table 8.5: Children's Nutritional Status and Immunisation

(Per cent of children)

States	Underweight children aged 3 and under			Children (12-23 months) who've received all vaccines		
	NFHS-1	NFHS-2	NFHS-3	NFHS-1	NFHS-2	NFHS-3
Arunachal Pradesh	38	24	37	23	21	28
Assam	49	36	40	19	17	32
Manipur	27	28	24	29	42	47
Meghalaya	44	38	46	10	14	33
Mizoram	28	28	22	57	60	46
Nagaland	28	24	30	4	14	21
Sikkim*		21	23		47	70
Tripura	45	43	39	19	41	50

Source: NFHS-1, 2 and 3.

Note: 1. Percentage of children under age 3 who are underweight.
 2. Percentage of children 12-13 months who have received all recommended vaccines.
 3. NHFS-1 figures are unavailable for Sikkim.

Table 8.6: Anaemia in Children (6-35 months)

(Per cent)

States	NHFS-III	Urban	Rural	NHFS-II	NHFS-I
Arunachal Pradesh	66.3	71.7	64.3	54.5	na
Assam	76.7	70.4	77.4	69.4	63.2
Manipur	52.8	53.6	52.5	50.4	45.2
Meghalaya	68.7	61.1	69.8	65	67.6
Mizoram	51.7	44.4	58.5	39.9	57.2
Nagaland	na	na	na	na	na
Sikkim	56.9	59.2	56.5	76.5	na
Tripura	67.9	68.5	67.8	61.8	na
India	79.2	72.7	81.2	74.2	na

Source: NHFS Reports 1, 2 and 3.

Notes: na = Not Available.

Table 8.7: Anaemia (Ever-married and Pregnant Women)

(Per cent)

States	Anaemic Ever-married women (15-49 yrs)					Anaemic Pregnant women (15-49 yrs)				
	NHFS-III	Urban	Rural	NHFS-II	NHFS-I	NHFS-III	Urban	Rural	NHFS-II	NHFS-I
Arunachal Pradesh	48.9	53.8	46.9	62.5	na	49.2		47.3	49.2	na
Assam	69.0	66.3	69.5	68.4	69.7	72.0	67.4	72.7		62.3
Manipur	39.3	40.6	38.7	40	28.9	36.4	37.1	36.1	32.5	36.7
Meghalaya	45.4	36.1	47.9	36.3	36.3	56.1		57.1		58.6
Mizoram	38.2	30.2	47.5	28.1	48	49.3	46.4	50.8		45.7
Nagaland	na	Na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Sikkim	46.8	37.1	49	61.1	na	53.1	35.7	56.3	47.6	na
Tripura	67.4	68.9	67.1	59	na	57.6		55.6	53.6	na
India	56.2	51.5	58.2	51.8	na	57.9	54.6	59	49.7	na
Source: NHFS Reports 1, 2 and 3.										
Note: na = Not Available.										

Table 8.8: Households with Access to Toilet Facilities

(Per cent of households)

States	1991			2001		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
Arunachal Pradesh	42.6	75.1	47.4	47.3	87.0	56.3
Assam	30.5	86.1	37.4	59.6	94.6	64.6
Manipur	33.0	70.2	43.1	77.5	95.3	82.0
Meghalaya	18.1	85.7	31.1	40.1	91.6	51.2
Mizoram	58.4	84.4	70.7	79.7	98.0	89.0
Nagaland	26.9	75.1	37.5	64.6	94.1	70.6
Sikkim	30.3	77.7	35.0	59.4	91.8	63.4
Tripura	62.4	96.3	67.4	77.9	97.0	81.5
India	9.5	63.9	23.7	21.9	73.7	36.4
Source: Census of India 1991 and 2001.						

Table 8.9: Change in Urban Population, 1981-2001

(Per cent)

States	1981	1991	2001	Change in 2001 over	
				1981	1991
Arunachal Pradesh	6.3	12.2	20.4	14.1	8.2
Assam	9.9	11.1	12.7	2.8	1.6
Manipur	26.4	27.7	23.9	-2.6	-3.8
Meghalaya	18.0	18.7	19.6	1.6	0.9
Mizoram	25.2	46.2	49.5	24.3	3.3
Nagaland	15.5	17.3	17.7	2.2	0.5
Sikkim	16.2	9.1	11.1	-5.1	2.0
Tripura	11.00	15.3	17.0	6.0	1.8
NER	11.8	13.8	15.4	3.6	1.6
India	23.7	25.7	27.8	4.1	2.1
Source: Census of India 1981, 1991, 2001.					



Annexure 9 Chapter 9

Employment and Manpower Planning

Annexure 9.1

Table 9.1A: Population by Age Group, 2001

States	All Ages	15-19	20-29	15-29	(15-19)	(20-29)	(15-29)
	Numbers (in thousands)					Per cent	
Arunachal Pradesh	1,097.97	110.56	178.94	289.50	10.07	16.30	26.37
Assam	26,655.53	2,610.79	4,631.07	7,241.86	9.79	17.37	27.17
Manipur	2,166.79	222.48	431.86	654.34	10.27	19.93	30.20
Meghalaya	2,318.82	249.78	379.32	629.10	10.77	16.36	27.13
Mizoram	888.57	98.63	172.95	271.58	11.10	19.46	30.56
Nagaland	1,990.04	266.10	373.37	639.48	13.37	18.76	32.13
Sikkim	540.85	63.44	102.72	166.17	11.73	18.99	30.72
Tripura	3,199.20	339.44	553.07	892.51	10.61	17.29	27.90
NER	38,857.77	3,961.24	6,823.30	10,784.54	10.19	17.56	27.75
India	10,28,610.33	1,00,215.89	1,73,186.53	2,73,402.42	9.74	16.84	26.58

Source: *Census of India*, 2001.

Table 9.2A: Public and Private Employment in the Organised Sector, 1981-2002

(in lakh)

States	Public Sector							Private Sector								
	1981	1991	1997	1998	1999@	2000	2001	2002	1981	1991	1997	1998	1999@	2000	2001	2002
Assam	3.58	5.01	5.49	5.35	5.32	5.36	5.37	5.26	4.99	5.49	5.67	5.57	5.50	5.49	5.79	5.38
Manipur	0.36	0.55	0.78	0.78	0.80	0.64	0.80	0.80	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03
Meghalaya	0.44	0.64	0.69	0.70	0.71	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.04	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
Mizoram	0.15	0.33	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.35	0.40	0.4	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Nagaland	0.39	0.64	0.69	0.73	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Tripura	0.62	0.88	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.06	0.1	0.11	0.11	0.1	0.13	0.13	0.13
NER	5.54	8.05	9.05	8.96	8.97	8.92	9.14	9.03	5.12	5.68	5.93	5.82	5.75	5.78	6.08	5.67
India	155	191	196	194	194.2	193	191.4	187.7	73.95	76.76	86.9	87.5	86.98	86.46	86.52	84.32

Source: *Employment Review* for various years, Directorate General of Employment and Training.

Note: @=Quick estimate figures.

Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh were not covered under the EMI Programme.

EMI: Employment Market Information, conducted by the Employment Exchanges.

**Table 9.3A: Distribution of Workers as Cultivators,
Agricultural Labourers and Other Workers**

(Per cent of total workers)

	Cultivators			Agricultural Labourers			Other Workers		
States	1981	1991	2001	1981	1991	2001	1981	1991	2001
Arunachal Pradesh	71.3	60.8	57.8	2.5	5.4	3.9	26.3	33.7	37.0
Assam	NA	54.8	39.1	NA	12.6	13.3	NA	31.7	44.0
Manipur	63.6	59.9	40.2	5.0	10.3	12.0	31.4	23.8	37.6
Meghalaya	62.6	56.3	48.1	10.0	13.0	17.7	27.5	30.4	32.0
Mizoram	70.6	62.3	54.9	2.5	5.4	5.7	26.9	31.2	37.9
Nagaland	72.3	72.7	64.7	0.8	1.6	3.7	26.9	25.3	29.0
Sikkim	60.1	58.0	49.9	3.3	8.2	6.5	36.6	33.1	42.0
Tripura	43.3	38.7	27.0	24.0	24.2	23.8	32.7	35.2	46.1
India	41.5	39.7	31.6	25.1	27.4	26.7	33.4	30.5	37.5
Source: Census 1991 and 2001.									

Table 9.4A (a): Distribution of Usually Employed by Category of Employment (Rural)

(Per cent)

	1993-94			1999-2000			2004-05		
	Principal and Subs. Status			Principal and Subs. Status			Principal and Subs. Status		
States	Self-employed	Regular employed	Casual labour	Self-employed	Regular employed	Casual labour	Self-employed	Regular employed	Casual labour
Arunachal Pradesh	85.4	12.3	2.3	79.3	12.6	8.1	83.3	10.8	5.9
Assam	57.8	14.4	27.8	58.2	16.6	25.2	71.0	9.1	19.9
Manipur	83.0	12.1	4.9	80.0	10.0	10.0	85.1	9.5	5.4
Meghalaya	79.7	6.3	14.0	79.6	4.4	16.0	81.0	5.0	14.1
Mizoram	91.1	7.3	1.4	89.0	8.4	2.6	91.4	6.7	1.8
Nagaland	78.1	19.2	2.7	82.1	16.6	1.3	88.3	11.0	0.7
Sikkim	57.0	27.0	16.0	62.0	26.1	11.9	67.8	25.2	7.0
Tripura	56.9	12.8	30.3	47.2	11.1	41.7	52.8	10.2	37.0
India	58.1	6.6	35.3	55.8	6.8	37.4	60.2	7.1	32.8
Source: NSS Report No. 409, Employment and Unemployment in India, 1993-94. NSS Report No. 458, Employment and Unemployment in India, 1999-2000. NSS Report No. 515, Employment and Unemployment in India, 2004-05.									

Table 9.4A (b): Distribution of Usually Employed by Category of Employment (Urban)

(Per cent)

	1993-94			1999-2000			2004-05		
	Principal and Subs. Status			Principal and Subs. Status			Principal and Subs. Status		
States	Self- Employed	Regular Employed	Casual Labour	Self- Employed	Regular Employed	Casual Labour	Self- Employed	Regular Employ	Casual Labour
Arunachal Pradesh	22.0	69.5	8.5	24.1	59.0	16.9	42.7	48.8	8.2
Assam	45.3	43.1	11.6	44.7	42.9	12.4	42.3	45.1	12.6
Manipur	63.9	33.3	2.8	60.3	30.6	9.1	65.4	29.9	4.6
Meghalaya	34.1	55.8	10.1	26.3	56.4	17.3	20.1	70.8	9.1
Mizoram	61.0	33.1	5.9	49.5	33.8	16.7	59.0	34.1	6.9
Nagaland	39.1	54.4	6.5	24.2	71.7	4.1	62.2	33.8	4.1
Sikkim	45.3	48.2	6.5	32.7	56.5	10.8	40.4	57.2	2.4
Tripura	38.8	48.3	12.9	31.3	53.0	15.7	40.7	46.0	13.3
India	42.4	39.5	18.1	42.2	40.0	17.8	45.4	39.5	15.0
Source: NSS Report No. 409, <i>Employment and Unemployment in India, 1993-94</i> . NSS Report No. 458, <i>Employment and Unemployment in India, 1999-2000</i> . NSS Report No. 515, <i>Employment and Unemployment in India, 2004-05</i> .									

Table 9.5A(a): Unemployment in the North East

(Per cent of labour force)

	1983			1993-94			1999-2000		
States	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Females	Total
Arunachal Pradesh				1.3	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Assam	2.2	2.4	2.2	4.6	9.5	5.6	3.7	8.0	4.6
Manipur	0.6	0.0	0.4	2.2	1.0	1.8	3.7	3.1	3.5
Meghalaya	1.8	0.9	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.9
Mizoram	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.8	2.5	1.3	2.0
Nagaland	0.4	0.0	0.3	3.2	0.6	2.4	4.0	2.9	3.5
Sikkim	2.6	1.3	2.2	0.7	1.9	1.0	3.6	2.7	3.4
Tripura	2.1	17.7	3.9	2.2	8.4	3.4	1.6	4.5	1.9
India	2.3	1.3	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.0	2.5	1.8	2.3
Note: 1983 NSSO survey excludes Arunachal Pradesh and rural Nagaland. Source: NSSO, 38 th , 50 th and 55 th Rounds on <i>Employment and Unemployment in India</i> ; Census of India, 1991 and 2001									

Table 9.5A (b): Usual Principal Status- Unemployment Rate among the Youth (15-29 years), Rural

(Per cent)

States	Unemployment Rate in 1999-2000												Unemployment Rate in 2004-05											
	Male				Female				Total				Male				Female				Total			
	15-19	20-24	25-29		15-19	20-24	25-29		15-19	20-24	25-29		15-19	20-24	25-29		15-19	20-24	25-29		15-19	20-24	25-29	
Arunachal Pradesh	4.1	4.3	1.1		2.5	0.9	1.1	0	0.4	1.8	2.6	0.7	1.5	2.1	3.6	3.2	3	0.9	1.3	2.5	1.7	1.3	2.6	2.9
Assam	10.3	13.8	7.2		10.2	20.3	32.9	19.4	24.5	11.4	17.1	9.3	12.5	10.3	11.1	5.1	8.5	19.1	17.2	10	15.3	12.1	12.3	5.8
Manipur	6.4	5.6	4.4		5.2	0	10.7	6.2	7.2	4.7	7.2	4.9	5.8	8.2	3	5.6	5.1	0	2.9	2.5	2.3	4.8	3	4.4
Meghalaya	2.2	1.5	0		1.1	0	1.6	0.4	0.7	1.2	1.6	0.2	1	0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0	2.6	1.1	1.6	0	1.6	0.6
Mizoram	0.2	2.6	10.3		4.9	0	0	4.1	1.4	0	1.6	8	3.4	0.7	2.4	2.2	2	0	0.4	0	0.3	0.5	1.5	1.4
Nagaland	2.9	15.3	8.3		9.9	9.2	14.5	5.3	10	5.3	15	7.6	10	8.2	26.9	19.2	20.8	8.1	15	4.1	9.5	7.8	20.1	12.4
Sikkim	7.4	8.4	13.1		10.2	0	10.3	2.5	5	4.9	8.9	9.5	8.4	10.3	13	3.5	8.6	0	6.4	3.7	4	7.1	10.7	3.6
Tripura	3.7	2.2	1.8		2.8	12.7	5.7	18.2	12.8	6.1	2.5	3.9	3.9	33.6	31.2	13.1	25.7	65.7	67.1	45.2	60.8	40.9	39.1	18.5
India	6.5	6.2	3.2		5.1	4.1	4.9	2.4	3.7	5.7	5.8	2.8	4.6	7.9	6.2	2.3	5.2	6.7	9.3	5.2	7	7.5	7	3.3
Source: <i>Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 1999-2000 and 2004-05</i> , Report No. 458 & 515, National Sample Survey Organisation.																								

Table 9.5A (c): Usual Principal Status Unemployment Rate among the Youth (15-29 years), Urban

(Per cent)

States	Unemployment Rate in 1999-2000												Unemployment Rate in 2004-05											
	Male				Female				Total				Male				Female				Total			
	15-19	20-24	25-29	15-29	15-19	20-24	25-29	15-29	15-19	20-24	25-29	15-29	15-19	20-24	25-29	15-29	15-19	20-24	25-29	15-29	15-19	20-24	25-29	15-29
Arunachal Pradesh	0	14.2	8.9	9.1	54.1	31.6	2.6	18.5	11.8	21.6	7.1	11.9	12.9	10.7	2.3	5.6	7.1	11.3	3.7	7.4	9.5	10.9	2.7	4.9
Assam	20.5	34.4	15.5	22.2	0.8	70.5	55.7	45	12.7	39	22.8	26.6	12.6	26.9	19.8	20.9	19.7	50	19.4	33.4	14.1	32.8	19.5	23.3
Manipur	8.6	21.4	23.9	22.6	61.1	6.9	29.1	24.2	30.8	17.3	25.4	23.1	5.5	22.6	19.3	19.7	1.2	11.4	28.7	18.5	2.9	19	22.4	19.3
Meghalaya	6.1	14.9	10.2	11.9	19.5	13.1	21.2	17.7	10.4	14.4	15.4	14.3	29.4	3	12.8	12.9	3	14.8	15.3	12	14.6	8.7	14	12.5
Mizoram	4.9	11.3	14.8	12.7	17.1	6.1	3.8	6	6.3	9.1	11.1	10.3	2.8	7.4	2.1	4.4	0	5.9	7.6	6.2	1.8	6.7	4.5	4.9
Nagaland	0	34	30.8	31.1	0	55.5	10.6	23.3	0	41	24.6	28.3	0	33.2	19.7	22.1	0	55.2	23.7	35.5	0	43.4	21.4	27.7
Sikkim	22.1	13.2	15.4	15.6	0	49.5	16.7	29.9	16.7	23.4	15.6	19	21.7	7.9	0	6.7	0	24.6	0	6.3	16.9	10.5	0	8
Tripura	1.1	35.2	23.4	22.1	0	35.3	6.9	17.3	0.9	35.1	21.2	21.4	55.4	54	34	45.4	69.1	94.8	77.6	83.7	60.7	70.3	52.6	61.4
India	15.4	13.9	7.5	11.5	15.5	22.6	11.5	16.6	15.4	15.4	8.2	12.4	14	12.5	5.8	10	15.6	25.8	15.8	19.9	14.5	15.2	7.6	11.9

Source: *Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 1999-2000 and 2004-05*, Report No. 458 & 515, National Sample Survey Organisation.

**Table 9.6A (a): Average Daily Wages for Rural Casual Workers
Engaged in Public Works**

(Rupees)

States	Male	1999-2000		2004-05		
		Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	79.23	121.43	80.66	75.14	64.14	71.12
Assam	67.97	27.14	59.81	70.00	-	70.00
Manipur	60.15	24.74	42.31	86.23	40.00	85.00
Meghalaya	63.31	53.31	57.80	106.98	-	106.98
Mizoram	85.55	71.43	77.14	95.04	81.75	92.58
Nagaland	84.39	109.41	87.67	98.6	68.72	87.65
Sikkim	83.29	0	83.29	89.29	89.29	89.29
Tripura	86.59	123.88	95.64	84.43	40.00	76.71
India	48.14	38.06	45.55	65.33	49.19	56.33
Source: <i>Employment-Unemployment Situation in India</i> , NSS 55 th and 61 st Round.						
Notes: The age-group of casual workers in NSSO 55 th Round (1999-2000) was people of age 5 and above; while the corresponding age-group for 61 st Round (2005-05) was between age						

**Table 9.6A (b): Average Daily Wages for Rural Casual Workers
Engaged in Non Public Works**

(Rupees)

States	1999-2000			2004-05		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	67.09	42.73	57.64	104.38	50.60	91.41
Assam	48.82	35.55	46.63	62.59	53.29	60.18
Manipur	59.46	47.4	56.88	72.62	64.41	71.33
Meghalaya	57.37	43.06	51.29	73.20	43.35	64.16
Mizoram	97.77	66.24	92.33	111.86	88.89	109.85
Nagaland	71.93	46.67	68.23	146.05	150	146.32
Sikkim	50.71	40.6	49.2	89.16	74.22	86.53
Tripura	49.14	38.66	47.83	64.07	43.40	61.30
India	44.84	29.01	39.64	55.03	34.94	48.89
Notes: * Non-Public works: works other than public works (i.e., NSSO activity status code 41).						
The age-group of casual workers in NSSO 55 th Round (1999-2000) was people of age 5 and above; while the corresponding age-group for 61 st Round (2005-05) was between age 15-59.						
Source: <i>Employment-Unemployment Situation in India</i> , NSS 55 th and 61 st Rounds.						

Table 9.1: Labour Force Participation Rates

State	1993-94						1999-2000						2004-05					
	Rural			Urban			Rural			Urban			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	78.2	16.5	50.5	78.9	63.6	71.6	42.5	31	37.1	40.6	11	27.5	51	41.3	46.2	46.6	15.1	32.3
Assam	76.8	16.2	48.3	84.7	26	57.6	54.6	16.1	36.4	56.5	13.8	36.8	56	21.6	40.1	59.1	12	36.2
Manipur	68.6	32.7	50.3	75.1	48.2	61.8	50.6	25.7	38.7	47.8	22.5	35.3	53	35.4	44.5	48.2	23.6	35.8
Meghalaya	78.9	30.5	55.2	91.6	73.5	82.8	55.9	41.9	48.8	40.7	21.1	31	57	48	52.7	47	31.4	38.7
Mizoram	75.3	39.8	57.6	82.7	48.1	66.3	56.3	44.1	50.3	48.7	26.5	37.4	60	44.1	52.3	49.1	28.8	39
Nagaland	67.1	16.9	45.8	68.3	34.5	52.8	53.2	45.1	49.4	43.3	21.7	33.5	56	51.1	53.7	47.9	27.7	38.5
Sikkim	85.9	21.9	57.7	85	28.5	59.7	51.9	24.5	39.1	55.7	22.5	40.7	57	32.3	45.3	56.4	17.7	38.3
Tripura	77.4	21.6	49.8	82.6	20.3	52.1	50.7	7.6	30.7	52.2	8.1	31.3	61	12.5	37.3	60.5	23	41.4
India	80.1	23.8	53.3	87.6	49	68.6	54	30.2	42.3	54.2	14.7	35.4	56	33.3	44.6	57	17.8	38.2

Source: *Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 1993-94, 1999-2000, 2004-2005* (Reports 409, 458 and 515), NSS Rounds 50th, 55th and 61st.

Table 9.2: Workforce Participation Rates

State	1993-94						1999-2000						2004-05					
	Rural			Urban			Rural			Urban			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	49.7	40.9	45.5	51.5	10.1	32.6	42.2	31	36.9	39.9	10	26.7	50	41	45.8	46.1	14.8	31.9
Assam	51.6	15.9	35.3	52.8	9.2	32.1	52.9	15.1	34.9	52.2	11.2	33.2	55	20.9	39.1	55.1	10.9	33.6
Manipur	47.7	30.8	39.3	43.4	22.3	32.9	49.5	25.3	38	44.5	21.1	33	52	35.1	44	45.6	22.1	33.8
Meghalaya	61.9	49.3	55.7	50	18.9	34.8	55.7	41.8	48.6	39.3	19.7	29.6	57	47.8	52.5	45.4	30.3	37.3
Mizoram	52.9	31.7	43	48.4	26.4	37.6	55.5	44	49.9	47.1	25.9	36.3	59	44.1	52.1	48.4	28.1	38.3
Nagaland	43.9	21.6	33.3	37.8	9.9	26.1	51.8	44.1	48.2	39.3	19.9	30.5	55	50.4	52.7	45.7	25.7	36.4
Sikkim	56.3	19.1	39.8	58	13.6	38.2	50.2	24.1	38	51.9	20	37.5	55	31.8	44.3	54.5	16.8	36.9
Tripura	52.2	12.8	33.3	49.7	12.4	31.2	50.4	7.3	30.3	49.4	7.5	29.5	55	8.5	32.3	50.4	10	29.8
India	55.3	32.8	44.4	52.1	15.5	34.7	53.1	29.9	41.7	51.8	13.9	33.7	55	32.7	43.9	54.9	16.6	36.5

Source: NSSO Rounds 50th, 55th and 61st on Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 1993-94, 1999-2000, 2004-2005 (Reports 409, 458 and 515).

Table 9.3: Changing Composition of Workforce

(% of Total Population)

State	Main Workers			Marginal Workers			Non-Workers		
	1981	1991	2001	1981	1991	2001	1981	1991	2001
Arunachal Pradesh	49.6	45.2	37.8	3	1	6.2	47.4	53.8	56
Assam	N.A.	31.2	26.7	NA	4.9	9.1	NA	63.9	64.2
Nagaland	47.5	42.3	35.4	0.7	0.4	7.2	51.8	57.3	57.4
Manipur	40.3	38.6	30.4	2.1	3.6	13.2	56.8	57.8	56.4
Meghalaya	43.4	40.3	32.6	2.5	2.4	9.2	54.1	57.3	58.2
Mizoram	41.7	42.1	40.8	3.7	6.8	11.8	54.6	51.1	47.4
Sikkim	46.6	40.4	39.4	1.7	1.1	9.3	51.7	58.5	51.4
Tripura	29.6	29.1	28.5	2.6	2	7.7	67.7	68.9	63.8
India	33.4	34.1	30.4	3.3	3.4	8.7	63.2	62.5	60.9
Source: <i>Census of India</i> 2001.									

Table 9.4: Ratio of Working Persons Available for Alternative Work to Working People (Rural)

State	1999-2000			2004-05		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	2.7	1.4	2.2	13.2	13.8	13.4
Assam	7.2	4.5	6.9	11.4	5.8	10.5
Manipur	2.8	2.5	2.7	4.2	2.7	3.8
Meghalaya	1.3	1.5	1.4	5.6	2.7	4.3
Mizoram	8.8	1.8	6.1	11.3	4.2	8.5
Nagaland	11.3	1.4	8.3	12.8	10.9	12.1
Sikkim	5.7	3.7	5.1	2.6	1.1	2.2
Tripura	6.4	4.6	6.2	7.5	4.3	7.2
India	9.1	6	8.2	9.2	5.8	8.2
Source: <i>NSS Report No. 458</i> , Employment and Unemployment in India, 1999-2000. <i>NSS Report No. 515</i> , Employment and Unemployment in India, 2004-05.						
Note: The data refers to the number of usually working (principal) persons (15 years and above) who sought or were available for alternative work per 100 usually working (principal) persons (15 years and above).						

Table 9.5: Ratio of Working Persons Available for Alternative Work to Working People (Urban)

States	1999-2000			2004-05		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	2.0	1.6	1.9	8.3	3.0	7.2
Assam	7.1	7.3	7.1	11	14.4	11.4
Manipur	4.7	5.9	5.0	2.2	2.8	2.4
Meghalaya	2.8	1.2	2.3	5.2	9.6	7.0
Mizoram	5.2	6.1	5.5	5.1	3.7	4.7
Nagaland	7.4	11.7	8.4	9.7	15.6	11.4
Sikkim	4.9	4.5	4.8	0.6	0.0	0.5
Tripura	1.7	3.7	1.9	6.8	7.2	7.0
India	6.8	6.0	6.6	5.5	5.2	5.5
Source: NSS Report No. 458, Employment and Unemployment in India, 1999-2000. NSS Report No. 515, Employment and Unemployment in India, 2004-05. Note: The data refers to the number of usually working (principal) persons (15 years and above) who sought or were available for alternative work per 100 usually working (principal) persons (15 years and above).						

Table 9.6: Sectoral Distribution of Workers, 2001

(Per cent)

States	Rural			Urban		
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Arunachal Pradesh	83.4	7.5	9.0	8.7	13.4	77.9
Assam	67.7	6.2	26.2	6.0	13.5	80.5
Manipur	75.3	8.9	15.8	28.3	15.6	55.9
Meghalaya	86.5	3.0	10.5	1.3	14.6	84.1
Mizoram	88.5	2.4	12.2	30.3	14.7	55.0
Nagaland	79.7	2.2	18.1	8.4	12.1	79.5
Sikkim	60.8	9.9	29.3	2.1	16.1	81.8
Tripura	45.7	12.0	42.3	2.7	8.0	89.3
India	76.3	11.4	12.4	8.8	32.0	59.2
Source: <i>Census of India</i> , 2001.						

Table 9.7: Distribution of Usually Working People in the Principal and Subsidiary Status (Urban)

(Per cent)

2004-05																		
States Etc	Agri. & Quarr -ying	Mining	Manufac- turing	Electri- city	Construc- tion & Restau- -rant	Trade, Hotel etc.	Trans- port etc.	Services		Agri. Etc	Mining & Quarry- ing	Manufac- turing	Electri- city	Construc- tion	Trade, Hotel & Restau- -rant	Trans- port etc.	Services	
								Fin., Inter. Busi. etc.	Pub. Adm in., Edu. Com. Etc.								Fin., Inter. Busi. etc.	Pub. Adm in., Edu. Com. Etc.
Arunachal Pradesh	8.7	0	0.4	1.8	11.2	33.5	1	0.9	42.5	11.2	0	3.6	0.2	8.1	22.7	2.4	1.3	50.4
Assam	6	0.5	7.2	0.6	5.2	30	8.3	5.6	36.6	3.8	1.4	9.2	2.9	5.8	28.6	13.4	2.5	32.5
Manipur	28.3	0.9	10.5	0	4.2	19.9	3.6	1.2	31.2	25.9	0	13.7	0	4.8	19.7	4.4	1.4	30
Meghalaya	1.3	0	3.8	0.3	10.5	22.2	4.8	0.9	56.2	2	0.2	5.5	1.7	4.8	15.3	4.5	1.7	64.3
Mizoram	30.3	1.5	3.8	0	9.4	18.7	2.9	2	31.4	36.2	0.1	5.1	0	4.9	17.1	2.6	1.2	32.8
Nagaland	8.4	0	6.2	0.7	5.2	11.7	0.3	2.1	65.4	9.1	0	5.7	1.5	3.9	40.2	5.5	0.9	33.3
Sikkim	2.1	2.3	9.7	1.8	5.3	33.6	1.9	1.9	41.4	0.2	0	9.3	0.7	9.9	33.5	5.6	4.9	36.1
Tripura	2.7	0	3.7	0.2	4.1	24.6	4.9	2.8	57	4.2	0	7.2	0.5	6.6	27.2	4.4	1.9	48.1
India	8.8	0.8	22.7	0.7	8	26.9	8.7	4.1	19.5	7.6	0.8	23.9	0.7	8.4	25.3	9	5.5	18.8

Source: *Employment and Unemployment Situation in India: 1999-2000 and 2004-05.*

Source: *Employment and Unemployment Situation in India: 1999-2000 and 2004-05.*

Table 9.8: Distribution of Usually Working Persons in the Principal and Subsidiary Status by Broad Industry Category

(Per cent)

1999-2000										2004-05								
States	Agri. Etc	Mining & Quarr -ying	Manufac- turing	Electri- city	Construc- tion	Trade, Hotel & Restau- -rant	Trans- port etc.	Services	Agri. Etc	Mining & Quarr -ying	Manufac- turing	Electri- city	Construc- tion	Trade, Hotel & Restau- -rant	Trans- port etc.	Services		
								Fin., Inter. Busi. etc.	Pub. Adm in., Edu. Com. Etc.							Fin., Inter. Busi. etc.	Pub. Adm in., Edu. Com. Etc.	
Arunachal Pradesh	83.4	0	2.8	0.3	4.4	0.6	0.1	0.2	8.1	81.9	0	0.4	0.9	4.1	2.2	0.6	0.6	9.2
Assam	67.7	0.3	4	0.1	1.8	8.1	2.7	0.3	15.1	71.2	0.3	3.1	0.2	2.8	10.2	2.8	0.2	9.3
Manipur	75.3	0.6	7.4	0	0.9	3.7	1.4	0.2	10.5	67.8	0.6	7.7	0	3.5	7	2.4	0.2	10.8
Meghalaya	86.5	0.7	0.7	0	1.6	4.2	1.1	0.2	5	81.9	1.3	3.5	0.4	2.3	5.4	1.1	0	4.2
Mizoram	85.5	0.3	1	0	1.1	3	0.1	0.1	9	87.5	0	0.8	0	1	3.5	0.5	0.2	6.6
Nagaland	79.7	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.8	2.8	1.3	0.1	13.9	77.2	0	2	0.5	1.9	4.7	1.7	0.3	11.5
Sikkim	60.8	0.8	2.5	2.8	3.8	6.3	3.6	0.8	19.6	60.4	0.6	2.6	1.2	8	8.7	3.9	0	14.5
Tripura	45.7	0	4	0	8	11.8	2.3	0.1	28.1	42.8	0	4.9	0	11.6	11.1	3.8	0.1	25.8
India	76.3	0.5	7.4	0.2	3.3	5.1	2.1	0.3	4.9	70.8	0.6	8.2	0.2	5.4	6.7	2.7	0.5	4.9

Source: *Employment and Unemployment Situation in India: 1999-2000 and 2004-05.*

Annexure 10 Chapter 10

Institutional Infrastructure

Annexure 10.1

**Table 10.1A: Detailed Training Content for PRI Officials
(Under the National Capability Building Framework)**

Part	Theme	Description of the manner of interaction	Area covered, in brief	Category covered	Duration	Time line for completion
I	Building the right mindset for implementation of Panchayati Raj and learning basic functions	Course 1(a): Foundation Course	Overview of Panchayati Raj	Elected Panchayat representatives: about 22 lakh Panchayati Raj officials: about 8 lakh	4 days, in toto	Within 20 weeks of election
		Course 1(b): Basic Functional Course	Internal housekeeping, including understanding of accounts, social audit, right to information, Panchayat revenues	Elected leaders of Panchayats at all levels and chairpersons of Standing Committees (5 per Panchayat, about 10 lakh) Panchayati Raj officials about 5 lakh	4 days	Within 20 weeks of election. (Including foundational course, each office bearer would undergo 8 days of training)
		Course 1(c): Functional Literacy Course	Give to those who need an exposure to functional literacy	Illiterate or semi-literate elected representatives (about 8 lakh people)	One month, or as required, preferably at the village level itself	6 months
II	Basic skill building for planning and implementation	Course II(a): Sectorally focused training programme	Coverage of core functions of Panchayats aimed at improving capacities to deliver services and development programmes	Elected Panchayat representatives: about 22 lakh Officials associated with Panchayati Raj: about 8 lakh	At least 6 days (2 phases of 3 days each)	Within 40 weeks of election
		Course II(b): Computer Training	Training in basic computer skills and selected software for Panchayat level training	At least 2 persons per Panchayat: about 5 lakh	At least 6 days, with local handholding from the	Within 52 weeks

Part	Theme	Description of the manner of interaction	Area covered, in brief	Category covered	Duration	Time line for completion
III	Consolidation through interaction and networking				resource centre	
		III(a): Gram Sabha level campaigns	Awareness creation	Gram Sabhas, NGOs, SHGs and CBOs	At least 3 days a week	Coverage of all Gram Panchayats at least once a year
		III(b): Panchayati Raj TV channel and radio programmes		People at large	At least 3 days a week	All-India coverage
		III(c): Panchayati Raj Newsletter		Panchayati Raj members and individual subscribers	Once a month	All Panchayats
		III(d): Form-ation of networks of Panchayat elected representatives	Experience sharing	Elected Panchayat representatives: about 22 lakh		Within the first year after election
		III(e): Yearly refresher course		Elected Panchayat representatives: about 22 lakh	At least 4 days	Once a year for remaining 4 years
		III(f): Visits to identified 'beacon'	On-site training	At least 10 lakh elected leaders of Panchayats	At least one full day each, excluding travel	At least two exposure visits every year
		III(g): Intermediate Panchayat level resource centers	Daily assistance to support Panchayat level planning and implementation	Elected Panchayat representatives: about 22 lakh	Every working day	To commence by 20 weeks, when members have finished Part I training
		III(h): Helplines			16 hours a day, every working day	
		III(i): Certificate courses	More intensive and academic study	Interested stakeholders	6 month course	For about 100 persons per state

Source: Planning Commission (2006) *Report of the Working Group on Democratic Decentralisation and Panchayati Raj Institutions*, Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

Annexure 11 CHAPTER 11

Public Finances

Annexure 11.1

Table 11.1A: State-wise Budgetary Receipts of NER as a Ratio to GSDP

(Per cent)

Receipt Head	1995-96	1997-98	1999-00	2001-02	2003-04	2005-06	2006-07 (RE)
Arunachal Pradesh							
Aggregate Receipts (I+II)	69.51	67.49	67.80	63.19	83.30	89.21	74.85
I Revenue receipts*	65.09	62.50	61.90	55.89	69.67	68.72	68.33
A Own receipts (a+b)	8.33	5.01	4.96	5.24	7.25	9.82	8.55
(a) Own tax revenue	0.65	0.74	0.85	1.59	1.93	2.31	2.15
(b) Own non tax revenue	7.69	4.28	4.11	3.65	5.32	7.52	6.41
Transfers (c+d)	56.76	57.49	56.94	50.65	62.42	58.90	59.78
(c) Share in central taxes	10.51	18.24	20.91	4.68	7.10	10.11	9.35
(d) Grants from the centre	46.24	39.25	36.03	45.97	55.32	48.78	50.43
II Capital Receipts (e+f+g)	4.42	4.99	5.90	7.31	13.63	20.49	6.52
(e) Internal debts	1.04	1.17	1.50	3.66	8.39	12.84	3.23
(f) Loans and Advances from the Centre	3.29	3.72	4.31	3.55	5.14	7.55	3.29
(g) Recoveries of loans etc	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00
Assam							
Aggregate Receipts (I+II)	21.74	22.89	21.93	23.11	25.11	28.86	34.13
I Revenue receipts*	17.39	18.97	16.54	17.37	19.29	25.22	30.61
A Own receipts (a+b)	5.35	5.54	5.71	6.09	7.49	9.82	9.90
(a) Own tax revenue	3.62	3.87	4.19	4.53	5.14	6.77	6.82
(b) Own non tax revenue	1.73	1.67	1.52	1.55	2.35	3.06	3.09
Transfers (c+d)	12.04	13.43	10.84	11.28	11.80	15.40	20.71
(c) Share in central taxes	4.71	6.47	4.95	4.97	5.37	6.40	7.02
(d) Grants from the centre	7.34	6.96	5.89	6.31	6.43	9.00	13.69
II Capital Receipts (e+f+g)	4.35	3.93	5.38	5.75	5.82	3.63	3.52
(e) Internal debts	0.88	0.94	1.61	2.00	2.11	11.76	3.31
(f) Loans and Advances from the Centre	3.43	2.94	3.73	3.66	3.61	-8.20	0.21
(g) Recoveries of loans etc	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.08
Manipur							
Aggregate Receipts (I+II)	45.34	48.32	43.38	51.85	56.53	51.53	56.67
I Revenue receipts*	42.49	39.98	38.24	35.18	34.94	47.23	52.49
A Own receipts (a+b)	4.49	3.52	2.93	2.37	2.88	3.35	4.84
(a) Own tax revenue	1.71	1.66	1.43	1.53	1.68	1.86	1.95
(b) Own non tax revenue	2.78	1.87	1.50	0.85	1.20	1.48	2.89
Transfers (c+d)	38.00	36.46	35.31	32.80	32.05	43.89	47.66
(c) Share in central taxes	10.19	14.40	11.37	4.25	5.93	6.71	7.22
(d) Grants from the centre	27.81	22.05	23.94	28.55	26.12	37.18	40.43

Receipt Head		1995-96	1997-98	1999-00	2001-02	2003-04	2005-06	2006-07 (RE)
II	Capital Receipts (e+f+g)	2.84	8.34	5.14	16.68	21.59	4.29	4.17
(e)	Internal debts	1.34	2.13	1.80	1.59	8.60	4.18	4.06
(f)	Loans and Advances from the Centre	1.45	6.18	3.32	15.08	12.98	0.10	0.12
(g)	Recoveries of loans etc	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Meghalaya								
	Aggregate Receipts (I+II)	37.46	31.18	34.04	31.27	36.04	34.29	41.11
I	Revenue receipts*	34.27	27.89	28.67	27.13	29.04	29.72	37.52
A	Own receipts (a+b)	6.67	4.13	5.67	5.55	6.36	6.78	6.73
(a)	Own tax revenue	3.32	2.95	3.13	3.28	3.69	4.30	4.10
(b)	Own non tax revenue	3.35	1.19	2.54	2.27	2.67	2.48	2.64
	Transfers (c+d)	27.60	23.76	23.00	21.58	22.68	22.94	30.78
(c)	Share in central taxes	8.00	11.48	10.39	3.98	4.67	5.96	6.43
(d)	Grants from the centre	19.60	12.28	12.61	17.60	18.01	16.97	24.35
II	Capital Receipts (e+f+g)	3.19	3.29	5.37	4.14	7.00	4.58	3.59
(e)	Internal debts	1.92	1.51	3.55	2.65	4.90	4.21	3.51
(f)	Loans and Advances from the Centre	1.05	1.58	1.54	1.11	1.73	0.05	0.09
(g)	Recoveries of loans etc	0.23	0.20	0.27	0.38	0.38	0.32	0.31
Mizoram								
	Aggregate Receipts (I+II)	73.33	74.02	85.97	54.14	67.93	60.20	61.53
I	Revenue receipts*	66.10	60.50	61.05	45.07	55.04	51.58	54.82
A	Own receipts (a+b)	5.01	4.74	3.66	3.30	3.66	5.44	5.01
(a)	Own tax revenue	0.62	0.70	0.76	0.99	1.36	1.72	1.74
(b)	Own non tax revenue	4.39	4.04	2.90	2.30	2.30	3.73	3.27
	Transfers (c+d)	61.10	55.76	57.38	41.77	51.37	46.13	49.81
(c)	Share in central taxes	13.21	18.59	23.06	2.27	5.23	7.05	7.47
(d)	Grants from the centre	47.89	37.17	34.32	39.50	46.14	39.09	42.34
II	Capital Receipts (e+f+g)	7.23	13.52	24.92	9.07	12.89	8.62	6.71
(e)	Internal debts	3.48	3.52	6.52	3.89	8.87	7.60	6.41
(f)	Loans and Advances from the Centre	3.34	9.50	17.75	4.40	3.21	0.31	0.30
(g)	Recoveries of loans etc	0.42	0.50	0.66	0.78	0.81	0.72	0.63
Nagaland								
	Aggregate Receipts (I+II)	45.73	42.24	58.55	39.11	42.49	39.29	37.28
I	Revenue receipts*	40.42	36.87	44.40	32.01	42.42	30.72	32.11
A	Own receipts (a+b)	3.23	2.36	3.06	2.36	2.32	2.73	2.37
(a)	Own tax revenue	1.28	1.36	1.55	1.32	1.23	1.43	1.39
(b)	Own non tax revenue	1.95	1.00	1.51	1.04	1.08	1.30	0.98
	Transfers (c+d)	37.19	34.51	41.34	29.65	40.11	27.99	29.74
(c)	Share in central taxes	10.26	16.39	20.65	0.75	4.62	3.37	3.50
(d)	Grants from the centre	26.93	18.12	20.69	28.90	35.49	24.62	26.24
II	Capital Receipts (e+f+g)	5.31	5.37	14.14	7.11	0.06	8.57	5.18
(e)	Internal debts	3.39	3.61	6.57	5.42	7.08	7.08	5.18
(f)	Loans and Advances from the Centre	1.45	1.57	6.95	1.50	-7.14	1.42	0.00
(g)	Recoveries of loans etc	0.47	0.19	0.63	0.19	0.12	0.07	0.07
Sikkim								
	Aggregate Receipts (I+II)	74.45	69.88	80.74	78.01	74.81	71.50	88.55
I	Revenue receipts*	67.12	60.69	63.23	69.44	64.85	63.09	77.39
A	Own receipts (a+b)	10.67	10.36	11.37	11.99	12.72	16.12	14.72
(a)	Own tax revenue	3.98	4.04	3.70	5.40	5.86	9.52	7.91

Receipt Head		1995-96	1997-98	1999-00	2001-02	2003-04	2005-06	2006-07 (RE)
(b)	Own non tax revenue	6.69	6.33	7.67	6.58	6.86	6.61	6.81
	Transfers (c+d)	56.45	50.33	51.86	57.46	52.13	46.96	62.67
(c)	Share in central taxes	9.93	13.08	13.90	9.89	10.03	9.58	9.52
(d)	Grants from the centre	46.52	37.24	37.96	47.56	42.10	37.39	53.15
II	Capital Receipts (e+f+g)	7.33	9.19	17.51	8.57	9.96	8.42	11.16
(e)	Internal debts	3.08	3.01	9.80	3.62	5.48	7.08	9.01
(f)	Loans and Advances from the Centre	3.86	6.07	7.58	4.84	4.40	1.33	2.15
(g)	Recoveries of loans etc	0.39	0.11	0.13	0.11	0.08	0.01	0.04
Tripura								
	Aggregate Receipts (I+II)	43.79	36.82	38.40	35.06	34.22	30.36	27.82
I	Revenue receipts*	40.83	32.81	31.65	31.10	28.79	28.94	26.47
A	Own receipts (a+b)	3.77	3.23	3.92	4.27	5.17	3.44	3.07
(a)	Own tax revenue	2.09	2.17	2.24	2.64	2.94	2.83	2.57
(b)	Own non tax revenue	1.68	1.06	1.68	1.63	2.23	0.61	0.50
	Transfers (c+d)	37.06	29.58	27.74	26.83	23.62	25.50	23.40
(c)	Share in central taxes	9.94	13.03	11.65	3.87	4.26	3.87	3.54
(d)	Grants from the centre	27.12	16.55	16.08	22.96	19.36	21.63	19.86
II	Capital Receipts (e+f+g)	2.96	4.01	6.74	3.96	5.43	1.42	1.35
(e)	Internal debts	1.49	1.25	3.20	2.32	4.16	1.30	1.35
(f)	Loans and Advances from the Centre	1.44	2.72	3.49	1.60	1.23	0.08	0.00
(g)	Recoveries of loans etc	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.03
Source: Computation for fiscal analysis has been made by using data from Finance Accounts of all the states for each year. For the year 2006-07(Revised Estimates), data from Budget Papers have been culled out. For Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura figures for their (Budget Estimates) have been used.								
Note: * It is negative due to massive adjustment in Assam for this year.								

Table 11.2A: State-wise Composition of Budgetary Receipts of the NER

(Per cent of aggregate receipts)

Receipt Head		1995-96	1997-98	1999-00	2001-02	2003-04	2005-06	2006-07 (RE)
Arunachal Pradesh								
I	Revenue receipts*	93.64	92.61	91.30	88.44	83.64	77.03	91.29
A	Own receipts (a+b)	11.99	7.43	7.32	8.29	8.71	11.01	11.42
(a)	Own tax revenue	0.93	1.09	1.26	2.52	2.32	2.58	2.87
(b)	Own non tax revenue	11.06	6.34	6.06	5.77	6.39	8.42	8.56
	Transfers (c+d)	81.65	85.18	83.98	80.15	74.93	66.02	79.87
(c)	Share in central taxes	15.12	27.03	30.84	7.41	8.52	11.34	12.49
(d)	Grants from the centre	66.53	58.15	53.14	72.74	66.41	54.68	67.37
	Capital Receipts (e+f+g)	6.36	7.39	8.70	11.56	16.36	22.97	8.71
(e)	Internal debts	1.50	1.73	2.22	5.80	10.07	14.39	4.31
(f)	Loans and Advances from the Centre	4.73	5.52	6.36	5.61	6.17	8.47	4.40
(g)	Recoveries of loans etc	0.13	0.15	0.12	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.00
Assam								
I	Revenue receipts*	80.00	82.85	75.44	75.14	76.83	87.41	89.70
A	Own receipts (a+b)	24.60	24.19	26.02	26.33	29.84	34.04	29.02
(a)	Own tax revenue	16.65	16.89	19.09	19.61	20.48	23.45	19.97
(b)	Own non tax revenue	7.95	7.30	6.93	6.72	9.36	10.59	9.05
	Transfers (c+d)	55.40	58.66	49.42	48.81	46.99	53.37	60.68

Receipt Head		1995-96	1997-98	1999-00	2001-02	2003-04	2005-06	2006-07 (RE)
(c)	Share in central taxes	21.65	28.26	22.58	21.49	21.39	22.19	20.58
(d)	Grants from the centre	33.75	30.40	26.84	27.32	25.59	31.18	40.10
II	Capital Receipts (e+f+g)	20.00	17.15	24.56	24.86	23.17	12.59	10.30
(e)	Internal debts	4.03	4.11	7.34	8.65	8.41	40.74	9.70
(f)	Loans and Advances from the Centre	15.76	12.86	16.99	15.86	14.37	-28.43	0.60
(g)	Recoveries of loans etc	0.20	0.17	0.23	0.36	0.40	0.27	0.24
Manipur								
I	Revenue receipts*	93.73	82.75	88.16	67.84	61.80	91.67	92.63
A	Own receipts (a+b)	9.91	7.29	6.76	4.57	5.10	6.50	8.54
(a)	Own tax revenue	3.78	3.43	3.29	2.94	2.97	3.61	3.44
(b)	Own non tax revenue	6.13	3.87	3.47	1.63	2.13	2.88	5.10
	Transfers (c+d)	83.82	75.46	81.39	63.26	56.71	85.18	84.10
(c)	Share in central taxes	22.48	29.81	26.21	8.20	10.49	13.02	12.75
(d)	Grants from the centre	61.34	45.64	55.19	55.07	46.22	72.15	71.35
II	Capital Receipts (e+f+g)	6.27	17.25	11.84	32.16	38.20	8.33	7.37
(e)	Internal debts	2.96	4.41	4.14	3.06	15.21	8.11	7.16
(f)	Loans and Advances from the Centre	3.20	12.78	7.66	29.08	22.96	0.19	0.21
(g)	Recoveries of loans etc	0.12	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.04
Meghalaya								
I	Revenue receipts*	91.48	89.45	84.23	86.77	80.57	86.66	91.26
A	Own receipts (a+b)	17.80	13.25	16.67	17.76	17.65	19.76	16.38
(a)	Own tax revenue	8.86	9.44	9.19	10.50	10.24	12.54	9.97
(b)	Own non tax revenue	8.94	3.81	7.47	7.25	7.41	7.23	6.41
	Transfers (c+d)	73.68	76.19	67.57	69.01	62.92	66.89	74.88
(c)	Share in central taxes	21.37	36.82	30.51	12.73	12.97	17.39	15.65
(d)	Grants from the centre	52.31	39.37	37.06	56.28	49.95	49.50	59.23
II	Capital Receipts (e+f+g)	8.52	10.55	15.77	13.23	19.43	13.34	8.74
(e)	Internal debts	5.12	4.85	10.44	8.48	13.60	12.27	8.53
(f)	Loans and Advances from the Centre	2.79	5.06	4.53	3.55	4.79	0.16	0.21
(g)	Recoveries of loans etc	0.61	0.65	0.79	1.20	1.04	0.92	0.74
Mizoram								
I	Revenue receipts*	90.14	81.73	71.01	83.24	81.02	85.68	89.09
A	Own receipts (a+b)	6.83	6.40	4.26	6.09	5.39	9.04	8.14
(a)	Own tax revenue	0.84	0.95	0.89	1.84	2.00	2.85	2.82
(b)	Own non tax revenue	5.98	5.46	3.37	4.25	3.39	6.19	5.32
	Transfers (c+d)	83.31	75.33	66.75	77.16	75.63	76.64	80.94
(c)	Share in central taxes	18.01	25.12	26.83	4.20	7.71	11.71	12.14
(d)	Grants from the centre	65.31	50.21	39.92	72.96	67.92	64.93	68.81
II	Capital Receipts (e+f+g)	9.86	18.27	28.99	16.76	18.98	14.32	10.91
(e)	Internal debts	4.74	4.75	7.58	7.18	13.06	12.62	10.42
(f)	Loans and Advances from the Centre	4.55	12.83	20.64	8.13	4.73	0.51	0.49
(g)	Recoveries of loans etc	0.57	0.68	0.77	1.45	1.19	1.19	1.03
Nagaland								
I	Revenue receipts*	88.39	87.28	75.84	81.83	99.85	78.19	86.11
A	Own receipts (a+b)	7.07	5.59	5.23	6.03	5.45	6.95	6.36
(a)	Own tax revenue	2.81	3.22	2.65	3.38	2.90	3.64	3.73
(b)	Own non tax revenue	4.27	2.38	2.58	2.65	2.55	3.31	2.62
	Transfers (c+d)	81.31	81.69	70.62	75.80	94.40	71.24	79.75
(c)	Share in central taxes	22.44	38.79	35.28	1.91	10.88	8.57	9.38
(d)	Grants from the centre	58.88	42.89	35.34	73.89	83.52	62.66	70.37
II	Capital Receipts (e+f+g)	11.61	12.72	24.16	18.17	0.15	21.81	13.89
(e)	Internal debts	7.41	8.54	11.21	13.86	16.67	18.01	13.89

Receipt Head		1995-96	1997-98	1999-00	2001-02	2003-04	2005-06	2006-07 (RE)
(f)	Loans and Advances from the Centre	3.17	3.73	11.87	3.83	-16.81	3.61	0.00
(g)	Recoveries of loans etc	1.03	0.45	1.07	0.48	0.29	0.19	0.18
Sikkim								
I	Revenue receipts*	90.16	86.85	78.32	89.02	86.68	88.23	87.39
A	Own receipts (a+b)	14.33	14.83	14.08	15.37	17.00	22.55	16.62
(a)	Own tax revenue	5.35	5.78	4.58	6.93	7.83	13.31	8.93
(b)	Own non tax revenue	8.98	9.06	9.50	8.44	9.16	9.24	7.69
	Transfers (c+d)	75.82	72.02	64.23	73.65	69.68	65.68	70.77
(c)	Share in central taxes	13.33	18.72	17.22	12.68	13.41	13.39	10.75
(d)	Grants from the centre	62.49	53.30	47.01	60.97	56.27	52.29	60.02
II	Capital Receipts (e+f+g)	9.84	13.15	21.68	10.98	13.32	11.77	12.61
(e)	Internal debts	4.14	4.30	12.14	4.64	7.33	9.90	10.18
(f)	Loans and Advances from the Centre	5.18	8.69	9.38	6.20	5.89	1.86	2.43
(g)	Recoveries of loans etc	0.52	0.15	0.16	0.14	0.10	0.01	0.04
Tripura								
I	Revenue receipts*	93.24	89.11	82.44	88.70	84.13	95.31	95.14
A	Own receipts (a+b)	8.61	8.77	10.20	12.17	15.11	11.34	11.04
(a)	Own tax revenue	4.77	5.90	5.83	7.53	8.59	9.33	9.25
(b)	Own non tax revenue	3.83	2.87	4.37	4.64	6.51	2.00	1.79
	Transfers (c+d)	84.63	80.34	72.24	76.53	69.02	83.97	84.10
(c)	Share in central taxes	22.71	35.39	30.35	11.05	12.44	12.75	12.72
(d)	Grants from the centre	61.92	44.95	41.89	65.48	56.58	71.23	71.38
II	Capital Receipts (e+f+g)	6.76	10.89	17.56	11.30	15.87	4.69	4.86
(e)	Internal debts	3.39	3.40	8.33	6.62	12.15	4.29	4.86
(f)	Loans and Advances from the Centre	3.28	7.40	9.10	4.57	3.58	0.28	0.00
(g)	Recoveries of loans etc	0.09	0.09	0.14	0.11	0.14	0.12	0.09

Table 11.3A: State-wise Composition of Expenditure of the NER

(As per cent to respective totals)

Expenditure Head		1995-96	1997-98	1999-00	2001-02	2003-04	2005-06	2006-07 (RE)
Arunachal Pradesh								
	As per cent to total expenditure							
1	Revenue expenditure	63.93	69.36	76.38	77.35	76.26	79.21	83.76
2	Capital expenditure	36.07	30.64	23.62	22.65	23.74	20.79	16.24
I	Total expenditure (A+B)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
A	Non developmental	18.95	22.09	26.09	26.99	24.83	23.97	16.67
B	Developmental (1+2)	81.05	77.91	73.91	73.01	75.17	76.03	83.33
1	Social services, of which	26.09	28.25	28.42	29.61	26.90	28.28	21.87
a.	Education, sports, art and culture	11.67	12.32	12.23	13.77	10.89	10.51	10.61
b.	Medical and public health	4.66	5.04	5.15	5.08	4.18	3.61	3.96
2	Economic services	54.96	49.66	45.48	43.40	48.28	44.61	61.46
II	Revenue expenditure (C+D)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
C	Non developmental, of which*	27.72	29.48	32.33	32.76	31.47	29.30	18.93
a.	Interest payments	8.36	9.07	9.53	10.59	10.20	10.05	11.72
D	Developmental (1+2)	72.28	70.52	67.67	67.24	68.53	70.70	81.07
1	Social services, of which	30.87	33.97	33.50	33.27	31.13	34.25	22.97
a.	Education, sports, art and culture	14.99	15.91	15.43	16.01	13.14	12.96	12.52
b.	Medical and public health	6.41	6.29	6.45	6.00	4.85	4.25	4.25
2	Economic services	41.41	36.55	34.17	33.97	37.39	36.45	58.10
III	Capital expenditure (E+F)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
E	Non developmental	3.41	5.35	5.91	7.31	3.48	3.67	5.00

								2006-07
Receipt Head		1995-96	1997-98	1999-00	2001-02	2003-04	2005-06	(RE)
F	Developmental	96.59	94.65	94.09	92.69	96.52	96.33	95.00
1	Social services, of which	17.61	15.30	12.00	17.12	13.29	20.61	16.23
a.	Education, sports, art & culture	5.80	4.19	1.87	6.08	3.64	5.56	0.79
b.	Medical and public health	1.54	2.20	0.95	1.96	2.02	1.16	2.42
2	Economic services	78.98	79.35	82.09	75.57	83.23	75.71	78.77
Assam								
	As per cent to total expenditure							
1	Revenue expenditure	92.24	92.46	92.38	93.03	93.14	90.66	85.09
2	Capital expenditure	7.76	7.54	7.62	6.97	6.86	9.34	14.91
I	Total expenditure (A+B)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
A	Non developmental	32.16	35.81	39.18	39.94	39.23	36.34	32.99
B	Developmental (1+2)	67.84	64.19	60.82	60.06	60.77	63.66	67.01
1	Social services, of which	38.61	40.60	38.39	37.18	37.49	34.70	35.69
a.	Education, sports, art and culture	25.32	26.75	26.47	25.44	26.06	21.67	19.71
b.	Medical and public health	5.84	5.87	4.90	4.89	4.08	3.54	6.64
2	Economic services	29.23	23.59	22.44	22.89	23.28	28.97	31.32
II	Revenue expenditure (C+D)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
C	Non developmental, of which*	34.42	38.58	42.23	42.79	41.91	39.98	38.52
a.	Interest payments	13.64	15.82	16.35	15.51	17.11	20.29	12.86
D	Developmental (1+2)	65.58	61.42	57.77	57.21	58.09	60.02	61.48
1	Social services, of which	40.74	43.22	40.67	39.46	39.78	37.84	39.86
a.	Education, sports, art and culture	27.25	28.79	28.47	27.33	27.96	23.88	23.15
b.	Medical and public health	6.08	6.26	5.25	5.04	4.14	3.79	6.11
2	Economic services	24.84	18.20	17.10	17.75	18.31	22.18	21.62
III	Capital expenditure (E+F)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
E	Non developmental	5.23	1.84	2.18	1.91	2.83	0.96	1.48
F	Developmental	94.77	98.16	97.82	98.09	97.17	99.04	98.52
1	Social services, of which	13.29	8.50	10.68	6.69	6.35	4.15	11.85
a.	Education, sports, art & culture	2.32	1.74	2.20	0.22	0.21	0.30	0.09
b.	Medical and public health	3.01	1.11	0.64	2.98	3.30	1.09	9.61
2	Economic services	81.48	89.65	87.14	91.40	90.82	94.89	86.67
Manipur								
	As per cent to total expenditure							
1	Revenue expenditure	77.92	75.68	78.74	88.40	85.89	76.49	70.15
2	Capital expenditure	22.08	24.32	21.26	11.60	14.11	23.51	29.85
I	Total expenditure (A+B)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
A	Non developmental	27.17	26.74	32.89	37.42	37.27	34.60	30.22
B	Developmental (1+2)	72.83	73.26	67.11	62.58	62.73	65.40	69.78
1	Social services, of which	35.61	37.06	33.73	32.95	33.06	31.11	30.45
a.	Education, sports, art and culture	20.18	23.45	19.82	19.21	17.90	16.12	13.38
b.	Medical and public health	4.83	4.48	4.41	4.77	4.36	3.17	3.47
2	Economic services	37.22	36.20	33.38	29.63	29.67	34.29	39.32
II	Revenue expenditure (C+D)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
C	Non developmental, of which*	33.81	34.68	41.38	42.01	42.76	35.86	37.29
a.	Interest payments	9.31	9.96	9.79	14.31	14.72	11.85	12.42
D	Developmental (1+2)	66.19	65.32	58.62	57.99	57.24	64.14	62.71
1	Social services, of which	38.57	38.52	37.54	33.66	31.85	34.17	30.56
a.	Education, sports, art and culture	24.26	25.37	24.87	21.61	19.87	20.56	16.93
b.	Medical and public health	5.93	5.79	5.59	5.17	4.55	3.91	3.52
2	Economic services	27.62	26.80	21.08	24.33	25.39	29.98	32.15

Receipt Head		1995-96	1997-98	1999-00	2001-02	2003-04	2005-06	2006-07 (RE)
III	Capital expenditure (E+F)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
E	Non developmental	3.73	2.04	1.44	2.45	3.84	30.49	13.60
F	Developmental	96.27	97.96	98.56	97.55	96.16	69.51	86.40
1	Social services, of which	25.16	32.53	19.60	27.56	40.47	21.18	30.21
a.	Education, sports, art & culture	5.75	17.49	1.12	0.88	5.90	1.69	5.05
b.	Medical and public health	0.95	0.40	0.02	1.72	3.15	0.74	3.34
2	Economic services	71.11	65.43	78.96	69.99	55.69	48.34	56.19
Meghalaya								
	As per cent to total expenditure							
1	Revenue expenditure	81.22	84.47	84.89	87.86	84.81	86.59	84.07
2	Capital expenditure	18.78	15.53	15.11	12.14	15.19	13.41	15.93
I	Total expenditure (A+B)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
A	Non developmental	27.20	29.70	31.73	32.99	35.54	32.91	28.54
B	Developmental (1+2)	72.80	70.30	68.27	67.01	64.46	67.09	71.46
1	Social services, of which	34.66	36.52	37.50	38.06	36.35	34.61	34.76
a.	Education, sports, art and culture	16.58	17.67	19.12	19.00	17.37	15.82	14.69
b.	Medical and public health	6.19	6.86	6.87	7.01	6.26	5.75	4.91
2	Economic services	38.14	33.77	30.77	28.95	28.10	32.48	36.70
II	Revenue expenditure (C+D)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
C	Non developmental, of which*	32.10	34.47	36.36	37.05	40.03	37.33	32.36
a.	Interest payments	8.69	8.89	10.32	11.11	12.95	11.90	10.48
D	Developmental (1+2)	67.90	65.53	63.64	62.95	59.97	62.67	67.64
1	Social services, of which	36.56	37.03	38.38	37.69	36.48	33.14	34.89
a.	Education, sports, art and culture	20.08	20.52	22.32	21.51	20.39	18.25	17.37
b.	Medical and public health	6.06	6.71	6.86	7.09	6.29	5.62	4.89
2	Economic services	31.34	28.50	25.26	25.27	23.49	29.53	32.74
III	Capital expenditure (E+F)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
E	Non developmental	6.01	3.79	5.73	3.63	10.52	4.32	8.34
F	Developmental	93.99	96.21	94.27	96.37	89.48	95.68	91.66
1	Social services, of which	26.45	33.75	32.55	40.77	35.63	44.16	34.08
a.	Education, sports, art & culture	1.47	2.15	1.13	0.77	0.54	0.14	0.55
b.	Medical and public health	6.74	7.72	6.92	6.44	6.08	6.64	5.05
2	Economic services	67.54	62.45	61.72	55.60	53.85	51.52	57.58
Mizoram								
	As per cent to total expenditure							
1	Revenue expenditure	80.94	80.00	85.62	89.06	77.59	77.87	79.04
2	Capital expenditure	19.06	20.00	14.38	10.94	22.41	22.13	20.99
I	Total expenditure (A+B)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
A	Non developmental	24.27	26.94	28.97	31.65	28.85	27.22	29.32
B	Developmental (1+2)	75.73	73.06	71.03	68.35	71.15	72.78	70.68
1	Social services, of which	31.82	31.20	35.84	37.46	33.74	31.26	32.44
a.	Education, sports, art and culture	12.18	13.10	15.48	16.89	13.16	14.29	14.44
b.	Medical and public health	4.18	5.07	5.66	5.71	5.53	3.78	3.87
2	Economic services	43.91	41.86	35.19	30.89	37.40	41.52	38.24
II	Revenue expenditure (C+D)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
C	Non developmental, of which*	29.15	32.74	32.94	34.74	35.89	34.11	36.10
a.	Interest payments	6.15	9.96	10.51	12.96	12.95	12.01	12.87
D	Developmental (1+2)	70.85	67.26	67.06	65.26	64.11	65.89	63.86
1	Social services, of which	34.41	36.00	37.72	37.06	33.83	34.48	34.55
a.	Education, sports, art and culture	14.90	16.35	17.97	18.72	16.38	17.52	17.55

Receipt Head		1995-96	1997-98	1999-00	2001-02	2003-04	2005-06	2006-07 (RE)
b.	Medical and public health	4.92	6.09	6.02	5.47	6.39	4.69	4.86
2	Economic services	36.44	31.26	29.34	28.19	30.28	31.41	29.31
III	Capital expenditure (E+F)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
E	Non developmental	3.56	3.78	5.35	6.44	4.50	2.98	3.75
F	Developmental	96.44	96.22	94.65	93.56	95.50	97.02	96.25
1	Social services, of which	20.80	11.97	24.65	40.72	33.44	19.93	24.44
a.	Education, sports, art & culture	0.61	0.11	0.63	2.03	2.02	2.93	2.67
b.	Medical and public health	1.06	0.96	3.49	7.62	2.54	0.56	0.14
2	Economic services	75.64	84.25	70.00	52.83	62.06	77.09	71.80
Nagaland								
	As per cent to total expenditure							
1	Revenue expenditure	89.16	88.07	86.41	85.66	82.25	79.91	74.52
2	Capital expenditure	10.84	11.93	13.59	14.34	17.75	20.09	25.48
I	Total expenditure (A+B)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
A	Non developmental	37.20	37.82	42.13	44.29	41.95	38.83	35.54
B	Developmental (1+2)	62.80	62.18	57.87	55.71	58.05	61.17	64.46
1	Social services, of which	29.82	28.14	30.88	28.59	25.44	27.44	27.79
a.	Education, sports, art and culture	13.09	11.38	12.79	13.26	11.64	12.60	12.42
b.	Medical and public health	5.96	5.69	6.95	4.85	4.30	4.71	4.17
2	Economic services	32.99	34.04	26.99	27.12	32.62	33.73	36.67
II	Revenue expenditure (C+D)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
C	Non developmental, of which*	40.29	41.95	47.72	50.71	48.24	45.59	44.83
a.	Interest payments	10.21	11.42	13.35	14.05	12.95	12.33	12.36
D	Developmental (1+2)	59.71	58.05	52.28	49.29	51.76	54.41	55.17
1	Social services, of which	29.80	26.89	28.97	26.44	23.30	26.81	25.45
a.	Education, sports, art and culture	14.42	12.66	14.31	14.70	13.58	14.85	14.35
b.	Medical and public health	6.05	5.81	6.21	5.50	4.57	5.32	4.59
2	Economic services	29.92	31.16	23.31	22.86	28.46	27.60	29.72
III	Capital expenditure (E+F)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
E	Non developmental	11.77	7.39	6.58	5.97	12.80	11.94	8.38
F	Developmental	88.23	92.61	93.42	94.03	87.20	88.06	91.62
1	Social services, of which	30.01	37.36	43.00	41.42	35.32	29.95	34.63
a.	Education, sports, art & culture	2.15	1.90	3.17	4.71	2.62	3.66	6.75
b.	Medical and public health	5.19	4.81	11.61	0.94	3.04	2.25	2.95
2	Economic services	58.22	55.25	50.42	52.61	51.88	58.11	56.99
Sikkim								
	As per cent to total expenditure							
1	Revenue expenditure	74.09	77.60	84.94	74.23	77.74	72.05	61.83
2	Capital expenditure	25.91	22.40	15.06	25.77	22.26	27.95	38.17
I	Total expenditure (A+B)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
A	Non developmental	20.26	22.29	27.11	25.07	27.32	24.62	21.75
B	Developmental (1+2)	79.74	77.71	72.89	74.93	72.68	75.38	78.25
1	Social services, of which	35.27	36.88	37.11	36.69	37.92	36.11	34.77
a.	Education, sports, art and culture	13.13	13.73	18.17	18.64	18.33	18.02	15.33
b.	Medical and public health	7.04	5.04	5.64	5.06	4.50	4.84	3.55
2	Economic services	44.47	40.83	35.78	38.23	34.76	39.27	43.47
II	Revenue expenditure (C+D)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
C	Non developmental, of which*	25.56	26.95	31.18	32.43	33.41	32.22	33.08
a.	Interest payments	10.02	11.02	12.77	13.86	12.52	12.74	12.16
D	Developmental (1+2)	74.44	73.05	68.82	67.57	66.59	67.78	66.92

Receipt Head		1995-96	1997-98	1999-00	2001-02	2003-04	2005-06	2006-07 (RE)
1	Social services, of which	36.47	38.63	36.89	37.33	35.58	37.89	36.88
a.	Education, sports, art and culture	16.45	16.20	20.75	20.01	19.31	22.21	20.64
b.	Medical and public health	6.61	5.73	6.33	6.09	5.27	5.82	5.49
2	Economic services	37.97	34.42	31.92	30.23	31.00	29.88	30.04
III	Capital expenditure (E+F)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
E	Non developmental	5.12	6.14	4.10	3.86	6.04	5.02	3.42
F	Developmental	94.88	93.86	95.90	96.14	93.96	94.98	96.58
1	Social services, of which	31.83	30.83	38.35	34.85	46.07	31.52	31.35
a.	Education, sports, art & culture	3.64	5.17	3.61	14.70	14.89	7.22	6.72
b.	Medical and public health	8.25	2.65	1.79	2.09	1.82	2.30	0.41
2	Economic services	63.05	63.03	57.55	61.29	47.89	63.46	65.23
I	Total expenditure (A+B)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Tripura								
	As per cent to total expenditure							
1	Revenue expenditure	81.09	83.13	84.54	75.55	82.30	76.28	72.69
2	Capital expenditure	18.91	16.87	15.46	24.45	17.70	23.72	27.31
I	Total expenditure (A+B)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
A	Non developmental	28.24	29.02	32.74	33.82	38.24	38.57	44.30
B	Developmental (1+2)	71.76	70.98	67.26	66.18	61.76	61.43	55.70
1	Social services, of which	37.09	37.42	39.28	35.90	35.45	32.82	32.65
a.	Education, sports, art and culture	17.98	18.36	20.68	19.14	20.12	16.14	16.08
b.	Medical and public health	4.38	4.79	4.54	3.85	3.70	4.93	5.54
2	Economic services	34.67	33.55	27.98	30.28	26.32	28.62	23.05
II	Revenue expenditure (C+D)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
C	Non developmental, of which*	32.12	34.57	38.29	40.99	44.35	47.10	49.27
a.	Interest payments	11.27	11.31	12.68	13.97	16.13	17.17	14.43
D	Developmental (1+2)	67.88	65.43	61.71	59.01	55.65	52.90	50.73
1	Social services, of which	39.92	37.51	39.25	37.11	35.46	32.64	35.48
a.	Education, sports, art and culture	21.93	21.90	24.41	23.46	23.27	19.36	20.98
b.	Medical and public health	5.10	5.47	4.87	4.69	4.19	4.11	4.29
2	Economic services	27.96	27.92	22.46	21.90	20.19	20.27	15.26
III	Capital expenditure (E+F)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
E	Non developmental	11.59	1.70	2.37	11.69	9.80	11.14	31.07
F	Developmental	88.41	98.30	97.63	88.31	90.20	88.86	68.93
1	Social services, of which	24.96	37.01	39.47	32.16	35.37	33.40	25.14
a.	Education, sports, art & culture	1.03	0.92	0.29	5.78	5.49	5.80	3.03
b.	Medical and public health	1.29	1.44	2.72	1.25	1.42	7.54	8.87
2	Economic services	63.45	61.30	58.16	56.15	54.83	55.46	43.79

Table 11.4A State-wise Expenditure of the NER as a Ratio of GSDP

(Per cent)

Expenditure Head	1995-96	1997-98	1999-00	2001-02	2003-04	2005-06	2006-07 (RE)
Arunachal Pradesh							
I Total expenditure (A+B)	66.99	71.69	67.26	68.54	80.67	78.22	66.00
A Non developmental	12.69	15.83	17.55	18.50	20.03	18.75	11.00
B Developmental (1+2)	54.29	55.85	49.71	50.04	60.65	59.47	55.00
1 Social services, of which	17.48	20.25	19.12	20.30	21.70	22.12	14.44
a. Education, sports, art and culture	7.82	8.83	8.22	9.44	8.78	8.22	7.00
b. Medical and public health	3.12	3.61	3.46	3.48	3.37	2.82	2.61
2 Economic services	36.82	35.60	30.59	29.75	38.95	34.90	40.56
II Revenue expenditure (C+D)	42.82	49.72	51.37	53.02	61.52	61.96	55.28
C Non developmental, of which*	11.87	14.66	16.61	17.37	19.36	18.16	10.47
a. Interest payments	3.58	4.51	4.90	5.61	6.27	6.23	6.48
D Developmental (1+2)	30.95	35.06	34.76	35.65	42.16	43.81	44.81
1 Social services, of which	13.22	16.89	17.21	17.64	19.15	21.22	12.70
a. Education, sports, art and culture	6.42	7.91	7.93	8.49	8.08	8.03	6.92
b. Medical and public health	2.75	3.13	3.31	3.18	2.98	2.63	2.35
2 Economic services	17.73	18.17	17.55	18.01	23.00	22.59	32.12
III Capital expenditure (E+F)	24.16	21.97	15.88	15.53	19.16	16.26	10.72
E Non developmental	0.83	1.18	0.94	1.13	0.67	0.60	0.54
F Developmental	23.34	20.79	14.95	14.39	18.49	15.66	10.18
1 Social services, of which	4.25	3.36	1.91	2.66	2.55	3.35	1.74
a. Education, sports, art & culture	1.40	0.92	0.30	0.94	0.70	0.90	0.08
b. Medical and public health	0.37	0.48	0.15	0.30	0.39	0.19	0.26
2 Economic services	19.08	17.43	13.04	11.73	15.94	12.31	8.44
Assam							
I Total expenditure (A+B)	19.97	19.15	21.62	21.43	22.54	24.34	37.36
A Non developmental	6.42	6.86	8.47	8.56	8.84	8.84	12.33
B Developmental (1+2)	13.55	12.29	13.15	12.87	13.70	15.49	25.03
1 Social services, of which	7.71	7.78	8.30	7.97	8.45	8.44	13.33
a. Education, sports, art and culture	5.06	5.12	5.72	5.45	5.87	5.27	7.36
b. Medical and public health	1.17	1.12	1.06	1.05	0.92	0.86	2.48
2 Economic services	5.84	4.52	4.85	4.90	5.25	7.05	11.70
II Revenue expenditure (C+D)	18.42	17.71	19.98	19.93	20.99	22.06	31.79
C Non developmental, of which*	6.34	6.83	8.44	8.53	8.80	8.82	12.24
a. Interest payments	2.51	2.80	3.27	3.09	3.59	4.48	4.09
D Developmental (1+2)	12.08	10.88	11.54	11.40	12.19	13.24	19.54
1 Social services, of which	7.50	7.65	8.12	7.87	8.35	8.35	12.67
a. Education, sports, art and culture	5.02	5.10	5.69	5.45	5.87	5.27	7.36
b. Medical and public health	1.12	1.11	1.05	1.00	0.87	0.84	1.94
2 Economic services	4.58	3.22	3.42	3.54	3.84	4.89	6.87

Expenditure Head	1995-96	1997-98	1999-00	2001-02	2003-04	2005-06	2006-07 (RE)
III Capital expenditure (E+F)	1.55	1.44	1.65	1.49	1.55	2.27	5.57
E Non developmental	0.08	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.08
F Developmental	1.47	1.42	1.61	1.47	1.50	2.25	5.49
1 Social services, of which	0.21	0.12	0.18	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.66
a. Education, sports, art & culture	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
b. Medical and public health	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.53
2 Economic services	1.26	1.29	1.44	1.37	1.40	2.16	4.83
Manipur							
I Total expenditure (A+B)	48.78	48.51	61.20	45.24	41.93	51.38	55.38
A Non developmental	13.25	12.97	20.13	16.93	15.63	17.78	16.74
B Developmental (1+2)	35.52	35.54	41.07	28.31	26.30	33.61	38.65
1 Social services, of which	17.37	17.98	20.64	14.91	13.86	15.99	16.87
a. Education, sports, art and culture	9.84	11.38	12.13	8.69	7.51	8.28	7.41
b. Medical and public health	2.36	2.17	2.70	2.16	1.83	1.63	1.92
2 Economic services	18.16	17.56	20.43	13.40	12.44	17.62	21.78
II Revenue expenditure (C+D)	38.01	36.71	48.19	40.00	36.01	39.30	38.85
C Non developmental, of which*	12.85	12.73	19.94	16.80	15.40	14.09	14.49
a. Interest payments	3.54	3.66	4.72	5.72	5.30	4.66	4.82
D Developmental (1+2)	25.16	23.98	28.25	23.19	20.61	25.21	24.36
1 Social services, of which	14.66	14.14	18.09	13.46	11.47	13.43	11.87
a. Education, sports, art and culture	9.22	9.31	11.99	8.64	7.16	8.08	6.58
b. Medical and public health	2.25	2.12	2.69	2.07	1.64	1.54	1.37
2 Economic services	10.50	9.84	10.16	9.73	9.14	11.78	12.49
III Capital expenditure (E+F)	10.77	11.80	13.01	5.25	5.92	12.08	16.53
E Non developmental	0.40	0.24	0.19	0.13	0.23	3.68	2.25
F Developmental	10.37	11.56	12.82	5.12	5.69	8.40	14.28
1 Social services, of which	2.71	3.84	2.55	1.45	2.39	2.56	4.99
a. Education, sports, art & culture	0.62	2.06	0.15	0.05	0.35	0.20	0.83
b. Medical and public health	0.10	0.05	0.00	0.09	0.19	0.09	0.55
2 Economic services	7.66	7.72	10.27	3.67	3.30	5.84	9.29
Meghalaya							
I Total expenditure (A+B)	35.81	32.47	33.21	31.81	32.16	32.90	38.45
A Non developmental	9.74	9.64	10.54	10.49	11.43	10.82	10.97
B Developmental (1+2)	26.07	22.82	22.68	21.31	20.73	22.07	27.48
1 Social services, of which	12.41	11.86	12.46	12.11	11.69	11.39	13.37
a. Education, sports, art and culture	5.94	5.74	6.35	6.04	5.59	5.20	5.65
b. Medical and public health	2.22	2.23	2.28	2.23	2.01	1.89	1.89
2 Economic services	13.66	10.97	10.22	9.21	9.04	10.68	14.11
II Revenue expenditure (C+D)	29.08	27.43	28.19	27.95	27.27	28.48	32.33
C Non developmental, of which*	9.34	9.45	10.25	10.35	10.92	10.63	10.46
a. Interest payments	2.53	2.44	2.91	3.11	3.53	3.39	3.39
D Developmental (1+2)	19.75	17.97	17.94	17.59	16.36	17.85	21.86

Expenditure Head	1995-96	1997-98	1999-00	2001-02	2003-04	2005-06	2006-07 (RE)
1 Social services, of which	10.63	10.16	10.82	10.53	9.95	9.44	11.28
a. Education, sports, art and culture	5.84	5.63	6.29	6.01	5.56	5.20	5.62
b. Medical and public health	1.76	1.84	1.94	1.98	1.71	1.60	1.58
2 Economic services	9.11	7.82	7.12	7.06	6.41	8.41	10.59
III Capital expenditure (E+F)	6.72	5.04	5.02	3.86	4.89	4.41	6.12
E Non developmental	0.40	0.19	0.29	0.14	0.51	0.19	0.51
F Developmental	6.32	4.85	4.73	3.72	4.37	4.22	5.61
1 Social services, of which	1.78	1.70	1.63	1.57	1.74	1.95	2.09
a. Education, sports, art & culture	0.10	0.11	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.03
b. Medical and public health	0.45	0.39	0.35	0.25	0.30	0.29	0.31
2 Economic services	4.54	3.15	3.10	2.15	2.63	2.27	3.53
Mizoram							
I Total expenditure (A+B)	74.47	73.49	73.88	65.80	66.62	63.64	63.24
A Non developmental	18.07	19.80	21.40	20.83	19.22	17.32	18.54
B Developmental (1+2)	56.40	53.69	52.47	44.98	47.40	46.31	44.70
1 Social services, of which	23.70	22.92	26.48	24.65	22.48	19.89	20.51
a. Education, sports, art and culture	9.07	9.63	11.43	11.12	8.77	9.09	9.13
b. Medical and public health	3.12	3.72	4.18	3.76	3.68	2.40	2.45
2 Economic services	32.70	30.76	25.99	20.33	24.92	26.42	24.18
II Revenue expenditure (C+D)	60.28	58.79	63.25	58.60	51.70	49.55	49.99
C Non developmental, of which*	17.57	19.25	20.83	20.36	18.55	16.90	18.05
a. Interest payments	3.71	5.86	6.65	7.60	6.69	5.95	6.43
D Developmental (1+2)	42.71	39.54	42.42	38.24	33.14	32.65	31.92
1 Social services, of which	20.74	21.17	23.86	21.72	17.49	17.09	17.27
a. Education, sports, art and culture	8.98	9.61	11.37	10.97	8.47	8.68	8.77
b. Medical and public health	2.97	3.58	3.81	3.21	3.30	2.32	2.43
2 Economic services	21.96	18.38	18.56	16.52	15.65	15.56	14.65
III Capital expenditure (E+F)	14.20	14.70	10.62	7.20	14.93	14.08	13.27
E Non developmental	0.51	0.56	0.57	0.46	0.67	0.42	0.50
F Developmental	13.69	14.14	10.06	6.73	14.26	13.66	12.77
1 Social services, of which	2.95	1.76	2.62	2.93	4.99	2.81	3.24
a. Education, sports, art & culture	0.09	0.02	0.07	0.15	0.30	0.41	0.35
b. Medical and public health	0.15	0.14	0.37	0.55	0.38	0.08	0.02
2 Economic services	10.74	12.38	7.44	3.80	9.27	10.86	9.53
Nagaland							
I Total expenditure (A+B)	51.56	48.20	51.81	40.26	39.62	34.93	36.69
A Non developmental	19.18	18.23	21.83	17.83	16.62	13.57	13.04
B Developmental (1+2)	32.38	29.97	29.98	22.43	23.00	21.37	23.65
1 Social services, of which	15.38	13.56	16.00	11.51	10.08	9.59	10.20
a. Education, sports, art and culture	6.75	5.48	6.63	5.34	4.61	4.40	4.56
b. Medical and public health	3.07	2.74	3.60	1.95	1.70	1.64	1.53
2 Economic services	17.01	16.41	13.99	10.92	12.92	11.78	13.45

Expenditure Head	1995-96	1997-98	1999-00	2001-02	2003-04	2005-06	2006-07 (RE)
II Revenue expenditure (C+D)	45.97	42.45	44.77	34.49	32.59	27.92	27.34
C Non developmental, of which*	18.52	17.81	21.36	17.49	15.72	12.73	12.26
a. Interest payments	4.69	4.85	5.98	4.85	4.22	3.44	3.38
D Developmental (1+2)	27.45	24.64	23.41	17.00	16.87	15.19	15.09
1 Social services, of which	13.70	11.41	12.97	9.12	7.59	7.48	6.96
a. Education, sports, art and culture	6.63	5.37	6.41	5.07	4.43	4.15	3.92
b. Medical and public health	2.78	2.47	2.78	1.90	1.49	1.49	1.26
2 Economic services	13.75	13.23	10.44	7.88	9.27	7.70	8.13
III Capital expenditure (E+F)	5.59	5.75	7.04	5.77	7.03	7.02	9.35
E Non developmental	0.66	0.43	0.46	0.34	0.90	0.84	0.78
F Developmental	4.93	5.33	6.58	5.43	6.13	6.18	8.57
1 Social services, of which	1.68	2.15	3.03	2.39	2.48	2.10	3.24
a. Education, sports, art & culture	0.12	0.11	0.22	0.27	0.18	0.26	0.63
b. Medical and public health	0.29	0.28	0.82	0.05	0.21	0.16	0.28
2 Economic services	3.26	3.18	3.55	3.04	3.65	4.08	5.33
Sikkim							
I Total expenditure (A+B)	75.03	70.39	74.19	75.72	68.55	71.72	87.79
A Non developmental	15.20	15.69	20.11	18.98	18.73	17.66	19.10
B Developmental (1+2)	59.82	54.70	54.08	56.74	49.82	54.06	68.69
1 Social services, of which	26.46	25.96	27.53	27.78	25.99	25.90	30.52
a. Education, sports, art and culture	9.85	9.66	13.48	14.11	12.56	12.93	13.46
b. Medical and public health	5.28	3.55	4.19	3.83	3.09	3.47	3.12
2 Economic services	33.36	28.74	26.55	28.95	23.83	28.16	38.17
II Revenue expenditure (C+D)	55.59	54.62	63.01	56.21	53.29	51.68	54.28
C Non developmental, of which*	14.21	14.72	19.65	18.23	17.80	16.65	17.95
a. Interest payments	5.57	6.02	8.05	7.79	6.67	6.59	6.60
D Developmental (1+2)	41.38	39.90	43.36	37.98	35.48	35.03	36.33
1 Social services, of which	20.27	21.10	23.25	20.98	18.96	19.58	20.02
a. Education, sports, art and culture	9.14	8.85	13.08	11.25	10.29	11.48	11.20
b. Medical and public health	3.68	3.13	3.99	3.42	2.81	3.01	2.98
2 Economic services	21.10	18.80	20.12	16.99	16.52	15.44	16.31
III Capital expenditure (E+F)	19.44	15.77	11.17	19.51	15.26	20.04	33.51
E Non developmental	1.00	0.97	0.46	0.75	0.92	1.01	1.15
F Developmental	18.45	14.80	10.72	18.76	14.34	19.04	32.37
1 Social services, of which	6.19	4.86	4.28	6.80	7.03	6.32	10.51
a. Education, sports, art & culture	0.71	0.81	0.40	2.87	2.27	1.45	2.25
b. Medical and public health	1.60	0.42	0.20	0.41	0.28	0.46	0.14
2 Economic services	12.26	9.94	6.43	11.96	7.31	12.72	21.86
Tripura							
I Total expenditure (A+B)	42.25	38.68	38.04	39.97	33.29	30.01	31.63
A Non developmental	11.93	11.23	12.45	13.52	12.73	11.57	14.01
B Developmental (1+2)	30.32	27.45	25.58	26.45	20.56	18.43	17.62

Expenditure Head	1995-96	1997-98	1999-00	2001-02	2003-04	2005-06	2006-07 (RE)
1 Social services, of which	15.67	14.47	14.94	14.35	11.80	9.85	10.33
a. Education, sports, art and culture	7.59	7.10	7.87	7.65	6.70	4.84	5.08
b. Medical and public health	1.85	1.85	1.73	1.54	1.23	1.48	1.75
2 Economic services	14.65	12.98	10.64	12.10	8.76	8.59	7.29
II Revenue expenditure (C+D)	34.26	32.15	32.16	30.19	27.39	22.89	22.99
C Non developmental, of which*	11.00	11.11	12.31	12.37	12.15	10.78	11.33
a. Interest payments	3.86	3.64	4.08	4.22	4.42	3.93	3.32
D Developmental (1+2)	23.26	21.03	19.84	17.82	15.24	12.11	11.66
1 Social services, of which	13.68	12.06	12.62	11.20	9.71	7.47	8.16
a. Education, sports, art and culture	7.51	7.04	7.85	7.08	6.38	4.43	4.82
b. Medical and public health	1.75	1.76	1.57	1.42	1.15	0.94	0.99
2 Economic services	9.58	8.98	7.22	6.61	5.53	4.64	3.51
III Capital expenditure (E+F)	7.99	6.53	5.88	9.77	5.89	7.12	8.64
E Non developmental	0.93	0.11	0.14	1.14	0.58	0.79	2.68
F Developmental	7.06	6.42	5.74	8.63	5.32	6.33	5.95
1 Social services, of which	1.99	2.42	2.32	3.14	2.08	2.38	2.17
a. Education, sports, art & culture	0.08	0.06	0.02	0.57	0.32	0.41	0.26
b. Medical and public health	0.10	0.09	0.16	0.12	0.08	0.54	0.77
2 Economic services	5.07	4.00	3.42	5.49	3.23	3.95	3.78

Table 11.6A: Profile of PSUs

(Number)

states	Working Companies			Non-Working Companies			Grand Total
	Government companies	Statutory corporation	Total working	Government companies	Statutory corporations	Total Non-working	
Arunachal Pradesh	3	0	3	2	0	2	5
Assam	35	4	39	10	0	10	49
Manipur	7	0	7	8	1	9	16
Meghalaya	10	3	13	0	0	0	13
Mizoram	5	0	5	0	0	0	5
Nagaland	5	0	5	1	0	1	6
Sikkim	9	3	12	3	0	3	15
Tripura	9	1	10	0	0	0	10
Total NER	83	11	94	24	1	25	119
Source: Various Audit Reports of CAG.							

Table 11.5A State-wise Fiscal Balances of the NER

(Per cent)

Fiscal balance		1995-96	1997-98	1999-00	2001-02	2003-04	2005-06	2006-07 (RE)
Arunachal Pradesh								
A	Revenue deficit	-22.27	-12.78	-10.53	-2.87	-8.15	-6.75	-13.05
B	Fiscal deficit	1.94	9.16	5.45	12.81	11.05	9.54	-2.18
C	Primary deficit	-1.64	4.66	0.55	7.20	4.78	3.31	-8.66
Assam								
A	Revenue deficit	1.03	-1.26	3.43	2.57	1.70	-3.16	1.17
B	Fiscal deficit	3.36	0.62	5.49	4.22	3.46	-0.74	6.94
C	Primary deficit	0.85	-2.18	2.22	1.12	-0.13	-5.22	2.86
Manipur								
A	Revenue deficit	-4.48	-3.27	9.95	4.82	1.08	-7.93	-13.64
B	Fiscal deficit	6.44	8.79	23.03	10.18	7.03	5.32	4.00
C	Primary deficit	2.90	5.14	18.31	4.45	1.73	0.66	-0.82
Meghalaya								
A	Revenue deficit	-5.19	-0.47	-0.48	0.81	-1.77	-1.23	-5.19
B	Fiscal deficit	2.60	5.06	6.35	5.34	4.19	3.04	1.31
C	Primary deficit	0.08	2.62	3.45	2.23	0.66	-0.34	-2.08
Mizoram								
A	Revenue deficit	-5.83	-1.71	2.21	13.53	-3.34	-2.03	-4.83
B	Fiscal deficit	9.32	14.47	15.17	21.95	12.28	12.40	7.93
C	Primary deficit	5.61	8.62	8.52	14.35	5.59	6.45	1.50
Nagaland								
A	Revenue deficit	5.55	5.58	0.37	2.48	-9.83	-2.80	-4.76
B	Fiscal deficit	11.18	11.50	7.18	8.15	-2.83	4.15	4.59
C	Primary deficit	6.49	6.65	1.20	3.30	-7.05	0.71	1.21
Sikkim								
A	Revenue deficit	-11.53	-6.07	-0.22	-13.23	-11.56	-11.41	-23.11
B	Fiscal deficit	7.70	9.86	10.96	6.19	3.63	8.63	10.37
C	Primary deficit	2.13	3.84	2.92	-1.60	-3.05	2.04	3.77
Tripura								
A	Revenue deficit	-6.57	-0.66	0.50	-0.91	-1.39	-6.05	-3.48
B	Fiscal deficit	1.48	5.94	6.39	8.96	4.53	1.05	5.17
C	Primary deficit	-2.39	2.30	2.32	4.75	0.12	-2.88	1.85

Table 11.7A: Activities of PSUs in NER States

Status	Sector
Arunachal Pradesh	
A. Working Government Companies	Financial, mineral, forest.
B. Non-Working Government Companies	Cement, agriculture and allied activities.
Assam	
A. Working Government Companies	Agriculture and allied activities, Industrial development, Engineering, Electronics, Textile, Handloom and handicrafts, Forest, Mining, Construction, Development of economically weaker section, Tourism, Drugs, Chemicals and pharmaceutical, Power, Miscellaneous.
B. Working Statutory Corporations	Power, Transport, Financial, Agriculture and allied activities
C. Non-Working Government Companies	Industry, Electronics, Textile, Mining, Sugar, Drugs, Chemicals and Pharmaceutical.
Manipur	
A. Working Government Companies	Industry, Electronics, Handloom and handicrafts, Construction, Development of economically weaker section, Power, Miscellaneous.
B. Non Working Companies	Industry, Agriculture and allied activities, Textile, Sugar, Cement, Drugs, Chemical & pharmaceuticals.
C. Non-Working Statutory Corporation	Road transport.
Meghalaya	
A. Working Government Companies	Cement, Industrial development and financial Handloom and handicrafts, Watch assembling, Bamboo products, Electronics, Forest, Tourism, Construction, Mining.
B. Working Statutory Corporations	Power, Transport, Warehousing.
Mizoram	
A. Working Government Companies	Industrial development and financial, Handloom and handicrafts, Food processing, Electronics development, Agriculture & marketing.
Nagaland	
A. Working Government Companies	Industries and commerce, Geology and mining.
B. Non-Working Government Companies	Sugar.
Sikkim	
A. Working Government Companies	Consumer industries, General financial and trading institution, Welfare, Tourism, Power, Animal husbandry.
B. Working Statutory Corporation	Financial, Miscellaneous.
C. Non Working Government Companies	Consumer industry, Animal husbandry, Transport.
Tripura	
A. Working Government Companies	Industry, Agriculture, Forest, Power, Primitive group programme.
B. Working Statutory Corporation	Transport.

Table 11.8A: Total Investment as on 31 March 2006

(Rs lakh)

States	Working Company			Non-Working Companies			Total
	Government companies	Statutory corporation	Total working	Government companies	Statutory corporations	Total Non-working	
Arunachal Pradesh	1,460	0	1,460	315	0	315	1,775
Assam	-	-	198,418	6,826	0	6,826	205,244
Manipur	5,191	0	5,191	11,882	0	11,882	17,073
Meghalaya	-	-	89,264	0	0	0	89,264
Mizoram	7,677	0	7,677	0	0	0	7,677
Nagaland	6,149	0	6,149	0	0	0	6,149
Sikkim	-	-	14,409	127	0	127	14,536
Tripura	19,821	11,135	30,956	4	0	4	30,960
All NER	40,298	11,135	353,524	19,154	0	19,154	372,678
Source: CAG, Various Reports.							
Note: For Assam, Meghalaya and Sikkim separate data on equity and loans are not given for working companies.							

Table 11.9A: Profile of Employment in PSUs

(Persons)

States	Working Companies			Non-Working Companies			Total
	Government companies	Statutory corporation	Total working	Government companies	Statutory corporations	Total Non-working	
Arunachal Pradesh	563	0	563	0	-	0	563
Assam	20,610	3,501	24,111	712	-	712	24,823
Manipur	181	-	181	3	35	38	219
Meghalaya	1467	4600	6067	-	-	0	6067
Mizoram	261	0	261	-	-	0	261
Nagaland	235	0	235	-	-	0	235
Sikkim	525	441	966	-	-	0	966
Tripura	2,620	740	3,360	-	-	0	3,360
TOTAL NER	24,814	4,682	3,5744	715	35	750	36,494
Source: CAG, Various Reports.							

Table 11.10A: Accumulated Profit/ Loss as on 31 March 2006

(Rs lakh)

States	Working Companies			Non-Working Companies			Total
	Government companies	Statutory corporation	Total working	Government companies	Statutory corporations	Total Non-working	
Arunachal Pradesh	-64.87	0.00	-64.87	-15.40	0.00	-15.40	-80.27
Assam	-21,550.32	-619,532.57	-641,082.89	-5,472.31	0.00	-5,472.31	-646,555.20
Manipur	-0.24	0.00	-0.24	-500.54	-1,870.46	-2,371.00	-2,371.24
Meghalaya	-4,658.35	-35,676.09	-40,334.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	-40,334.44
Mizoram	-2,837.86	0.00	-2,837.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	-2,837.86
Nagaland	-1,226.00	0.00	-1,226.00	-1,470.00	0.00	-1,470.00	-2,696.00
Sikkim	-1,744.78	-3,915.37	-5,660.15	-79.02	0.00	-79.02	-5,739.17
Tripura	-7,973.62	-11,679.07	-19,652.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	-19,652.69
Total NER	-40,056.04	-670,803.10	-710,859.14	-7,537.27	-1,870.46	-9,407.73	-720,266.87
Source: CAG, Various Reports.							

Table 11.11A: Investment in NER during the Tenth Five Year Plan

(Rs. Crore)

Source of Funding	2002-03 (BE)	2003-04 (BE)	2004-05 (BE)	2005-06 (BE)	2006-07 (BE)	Total
Amount (Rs crore)						
State Plan	5367.0	5702.0	6833.0	8274.0	9685.0	35861.0
Central Ministries/ Central Sector/ CSS	5460.0	6776.0	6787.0	9150.1	11268.1	39441.3
NEC	540.0	500.0	500.0	461.5	600.0	2511.5
NLCPR	550.0	550.0	650.0	679.2	700.0	3129.2
Total	11827.0	13528.0	14770.0	18564.8	22253.1	80943.0
Composition (Per cent)						
State Plan	45.4	42.1	46.3	44.6	43.5	44.3
Central Ministries/ Central Sector/ CSS	46.2	50.1	46.0	49.3	50.6	48.7
NEC	4.6	3.7	3.4	2.5	2.7	3.1
NLCPR	4.7	4.1	4.4	3.7	3.1	3.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source: Government of India, MDoNER, Draft Report of the Steering Committee on North Eastern Region for Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012).						

Annexure 11.2

I. Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR)

NER has essentially depended on central funding for development works. All the states in NER are Special Category States whose development plans are centrally financed on the basis of 90 Per cent grant and 10 Per cent loan. Further, the special category states are allowed to use up to 20 Per cent of central assistance for non-plan expenditure.

Despite the fact that the per capita plan outlays of NER states have over a period of time been considerably higher than the national average, the states still rank significantly below the national average insofar as the development of infrastructure is concerned. In terms of per capita state domestic product or other development indices, such as power, length of roads or hospital beds, NER ranks well below the national average. Though the literacy levels are higher than the national average, vocational training and entrepreneurial skills remain weak areas.

As the benefits of economic development have yet to steadily accrue to the region, efforts have been initiated in this direction in the recent past through various supportive measures. In October 1996, the then Prime Minister announced “New Initiatives for North Eastern Region” and stipulated that at least 10 Per cent of the Budget(s) of the Central Ministries/ Department will be earmarked for the development of NER states. A preliminary exercise undertaken by the Planning Commission in consultation with the various Ministries/Departments revealed that the expenditure on NER by some Union Ministries during 1997-98 fell short of the stipulated 10 Per cent of GBS for that year. The Planning Commission thereafter explored the possibility of creating a Central Pool of Resources for NER out of the unspent amount of stipulated 10 Per cent of GBS to support infrastructure development projects in NER.

A proposal was mooted by the Planning Commission to the Cabinet for constitution of such a Central Pool of Resources. The Cabinet approved the approach, in principle, on 15 December 1997, observing that the creation of the Central Resources Pool would require Parliamentary approval and would have to await constitution of the Twelfth Lok Sabha. The Central Pool therefore, could not be constituted in 1997-98.

Following the Lok Sabha elections earlier in the year 1998, the matter relating to creation of the Central Pool of Resources was pursued in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. The Prime Minister convened a Meeting of the Chief Ministers of the NER states on 8 May 1998 when, *inter alia*, it was indicated that a Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) for the funding of specific projects in these states would be created. The relevant paragraph from the Prime Minister’s speech reads as.

We are examining the feasibility of creating a Central Pool of Resources (CPR) which, in turn, will give critical additional support for an accelerated implementation of projects in the entire region. This pool, created from the unspent balance of the allocated expenditure of 10 Per cent of the budgets of the concerned Central Ministries, could well amount to around Rs.1500 crore annually.

This commitment of the Government was also reflected in the Speech of the Finance Minister while presenting the Union Budget for the year, 1998-99. The relevant paragraphs from the Budget Speech are reproduced below:

Furthermore, it has been decided that a non-lapsable Central Resources Pool will be created for deposit of funds from all Ministries where the plan expenditure on the North Eastern Region is less than 10 Per cent of the total plan allocation of the Ministry. The difference between 10 Per cent of the allocation and the actual expenditure incurred on the North Eastern Region will be transferred to the Central Pool, which will be used for funding specific programmes for economic and social upliftment of the North Eastern States.

Further, as part of the budget proposals 1998-99, it was announced that:

"It has been decided that all Central Ministries/Departments should earmark at least 10 Per cent of their budget for specific programme of development in the North Eastern Region. To the extent of shortfall in the utilization of this provision by any Ministry/Department (except some exempted ones) according to this norm, the amount would be transferred to a new Reserve Fund in the Public Account titled 'Central Resource Pool for development of North Eastern Region'. Presently, a token provision of Rs.1 crore is being made for transfer to the fund. In Budget 1997-98, such short provision was assessed to be about Rs.1,600 crore. A similar exercise for analyzing the provisions in Central Plan specific to the North Eastern Region in Budget 1998-99 would be carried out and the Resources Pool would be enhanced at Revised Estimates stage to the extent of shortfall from the 10 Per cent norm."

Union Budget 1998-99 was voted and passed by Parliament. With that, the Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources was constituted with approval of Parliament. In the conference of Governors and Chief Ministers of the NER states held in January 2000 at Shillong the Prime Minister stated the objectives of the Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources. The relevant paragraph from Prime Minister's Speech is:

My Government has also created a pool of non-lapsable funds for the North-East and Sikkim. This pool, meant for funding development projects in these States, will fill the resource gap in creation of new infrastructure, which is a top priority concern of the Union Government....

The broad objective of the NLCPR scheme is to ensure speedy development of infrastructure in NER by increasing the flow of budgetary financing for new infrastructure projects/schemes in the Region. Both physical and social infrastructure sectors such as irrigation and flood control, power, roads and bridges, education, health, water supply and sanitation are considered for providing support under the said Pool, with projects in physical infrastructure sector receiving priority.

Funds from NLCPR can be released for state sector as well as Central sector projects/schemes. However the funds available under this Pool are not meant to supplement the normal Plan programmes either of the state governments or Union Ministries/Departments/Agencies.

Institutional Arrangement to Administer the NLCPR Funds

During the year, the institutional arrangements for administering NLCPR have been streamlined. The guidelines to administer the Pool have been revised. The Committee to administer NLCPR has been reconstituted. The reconstituted Committee is headed by Secretary, Ministry of Development of NER and has representation from Ministries of Finance, Home Affairs and Planning Commission. Financial Advisor to the Ministry of Development of NER has been included as a member. Representatives of Union Ministry/ Departments, whose proposals are to be considered in a particular sitting for funding under NLCPR, are also invited.

For identification of projects under NLCPR, states are asked to submit a prioritized list of projects. The earlier practice of receiving projects throughout the year directly from the various state departments concerned has been stopped. Now the Planning and Development Department of the state concerned is the nodal department for NLCPR and that department is DoNER's interface with all other departments of the state. The priority accorded by the state to the projects in the 'priority list' is only suggestive and the Committee scrutinizes the projects in the lists in order to identify and finally retain suitable projects for detailed examination. In examining the priority, the committee is, *inter-alia*, guided by considerations such as:

- (a) Projects of economic infrastructure are given priority;
- (b) In the social sector, priority to drinking water supply and other health and sanitation projects;
- (c) Projects in Autonomous district Council (VI Schedule of the Constitution) are given priority;
- (d) Past performance of a state in implementing projects in the particular sectors to which the projects belong is also considered;
- (e) The overall utilisation and absorption of funds by a particular state in the past years also guide the overall quantum of projects to be undertaken for that state in a year.

Detailed Project Report(s) for such retained projects are then prepared by the state concerned. These project proposals are thereafter examined in consultation with the concerned Central Ministry/ Department. The recommendations/views, thus received are place before the Committee to administer NLCPR, which considers the proposal and accords approval.

After approval of the Committee, funds are sanctioned and released by the Ministry of Development of NER on submission of an implementation schedule. Subsequent releases are made only after receipt of Utilisation Certificate of earlier releases.



Annexure 12 Chapter 12

Private Investment

Annexure 12.1

Table: 12.1A: Public and Private Employment in the Organised Sector, 1981-2002

(in lakh)

States	Public Sector								Private Sector							
	1981	1991	1997	1998	1999@	2000	2001	2002	1981	1991	1997	1998	1999@	2000	2001	2002
Assam	3.58	5.01	5.49	5.35	5.32	5.36	5.37	5.26	4.99	5.49	5.67	5.57	5.5	5.49	5.79	5.38
Manipur	0.36	0.55	0.78	0.78	0.8	0.64	0.8	0.8	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03
Meghalaya	0.44	0.64	0.69	0.7	0.71	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.04	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
Mizoram	0.15	0.33	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.35	0.4	0.4	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Nagaland	0.39	0.64	0.69	0.73	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Tripura	0.62	0.88	1	1	1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.06	0.1	0.11	0.11	0.1	0.13	0.13	0.13
NER	5.54	8.05	9.05	8.96	8.97	8.92	9.14	9.03	5.12	5.68	5.93	5.82	5.75	5.78	6.08	5.67
India	155	191	196	194	194.2	193	191.4	187.7	73.95	76.76	86.9	87.5	86.98	86.46	86.52	84.32
Source: <i>Employment Review</i> for various years, Directorate General of Employment and Training.																
Note: @: quick estimates.																

Table 12.2A: PPP Projects for Power Infrastructure in Sikkim

S. No.	Project name	Estimated cost (Rs crore)	Date of award/ likely award	Likely date of completion	Govt. support (equity/ grant)	Name of private developer
1	Infrastructures for Evacuation of Power from IPP Projects	100	March '06	Mar. 08	49%	IL & FS
2	Hee Khola HEP (1 MW)	9	Sept '05	Mar. 08	49%	IL & FS
3	Kalej Khola HEP (6 MW)	48	Sept '05	Mar. 08	49%	IL & FS
4	Upper Rimbi HEP (7.5 M/W)	59	Sept '05	Mar. 08	49%	IL & FS
5	Bermelee Khola HEP: (3 MW)	21	Sept '05	Mar. 08	49%	IL & FS
6	Kissim Khola HEP (2 MW)	15	Sept '05	Mar. 08	49%	IL & FS
7	Rorathang (25 MW)	150	Sept '05	Mar. 09	49%	IL & FS
8	Taramchu (25 MW)	163	Sept '05	Mar. 09	49%	IL & FS
9	Ringyang (1 MW)	9	Sept '05	Mar. 08	49%	IL & FS

S. No.	Project name	Estimated cost (Rs crore)	Date of award/ Likely award	Likely date of completion	Govt. support (Equity/ Grant)	Name of private developer
10	Linza HEP (120 MdW)	700	Sept '05	Sept. 2010	49%	IL & FS
11	TalemHEP (75 MW)	684	March '05	Dec. 2010	26%	SMEC, New Delhi
12	Teesta. 1 (320 MW)	1207	March '05	Mar. 11	26%	SMEC, New Delhi
13	Teesta. II(320 MW)	1317	March '05	Mar. 11	26%	Him Urja, New Delhi
14	Teesta. III (1200 MW)	5900	March '05	Mar. 12	26%	Teesta Urja New Ltd. Delhi
15	Teesta. VI (360 MW)	1561	March '05	Mar. 11	26%	LANCO Energy, New Delhi
16	Rangit. II (60 MW)	270	March '05	Mar. 11	26%	Gammon India, Mumbai
17	Rangit. IV (90 MW)	405	March '05	Mar. 11	26%	Jal Power Corpn. Hyderabad
18	Dikchu (105 MW)	473	March '05	Mar. 11	26%	Sneha Kinetic Pvt. Ltd. Hyderabad
19	Panan (200 MW)	900	March '05	Mar. 11	26%	Nagarjuna Holdings, Hyderabad
20	Rongnichu Stroage (95 MW) Chatisgarh Electricity Company .Ltd.	428	March '05	Mar. 11	26%	
21	Jorathang Loop (60 MW)	270	March '05	Mar. 11	26%	DANS IT System, New Delhi
22	Chujachen (99 MW)	446	Nov '03	Mar. 09	10%	GATI Ltd., Secunderabad
23	Bhasmey (32 MW)	145	Nov '03	Mar. 09	10%	GATI Ltd., Secunderabad
24	Sada. Mangder (71 MW)	350	Nov '03	Mar. 09	10%	GATI Ltd., Secunderabad
Source: www.infrastructure.gov.in						

Additional Data

Table 12.1: Power: Installed Capacity in Public and Private Plants, 2006

(MW)

State	State	Central	Private	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	60.0#
Assam*	597.3	509	24.6	1,130.9
Manipur	50.9	107	0	157.9
Meghalaya	189.2	99	0	288.2
Mizoram	66.6	50	0.2	116.8
Nagaland	30.7	72	0	102.7
Sikkim	46.1	70	0	116.1
Tripura	148.4	95	1.1	244.5
Source: NEC Data Bank.				
Note: * at the end of the Ninth Plan; # refers to 2005.				



Annexure 13 Chapter 13

Look East Policy: A North East Perspective

Annexure 13.1

Table 13.1A: Share of Major Regions in India's Total Trade

(Per cent)

Year	EU (25)	ASEAN	China	USA
1997-1998	26.38	7.68	2.40	13.70
1998-1999	26.48	7.87	2.02	14.34
1999-2000	23.94	7.93	2.10	13.81
2000-2001	22.41	7.43	2.45	12.96
2001-2002	21.76	8.24	3.14	12.25
2002-2003	21.58	8.56	4.18	13.44
2003-2004	20.73	9.33	4.94	11.64
2004-2005	19.09	8.99	6.52	10.65
2005-2006	19.36	8.44	6.99	10.63
2006-2007 (Apr-Dec)	17.24	10.08	8.07	9.58
Source: Department of Commerce, Export-Import Data Bank, http://commerce.nic.in/eidb/ergnent.asp .				

Table 13.2A: India's Export to Myanmar During 2005-06, Top 20 Commodities

Sl.No.	Commodity	2005-2006 (US \$ mn)	Share (per cent)
1	Iron and steel.	37.31	33.70
2	Pharmaceutical products.	25.39	22.94
3	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof.	6.07	5.48
4	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts.	4.8	4.34
5	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof.	4.71	4.25
6	Rubber and articles thereof.	4.44	4.01
7	Articles of iron or steel.	4.24	3.83
8	Cereals.	2.41	2.18
9	Plastic and articles thereof.	1.85	1.67
10	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes.	1.74	1.57
11	Tools implements, cutlery, spoons and forks, of base metal; parts thereof of base metal.	1.7	1.54
12	Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible prod. Of animal origin, not elsewhere spec. Or included.	1.62	1.46
13	Organic chemicals.	1.62	1.46
14	Miscellaneous chemical products.	1.6	1.45
15	Optical, photographic cinematographic measuring, checking precision, medical or surgical inst. And apparatus parts and accessories thereof.	1.24	1.12
16	Miscellaneous manufactured articles.	0.89	0.80
17	Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations.	0.84	0.76
18	Copper and articles thereof.	0.72	0.65
19	Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard.	0.65	0.59
20	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastrycooks products.	0.64	0.58
	Total-top 20 products	104.48	94.38
	Total export	110.7	100.00
Source: <i>Export-Import Data Bank</i> , Ministry of Commerce, Government of India			

Table 13.3A: India's Import from Myanmar during 2005-06, Top 20 Commodities

Sl.No.	Commodity	2005-2006 (US \$ mn)	Share (per cent)
1	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal.	265	50.38
2	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers.	252.75	48.05
3	Rubber and articles thereof.	3.99	0.76
4	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates.	1.08	0.21
5	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather.	0.97	0.18
6	Edible fruit and nuts; peel or citrus fruit or melons.	0.7	0.13
7	Coffee, tea, mate and spices.	0.54	0.10
8	Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishing; lamps and lighting fittings not elsewhere specified or inc	0.14	0.03
9	Beverages, spirits and vinegar.	0.12	0.02
10	Wool, fine or coarse animal hair, horsehair yarn and woven fabric.	0.11	0.02
11	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semiprecious stones, pre-metals, clad with pre-metal and articles thereof; imit. Jewelry; coin.	0.09	0.02
12	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants.	0.09	0.02
13	Oil seeds and olea. Fruits; misc. Grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder.	0.08	0.02
14	Preparations of meat, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates.	0.08	0.02
15	Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; waste and scrap of paper or paperboard.	0.05	0.01
16	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted.	0.03	0.01
17	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; pre. Edible fats; animal or vegetable waxex.	0.03	0.01
18	Miscellaneous manufactured articles.	0.02	0.00
19	Zinc and articles thereof.	0.02	0.00
20	Iron and steel.	0.02	0.00
	Total-top 20 products	525.91	99.99
	Total import	525.96	100.00

Source: *Export-Import Data Bank*, Ministry of Commerce, Government of India.

Table 13.4A: India's Export to Bangladesh during 2005-06, Top 20 Commodities

Sl.No.	Commodity	2005-2006 (US \$ mn)	Share (per cent)
1	Cotton.	289.38	17.39
2	Cereals.	269.51	16.19
3	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes.	144.77	8.70
4	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers.	136.41	8.20
5	Iron and steel.	89.18	5.36
6	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof.	79.86	4.80
7	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof.	57.44	3.45
8	Organic chemicals.	50.43	3.03
9	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts.	42.98	2.58
10	Articles of iron or steel.	40.59	2.44
11	Man-made staple fibres.	40.37	2.43
12	Plastic and articles thereof.	32.99	1.98
13	Aluminium and articles thereof.	31.43	1.89
14	Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder.	29.73	1.79
15	Edible fruit and nuts; peel or citrus fruit or melons.	29.56	1.78
16	Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement.	28.41	1.71
17	Pharmaceutical products.	23.54	1.41
18	Man-made filaments.	23.26	1.40
19	Tanning or dyeing extracts; tannins and their derivatives; dyes, pigments and other colouring matter; paints and varnishes; putty and other mastics; inks.	22.98	1.38
20	Sugars and sugar confectionery.	21.39	1.29
	Total-Top 20 Products	1484.21	89.18
	Total Export	1,664.36	100.00
Source: <i>Export-Import Data Bank</i> , Ministry of Commerce, Government of India.			

Table 13.5A: India's Import from Bangladesh during 2005-06, Top 20 Commodities

Sl.No.	Commodity	2005-2006 (US \$ mn)	Share (per cent)
1	Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of Precious metals, of rare-earth metals, or radi. Elem. Or of isotopes.	39.19	30.85
2	Other vegetable textile fibres; paper yarn and woven fabrics of paper yarn.	29.82	23.47
3	Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing and worn textile articles; rags.	14.83	11.67
4	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates.	10.17	8.01
5	Wadding, felt and nonwovens; spacial yarns; twine, cordage, ropes and cables and articles thereof.	3.47	2.73
6	Copper and articles thereof.	3.09	2.43
7	Edible fruit and nuts; peel or citrus fruit or melons.	2.91	2.29
8	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts.	2.74	2.16
9	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; pre. Edible fats; animal or vegetable waxex.	2.44	1.92
10	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather.	2.21	1.74
11	cotton.	2.17	1.71
12	Plastic and articles thereof.	1.9	1.50
13	Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement.	1.53	1.20
14	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof.	1.16	0.91
15	Zinc and articles thereof.	1.06	0.83
16	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing preparations, lubricating preparations, artificial waxes, prepared waxes, polishing or scouring prep.	1.02	0.80
17	Beverages, spirits and vinegar.	0.99	0.78
18	Sugars and sugar confectionery.	0.94	0.74
19	Iron and steel.	0.86	0.68
20	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted.	0.58	0.46
	Total-top 20 products	123.08	96.89
	Total import	127.03	100.00
Source: <i>Export-Import Data Bank</i> , Ministry of Commerce, Government of India.			

Table 13.6A: India's Trade with Bangladesh

(million US \$)

Country	Bangladesh		
	Exports	Imports	Difference
1997-1998	786.46	50.81	735.65
Per cent Share	2.26	0.12	
1998-1999	995.64	62.40	933.24
Per cent Share	3.00	0.15	
1999-2000	636.31	78.15	558.16
Per cent Share	1.73	0.16	
2000-2001	935.04	80.51	854.53
Per cent Share	2.10	0.16	
2001-2002	1,002.18	59.12	943.06
Per cent Share	2.29	0.12	
2002-2003	1,176.00	62.05	1,113.95
Per cent Share	2.23	0.10	
2003-2004	1,740.75	77.63	1,663.12
Per cent Share	2.73	0.10	
2004-2005	1,631.12	59.37	1,571.75
Per cent Share	1.95	0.05	
2005-2006	1,664.36	127.03	1,537.33
Per cent Share	1.61	0.09	
2006-2007(Apr-Dec)	1,193.56	184.48	1,009.08
Per cent Share	1.31	0.14	
Source: Department of Commerce, <i>Export Import Data Bank</i> , http://commerce.nic.in/eidb/ergnent.asp			

Table 13.7A: Indian Water Transit and Trade (IWTT) between Bangladesh and India (2000-2001 to 2005-2006)

(million US\$)

Year	India's Exports to Bangladesh	India's Imports from Bangladesh	Total Trade
2000-01	872.98	73.87	946.85
2001-02	1,002.18	59.12	1,061.30
2002-03	1,176.00	62.05	1,238.24
2003-04	1,740.75	77.63	1,818.38
2004-05	1,631.12	59.37	1,690.49
2005-06	1,632.44	118.76	1,751.20
Source: Indiatat.com			

Table 13.8A: India's Trade with Bangladesh through Land Customs Stations

(Rs.)

Name of LCS	Import	2004-05 Export	Total trade	Import	2005-06 Export	Total trade	Import	2006-07 Export	Total trade
Petrapole*	2,542,400,000	36,396,000,000	38,938,400,000	5,144,700,000	31,640,500,000	36,785,200,000	4,966,200,000	39,153,800,000	44,120,000,000
Ranaghat* (Rail)	8,736,700,000	8,736,700,000		4,255,000,000	4,255,000,000	8,000,000	6,050,000,000	6,058,000,000	
Gede* (Rail)									
Mahadipur*	17,300,000	5,562,200,000	5,579,500,000	3,700,000	4,313,500,000	4,317,200,000	3,300,000	5,150,400,000	5,153,700,000
Gojadanga*	80,700,000	2,274,300,000	2,355,000,000	160,800,000	2,770,400,000	2,931,200,000	480,800,000	3,656,500,000	4,137,300,000
Hill*	6,200,000	4,746,100,000	4,752,300,000	44,700,000	3,241,400,000	3,286,100,000	33,000,000	3,219,700,000	3,252,700,000
Changrabandha*	107,400,000	2,811,800,000	2,919,200,000	108,400,000	2,114,100,000	2,222,500,000	139,200,000	828,800,000	968,000,000
Borsora**		741,413,017	741,413,017		846,331,379	846,331,379		956,893,667	956,893,667
Sutarkhandi***	67,823,523	213,420,152	281,243,675	150,042,957	322,735,527	472,778,484	304,178,487	510,354,723	814,533,210
Namkhana/T.T. Shed* (River)	84,900,000	58,400,000	143,300,000	22,200,000	83,400,000	105,600,000	111,100,000	431,700,000	542,800,000
Dawki**	87,563	554,931,809	555,019,372	461,823	478,498,110	478,959,933		474,770,962	474,770,962
Agartala@	110,769,387	9,683,915	120,453,302	269,252,991	4,829,539	274,082,530	468,871,464	5,067,600	473,939,064
Ghasuapara**		174,671,501	174,671,501		233,616,121	233,616,121		472,842,048	472,842,048
Singhabad*(Rail)	34,900,000	1,959,500,000	1,994,400,000	54,800,000	1,345,500,000	1,400,300,000		446,100,000	446,100,000
Shellabazar**		15,821,594	15,821,594		30,205,284	30,205,284		190,128,708	190,128,708
Bholaganj**		68,917,102	68,917,102		74,620,658	74,620,658		113,072,434	113,072,434
Dalu**		69,033,158	69,033,158	65,926	114,584,865	114,650,791	711,672	108,243,146	108,954,818
Mahendraganj**	3,290,707	13,065,403	16,356,110	20,224,910	17,213,543	37,438,453	49,249,002	11,648,540	60,897,542
Karimganj*** (River)	763,048	36,435,452	37,198,500	1,161,457	28,473,027	29,634,484	1,483,249	34,440,622	35,923,871
Srimantpur@	11,793,067	3,930,221	15,723,288	13,369,275	2,121,686	15,490,961	18,687,541	5,688,435	24,375,976
Baghmara**								3,678,777	3,678,777
Mankachar***		1,586,302	1,586,302		5,552,589	5,552,589	702,725	2,636,118	3,338,843
Raghunabazar@	1,294,244	1,107,892	2,402,136	1,800,965	303,866	2,104,831	314,338	350,039	664,377
Manu@		221,125	221,125		108,132	108,132	77,875	89,721	167,596
Radhikapur * (Rail)		492,500,000	492,500,000	Not in operation since April 2005 due to conversion on our side of rail track from MG to BG.					
Total Trade	3,069,621,539	64,941,738,643	68,011,360,182	5,995,680,304	51,922,994,326	57,918,674,630	6,585,876,353	61,826,905,540	68,412,781,893

Note: * denotes LCSs in West Bengal; ** denotes LCSs in Meghalaya; *** denotes LCSs in Assam; and @ denotes LCSs in Tripura

Table 13.9A: India's Export to China during 2005-06, Top 20 Commodities

Sl.No.	Commodity	2005-2006 (US \$ mn)	Share (per cent)
1	Ores, slag and ash.	3,465.01	51.26
2	Cotton.	514.71	7.62
3	Organic chemicals	460.22	6.81
4	Iron and steel	424.74	6.28
5	Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals, or radi. Elem. Or of isotopes.	328.66	4.86
6	Plastic and articles thereof.	273.81	4.05
7	Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement.	151.65	2.24
8	Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder.	144.78	2.14
9	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates.	138.51	2.05
10	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof.	127.11	1.88
11	Copper and articles thereof.	117.52	1.74
12	Prepared feathers and down and articles made of feathers or of down; artificial flowers; articles of human hair.	55.73	0.82
13	Rubber and articles thereof.	51.05	0.76
14	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts.	50.99	0.75
15	Tanning or dyeing extracts; tannins and their deri. Dyes, pigments and other colouring matter; paints and var; putty and other mastics; inks.	40.5	0.60
16	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	35.75	0.53
17	Miscellaneous chemical products.	32.87	0.49
18	Optical, photographic cinematographic measuring, checking precision, medical or surgical inst. And apparatus parts and accessories thereof;	32.51	0.48
19	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; pre. Edible fats; animal or vegetable waxex.	32.37	0.48
20	Lac; gums, resins and other vegetable saps and extracts.	32.02	0.47
	Total-top 20 products	6,510.51	96.32
	Total export	6,759.10	100.00
Source: <i>Export-Import Data Bank</i> , Ministry of Commerce, Government of India.			

Table 13.10A: India's Import from China during 2005-06, Top 20 Commodities

Sl.No.	Commodity	2005-2006 (US \$ mn)	Share (per cent)
1	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts.	2,773.89	25.52
2	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof.	2,162.24	19.90
3	Organic chemicals	1,310.64	12.06
4	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes.	720.95	6.63
5	Silk	385.16	3.54
6	Iron and steel	268.68	2.47
7	Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals, or radi. Elem. or of isotopes.	203.61	1.87
8	Impregnated, coated, covered or laminated textile fabrics; textile articles of a kind suitable for industrial use.	195.78	1.80
9	Articles of iron or steel	194.6	1.79
10	Plastic and articles thereof.	187.47	1.72
11	Man-made filaments.	140.66	1.29
12	Optical, photographic cinematographic measuring, checking precision, medical or surgical inst. And apparatus parts and accessories thereof;	137.17	1.26
13	Cotton.	131.86	1.21
14	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semiprecious stones, pre.metals, clad with pre.metal and articles thereof; imit .jewelry; coin.	120.59	1.11
15	Ceramic products.	117.66	1.08
16	Ships, boats and floating structures.	107.5	0.99
17	Project goods; some special uses.	106.45	0.98
18	Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishing; lamps and lighting fittings not elsewhere specified or inc	102.69	0.94
19	Glass and glassware.	86.78	0.80
20	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof.	86.66	0.80
	Total-top 20 products	9,541.04	87.79
	Total import	10,868.05	100.00
Source: <i>Export-Import Data Bank</i> , Ministry of Commerce, Government of India.			

Table 13.11A: India's Export to ASEAN during 2005-06, Top 20 Commodities

Sl.No.	Commodity	2005-2006 (US \$ mn)	Share (per cent)
1	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes.	2,462.94	23.66
2	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semiprecious stones, pre.metals, clad with pre.metal and artcls thereof; imit. jewelry; coin.	1,590.44	15.28
3	Organic chemicals.	834.34	8.01
4	Iron and steel.	537.28	5.16
5	Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal foder.	527.06	5.06
6	Ships, boats and floating structures.	453.33	4.35
7	nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof.	348.58	3.35
8	Copper and articles thereof.	290.54	2.79
9	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts.	279.8	2.69
10	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof.	239.94	2.30
11	Meat and edible meat offal.	192.92	1.85
12	Cotton.	165.02	1.59
13	Pharmaceutical products	163.02	1.57
14	Aluminium and articles thereof.	161.73	1.55
15	Miscellaneous goods.	159.53	1.53
16	Miscellaneous chemical products.	152.66	1.47
17	Plastic and articles thereof.	148.52	1.43
18	Articles of iron or steel	137.83	1.32
19	Oil seeds and olea. Fruits; misc. Grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder.	118.7	1.14
20	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates.	97.45	0.94
	Total-top 20 products	9,061.63	87.04
	Total export	10,411.30	100.00
Source: <i>Export-Import Data Bank</i> , Ministry of Commerce, Government of India.			

Table 13.11A(a): India's Imports from ASEAN During 2005-06, Top 20 Commodities

Sl.No.	Commodity	2005-2006 (US \$ mn)	Share (per cent)
1	Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, Machinery And Mechanical Appliances; Parts Thereof.	1,989.24	18.28
2	Electrical Machinery And Equipment And Parts Thereof; Sound Recorders And Reproducers, Television Image And Sound Recorders And Reproducers,And Parts.	1,298.24	11.93
3	Animal Or Vegetable Fats And Oils And Their Cleavage Products; Pre. Edible Fats; Animal Or Vegetable Waxex.	1,126.50	10.35
4	Mineral Fuels, Mineral Oils And Products Of Their Distillation; Bituminous Substances; Mineral Waxes.	1,113.86	10.23
5	Organic Chemicals.	801.53	7.36
6	Wood And Articles Of Wood; Wood Charcoal.	571.43	5.25
7	Plastic And Articles Thereof.	369.22	3.39
8	Ores, Slag And Ash.	337.08	3.10
9	Ships, Boats And Floating Structures.	293.47	2.70
10	Printed Bookds, Newspapers, Pictures And Other Products Of The Printing Industry; Manuscripts, Typescripts And Plans.	262.47	2.41
11	Edible Vegetables And Certain Roots And Tubers.	254.1	2.33
12	Iron And Steel.	247.96	2.28
13	Optical, Photographic Cinematographic Measuring, Checking Precision, Medical Or Surgical Inst. And Apparatus Parts And Accessories Thereof.	199.52	1.83
14	Miscellaneous Chemical Products.	174.81	1.61
15	Aircraft, Spacecraft, And Parts Thereof.	138.75	1.27
16	Rubber And Articles Thereof.	123.25	1.13
17	Man-Made Filaments.	109.11	1.00
18	Articles Of Iron Or Steel.	104.89	0.96
19	Coffee, Tea, Mate And Spices.	87.4	0.80
20	Pulp Of Wood Or Of Other Fibrous Cellulosic Material; Waste And Scrap Of Paper Or Paperboard.	86.36	0.79
	Total-Top 20 Products	9,689.19	89.02
	Total Import	10,883.68	100.00
Source: <i>Export-Import Data Bank</i> , Ministry of Commerce, Government of India.			

Table 13.12A: India's Trade with ASEAN, China, EU and USA

(million US \$)

	EU Countries (25)		ASEAN		China		USA		India	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Export	Imports
1997-1998	9,311.41	10,806.74	2,464.79	3,396.44	717.95	1,112.05	6,735.40	3,714.18	34,784.99	41,484.49
per cent Share	26.77	26.05	7.09	8.19	2.06	2.68	19.36	8.95		
1998-1999	9,177.47	10,840.21	1,629.98	4,317.38	427.16	1,096.71	7,199.59	3,640.25	33,218.72	42,388.71
Per cent Share	27.63	25.57	4.91	10.19	1.29	2.59	21.67	8.59		
1999-2000	9,645.95	11,076.37	2,237.50	4,629.16	539.04	1,282.89	8,395.61	3,560.22	36,822.49	49,738.06
Per cent Share	26.20	22.27	6.08	9.31	1.46	2.58	22.80	7.16		
2000-2001	10,670.44	10,640.31	2,913.78	4,147.48	831.30	1,502.20	9,305.12	3,015.00	44,560.29	50,536.46
Per cent Share	23.95	21.05	6.54	8.21	1.87	2.97	20.88	5.97		
2001-2002	10,136.31	10,584.24	3,457.02	4,387.22	951.95	2,036.39	8,513.34	3,149.62	43,826.73	51,413.29
Per cent Share	23.13	20.59	7.89	8.53	2.17	3.96	19.43	6.13		
2002-2003	11,847.87	12,780.42	4,618.54	5,150.17	1,975.48	2,792.04	10,895.76	4,443.58	52,719.43	61,412.13
Per cent Share	22.47	20.81	8.76	8.39	3.75	4.55	20.67	7.24		
2003-2004	14,443.58	14,991.80	5,821.74	7,433.16	2,955.10	4,053.23	11,490.11	5,034.86	63,842.97	78,149.61
Per cent Share	22.62	19.18	9.12	9.51	4.63	5.19	18.00	6.44		
2004-2005	18,118.30	19,115.68	8,425.89	9,114.66	5,615.88	7,097.98	13,765.75	7,001.35	83,535.94	1,11,517.44
Per cent Share	21.69	17.14	10.09	8.17	6.72	6.36	16.48	6.28		
2005-2006	23,120.38	25,704.03	10,411.30	10,883.68	6,759.10	10,868.05	17,353.06	9,454.74	1,03,090.54	1,49,165.73
Per cent Share	22.43	17.23	10.10	7.30	6.56	7.29	16.83	6.34		
2006-2007 (Apr-Dec)	19,102.59	19,838.31	9,462.22	13,306.35	5,589.72	12,640.07	13,939.03	7,701.78	91,361.25	1,34,519.20
Per cent Share	20.91	14.75	10.36	9.89	6.12	9.40	15.26	5.73		
Source: Department of Commerce, Export-Import Data Bank, http://commerce.nic.in/eidb/ergnent.asp .										

Table 13.13A: Status of LCS in NER

Sl. No.	State	LCS/Other Export point	Status	Counterpart LCS of Neighbors
1	Meghalaya	Dawki	Functional	Tambil, Bangladesh
2	Meghalaya	Bholaganj	Functional	Chattak, do
3	Meghalaya	Borsora	Functional	Borsora, do
4	Meghalaya	Shella Bazar	Functional	Chatak, do
5	Meghalaya	Rynku	Non-functional	
6	Meghalaya	Baghmara	Functional	Bijoypur, do
7	Meghalaya	Dalu	Functional	Nakugoon, do
8	Meghalaya	Ghasuapara	Functional	Karaituli, Gobraakura, do
9	Meghalaya	Mahendraganj	Functional	DhanuaKamalpur, do
10	Tripura	Agartala	Functional	Akhaura, do
11	Tripura	Sabroom	Denotified	
12	Tripura	Srimantapur	Functional	Babirbazar, do
13	Tripura	Muhurighat	Non-functional	
14	Tripura	Khowaighat	Non-functional	
15	Tripura	Dholaighat	Non-functional	Juri-Batuli, do
16	Tripura	Old Raghna Bazar	Functional	
17	Tripura	Manu	Non-functional	Zakiganj, do
18	Assam	Karimganj ferry & S. G.	Functional	Sheola, do
19	Assam	Sutarkandi	Functional	
20	Assam	Mahisasan R. STN	Non-functional	
21	Assam	Silchar RMS office	Non-functional	
22	Assam	Dhubri Steamerghat	Non-functional	
23	Assam	Golakganj	Non-functional	
24	Assam	Guwahati Steamerghat	Functional	
25	Assam	Mankachar	Functional	
26	Assam	Hattisar	Functional	Bhutan
27	Assam	Darranga	Functional Bhutan	Samdrup, Jongkhar,
28	Assam	Ultapani	Non-functional	
29	Assam	ICD Amingoan	Functional	
30	Assam	IGBI Airport	Functional	
31	Arunachal	Nampong	Non-functional	
32	Mizoram	Demagiri	Non-functional	
33	Mizoram	Champai	Non-functional	
34	Manipur	Moreh	Functional	Tamu, Myanmar
35	Sikkim	Sherathang	Functional	Renqinggang, Tibet

Source: *Task Force on Connectivity and Promotion of Trade and Investment in the NERs*, Planning Commission, Government of India. Oct., 2006.

Annexure 13.2

13.2.1 Indo-Myanmar Trade Agreement, 1994

Traditional exchange will consist of items listed in Schedule I below and will have a value limit of up to US \$ 1,000. This exchange will be limited to ethnic or indigenous people residing within 40 km on either side of the international border. Trade will be conducted under simplified documentation, without GR formalities as prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India.

The barter mechanism, or trade under the barter system of up to US \$ 20,000 with GR formalities, vide the Director General Foreign Trade (DGFT) Public Notice, PN No. 289(PN) 92-97. Under this system traders will have to possess an IEC number allotted by the DGFT (Commerce Ministry). The items that can be traded /bartered has been restricted to the 22 items listed in Schedule I.

Schedule I

1. Mustard/rape seed
2. Pulses and beans
3. Fresh vegetables
4. Fruit
5. Garlic
6. Onions
7. Chillies
8. Spices (excluding nutmeg, mace, cloves and cassia)
9. Bamboo
10. Minor forest products, excluding teak
11. Betel nut and leaves
12. Food items for local consumption
13. Tobacco
14. Tomato
15. Reed broom
16. Sesame
17. Resin
18. Coriander seed

19. Soya bean
20. Roasted sunflower seed
21. Katha
22. Ginger

Trade in the above modes shall take place only by way of head-loads or non-motorised transport. Imports from Myanmar shall precede export from India to Myanmar. There will be no monetary transaction under the barter trade agreement although consignments must be invoiced in US dollars and should not exceed US \$ 20,000 per transaction: Authority: RBI AP (DIR Series) Circular No. 17 dated 16 October 2000.

Normal trade, as envisaged in Article III of the Indo-Myanmar Trade Agreement will be conducted in freely convertible currencies under the Letter of Credit system (L/C) as per the Exim Policy guidelines of the Commerce Ministry. Any item falling under the Open General License (OGL) of the Exim Policy can be traded under this method. Possession of an IEC number is a basic necessity.

Customs duties and cess will be chargeable as per the Customs Tariff Act 1975, read with other Allied Acts. Currently, for imports a rate of duty of 5 percent ad valorem is applicable on all items specified in Schedule I, vide the Ministry of Finance Notifications 9/1995 and 24/2002. For more details the Deputy Commissioner of Customs Aizawl Customs Division may be consulted.

Only cess is currently chargeable on exports from India to Myanmar on some of the items mentioned in Schedule I.

Exchange or barter in items other than the agreed 22 items will be liable to seizure/confiscation under the Customs Act 1962.

Travel-pass holders (issued by the Government of Mizoram in consultation with the Ministry of Home affairs) eligible for foreign exchange will also be eligible for a baggage allowance along the lines permitted across the Indo-Nepal border, i.e., goods of third country origin will be chargeable to duty at the prevailing rates applicable to baggage items. The General Free allowance will not be available to travel-pass holders. Used personal effects will however be eligible for duty-free clearance as per the prevailing Baggage Rules, 1978, as amended from time to time.

All export and import undertaken in border trade will, as usual, be covered by proper customs documents as prescribed for the purpose of international trade.

13.2.2 Action Plan

13.2.2.1 Action points emerging out of the visit of MOS(C) to Agartala, Tripura on 17 March, 2007 to inaugurate the Single Country Bangladesh Trade Fair

1. MOS (Commerce) visited Agartala, Tripura on 17 March, 2007 to inaugurate the Bangladesh Single Country Trade Trade Fair, which was organized by the Export Promotion Bureau (EPB) of Bangladesh and Bangladesh Deputy High Commission in Kolkata with active support from Government of Tripura.

2. Prior to the inaugural ceremony of the Trade Fair at 5:00 PM, MOS(C) visited
 - i. Pijush Agro Tech food Products Ltd at Nutannagar, Agartala
 - ii. Taranagar farm of Regional Research Station, RRII, Rubber Board, Tripura
 - iii. Rubber Thread unit of Dharampal Satyapal Group and M/s Joyanti Domestic Products Ltd. manufacturing Mangaldeep brand agarbatis for ITC located in the Bodhjungnagar Growth Centre.
 - iv. Rubber wood factory of the Tripura Forest Development Plantation Corporation Ltd (TFDPCL) at the Corporations Industrial Estate at Anandanagar, Agartala.

MOS(C) also interacted with the officials of the Commerce and Industry Department of Govt of Tripura and representatives of Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

3. Action points emanating from the field visits and discussions with officials for immediate follow-up:

1. **Pijush Agro Tech Food Products** at Nutannagar, Agartala is in the food processing business of making jam, jelly, squashes, pickles etc. with an annual turnover of Rs.2 Core in 2005-06, which it had managed in just 2.5 years. The products are sold under the brand-name of Paras. It has an export order from Italy for pineapple slices. However, the processing unit is unimpressive and the total absence of even rudimentary shop-floor management practices indicates a clear need for hand-holding by an external agency. The unit received financial support from NEC to the tune of about Rs.20 lakhs and for import of machinery from Ministry of Food Processing. MOS felt that this is a success story that can be scaled-up and pointed out that this unit has demonstrated its potential to become the anchor-unit for the AEZ for pineapple in Agartala and a little bit of technical and financial support from APEDA/IL&FS in terms of improving the shop-floor design and backward linkages will go a long way.

(Action: APEDA and IL&FS)

2. **Tripura Forest Development and Plantation Corporation Ltd.** (TFDPCL) was set up by the Government of Tripura to rehabilitate the degraded forests damaged by the repeated shifting cultivations through plantations of rubber. The Corp has so far raised more than 11,000 ha of rubber plantation on degraded forest lands. The Corp has taken up plantation of over 3,784 ha of forest land along Indo-Bangla border covering about a stretch of 15 km in the south and south-west of Tripura. MOS was quite impressed with the concept of this '**Rubber-fencing**' which has the potential of not only providing livelihoods to the people living in the border areas but also of serving as a green fence for effective border management. Ball park figures indicate the cost of plantation roughly around Rs.20 lakhs/km. MOS directed the MD, TFDPCL and Director (Research), Rubber Board to jointly prepare a project report for extending the rubber-fencing to the entire 850 km of Tripura-Bangladesh border.

(Action: MD, TFDPCL and Director (Research), RRII, Kottayam to submit by 30 April)

3. The financial closure for the ONGC Tripura Power Project is programmed to be done by September 2007. The 740 MW capacity generation plant at Pallatana in Tripura with an estimated cost of around Rs.2150 Cores and Rs.1600 Cores for transmission system will be commissioned by December 2009. With this MOS felt that Government of Tripura should embark on an industrialization policy which is infrastructure-driven rather than on the present investments from entrepreneurs solely because of fiscal incentives announced under NEIP 1997.

(Action: Government of Tripura)

4. Tripura produces 20,000 MT of Natural Rubber (NR) of which only 2,000 MTs i.e. 10 per cent is consumed within the state. With a potential to expand the acreage under rubber plantation from the existing 35,000 ha to 1 lakh ha and the availability of power from the ONGC Tripura Power Project from 2010 MOS suggested that the Government of Tripura take strategic decisions to expand the volume of processing of NR within Tripura in the next 5 years by attracting downstream rubber units. He suggested that Government of Tripura, Rubber Board and IL&FS put together a perspective plan in this regard.

(Action: Government of Tripura, Rubber Board and IL&FS)

5. ITC manufactures 'Mangaldeep' brand agarbatis in their unit M/s Joyanti Domestic Products Ltd. at the Bodhjungnagar Growth Centre. The unit was inaugurated in May 2005 and is producing over 15 million sticks per month meeting the demands of Eastern India. The unit has received ISO-9001-2000 certification. It produces ITC's 10 per cent of Mangaldeep requirements. The unit is providing livelihood for over 1,000 people (Raw Batti Rolling). Over 50 billion sticks used in the Industry and more than 60 per cent are supplied from North east. Bamboo varieties from North east are best suited. But the hand cut sticks do not provide consistent quality and therefore imports from Vietnam have commenced. ITC have represented for:
 - a. Subsidized rate for transportation of goods from and to Agartala by air;
 - b. Removal of clearance certificate formalities for outgoing and incoming shipments from Tripura;
 - c. Removal of transit permit for bamboo purchased from different States.

MOS agreed to look into the proposal for extending the transport subsidy to Minor Forest Produce/Bamboo.

13.2.2.2 Action points emerging out of the visit of MOS (Commerce) to Meghalaya from 23 September to 25 September 2007

1. Hon'ble MOS Commerce was in the North Eastern state of Meghalaya from 23 September to 25 September 2007. The Principal Secretary, Border, Govt of Meghalaya and Regional Manager, CWC, Guwahati accompanied the MOS. The tour began with a visit to the ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region at Umiam. The Director gave a presentation on the significant achievements of the RC since its establishment in 1975. MOS visited the organic farm where the two varieties of turmeric and ginger Megha and Nadia are developed by the RC are grown.

2. On 24 MOS visited the Dawki Land Customs Station along with the CM, Meghalaya. MOS inaugurated BSNL's Mobile Telecom facilities at Dawki and visited the sites for creation of border trade infrastructure and the proposed bridge across River Umgot (Piyang). On return from Dawki to Shillong MOS visited a CIC centre at Amlarem and Sharawn Tea Estate at Sohryngkham, East Khasi Hills Dt.
3. On 25 morning MOS visited the Dewlieh Horticulture Farm in Umsning, Ri Bhoi Dt 30 kms from Shillong which houses the model pilot projects on roses and strawberries set up to demonstrate the viability of commercial cultivation of both the crops as well as serve as a one-stop destination for training and collection centre for existing and potential growers. MOS interacted with the project team and the farmers.
4. In the afternoon MOS participated as the Chief Guest in the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Rilbong Sports and Cultural Club and felicitated 21 identified youth who have excelled in their areas of profession.
- a) The Action points emerging out of these interactions for immediate follow-up:

1. Dawki

The Dawki LCS was notified in 1948 and is under Shillong Customs Division and is located in Jaintia Hills Dt. Dawki is one of the 14 LCS in the country identified for upgradation to ICP. The LCS recorded a trade of Rs.47 Cores in 2006-07 which comprises mostly of export of coal from India to Bangladesh. The revenue realization by the customs was only Rs.16 lakhs in 2006-07 and an estimated Rs.3 Cores loss every year to the State exchequer by way of royalty due to lack of basic minimum infrastructural facilities like electronic weigh-bridges. The CWC Regional Office in Guwahati identified the need for establishing a truck terminus along with export/import open yard and small warehouse of 500 MT for proper trucks movement and streamlining the business in the area. The State Govt handed over land admeasuring Acs 7.22 free of cost to CWC in 2004 but work could not commence because of court litigation. MOS after detailed discussions with CM, Prl Sec, Border and the DC, Jaintia Hills Dt decided that on a priority basis:

4. Establishing an electronic weigh-bridge through CWC immediately in the undisputed site of Acs3.0.

(Action: CWC, Regional Office, Guwahati)

5. The additional land of Acs 6-7 lying adjacent to the existing plot will be acquired by the State Government for the construction of truck terminus and other facilities.

(Action: DC, Jaintia Hills Dt)

6. The Writ Appeal filed by Smt Min Gayang is listed for 4 October. The AG, Meghalaya will be assisted by Ms.Emily S.Brisohbar, RM, CWC, Guwahati for preparing the counter affidavit in view of her association with the issue since 1998.

(Action: Government of Meghalaya and CWC, Regional Office, Guwahati)

2. ICAR Research Complex, Umiam

The ICAR RC for NEH Region at Umiam was established in 1975 with six regional centres to improve and develop sustainable farming systems for different agro-climatic and socio-economic conditions of the region. The Director in his presentation stated that there is a huge deficit for NER in the meat, milk, eggs and fish sector 87 per cent in eggs and 50 and above in the other three. The Director identified the need to establish a Quality Control Laboratory for the entire NER and an accredited laboratory for organic certification to tap the huge market opportunities in South and South-East Asian countries. MOS agreed that NER should move from default to certified organic farming to take advantage of the growing international demand for organic foods. It was decided that:

- a) Spices Board will set up within the campus of ICAR RC an accredited laboratory for organic certification. Necessary land would be provided by the ICAR RC.

(Action: Spices Board and ICAR)

- b) Spices Board will set up the Spices Park close to the RC since it has immense research and field experience in organic ginger and turmeric. It had introduced Megha variety of turmeric (30 per cent area in NE is already under Megha) and Nadia variety of ginger. ICAR RS and State Government agreed to provide Acs 25 to Spices Board to establish the park.

(Action: Government of Meghalaya, Spices Board and ICAR)

5. The Dewlieh Horticulture Farm in Umsning, Ri Bhoi Dt houses the model pilot projects on roses and strawberries set up to demonstrate the viability of commercial cultivation of both the crops as well as serve as a one-stop destination for training and collection centre for existing and potential growers. The exemplary work done in this experimental farm under the guidance of its highly committed Project Leader Mr.B.K.Sohliya has resulted in emergence of Meghalaya as the **3rd largest producer** of strawberries in the country and a potential player for export of roses to Japan given its strategic geographical location. The state has set a target of moving from present **2 million roses/annum to 20** and from **200 T/season to 500** in case of strawberries. But the biggest bottleneck is the lack of cold chain facilities both within the state and at Guwahati airport, which is the only gateway for Meghalaya state. MOS assured the CM that the Dept of Commerce, GOI would proactively collaborate with the State in quickly finding solutions for the long pending logistics gap. MOS assured that APEDA and NABARD would jointly mount a delegation to the state shortly to explore along with the State Government the ways to support these expansion plans.

(Action: APEDA, NABARD and Govt of Meghalaya)

6. Given the slow progress of work regarding CPC at Guwahati airport and the fact that the completion of this project will take time, MOS assured setting up a walk-in cold storage at Guwahati airport

immediately so as to sustain the immediate requirement of exporters from Meghalaya state like M/s Zopar Exports Pvt. Ltd. of Bangalore and M/s S.M.Multipro of Shillong



who have a 100 per cent buy-back arrangement for the produce of Dewlieh Farm. The proposed CPC at Guwahati airport in collaboration with CONCOR will be pursued for early completion.

(Action: APEDA)

7. Spices Board has identified the states of Sikkim, Nagaland and Meghalaya for undertaking cultivation, processing and marketing of Naga chillies, cardamom, ginger and Lakhadong turmeric. In this regard a tripartite agreement involving ITC, Spices Board and respective State Governments is being entered into. The Draft tripartite MOU involving the Govt of Meghalaya was handed over to APC, Government of Meghalaya for vetting and onward communication to Spices Board within a fortnight.

(Action: Government of Meghalaya)

8. Meghalaya, particularly the Garo Hills region, produced nearly 6,000 Tons of raw cashew in 2006-07. MOS assured that he would direct the Cashew Export Promotion Council (CEPC) to explore the possibilities of establishing processing units in Meghalaya for value-addition.

(Action: CEPC)

9. The DC, Jaintia Hills Dt represented to MOS the urgent need to take up the Jowai bye-pass road in order to decongest the narrow roads of the town of Jowai through which all the coal laden trucks to Dawki pass through. MOS personally witnessed the congestion while driving through the narrow lanes of the town. The proposed bye-pass road is estimated to be around Rs.1.5 Cores. MOS assured to take up with Ministry of DoNER.

(Action: Ministry of DoNER)

10. The Sharawn tea estate of 5 Acs in Sohryngkham is run by a young entrepreneur Ms.Sharati C. Syiem. This special Khasi Highland Orthodox tea is sold under the brand name Sharawn tea both domestically at around Rs.800 per kg and to an Australian buyer at Rs.6,800 per kg. This is non-pesticide tea but is not certified. The tea estate has plans to expand from 5 Acs to 35 Acs and is looking forward for some support from external agencies. MOS assured support from the Tea Board and the Darjeeling Tea Association in all her efforts to expand and move from NPM to organic cultivation. MOS also invited her to be the brand ambassador for the small tea growers at IITC 2007. Tea Board to extend a formal invitation to Ms. Sharati Syiem

(Action: Tea Board and Darjeeling Tea Association)

Additional Data

Inland Container Ports (ICPs) in NER by Priority Rating.

Priority I

Sl. No.	Location	State	Border	Estimated cost (Rs. in crores)
1.	Petrapole	West Bengal	India-Bangladesh	87
2.	Moreh	Manipur	India-Myanmar	70
3.	Raxaul	Bihar	India-Nepal	100
4.	Wagah	Punjab	India-Pakistan	85
Total Project I				342

Priority II

Sl. No.	Location	State	Border	Estimated cost (Rs. in crores)
5.	Hili	West Bengal	India-Bangladesh	78
6.	Chandrabangha	West Bengal	India-Bangladesh	64
7.	Sutarkhandi	Assam	India-Bangladesh	16
8.	Dawki	Meghalaya	India-Bangladesh	50
9.	Akhaura	Tripura	India-Bangladesh	60
10.	Kawarpuchia	Mizoram	India-Bangladesh	27
11.	Jogbani	Bihar	India-Nepal	34
12.	Sunauli	Uttar Pradesh	India-Nepal	34
13.	Rupaidiha/Nepalganj road	Uttar Pradesh	India-Nepal	29
Total Priority – II				392
Total Priority-I and Priority-II				734
Cost of ICPs on Nepalese side				119
Grand Total				853



Annexure 14 Chapter 14

Governance and Security

Annexure 14.1

Table 14.1A: Incidents of Terrorist Violence in NER: 2004-06

(Number)

State	Year	Incidents	Civilians Killed	Security Forces Killed
Arunachal Pradesh	2004	41 (0.8)	6 (0.4)	2 (0.4)
	2005	32 (0.6)	3 (0.2)	1 (0.2)
	2006#	12 (0.3)	-	-
Assam	2004	267 (5.0)	194 (12.0)	17 (3.1)
	2005	398 (8.1)	173 (11.1)	7 (1.5)
	2006#	334 (8.7)	120 (11.3)	25 (7.6)
Manipur	2004	478 (8.9)	88 (5.5)	36 (6.7)
	2005	554 (11.2)	158 (10.2)	50 (10.7)
	2006#	418 (10.9)	73 (6.9)	27 (8.2)
Meghalaya	2004	47 (0.9)	17 (1.1)	8 (1.5)
	2005	37 (0.7)	1 (0.1)	-
	2006#	36 (0.9)	6 (0.6)	-
Mizoram	2004	3 (0.1)	-	1 (0.2)
	2005	4 (0.1)	2 (0.1)	-
	2006#	5 (0.1)	-	-
Nagaland	2004	186 (3.5)	42 (2.6)	-
	2005	192 (3.9)	28 (1.8)	1 (0.2)
	2006#	254 (6.6)	26 (2.5)	2 (0.6)
Tripura	2004	212 (4.0)	67 (4.2)	46 (8.5)
	2005	115 (2.3)	28 (1.8)	11 (2.4)
	2006#	71 (1.8)	13 (1.2)	14 (4.3)
NER	2004	1234 (23.1)	414 (25.7)	110 (20.4)
	2005	1332 (3)	393 (25.3)	70 (15.0)
	2006#	1130 (29.4)	238 (22.5)	68 (20.7)
India	2004	5333	1609	540
	2005	4938	1554	468
	2006#	3844	1059	328
Source: <i>indiatat.com</i> Note: # Till October 2006. Figures in parenthesis are percentages of India totals.				

Table 14.2A: Strength of Police Force in NER: 1981-2003

(Number)

State	Year	Police per 100 sq. km	Police per lakh of population	IPC cases per civil police
Arunachal Pradesh	1981	NA	NA	NA
	1990	4.6	470	0.9
	2000	6.8	510	0.9
	2003	6.8	510	0.9
Assam	1981	39.6	1,560	2.1
	1990	52.7	170	1.7
	2000	69.8	210	2.5
	2003	66.4	190	2.9
Manipur	1981	31.5	4,990	1
	1990	50.4	630	0.5
	2000	65.2	570	1.4
	2003	61.3	550	1.3
Meghalaya	1981	20.8	3,520	0.6
	1990	32.6	430	0.3
	2000	37.1	340	0.7
	2003	38.7	360	0.8
Mizoram	1981	NA	NA	NA
	1990	19.8	600	0.7
	2000	30.2	660	2.4
	2003	33.7	770	1.5
Nagaland	1981	55.8	11,920	0.3
	1990	96.6	1440	0.2
	2000	91.2	890	0.5
	2003	71	570	0.5
Sikkim	1981	23.3	5,400	0.2
	1990	31.5	510	0.2
	2000	57.1	720	0.3
	2003	43.8	550	0.3
Tripura	1981	58.1	2,970	1.3
	1990	79.4	340	1
	2000	130.3	360	0.7
	2003	161	510	0.6
India	1981	27.3	1,310	2.1
	1990	34	1,400	1.8
	2000	41	130	2.2
	2003	41.4	120	2.1
Source: <i>Statistical Abstract India</i> , various issues.				

Table 14.3A: Expenditure on Police and Training in NER: 2000-01 to 2004-05

(Rs crore per lakh population)

State	Police Expenditure					Police Training Expenditure				
	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Arunachal Pradesh	5.7	6.29	6.12	7.31	5.04	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.2	0.17
Assam	2.17	2.2	2.3	2.26	2.75	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03
Manipur	5.08	5.59	4.94	5.35	5.89	0.07	0.12	0	0.08	0
Meghalaya	4.1	4.06	4.27	4.74	4.85	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05
Mizoram	9.11	9.86	10.63	11.95	10.91	0.32	0.36	0.42	0.23	0.25
Nagaland	8.42	6.87	10.65	12.55	11.19	0.24	0.3	0.28	0.35	0.34
Sikkim	7.44	7.53	8.9	9.17	10.3	0.1	0.09	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tripura	5.41	6.37	6.68	7.02	6.81	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.1
India	1.51	1.53	1.59	1.67	1.81	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Source: <i>Statistical Abstract India</i> , various issues.										
Note: Population projected according to the 1991-2001 decadal population growth.										

Table 14.1: Incidence of Cognizable Crimes under the Indian Penal Code 1981 to 2003

(Per lakh population)

State	Year	Murder	Dacoity	House- Breaking	Theft	Riots	Robbery
Arunachal Pradesh	1981	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1990	4.51	4.86	8.1	28.57	38.75	3.82
	2000	6.23	4.31	9.16	24.65	39.59	1.83
	2003	7.06	3.39	5.5	23.19	33.91	0.64
Assam	1981	3.06	1.98	3.34	28.41	55.47	29.19
	1990	4.29	3.44	7.03	14.81	34.43	21.43
	2000	5.72	2.66	2.78	10.35	21.15	12.79
	2003	4.47	1.77	1.96	9.78	20.74	12.54
Manipur	1981	8.66	3.73	10.49	15.34	46.52	11.82
	1990	5.44	0.44	2.23	8.22	15.73	8.00
	2000	9.08	0.5	1.13	3.10	8.83	3.94
	2003	6.28	0.13	0.25	2.85	10.55	3.06
Meghalaya	1981	6.14	2.17	4.27	18.64	45.89	11.98
	1990	6.65	1.86	2.65	10.09	28.17	2.76
	2000	5.38	3.99	5.42	7.24	16.48	0.43
	2003	7.59	3.6	5.77	6.94	15.61	0.22
Mizoram	1981	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1990	3.91	1.59	6.52	32.48	73.94	
	2000	4.49	0.67	1.91	43.09	105.04	0.22
	2003	5.16	0.56	2.36	54.65	146.2	0.34
Nagaland	1981	3.61	1.16	6.97	36.91	62.72	4.77
	1990	5.87	2.65	11.74	29.1	36.21	1.98
	2000	5.58	2.11	6.29	8.60	13.12	0.55
	2003	4.58	0.96	4.63	4.78	11.11	0.4
Sikkim	1981	2.53	0.0	2.84	10.43	31.29	0.95
	1990	2.21		2.46	13.04	19.93	
	2000	3.52	0.37	0.37	13.69	11.29	3.15
	2003	2.59	0.37	0.56	8.88	12.03	1.85
Tripura	1981	4.53	7.79	6.14	41.55	116.56	20.26
	1990	5.77	3.37	6.38	26.8	38.48	19.51
	2000	9.59	1.16	2.22	7.43	9.21	8.96
	2003	7.96	1.13	2.16	5.23	8.65	8.59
NER	1981	3.65	2.5	4.10	28.26	59.26	25.55
	1990	4.64	3.1	6.59	16.48	34.21	17.51
	2000	6.17	2.42	3.09	10.59	21.03	9.85
	2003	5.12	1.68	2.32	9.95	21.45	9.53
India	1981	3.32	2.13	3.36	22.99	61.6	16.11
	1990	4.14	1.31	3.01	15.52	41.73	12.15
	2000	3.64	0.66	2.04	10.26	25.18	7.83
	2003	3.19	0.52	1.71	9.04	23.88	5.58
Source: <i>Statistical Abstract India</i> , various issues.							

Table 14.2A: Status of Militancy in NER States: 2003-04

(Number)

State	Year	Incidents	Extremists Killed	Extremists Arrested	Security Forces Killed	Arms Recovered	Arms Surrendered	Civilians Killed	Extremists Surrendered
Arunachal Pradesh	2003	50	31	32	1	34	-	18	7
	2004	41	35	16	2	12	4	23	6
Assam	2003	358	207	215	12	186	609	2,958	182
	2004	267	104	161	17	121	188	742	194
Manipur	2003	243	128	232	27	29	3	5	50
	2004	320	112	370	38	66	-	5	62
Meghalaya	2003	85	37	103	7	53	4	20	35
	2004	47	22	33	8	23	19	95	17
Mizoram	2003	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
	2004	3	3	6	1	10	4	32	-
Nagaland	2003	199	70	90	3	64	15	29	13
	2004	186	55	68	-	31	-	22	42
Tripura	2003	394	50	336	39	76	122	268	207
	2004	212	51	192	46	53	86	365	67
Source: indiastat.com									



Annexure - 15

North Eastern Council

Draft Vision NER: 2020 Document

Preface

The Draft of the document Vision **NER-2020**, revised on the lines suggested in the review meeting taken by the Hon'ble Chairman NEC in April 06 is now ready. It gives in a crystallized form the aspirations and priorities indicated by a small sample (2.5 lakh from 3 Blocks from each of the 8 States) of our Masters, the 3.8 crore people of NER from the common man of remote village to the elite and thinkers collected mainly by an NGO of repute, C-NES (Centre for North Eastern Studies) along with its network of local NGO-associates in all the 8 NE States. We sat together many a time to chart our course, with the unassuming Shri T. P. Khaund (a retired IAS officer with journalistic background, deep knowledge and vast experience) playing the key planning and coordinating role along with the well-known Shri Sanjoy Hazarika planning and organizing the vast field operations and setting the whole process into motion, besides crystallizing the aspirations, priorities and shortcomings voiced by the respondents from 3 blocks selected on a sample basis in each State. The main objective of this continuing exercise is to make the common man a stakeholder in the entire process of developmental planning, right from formulation through implementation of the plans and up to the stage of monitoring and evaluation.

This massive exercise was taken up on war footing and thanks to the zeal and enthusiasm that orientation-cum-training-cum-brainstorming sessions generated among the volunteers, it carried on through the difficult monsoon season in NER when communications get clogged and activity is largely confined to indoors.

The direction for this novel exercise was contained in the words of wisdom of Hon'ble Prime Minister Dr Manmohan Singh in his inaugural address to the restructured NEC (12 April 05). While fully endorsing the initiative taken by Shri P. R. Kyndiah, Hon'ble Minister of Tribal Affairs & DONER as the newly nominated Chairman of NEC, for preparation of the Vision Document, he said that he was *"pleased that this Vision Document will be drafted with the involvement of different section of the people"* and emphasized that *"it should be perceived as a **People's Plan**"* which *"approach would also be in tune with the strong traditions of self-governance in the NE Region."* Adding that *"Intelligent involvement of youth, especially University students and faculty for various items of the planning exercise, would give them a glimpse of the future being planned for them."*

Shri P. R. Kyndiah, Hon'ble Chairman of NEC, on the very day of assuming office initiated the preparation of a *"well charted Vision Document that defines over a 15 year perspective, our goals, strategies and thrust areas"*. This document, he said, should be one that *"takes into account the heightened consciousness of the people of the North Eastern region, their aspirations, needs and sensitivities and that touches all sectors of the economy and vast resource potential of the region."*

We have taken special care to ensure that this Vision Document is seen by the people as their own plan to be implemented with Government support, and not the other way round.

The exercise started with invitation to a core group of people from various walks of life in all the States including those suggested (in response to our request) by Hon'ble Members of NEC to a brainstorming session in May 05. Extensive discussions and intensive deliberations led to the drafting of an **Open Letter** to the common man on the theme "*Let us Dream: Let us think: Let us plan our future*" and to the course of action to follow. The Open Letter was translated into all the recognized languages and widely circulated through State Government channels and also otherwise, inviting the people's 'vision about their future' and suggestions. Detailed discussions were also held with Shri Sanjoy Hazarika, Managing Trustee of C-NES and his colleagues drawn from the 8 States and a questionnaire was drafted to make the responses focused. Orientation and training of the volunteers followed and then they went to the field. The responses received were crystallized by C-NES. The massive exercise of studying, analyzing and compiling volumes of data received in the NEC Secretariat is presently on. Concurrently, a series of discussions were organized in various fora including universities, academic Institutions with the involvement of faculty, students, alumni (ex-students) to engender a milieu for them to think, debate and respond.

This draft of the Vision Document will again be widely circulated among the stakeholders (including the State Governments) and discussed in different fora of academicians, experts, legislators and others. After consideration of the feedback received by the outsourced core group, the Draft Vision **NER-2020** will be given the final shape and placed formally before NEC for their consideration and guidance. It will then be adopted.

An Executive Summary has been added and the Sectoral Perspectives that were then in the process of being firmed up, have been finalized and appended to the Vision **NER-2020**.

Vision NER-2020 is expected to engender a new fervour in the Region which can become a powerful motive force towards its realization in the immediate and also in the long run provided the living interaction generated in the first phase is suitably sustained (and that shall be done). The State Governments, the Central Ministries, the Planning Commission and others will be exhorted to take special note of the aspirations and priorities indicated by the people and incorporate the same in the Eleventh Five Year Plan as well as in their annual plans.

The Primary Sector and Education/IT/Science & Technology (as the main inputs for human resource development) are being given the topmost priority. The prioritization is in consonance with the imperatives of development of NER and more importantly, with the wish of the people. Thanks to Dr M. S. Swaminathan and Dr V. L. Chopra (Member Planning Commission), Agriculture and Allied Segments are being taken care of by the National Academy of Agricultural Scientists (of which they are the present and former Chairmen), in close association with the scientists of NER.

Education as the main input for Human Resource Development is being given the topmost priority. The newly constituted NEREC (the North Eastern Regional Education Council) has already held 3 formal meetings and identified five crucial areas. These are being considered in depth by five sub-committees of NEREC, each with one VC as coordinator. The basic objectives include transforming McCaulay's system (of producing clerks to perpetuate the Raj), to providing character-building man-making education through a seamless education system right across '*n*' to '*u*' (Nursery

to University) that is based on indigenous values and is relevant to the region; to integrate the vocational and the academic streams in a manner that the student is enabled to stand on his own feet when he starts his own life, having been trained at least in one vocation relevant to the area and of his liking. Other issues addressed include improvement in the teaching standards, especially of mathematics and science right from the primary stage, developing areas of excellence and providing connectivity through IT so that the excellence in one institution could be shared by all.

Formulation of the Vision Document is not a one-time effort but a continuous process. As progress takes place and things change, peoples' vision and priorities would also change. This exercise shall therefore have to be carried on and the area of contact expanded several folds by utilizing the CICs that are there practically in each Block. Feedback obtained from the people would need to be incorporated in the planning process continually. That should lead to a bottoms-up approach in planning, with village-plans coalescing into district plans, which in turn would subscribe to the state plans and with gaps filled in by the regional plan all in tune with the directions of the national planning process of the Planning Commission. The programme for further action to follow in the coming years to carry the vision exercise into its phase-2 has been indicated in the Report.

It would be pertinent to reiterate what Mahamahim Rashtrapatiji has so aptly clarified that ***"A Vision is not a Project Report or a Plan target. It is an articulation of the desired end results in the broader terms."*** This Vision should therefore be taken as giving the direction and the priorities that the common man has desired to be followed by the Government with his active involvement.

It is with these introductory words that I have the privilege of presenting the Revised Draft **Vision NER-2020** before the Hon Chairman and my esteemed colleagues for consideration.

(P. P. Shrivastav)
Member, NEC
09 June 2006

Chapter-I

The Vision Document - Vision NER: 2020

“Where there is no vision, the people perish” – The Bible.

Background

- 1.1 The North Eastern Council (NEC) constituted in 1972 under the North Eastern Council Act, 1971, as an Advisory Body. The Act was amended in 2005 transforming NEC into the statutory Regional Planning Body for the eight States in the North Eastern Region.
- 1.2 The first thing that the new Chairman of the ‘new-look’ Council, Shri P.R.Kyndiah, did on the very day of assuming office was to direct that a time-bound Action Plan be prepared within a month for drafting a Vision Document over a 15-year perspective that takes *“into account the heightened consciousness of the people of the North Eastern Region, their aspirations, needs and sensitivities and that touches all sectors of the economy and the vast resource potential of the region.”* The Vision Document was to be prepared in a manner that ensures *“that it will be seen by the people as their own Plan to be implemented with Government support, and not the other way round. We shall draw upon the talent and expertise already available in the Region and in the country through outsourcing. Different sections of the people would be involved in the entire planning exercise right from the formulation, through implementation and up to the stage of monitoring and evaluation”.*
- 1.3 The Action Plan was submitted in time and was later approved in the very first formal inaugural meeting of the restructured NEC held at Delhi on 12th April, 2005. The stipulated time-frame for drafting Document was March end, 2006. The dateline was kept and the draft Document **VISION NER-2020** was submitted to the Hon’ble Chairman in early April 06.
- 1.4 Dr. Manmohan Singh, Hon’ble Prime Minister referred to the Vision Document in his inaugural address at the first meeting of the restructured NEC in the following words, “I am happy that the Chairman is getting an Action Plan made out for formulating a Vision Document with a 15-year perspective the **NER-2020**. I am also pleased that the Vision Document will be drafted with the involvement of different sections of the people. It should be perceived as a People’s Plan. This approach would also be in tune with the strong traditions of self-governance in the NE Region. Intelligent involvement of youths, especially University students and faculty for various items of the planning exercise, would give them a glimpse of the future being planned for them”.
- 1.5 This was a momentous mandate from the NEC which represents the collective wisdom of the people of NER. It is momentous because carrying out of this mandate would involve a paradigm shift in the planning process and will mean a new approach to the plan formulation process—a bottom-up approach as against the existing somewhat top-down approach. The Vision, which the Council has mandated, will be shared by the people at

large and will ensure the communities their rightful place in the democratic planning system. Public perception generally has been that development plans are drafted, finalized and executed as per a system in which the common man has, if at all, insignificant participation. The mandate given by the Council, will therefore, usher in a path-breaking development.

- 1.6 The Council Secretariat immediately took the first step for undertaking this important assignment. As an initial step towards involving the people in the process of preparation of the vision document, a brainstorming session of economists, academicians, NGO representatives, social activists, journalists and other experts drawn from all the 8 constituent States of NEC was held on 24–25 May, 2005 at Shillong. This representative gathering heartily welcomed the decision of the Council to formulate a popular aspirations-based vision for all round socio-economic development of the North East. The assembly very appropriately called the proposed document **Vision NER:2020**. It suggested a two-fold follow up strategy:

- (i) to issue an open letter to the people of the North Eastern Region calling upon them to dream as to what should be the future picture of their North Eastern Region, say 15 years hence, i.e. by the year 2020, exhorting the people to articulate their views and share their ideas and suggestions and thus become partners in the preparation of the Vision Document. An open letter addressed to the people of the NE Region was accordingly drafted requesting them to dream, to think and to plan for their future (Annexure-I). It was translated into all the local recognized languages of the region with the assistance of the State Governments and large number of copies were distributed up to the village level again through the machinery of the States. Copies were also mailed directly to a large number of NGOs, youth and women associations and higher educational institutions;
- (ii) to put into motion an exercise for mass contact to elicit views and suggestions from a cross section of the people up to the village level. This massive exercise was conducted through an umbrella NGO with a good track record and having affiliated branches and social activist groups in all the States. The Centre for North East Studies, which was assigned this task, undertook this massive exercise in the following four stages:
 - **1st stage:** Orientation programme of selected NGOs and social activist groups was conducted and detailed work-plan for the field operation finalized. More than 20 NGOs and civil society groups in all the States were partnered in this exercise.
 - **2nd stage:** State NGOs and social activist groups mobilized local youth, largely the educated unemployed, organized a motivational camp for them and circulated a questionnaire, prepared in consultation with the Council Secretariat. They then made personal contact with the common man in all walks of life and down to the village level and elicited their views and suggestions.

- **3rd stage:** Replies to the questionnaire were listed and analysed and discussed at block, district and state level seminars/workshops. Close to 1,000 village group discussions, 20 district level and 10 state level workshop/seminars were organized in which all interest groups and State Government representatives were involved.
 - **4th Stage:** Reports of these workshop/seminars were deliberated upon in fairly high-level meetings with economists, academicians, journalists and various other bodies involved in socio-economic development drawn from all the States. The exercise covered more than 50,000 households with over 2.5 lakh people in about 200 blocks throughout the region.
- 1.7 The final report of C-NES was studied along with the large volume of responses to the questionnaire (around 2.5 lakh from the people besides those addressed directly) which were also studied in the Council Secretariat on a sample basis.
 - 1.6 The academic community and the students in different parts of the region were also involved in deliberations on the Vision Document through seminars organized in almost all the Universities in NER in which, besides the members of the faculties, students from colleges and secondary schools in the vicinity, representatives of local community organizations and voluntary social service groups took part and conveyed their views on **Vision NER:2020**. These also substantially contributed towards formulation of the Vision Document.
 - 1.7 In over 50 years of governmental planning, there has hardly ever been the kind of interface between stakeholders and the people, as was done in the course of this exercise. Civil society volunteers fanned out across villages and the countryside, traveling across hills and plains, staying in villages, braving some suspicion but winning people over with their dedication and commitment. It has been an extraordinary effort by the civil society movement as a whole. The definite gains of this exercise include both a heightened awareness among the people reached as well as the development of teams of young people who are prepared to work hard for the cause of collecting the dreams of the common man and his aspirations for a better future and mobilizing him to become active stakeholders in the entire process of planning and implementation of plans for their development.
 - 1.8 The response has been overwhelming and indeed revealing. It is true that the coverage of the mass-contact campaign was very limited in terms of area and population. 2.5 or 3 lakhs out of 39 million is only the tip of the vast canvas. Yet this tip is sufficiently representative of the larger whole—expressively symbolic of the big vision of the large body. The chapters that follow contain, in broad terms, the people's perception, their views and reflections on what has been done for them and what more they expect to be done. The important point is that this was the first innovative exercise in participatory planning in the North East involving a wide range of stakeholders and civil society farmers, other villagers, academicians, students, professionals, business community etc.
 - 1.9 The draft Vision Document will be circulated among the 8 State Governments for comments. Thereafter, the final **VISION NER: 2020** will be ready for Council's consideration.

- 1.10 Planning is not a static process – it is dynamic and changes with the change of time and situation. In the next stage formulation of the detailed 15-year perspective plan, on the basis of the thrust areas identified and the priorities and strategies suggested in the Vision Document will be taken up. The plan will be drafted by a core group drawing upon the feedback from the people and the experience of the experts in consultation with all the stakeholders, representatives of social activist groups, NGOs, media etc. and representatives of State Governments. Simultaneously data collection and obtaining public responses will commence through CICs and the network of motivated youth groups that have come up in the wake of the massive mass contact campaign.
- 1.11 It may be noted that this Vision Document represents the first stage of formulating a perspective plan for development of the North Eastern Region. It is a general road map or a growth direction indicator and **not a detailed plan**. It is expected to serve just as a launching pad for an actionable perspective development plan.

Chapter – II

North Eastern Region

Introduction

2.1 The North Eastern Region as a distinct socio-cultural entity existed, as part of the larger Indian political entity, centuries before the colonial administration extended its domain to this part. Interactions of the people of NE Region with the rest of the country find mention in ancient scriptures and epics and have been immortalized in local lore. The British rulers did not discover this region; they only explored, occupied and later exploited it. The golden fabric of this region had, even in the 4th century AD, entered the market in Egypt and Rome through the historic 'Silk Route'. The region opened up to the mainland after the East India Company annexed Assam in 1826. The region has, over the centuries, seen an extraordinary mixing of different races, cultures, languages and religions. Nowhere in the country can one see such diversity as in the North East. With an area of about 2.6 lakh sq km and a population of a little over 39 million, the eight States of the North East (viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura) is a conglomeration of around 475 ethnic groups and sub-groups, speaking over 400 languages/dialects. (to quote source). The region accounts for just less than 8 Per cent of the country's total geographical area and little less than 4 Per cent of India's total population.

2.2 It is a combination of both historical and geographical factors that had made the North East a distant frontier land. The region experienced two big traumas. The first one was in the early 1940s when the Allied Force in the Second World War opened a front in this region: the Japanese army overran parts of Manipur and came almost to the heart of Nagaland. The Indian National Army (INA) was active in this area. The war disturbed the otherwise placid socio-cultural life of the people and left its impact on the region's economy. Seven years later the region experienced the biggest trauma. Partition of the country in 1947 practically cut off this region from the mainland and aggravated its geographical isolation. The land-link with the rest of the country was reduced to a narrow corridor around 10 km wide at its narrowest point, called the 'chicken neck' at Siliguri. The result? About 98 Per cent of the region's border is with foreign countries and only 2 Per cent with India. As B.G.Vergese puts it: 'Partition put back the economy of much of the region by a quarter-century as it lost its markets, transit routes and arteries of communication and entrepot, Chittagong, to become an all but land-locked-cul-de-sac. Costs skyrocketed, especially on account of tortuously elongated transportation leads, and economic opportunity shriveled as a result of market loss.' Most people in the mainland do not know that a large part of what is Bangladesh was a part of North East (undivided Assam) Jaintia Kings used to be paid tributes by their 'subjects' in Sylhet. This man-made demarcation of natural boundary not only snapped social and family links but more importantly the traditional trade links as well throwing the economy of the bordering States like Meghalaya, Assam and Tripura into haywire. Even today the people living in the periphery of the international border have not been able to get out of that trauma fully. It is necessary to appreciate there ground realities while discussing the issue of development of the North Eastern Region. And finally decades of insurgency and militancy have put the clock of progress backward and pushed the investment curve downward.

2.3 Certain characteristics peculiar to this region require proper appreciation. The region is predominantly mountainous interspersed with valleys and plains: the altitude varies from almost sea-level to over 7,000 m above MSL. The region's high rainfall the average rainfall being 10,000 mm and above creates problems of eco system, high seismic activity and floods. At the same time it has given the region a widespread and thick green coverage and abundant natural resources. The population consists of a very large number of tribal communities, their percentage varying between 22 in Sikkim to 94 in Mizoram. The economy remains predominantly agrarian and, at the same time, the agriculture base remains weak. Although infrastructure has, over the years, developed, yet the region has to go a long way to catch up with the rest of the country. Recurring annual floods, particularly in the valley, effect 14,770 sq km and destroy property worth about Rs 500 crores in Assam alone. Flood retards pace of development activities in the other States of North East because disruption of the transport network in the region's gateway, the Brahmaputra valley, produces ripple effect right across the region. The other nature-created problem peculiar to North East is erosion serious erosion occurs in about 15 Per cent of the total geographical area and moderate erosion hazard exists in about 47 Per cent area.

2.4 An analysis of the inherent strengths and weaknesses of the North Eastern Region is as follows:

Basic Strengths

- .. Large natural resources and potential for growth in the agro-forestry sector including expansive and extensive bamboo plantation, exotic flora.
- .. Large mineral deposits (particularly in Assam and Meghalaya)
- .. A bio-diversity hot spot.
- .. Vast water resources including tremendous hydel power potential.
- .. Great promise for tourism development.
- .. Proximity to one of world's fastest growing economies, S.E. Asia.
- .. A literate population.
- .. Rich heritage of handicrafts.
- .. Unique community spirit and democratic traditional system of local self-government.

Weaknesses

- .. Inadequate development of basic developmental infrastructure.
- .. Geographical isolation and difficult terrain that reduces mobility: high rainfall and recurring flood in the Brahmaputra valley.
- .. Lack of capital formation and proper enterprise-climate.
- .. Slow technology spread.
- .. Absence of a supporting market structure and adequate institutional finance structure.
- .. Low level of private sector investment.

2.5. Table 2.1 gives a broad idea of the socio-economic profile of the eight States of the North Eastern Region:

Socio- Economic Profile-NE Region (including Sikkim)

Sl No	Item	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura	Total
1.	Area ('000 Sq Km)	83.74	78.44	22.33	22.43	21.08	16.58	7.10	10.49	262.19
2.	Population (lakh)	10.98	266.56	23.89	23.19	8.89	19.89	5.41	31.99	390.80
3.	Rural Population (lakh)	8.70	232.16	18.18	18.65	4.48	16.36	4.81	26.53	329.87
4.	Average exponential growth rate(percent) per annum	2.33	1.73	2.63	2.62	2.56	4.97	3.31	1.46	-
5.	Density of population (person/sq km)	13	340	107	103	40	120	76	304	-
6.	Sex Ratio (Female per thousand males)	901	932	972	975	938	909	875	950	-
7.	percent of Forest area to geographical Area	61.55	34.45	78.01	42.34	79.30	52.05	82.31	60.01	-
8.	Reporting area for land utilization ('000 ha)	5,504	7,850	2,211	2,241	2,109	1,560	710	1049	23234
9.	Production of total food grains('000 MT)	241	3,895	392	221	129	389	102	558	5927
10.	Per capita consumption of electricity (KWH)	162.3	105.5	72.9	300.8	162.3	61.4	130.8	111.3	-
11.	Road length per 100 Sq Km of Area (Km)	21.93	114.09	51.21	42.65	24.07	126.79	28.45	155.41	-
12.	Road length per 1000 population (Km)	16.69	3.29	4.76	3.98	5.64	10.51	3.36	5.09	-
13.	Average population	15,813	21,906	31,021	12,811	11,424	28,821	11,260	17,928	-
14.	Credit deposit ratio (percent)	17.24	30.77	29.06	36.92	38.28	16.93	23.30	25.36	-
15.	Number of Health Centres functioning	485	5819	508	519	42	502	175	621	9049
16.	Persons served per PHC	41535	274765	125307	105352	46424	91553	143556	336098	-
17.	Birth rate (Per thousand)	20	27	17	26	17	NA	22	15	-
18.	Infant Mortality Rate/'000	37	70	14	61	14	NA	34	34	-
19.	Literacy Rate percent	44.71	53.79	59.85	50.75	74.44	57.65	69.68	63.81	-

Sl No	Item	Arunach Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura	Total
20.	Students/Teachers Ratio									
	(a)Hr Secondary Schools	29	21	20	23	22	27	19	23	-
	(b) High schools	27	18	19	18	13	20	18	23	-
21.	Population per post office	3,574	6,672	3,444	4,705	2,208	6,142	2,596	4,468	-
22.	Area served by a post office	274.43	19.63	32.13	45.62	52.36	50.93	34.13	14.57	-
23.	Population BPL (percent)	33.47	36.09	28.54	33.87	19.47	32.67	36.55	34.44	-
24.	Per capita NSDP (State income)current price (Rs)	15,785 (01-02)	11,755	12,230	15,983	18,467 (01-02)	17,629 (00-01)	18,647	17,459 (01-02)	-
25.	X Plan outlay/capita (Rs)	35,413	3,119	11,737	12,975	25,872	11,200	30,605	13270	-
Source:-1. Statistical Abstract of India- 2003, CSO. 2. Basic Statistics of NER-2002, NEC Secretariat. 3. Tenth Plan Document, Planning Commission. 4. Basic Road Statistics of India, Min. of Shipping, Road Transport & Highway. 5. Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics in India-2005, Min of HFW. 6. Sikkim Statistical Profile. 7. Eleventh Finance Commission Report.										

Chapter-III

Participatory Development Process

“Tell me and I will forget, show me I may not remember. Involve me and I will understand” – Native American saying

3.1. The communities inhabiting the North Eastern Region, particularly the tribal communities, have a rich tradition of local self-governance and of village level community managed institutions which for centuries have been acting not only as agents to overlook social order locally but also as catalysts for local development. While some traditional practices may need to be brought in tune with the change in times and democratized, by and large these traditional institutions can provide useful platforms to secure people's participation in the development process. It is true, however, that a lot has to be planned and done in this regard. Such popular participation would ensure that the common man would no longer remain marginalized. If that happens, and there is no reason why it should not be given the required moral and material support, it would be a great achievement in itself releasing a force that would boost development. Empowering village level traditional institutions and involving them in development process would also result in striking improvement in the quality of development, in better distributive justice generally and reduction of rural poverty in particular. In the words of a journalist: 'Capacity building, participatory approach, collective decision-making, micro level monitoring system and mid-course correction can be basic guidelines for execution of projects.' Sustainable development depends on the capability to maximize need-based resource utilization and can be best achieved by participation of the grassroot level motivated stakeholders in the entire process of resource utilisation planning, execution, monitoring and evaluation. The recent successful experiment of *communitization* in Nagaland, of involving the Village Development Boards in the entire process from planning to execution and monitoring and entrusting to them management of village level institutions, bears testimony to the success of the concept. The staff started attending the institutions where they were posted and the quality of service improved dramatically. The earlier phenomenon of *teacher-less schools and absentee teachers* is not to be seen in these villages. Local resource generation has risen, intra-village and inter-village connectivity has improved, power supply has improved and collection of power consumption charges by the village community is almost 100 per cent. Leakages and fund-diversion are resisted. Most of all the satisfaction level among the people has improved. Another successful model is Tripura's *Gramoday* and *Nagaroday* concept of democratic decentralization for local development.

3.2 But for these very few exceptions, the prevailing scenario in the sphere of planned development has been that barring individuals who yield power and influence, the people are left largely untouched in the official development planning process. Most of the programmes are not truly related to the special and peculiar needs of the people and area. The plans, in public perception, are Government's plans and not theirs. Hence the common man remains largely ignorant, disinterested and unconcerned about their success or otherwise. He has little stake in them. Such a situation is paradoxical in NER where the local communities have age-old traditions of participative democracy and self-governance that are still practiced (though confined largely to the close community-group).

3.3 Should the common man find himself an active stakeholder in the Government's developmental programmes, he would automatically bring into play all the sterling elements of his traditional cultural ethos, that of equity and equality; human dignity and high regard for labour; and his marvelous value-system of honesty and truthfulness; transparency and trust; community above individual and system of unanimous decision by consensus etc. This moral code is, however, practiced largely *within the clan/tribe/community*: that in relation with *others* (which includes the Government) is generally quite different. His non-involvement makes him apathetic even to leakages, diversions, poor quality of implementation and time and cost-overruns in Governmental projects. This way the admirable points of the traditional value system are denied to the Government. Of course, the educated youth have started voicing their concern when cases of blatant corruption and non-performance come to their notice and when they see the widening gap between the common man and the creamy layer. This development calls for quick remedial measures before it explodes into violence. The best way is to make the common man an active stakeholder and that is the basic objective of this Vision exercise.

3.4 A shift in the planning paradigm has thus become the need of the times. Meaningful involvement of the various sections of society in the entire planning process, right from formulation of plans through their implementation to monitoring and evaluation, is the essential component of such a paradigm shift. The people's initiative has to be harnessed for bringing about such a transformation. The community at the centre, aided by necessary financial and administrative inputs from the Government, should be able to translate the vision of a better North East into reality.

3.5. The political and administrative leadership, as also the academic community will have a crucial role to play in charting out an appropriate path of development embedded in the rich tradition of the region. It must be a natural process, triggered by a systematic, catalytic awareness campaign to motivate the common man. Such a frame will indeed be in keeping with the spirit of the Constitution and in tune with the North East tradition.

3.6. While discussing the subject of people's participation in the development process or participatory planning it will be pertinent to underline the crucial role the media and the non-governmental bodies can play in motivating the general public. Both the media as well as NGOs are accepted world over as catalysts to change and development. It is more so in a democratic polity as ours. These two agencies are required to be fully involved in the socio-economic development system for three purposes, viz.,

- (a) Monitoring of policies and programmes,
- (b) Motivation of the common people and generating awareness among them, and
- (c) Promoting full-scale participation of the community in the whole process of planning. They can bring about the much-needed attitudinal transformation of the people, especially in remote rural areas. An appropriate strategy needs to be worked out in this behalf.

3.7. The important fact that emerged out of the campaign is that the people in North East want that they should participate in the planning process. The findings of the mass-contact campaign confirm it. The questionnaire given to the people contained, among others, the following question:

‘Should people be involved in the planning process?’ The answer from about 90 Per cent of the people across the region has been an emphatic ‘Yes’. The common man, whether from Tuipang in the southernmost corner of Mizoram or Shamator village of Tuensang in Nagaland, Halhali village in Tripura, Papumpara in Arunachal Pradesh or in the suburbs of Guwahati, Shillong, Imphal and Gangtok or an interior village of these States, — says the same. However, their response to another question as to whether they are consulted before implementation of development schemes, in about 70 Per cent cases, except in Nagaland where 70 Per cent replied in the affirmative, is negative. This tells a big story.

3.8. The initial exercise for the formulation of NER VISION: 2020 has ignited awareness among a large section of people of the North east. This is the first step towards participatory development planning. It will be relevant to quote Shri L.Pudait, a retired diplomat from Mizoram, who took active part in the Aizawl workshop: *‘In the history of planning no attempt, as far as I know, has been made to draw up people’s wish list with the express purpose of forming it as the basis of planning. In no country did I see any attempt being made like this one NEC is making NEC has indeed, taken a bold risk in throwing this challenge before us.’*

People’s Expectations

3.9 The responses received from the people have been at two levels the common man at the village or rural level and a relatively elite, urban level. The mass contact campaign conducted through the NGO to elicit views and suggestions from the people has thrown up ideas and suggestions emanating from the rural areas of North East which accounts for more than 86 Per cent of the region’s population. This response has been simple, direct and immediate need-related. The vision, therefore, is limited to their immediate concerns. Analysis of these responses has brought into sharp focus the following issues across-the-board:

- “ Developmental planning so far has failed to keep up with the expectations of the people as it has not been able to address their basic needs;
- “ Spatial inequity has grown because, while rural poverty has not gone down appreciably, urban areas have seen considerable prosperity;
- “ As regards the PRIs and traditional institutions like village Councils the people have faith in the intrinsic value and usefulness of these institutions.
- “ People would like to be involved in planning for their own future;
- “ The primary sector and education (HRD) have to be the core of developmental planning. Popular responses underscored this imperative of growth for the North Eastern Region. The other predominant view is that rural roads, agricultural produce marketing network, rural electrification, micro-level enterprises for income enhancement deserve more focused attention; and
- “ Village and traditional community institutions are required to be fully involved in local development activities.

Chapter-IV

The Perspective

Priorities & Thrust Areas

4.1 Priorities and thrust areas of the perspective plan for the North East, as a 'People's Plan' reflecting the expectations and hopes of the people have to be dictated obviously by popular wishes and vision. Viewed from that angle the plan priorities and thrust areas of developmental efforts are clear and distinct. The people as representative of the vast majority of the region have, through their responses to the opinion-eliciting question sheets and the large number of seminars/workshops at district, state and university level, outlined the contours of development and identified the priorities and thrust areas that they would like the future planning to be guided by. Reports of the seminars, workshops etc. are given in Annexure. These broadly include:

- “ Primary sector because it concerns basic security;
- “ Education (HRD), for it relates to the making of man;
- “ Primary healthcare as concomitant of holistic development;
- “ Rural connectivity as it improves mobility of both men and local produces;
- “ Primary marketing as development stimulant;
- “ Value addition to local produce locally for income enhancement; and
- “ Employment generation including micro-level enterprises as an answer to rural unemployment.

4.2. If the above proposition is accepted, which it must be, being the people's mandate, it would call for a shift in the existing plan priorities. In the current scheme of things power and transport have been receiving the highest priority (nearly 87 Per cent of NEC's plan fund during the past 33 years has been earmarked for these two sectors). The primary sector should have higher priority. With about 87 Per cent of the people being dependent, directly or indirectly, on this sector and in a predominantly rural economy, no holistic and real socio-economic development can be achieved with an under-developed agriculture sector. In fact, development of agriculture (and allied activities) holds the key for betterment in other sectors impacting the region's economy. This is an imperative of socio-economic development of North East which the perspective plan has to recognize as the first postulate of planning for the North East. Transformed agriculture must be the leading sector in North East.

4.3. Development of the primary sector will lead to shared prosperity. This will also uphold two of the basic principles of democratic planning viz, distributive justice and distributive growth there will be equity. The secondary sector cannot be developed with a weak primary sector, as highlighted by the absence of a healthy secondary sector in North East despite incentives, exemptions, relaxations and publicity through fares, exhibition, melas, etc. The contribution of the

tertiary sector (70 Per cent) largely employment by government to the region's GSDP will never come down if the primary sector doesn't develop faster. Similarly, an under-developed primary sector would retard expansion of employment opportunities. **It is, therefore, imperative that there is a mid-course review and reversal of plan priorities.**

4.4. The other priority sector is education or human resource development. Emphasis so far has been on literacy but what is actually needed is education. Successive development plans in the North East promoted building of roads, dams, power houses etc. but not the 'man' human resource development having been relegated to a lower place of priority in our planning process. This distortion has to be corrected if economic growth and productive employment generation are to be achieved. Development, in the real sense, has to come from within. The primary reason for the North East remaining both intellectually and materially somewhat supplicant to outside is that not enough has been done for growth of 'knowledge' which in the 21st century has become as important a factor of development as capital and labour for production. The NE youth must have the required skills to be marketable in the world of employment. The perspective plan will be measured by the number of job opportunities it helps create by making the educated people of the region efficient enough to take advantage of the market driven economy. Hon'ble Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh, has suggested that development of human resources available in the North Eastern Region needs to be taken up on the highest priority. As a tool for development, education is the key to progress in all sectors at all levels. North East has, no doubt, developed over the years a network of education that is fairly wide and accessible to the majority of its population. Nevertheless, the perspective task of preparing the young people to face the real challenge, economic, social and political, has remained largely unattended. The present education system is not only dissonant with the local cultural ethos and the moral code of the community, it has also created a crisis of growing dissonance between the dream world of the educated youth and the hard reality of dwindling opportunities in life. The standard and type of education do not enable the youth to be able to find proper place in the highly competitive market. The programmes for 'vocational' schools and vocational stream do not seem to have succeeded much. Therefore, the education system has failed to promote imparting of skills that are useful for gaining economic self-sustenance.

4.5. The education system is largely, almost exclusively, dedicated to serve the tertiary sector and thus continues to serve Lord Macaulay's objective of creating a class of people fit only to serve the government machinery. There is virtually no direction in terms of man-power planning and training. Priority attention has to be paid to this sector in the perspective plan.

4.6. The other area which the average man in the rural area in the region expects more attention to be paid to is rural in development which includes more and better rural roads, better primary healthcare service, extension of electricity to the villages, provision of marketing channel for local produce and promotion of micro level enterprises which would enhance family income.

Out of the region's total population of about 39 million, more than 32 million are rural. But the rural North East has been plagued by endemic unemployment and under-employment. percentage of population below poverty line in all the States of North East (except Mizoram) is much higher than the national average of 26.10 per cent. This possibly explains the disturbing trend of migration from rural to urban areas (for example, almost half of the total population of

Mizoram have drifted from the rural areas to settle in the 21 notified towns). The remedy lies in ‘modernizing’ rural life and developing the rural economy in such a way that promotes self employment and self-reliance. Rural population of the North East has to be assured of sustainable and substantial improvement of quality of life.

4.7. Some of the other thrust areas suggested by academicians, experts, economists, social activists, professionals and journalists in course of state level and university level seminars/workshops are noted below:

Agriculture

- A state and region specific land use policy suitable to different States of the region: the Agro-climatic Zonal planning for agriculture sector prepared by the Planning Commission may be considered for adoption.
- Efficient extension service. The extension service that is available at present is one of the weakest links in agriculture development programme. The Green Revolution made little impact in the North East due to a number of factors, the chief one being lack of proper extension network. The farmers remain uninformed about new methods and new technologies.
- Institutions of appropriate level for agricultural education in all the States to train local farmers in knowledge and livelihood.
- A workable policy for improvement of shifting cultivation through material and technological input support to ensure optimal utilization of *jhum* lands. Such a policy to be evolved in consultation with the farming community.
- Big thrust on horticulture
- Dairying as an option to on-land farming and better animal healthcare services.
- Intensive as well as extensive development of pisci culture on scientific basis.

Education

- Making the society in the North East fully educated (not merely literate) and creating facilities for all the children to complete primary and elementary levels by 2020; improvement of teaching standards particularly of science and mathematics. Communitisation of primary education etc.
- Developing vocational education for relevant skill transfer.
- Comprehensive programme for IT education.

Health

- Health for all by 2020.
- Provision of potable drinking water to all households in the region by 2020.

Communication

- Providing minimum connectivity to all the villages.
- Better linkage to be provided upto sub-divisional headquarters.
- Transformation of NER into a major gateway between SE Asia and South-West China and integration of the road networks for better inter-State connectivity.
- Community Information Centres may be put to better use for transferring technology to rural communities.

Power

- Maximum exploitation of hydel and thermal potential: small hydel projects for distant hill areas.
- Electricity to be taken to all villages.

Self-Governance

- Sensitized administration and better co-ordination.
- Full implementation of the Right to Information Act.
- Better delivery system of services.
- Transparency and accountability.

Table 4.1 Population Growth*
Projected Population of NER by 2020 is Indicated Below:

State	Population ('000s)			Density (persons per sq Km)		
	2001	2011	2020	2001	2011	2020
Arunachal Pradesh	10,98	13,94	17,23	13	17	21
Assam	2,66,56	31,6,43	3,69,25	340	403	471
Manipur	23,89	29,88	36,40	107	134	163
Meghalaya	23,19	30,16	38,28	103	134	171
Mizoram	8,89	11,39	14,24	40	54	68
Nagaland	19,89	32,31	50,02	120	195	302
Sikkim	5,41	7,15	9,19	76	101	129
Tripura	31,99	37,06	42,31	304	353	403
Total	3,90,80	4,7,832	5,76,92	149	182	220
* Growth rate as per RGI's projection Source: <i>Statistical Abstract</i> ; CSO/NEC Sectt.						

Two facts emerge out of the above table:

- (i) NE Region's population figure would touch the 57 million mark by 2020 (Table 4.1). This would naturally be one of the basic facts to be taken into consideration while formulating a 15 year perspective plan for the region.
- (ii) By 2020 Assam, Tripura and, interestingly, Nagaland too would face a new challenge calling for well-thought-out measures to tackle it. Assam's population density might rise to 471 (as against 340 as of now), and that of Tripura to 403 (from present 304). Nagaland would see a phenomenal rise in population density, from 120 to 302. Land area remaining more or less inelastic, dispersal and settlement of population would be a huge problem. It may adversely affect ecology and environment due to possible intrusion of man into virgin land on a larger scale. Planners, technologists, social scientists and environment scientists may have to try to find workable solutions.

Chapter–V

Vision of the North East by 2020

“The future is not a result of choices among alternative paths, but is one that is created – created first in mind and will, created next in activity” John Schaar.

5. At the end of the 1st quarter of this century the North Eastern Region should, as envisioned in this Vision Document, be:

- a. a prosperous part of India contributing, in some measure, to the growth of the national economy the geo-economical disadvantages converted into productive opportunities
- b. a contented rural North East with developed primary sector impacting growth in the secondary sector, with minimum connectivity established and health and education for all ensured
- c. an important hub of trade and commerce in relation to South East Asia with border trade developed and firmly rooted
- d. an empowered and informed people through skill development and technology intervention
- e. a community participating and involving in socio-economic planning, projectising, implementing and monitoring
- f. A peaceful society with level of unemployment drastically brought down.

The Goals

5.1 The goals of the perspective growth plan for the North East are clubbed under two categories the broad and the specific. Broadly, in general terms, the goals are:

- To make the region self-reliant and its economy self-generating by 2020 so that NER stands out as a vibrant and prosperous part of the country.
- To give the community its rightful place in the system of economic development and to participate in the development process at all stages formulation, execution and monitoring.
- To evolve a performance oriented system and a new work-culture that would unwind mental- block and inertia.

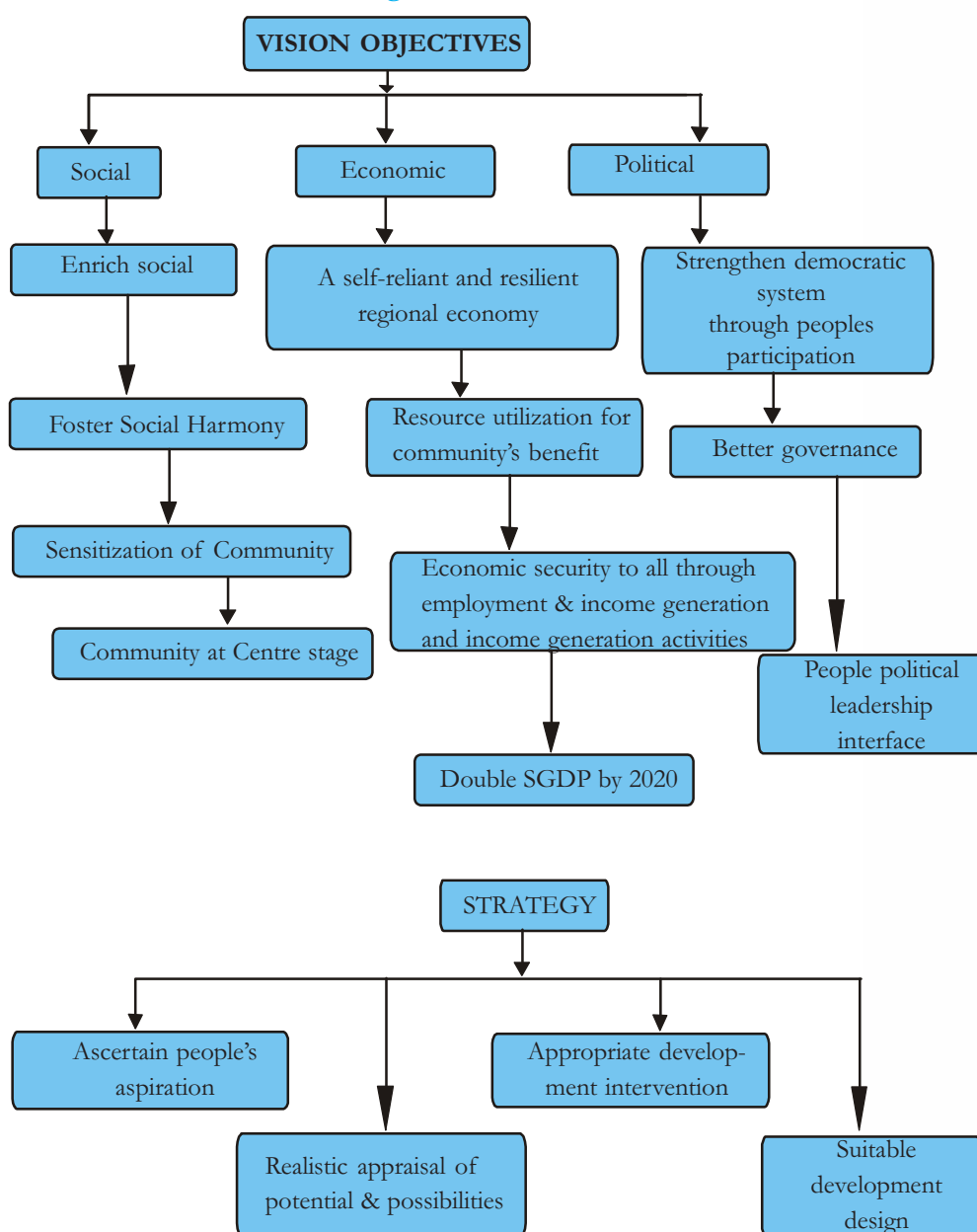
5.2 The Chief Ministers of the North Eastern Region had in a meeting on 10 July, 1996 identified the following goals to be achieved within a period of ten years:

- 100 Per cent provision of safe drinking water in all rural and urban areas.
- 100 Per cent coverage of primary health service facilities in all rural and urban areas.
- Universalization of primary education.
- Provision of public housing assistance to all shelter less families.

- Extension of the mid-day meal programme in primary schools to all rural blocks, urban slums and other disadvantaged sections.
- Provision of connectivity to all unconnected villages and habitations.
- Streamlining the Public Distribution System with focus on the poor.

Ten years passed by and these still remain distant goals. These should now be the goals of the 15 year perspective plan to be attained by 2015. The National Common Minimum Programme has set certain targets of crucial importance to North East's socio-economic development too. These may also be taken as goals of the perspective plan (Figures 5.1).

Figure 5.1



The Strategy

5.4 For any perspective planning, clarity of strategies for attaining the plan objectives is of prime importance because strategy defines the direction of growth and minimizes threat of dilution of the vision through adhocism and distortion of priorities. Some important and relevant parameters in this regard have to be noted: (a) the projected population size by the terminal year of the perspective plan, (b) the existing status of the various sectors of the economy and (c) a separate strategy specific to the hills and tribal areas. The launching pad for the perspective plan will have to be prepared on the basis of these parameters.

5.5 The overall strategy for the Action Plan for achieving the goal of development envisioned in the vision document will be:

- Utilization of the vast potential resources of the region on a sustainable basis;
- Creation of fresh avenues of employment;
- Strengthening of traditional institutions making them stakeholders in development;

5.6 The biggest handicap in making a reasonably realistic assessment of the sector-wise present status is the non-availability of updated and dependable data. As a result, the physical projections in some sectors made in the document may need modification. It is hoped that up-to-date data would be available for these sectors well before the formulation of the detailed perspective plan.

Action Plan: Phased-out

5.7 An Action Plan on the basis of the three postulations in para 5.4 and the goals and strategies broadly indicated in paras 5.1-5.5 above is being projected sector-wise in 5-year phases in the succeeding notes.

Primary Sector

A. Agriculture

5.8 The bane of socio-economic development in the North East has been the underdeveloped primary sector which does not create surplus to support the secondary sector and has failed to generate demand for goods in the rural areas by not being able to increase disposable income that could enhance purchasing power of some 33 million people. On the other hand, the impact of agricultural growth on farmers' income is evident from the fact that one incremental percentage growth, according to an estimate at the national level, leads to an additional income generation of Rs. 10,000 crores for the farmers. Agriculture has to be transformed into a strong base for growth of the economy. Keeping this in view the Common Minimum Programme (CMP) promises to *'give the highest investment, credit and technological priority to the continued growth of agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, floriculture, afforestation, dairying and agro-processing that will significantly add to the creation of new jobs.'*

5.9 The current situation in regard to this sector, is not quite encouraging. As reflected in

Table 5.1 about 95 per cent of the region's soil is acidic with pH value below 5.6 as shown in the map overleaf. Productivity rate and growth are, therefore, retarded.

Table 5.1

Net Area Sown	Area under Foodgrains	Net Irrigated Area	Yield (Average)	Production	Deficit
39.71 lakh ha Statewise	38.98 lakh ha	8.27 lakh ha	1520 Kg/ha	60 lakh MT MT	10.05 lakh (estimated)
Source: ICAR Research Complexes for NEH Region, Umiam.					

5.11 The 15 year perspective vision for development of the agriculture and allied sector set to three phases of five years each could be as given in Table 5.2

Table 5.2

Item	Existing level	Short term (2010)	Medium Term (2015)	Long term (2020)	Remarks
Foodgrains production	60 lakh MT (estimated)	75 lakh MT	87 lakh MT	110 lakh MT	(i) Annual growth rate (projected): 2 percent in first phase; 3 percent in second phase; 4 percent in 3rd phase. (Planning Commission's projected growth rate is 4 percent). (ii) Anticipated foodgrains requirement: 2010 2015 2020 88 98.50 109.6 LMT MT LMT Region is expected to be marginally surplus.
Productivity Rate	1520 kg/ha	1570 kg/ha	1610 kg/ha	1650 kg/ha	Planning Commission projected 1650 kg/ha as national average yield of foodgrains for X plan

Given the back-up services in terms of inputs, extension and appropriate technology application and, most importantly, the required fund including micro-credit, these targets are achievable. Total involvement of the community is the safest guarantee of success.



5.12 The important question, however, is how to achieve the vision goals? The methodology or the work-pattern at the ground level has to be worked out primarily on the basis of the potential that can be gainfully exploited, and availability of basic essential inputs adequately and in time ensured.

- Both horizontal and vertical development of agriculture: priority on vertical development.
- 25 Per cent of valley land area (1.5 million ha) to be brought under double cropping, i.e. 10 Per cent by 2010 and 15 Per cent by 2015 to give an additional production of 1.0 million tones.
- Provision of HYV seeds, fertilizer, pesticides (organic pesticides to supplement chemical ones); introduction of technology.
- Breeder seed production for the improved varieties shall be taken up by institutes like ICAR, SAU and CAU to facilitate such seeds. Youth groups SHGs shall be constituted for seed production and their involvement in the delivery system.
- Setting up regional warehouse/ centre for certified seeds, fertilizer, pesticides, agriculture equipment with branches in the states depending on scale of operation, in co-ordination with NSC, NFC, other agencies and the State Governments.
- Neutralization of inherent growth-retarding soil characters through application of appropriate chemical/mineral.
- Introduction on a wider scale the integrated agricultural development model taken up on pilot basis in Tinsukia (Assam) and Bisalgar (Tripura)
- Increasing present cultivated area (17.78 lakh ha) to about 25 lakh ha by bringing under

cultivation about 7.5 lakh ha of cultivable waste and an additional area of about 2 lakh ha as culturable command area that is being developed under the 8 C.A.D projects under execution in NER.

- Raising irrigation facilities to cover at least twice the water harvesting area (8.27 lakh ha) total assessed potential of the region is 42.36 lakh ha.
- Putting in place in each State an efficient extension service for educating and training farmers by involving motivated NGOs.
- Introduction of land reforms States to be persuaded to initiate legislative measures on priority.
- Promotion of organic farming linking up with NPOD.

B. Horticulture

5.13. North Eastern Region, particularly the hill areas, has tremendous potential for development of horticulture as a major contributor to the region's economic prosperity. It has to lead the process of diversification of agriculture.

5.14 In view of the climatic and altitudinal advantage and the tradition of fruits and vegetable cultivation among the people it should not be a difficult goal to achieve provided a State-specific package programme with emphasis on selected fruits of package programme with emphasis on selected fruits is taken up. The programme should, among other things, provide for needed inputs, nursery for planting material, processing facilities and marketing network. The following pattern for fruit cultivation is suggested in Tables 5.3 to 5.4

5.15 Present position is given in Table 5.3

Table 5.3

State	Fruits		Vegetables		Total	
	Area (000 ha)	Production (000MT)	Area (000 ha)	Production (000MT)	Area (000 ha)	Production (000MT)
Arunachal Pradesh	41.6	124.9	20.8	83.9	62.4	208.8
Assam	110.8	1,335.1	237.4	2,935.2	348.2	4,270.3
Manipur	26.1	134.0	10.6	66.1	36.7	200.1
Meghalaya	24.0	186.9	35.7	265.9	59.7	452.8
Mizoram	19.0	63.4	6.8	44.1	25.8	107.5
Nagaland	25.0	302.0	26.3	286.0	51.3	588.0
Sikkim	12.3	10.3	14.2	60.0	26.5	70.3
Tripura	28.3	452.1	31.3	353.2	59.6	805.3
Sub-Total (NE)	287.1 (7.16 percent)	2,608.7 (6.06 percent)	383.1 (6.22 percent)	4,094.4 (4.62 percent)	670.2 (6.59)	6,703.1 (5.09)
Total(All India)	4,010.1	43,000.9	6,155.7	88,622.1	10,165.8	1,31,623.0
Source: National Horticulture Board, GOI (2001-02)						

Table 5.4

States	Fruits to be concentrated on
Arunachal Pradesh	Apple, kiwi fruit, orchid, medicinal and aromatic plants
Assam	Pineapple, banana, orange, patchouli.
Manipur	Passion fruit, large cardamom, pineapple
Meghalaya	Strawberry, ginger, orange floriculture, aromatic plant & turmeric
Mizoram	Passion fruit, tung oil, ginger, floriculture.
Nagaland	Passion fruit, ginger, geranium, medicinal and aromatic plant
Sikkim	Floriculture, large cardamom, medicinal & aromatic plants
Tripura	Pineapple, cashewnut, patchouli

5.16 The Action Plan for horticulture in three phases may be as given in Table 5.5

Table 5.5

(a) Fruits.

Item	Short-term (2010)	Medium-term (2015)	Long-term (2020)	Remarks
NER Horticulture Mission Phase I	Operationalise NERHM: Draw up plan in 3 Phases and implement	Implement phase II of Mission	Implement phase II of Mission	Horticulture Mission Document is under preparation to be implemented in three phases covering all aspects from planting to processing & marketing
Area under fruits	4.00 ha(2.87 l ha)	5.00 lha	6.00. lha	About 10 lakh ha can, it is estimated, be brought under horticulture in entire region
Productivity	10.00 t/ha(9.06 t/ha)	11 t/ha	11.50 t/ha	
Production	40.15 lmt(26.00 lmt)	55.00 Lmt	69.00 LMT	

*Figures in brackets indicate present level.

5.17 Creation of marketing infrastructure has to be an important component of the perspective plan as markets provide the cardinal links so essential for agro-horticulture development. Modern marketing system for horticulture products is almost non-existent in North East. A system that covers post-harvest handling, assembly, storage, transport packing, processing and credit is difficult to establish given the numerous constraints. But it has to be put in place.

Minimum post-harvest facilities as detailed in Table 5.6 backed by a private-public participated marketing network have to be provided by 2015:

Table 5.6

	2008	2010	2015	Total
Common facility centre	7 (one in each State except Sikkim)	10 (Arunachal Pradesh-1 Assam-2 Meghalaya-2 Manipur-1 Mizoram-1 Nagaland-1 Sikkim-1 Tripura-1)	13 Arunachal Pradesh-2 Assam-2 Meghalaya-2 Manipur-2 Mizoram-1 Nagaland-2 Sikkim-1 Tripura-1)	30
Collection centre	7	8	10	25
Secondary processing centre	1	1	1	3
Packaging centre	2	6		8
Cold storage		8		8
Refrigerated van		8		8
Retail outlets	10	15	15	40

Strategy

- Raising productivity rate to 11 ton/ha in respect of fruits and 15 ton/ha in respect of vegetables by 2015 raising annual production to 55 lakh tones and 55 lakh tones respectively.
- Covering cultivable wasteland under fruits based on suitability available wasteland of this kind is estimated at 7.5 lakh ha of which 50 Per cent can be brought under fruits by 2015.
- Setting up 5 nurseries each in Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland and two each in Manipur and Sikkim for state specific fruits by 2015.
- Organised farming under National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP)
- Cold storage network in select cluster of villages.
- Involving private sector to set up about 25 to 30 medium size processing units with 805 exportable products by 2020.
- Revitalising with adequate financial support the North Eastern Regional Agriculture Marketing Corporation to enable it to act as facilitator for processing and marketing and to open a network of common facility centres throughout the region and a Regional Integrated Agro-Horticulture Commercial Complex.
- Promoting floriculture on commercial scale in Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Sikkim.
- Most importantly, getting a regional master plan for marketing of agro-horticulture products through the National Institute of Agricultural Marketing, Union Ministry of Agriculture.
- Formation of self-help groups (SHGs) of fruit growers their skill upgradation through

training and retraining, micro-finance support and formation of Small Farmers Horticulture Estate (SFHE) covering an area of 200-400 ha.

C. Animal Husbandry

5.19 Animal husbandry is an important economic activity particularly in the hill areas. Almost all the people in NER being non-vegetarian there exists a vast market for meat and eggs. However, production falls a short of demand leading to outflow of huge money on import from outside. Animal husbandry therefore, should be developed into an income and employment generating activity on a sizable scale.

The current scenario in this sector is as given in table 5.7

Table 5.7: Number, Production and Requirement

Sl No	Number				Production			Requirement		
	Cattle	Buffaloes	Poultry	Pig	Meat	Milk	Egg	Meat	Milk	Egg
1	115 lakh	8.50 lakh	364.62 lakh	38.17 lakh	0.22 million	1.06 million	902 million	0.44 million	2.14 million	7.2027 million
Live stock census-2003 Source: ICAR, Research complex for NEH Region. Umiam.										

5.20 It is evident from Table 5.7 that the region is deficient by nearly 50 Per cent in milk and over 87 Per cent in egg. The net result has been import from outside and subsequent out-go of substantial funds. The anticipated requirement of these items is expected to rise by 2.5 Per cent annually by 2020.

The perspective Action Plan may be on the lines indicated in Table 5.8

**Table 5.8: Action Plan
Targeted Area and Production**

Sl No		Short-term(2010)	Medium-term(2015)	Long-term(2020)
1.	No. of exotic cattle	To be raised to 10 Per cent	To be raised to 15 Per cent	To be raised to 20 Per cent
2.	No of exotic pig	To be raised to 40 Per cent	To be raised to 45 Per cent	To be raised to 50 Per cent
3.	Meat production	22350 tonnes	22447 tonnes	22674 tonnes
4.	Milk production	1.50 million tones	1.75 million tonnes	2.00 million tonnes
5.	Egg production	1075 millions	2015 millions	3500 million

Strategy:

- Professional and scientific development of livestock, piggery and poultry under an area specific programme.
- Establishment of breeding farms for pig and cattle in each district with tested exotic and selected indigenous breed for production of cross breed for distribution at the block level.

- Equipping each block with infrastructure for producing cross breed.
- Establishment of at least one abattoir in each block.
- Formation of farmers groups for service delivery.
- Development of stock farms at state level and breeding, animal supply farms at block with improved efficiency level.
- Promotion of feed industry, feed from local resources.
- Provision of simple and fast healthcare at village level.
- Adequate vaccination covers and disease diagnostic services.
- Training of farmer groups, selected NGOs for modern management of diary animals.
- Programme to aim at creation of additional 30,000 direct and 1 lakh indirect employment.

D. Fishery

5.21 Fishery sector occupies a unique place in the socio-economic life of the people of NER it being an income and employment generating activity at the primary level. At the same time, in terms of water area and climate, the region has tremendous potential for growth of pisciculture. The present status of inland fishery in the region is as given in table 5.9

Table 5.9

River(Km)	Reservoirs(Ha)	Beel, lake & Swamps(Ha)	Ponds/mini barrages (Ha)	Paddycum fish culture (Ha)	Forest fishery (Ha)	Annual Production (Lakh MT)
20,050	1,43,792	146,740	40,809	3,40,100	5,017	2.33
Source: Seminar on <i>Development of Fisheries in NE Region</i> on 23 rd & 24 th September, 2005 Agartala.						

5.22 The freshwater species in the region are about 274 which constitute about 34 Per cent of the country's total stock. Assam and Tripura produce the bulk of fish. The present per capita consumption of fish is around 11kg against the desired consumption level of 31 kg as recommended by the Nutrition Advisory Committee on Human Nutrition. On this basis the region is deficient by 55 Per cent of fish requirements which is met by procuring fish from outside the region at a huge cost of about Rs 16,00 crores per annum. The action man is given in Table 5.10, 5.11 and 5.12

Table 5.10: Action Plan Targeted Area and Production

	States	2010		2015		2020	
		Production target (in MT)	Production target (in MT)	Area to be utilized (in ha)	Production target (in MT)	Area to be utilized (in ha)	Area to be utilized (in ha)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	7870	8238	15843	14547	33314	27746
2.	Assam	268550	417750	460238	596938	855534	914359
3.	Manipur	24110	33300	38048	48075	65357	74606
4.	Meghalaya	12715	13275	23799	21794	47535	38942
5.	Mizoram	5320	8988	10060	14187	20248	24377
6.	Nagaland	11330	17120	21423	27525	43113	48188
7.	Tripura	27052	39275	46667	56019	87251	85605
8.	Sikkim	435	410	544	513	680	641
9.	North East	357382	538355	616619.5	779596.25	1153031.375	1214463.438

Table 5.11: Projected Production and Per Capita Availability of Fish

Sl No	States	2010		2015		2020	
		Production target of fish (MT)	Per Capita available (Kg/head /year)	Production target of fish (MT)	Per Capita available (Kg/head /year)	Production target of fish (MT)	Per Capita available (Kg/head /year)
1	2	3	4	6	7	9	10
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	8238	6	14547	10	27746	17
2.	Assam	417750	13	596938	17	914359	23
3.	Manipur	33300	12	48075	15	74606	21
4.	Meghalaya	13275	5	21794	7	38942	12
5.	Mizoram	8988	8	14187	12	24377	19
6.	Nagaland	17120	7	27525	10	48188	17
7.	Sikkim	410	1	513	1	641	1
8.	Tripura	39275	10	56019	13	85605	18
9.	North East	538355	11	779596.3	15	1214463	21

Table 5.12: Post-harvest Facilities to be Credited

	2010	2015	2020
	Nos	Nos	Nos
Cold storage	28	21	20
Insulated van	68	37	25
New market shed and upgrading existing shed	192	40	40
Modern fish marketing center	19	22	24

Strategy

- Replenishment of stock through appropriate technology.
- Maximum area of reservoir (1.44 lakh/ha) and unregistered beel and swamps to be utilized for fishery.
- Promoting the culture of mahseer for achieving the twin objectives of in situ conservation as well as enhancing production.
- Exploitation of the riverine stretch (of about 2000 km)for fishery.
- Strengthen the embankments to protect the beels from flood.
- Establishment of eco hatcheries at district level for self-sufficiency in quality fish seeds.
- Demonstration and training on carp culture in all fish growing parts of the region.
- Establishment of fish producers co-operative society/farmers club for high production and marketing.
- Horizontal expansion of area and identification of suitable species for paddy-cum-fish culture in a partnership mode.
- Popularizing raised and sunken bed technology to utilize marshy land areas for paddy-cum-fish culture.
- Reservoir development long-term lease of reservoirs and their utilization policy.
- Doubling the area under forest fishery by 2020.
- Raising productivity level of fish ponds from existing 600 kg/ha/year to about 1500 Kgs/ha/yr by 2020 (national average is 2000 Kg/ha/yr).

E. Water Management.

5.23 The North Eastern Region contains 33 Per cent of water resources of the country. A vision for comprehensive development of water has become most essential to facilitate formulation of action plan with required funds mobilized and institutional mechanism put in place for realizing that vision. North East's two major river basins viz. Brahmaputra and Barak and few other smaller rivers carry water volume of 6,478 BCM which is the highest among all the regions of the country. The ground water resource is assessed at 35 BCM. The region receives an annual rainfall ranging from 2,480 mm to 6,350 mm. The annual water availability per capita and per hectare is 16,500 cum and 44,180 cum respectively, which is the highest in the country. However, the rate of harnessing of this huge nature's gift has been indeed low. For instance, only 22 Per cent of the cultivable land in the region are irrigated (it is 78 Per cent in Krishna river basin and 53.4 Per cent in Ganga basin). The total live storage created is 11 BCM (375 BCM in Krishna river and 378 BCM in Ganga basin). For propelling growth in the primary sector the water resources need to be fully harnessed for providing proper moisture regime for a variety of agricultural, horticultural and plantation crops. In view of high rainfall and fragile top soil, an integrated water and soil management programme assumes great importance. Therefore, these need priority attention and should be important components of the perspective plan (see Table 5.13).



Table 5.13: Action Plan

SI No		2010	2015	2020	Remarks
1.	Exploitation of Irrigation potential	33 percent (16.50 lha)	44 percent (23.60 lha)	80 percent (42 lha)	Cumulative 42 lakh ha
2.	Creation of live storage	15 BCM	20 BCM	25 BCM	Cumulative 66 BCM
3.	Water harvesting	1 million CM	2.5 million CM	4 million CM	Rainwater harvesting; check down water-tanks for run off along hill slopes etc.
4.	Ground Water Development	4 BCM	6.5 BCM	7 BCM	Total exploitable balance 21.8 BCM
5.	Addl. CADWM Projects	2 nos	2 nos	4 nos	Existing 8 nos covering 1.8 lakh ha to be completed by 2010.
6.	Integrated land & water resource management in inter –State river basin	Detailed survey, social impact and economic studies for 8 projects to be completed: taken up along Arunachal –assam and Meghalaya - Assam border.	3 projects to be taken up along Nagaland - Assam border, manipur –Mizoram border and Mizoram-assam border	3 projects to be taken up along Tripura -Mizoram border, Mizoram -Manipur border and Arunachal assam border	By 2020 about 2000 ha will be covered.

Strategy

- Coverage of all degraded, rainfed wasteland under watershed project.
- Promotion of deep irrigation.
- Formulation of district water management plans.
- Water policy by each state.
- Twenty first century is said to be the century of fresh water. There will be people and nation ready to pay for fresh water they need. The North Eastern Region with such huge water resources may become a source for a world thirsty for fresh water.

F. Human Resource Development

5.24 In terms of number of institutions and enrolment, the present educational scenerio is not quite bad. Table 5.14 gives the relevant statistics. What, however, is urgently needed is improvement in the system including the quality of education at various levels. NEC has already taken a bold initiative in this regard by constituting the North Eastern Regional Educational Council (details at

Table 5.14: Present Status of Education in NER

Category	Unit	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Higher education
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Schools	Number	44,896	11,780	5,968	1,751	-
Enrolment						
Total	'000s	3,536	1,526	1,502	941	
Boys	'000s	1,820	789	757	536	
Girls	'000s	1,716	737	745	405	
Trained teachers	Percent	58	31	37	42	
Dropped out						
Total	Percent	68	2	37		
Boys	Percent	57	2	29		-
Girls	Percent	57	-	46		-
Student teacher ratio	Number	1:26	1:16	1:19	1:21	
University	Number	-	-	-	-	12+ (1. IIT, NERIST)
General colleges (Arts, Science, Commerce, Law)	Number	-	-	-	-	521
Agriculture & Allied Activities	Number	-	-	-	-	6
Medical Education(including Dental, Nursing, Pharmacy, Para-Medical	Number	-	-	-	-	10
Engineering Colleges	Number	-	-	-	-	5
Teachers' Training College	Number	-	-	-	-	46
Source: 1.NEDFi Data Bank quarterly. Volume 3, Issue III 2.Statistical Abstract of India 2003						

Annexure -III) for holistic development of education in the region.

Action Plan

(a) Education

- Being one of the most productive investments for future development, at least 6 Per cent of GSDP to be earmarked for Human Resources Development.
- Universalization of primary education.
- Creation of minimum infrastructure for education at primary to secondary levels: Over 13,400 *Kachha*, tent and open space schooling accommodation to be improved /built.

- Transform North Eastern Regional Education Council into a permanent regional regulatory body like a Regional Board of Education (for all levels) to plan for comprehensive improvement of the system from 'E' to 'U' (Elementary to University) so as to evolve a system of education having a definite link with the needs of the region and its economy. NEREC is separately drafting a 15 year perspective plan for comprehensive and integrated development of education.
- Total management of primary education by the local community.
- Establish at least one model institution at primary level and one at secondary level for each Block like the Kothari Commission's 'Common School'; one model college in each district and one Centre of Excellence in one university in each State by 2015.
- Training of teachers on crash basis and improvement of standard of education, particularly in science and mathematics: 42 per cent of teachers at primary level, 69 per cent in middle level, 63 per cent in secondary level and 58 per cent in higher secondary level to be trained. A crash training programme with targets given in table 5.15 to be taken up from 2007.

Table 5.15

	2010	2015	2020
Primary	42 percent	-	100 percent
Middle	30 percent	39 percent	100 percent
Secondary	30 percent	33 percent	100 percent
Higher Secondary	30 percent	28 percent	100 percent

- Taking up of a comprehensive programme for development of vocational education designed to meet the special needs of the region.
- About 1.25 lakh primary teachers to be trained in general teaching methods with special emphasis on teaching of Science and Maths particularly in the hill areas 50,000 by 2007 and 75,000 by 2008. Programme will be implemented by the SCERTs with funds to be provided by NEC and training module to be prepared by NCERT.
- To ensure equity for quality education at the secondary level, one existing secondary school in each block be developed into a Centre of Excellence (100 by 2010, 184 by 2015 and 200 by 2020; there are 484 blocks). Similarly, a College of Excellence be developed for each district 11 by 2010, 25 by 2015 and 49 by 2020 there being 85 districts in the region.
- To promote in a big way distance education. Consortium for Educational Communication, Delhi has been persuaded to (a) provide ROT (Receive Only Terminus) at 50 selected colleges in the region, (b) DTH connections to 400 selected colleges and (c) TEF (Training End Facilities) to 9 Universities. All the above facilities to be made available by 2008. Besides CEC's capacity building programme for teachers will be introduced from 2007-08

Table 5.16: Action Plan.

2010	2015	2020
Identification of areas to implement project specific Comprehensive Entrepreneurship Development Programme (CEDP) providing handholding services to Small and Medium Enterprises in North Eastern Region.	Development of cluster in all States of the North East for training of local entrepreneurs relating to enterprises with economic prospect and assured local resources.	Development of High End Entrepreneurs training programme.
A Regional Business Facilitation and Development (BFDC) to be set up	Development of incubation centres across the region to promote potential sectors and equip local entrepreneurs, commercialize them through enterprise.	Development of High End Entrepreneurs training programme.
	Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship, Guwahati to develop networking internationally for development of small and medium enterprises through exchange and transfer of ideas of best management practices.	Setting up of centres of Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) at all State capitals

b) Entrepreneurial Development

5.25 It has assumed greater importance in view of the changing scenario in terms of fast economic and social changes including opening of border trade the Action plan is given in table 5.16.

(c) Sports, Culture, Youth Affairs

5.26 Each of the 200 odd ethnic groups in NER has its own indigenous games and sports and

Table 5.17 Action Plan: Sports

2010	2015	2020
One upgraded Sports training Centre at each State capital with sport-specific facilities	One Special Area Games Centre with sports complex of each district (85).	Playing facilities in each of the 484 Blocks one outdoor stadium in each district.
Most modern sport-specific Coaching Centre at Kohima and Shillong with hostel facilities	Similar Centres at Aizawl, Itanagar, Agartala and Gangtok	Rural Sports Promotion Centres at each Sub-Divisional headquarters (234)

State-specific Sports and Games to be Promoted

Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura
Football Track Events, Karate Gymnastics	Swimming Volleyball Football Karate Table Tennis	Hockey Football Wrestling Weightlifting shooting & boxing	Football Archery Karate Gymnastics	Football wrestling weightlifting Boxing Taewondo	Football Judo Athletics Javelin Throw	Football Athletics Boxing	Kabaddi Judo Swimming

traditional culture which have to be promoted and preserved. The people all over the region, particularly the youth, are naturally sports and music loving and they have talent too. Promotion of these activities on a wider scale would involve the mind and body of the youth in creative pursuits and, thus, act as an insulator against undesirable pursuits. The region has rich tradition of folk culture lilting folk songs and music and captivating colourful dances. This national treasure has to be preserved the Action plan is given in table 5.17.

- Implement the recommendations of the Task Force for Development and Promotion of Sports, Youth Affairs and Culture in NER constituted by Ministry of HRD on priority.
- Set up a Regional Coaching Institute on the line of the Patiala National Institute of Sports.
- Introduce 'Talent Hunt' scheme in entire region.
- Annual regional level competitions in select games and sports.
- Regional level Biennial Rural Sports Festival.

Action Plan: Youth welfare

- Setting up of one state-level youth centre in each State capital (8) by 2020.
- One youth hostel at each district headquarters (85) by 2020.
- Recreational centres at all the 484 block headquarters by 2020.
- NE Regional Advantage Centre in Arunachal Pradesh providing mountaineering, ice skiing with in sub-centres in Aizawl, Kohima and Gangtok (for rock climbing and tracking).
- Annual regional- level youth festival (inter-university youth festival) and inter-state youth exchange programme.

Action Plan: Culture

- Setting up regional documentation for traditional folk and performing arts and state-level centres at each State capital.
- Construction of a community cultural centre at district headquarters.
- Inter-state cultural exchange programme.
- Regional level annual traditional cultural festival.
- Promotion of NE Regional Culture internationally through ICCR.

Table 5.18 Present Status:

States (2004)	Number of hospital	Number of dispensaries	Doctor population ratio	Public Health Centre (PHC)		
				PHCs functioning	Doctors at PHC	Average rural area covered (Sq.Km)
Arunachal Pradesh	15 (31.3.02)	NA	1:3755(31.12.90)	78	78	NA
Assam	268(1.1.91)	325(1.1.91)	1:11980(1.1.99)	610	610	127.01
Manipur	19 (1.1.01)	42(1.1.01)	1:2820(31.12.91)	72	95	308.10
Meghalaya	7 (31.3.00)	18(31.3.00)	1:5581(31.12.90)	95	113	233.68
Mizoram	11(31.3.01)	NA	1:10360(1.1.99)	57	47	359.55
Nagaland	17(31.3.00)	35 (31.3.00)	1:6292(31.12.91)	87	53	188.87
Sikkim	1(30.3.03)	-	1:3019(30.3.03)	24	48	NA
Tripura	27(1.1.01)	NA	1:4693(1.1.99)	73	161	141.73
All India Average NB: Reference year is in bracket. NA- Not available. Source: 1. <i>Statistical Abstract of India</i> , 2003 2. <i>Rural Health Statistics in India</i> – 2005, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.						

G. Health

5.27 The Alma-Ata Declaration (WHO& UNICEF:1978) has identified public health as the sole means to achieve WHO goal of 'Health For All'. It is true of NE Region in particular The Per cent status is given in table 5.18 covered .

HIV/AIDS concern

Table 5.19

(Figures for 2005)

State	Total no screened	HIV+No (Sero+ve/1000)	AIDS cases
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
Assam	50,779	1126 (19.43)	372
Manipur	1,20,213	19,033	2,998
Meghalaya	17,664	73	10
Mizoram	18,792	1,019	100
Nagaland	31,391	1,903	718
Sikkim	7,800	34	8
Tripura	-	278	8
Source: <i>AIDS Prevention society</i> , Assam.			

5.28 The situation with regard to HIV/AIDS in the region has been alarming. Because of its proximity to the 'Golden Triangle' volume of drugs smuggled into the region, particularly through

the Manipur-Myanmar border, is high resulting in the spread of HIV (among the injecting drug users (IDU)). The figures collected from Aids Prevention Society, Assam and given in table 5.19 tell a disturbing story.

Action Plan

- Communitization of the primary healthcare system.
- A special programme for healthcare including trained 'bare-foot doctors' for rural areas may be put in place.
- Immunization programme to be implemented in the remote and hilly areas of the region by using helicopters to ferry men and material as a special measure.
- Integrated programme for water, sanitation and health to be taken up.
- Measures for purification of drinking water, as water in most part of the region contains arsenic and fluoride elements injurious to health. Less expensive and simple technologies for defluoridation evolved by various technical institutions like Freundlich Isothoram technology by College of Engineering, Pune to be widely applied.
- Delivery system under the Primary Health Care Programme to be strengthened and made more efficient.
- Provision of health service in flood affected/river side population through well equipped boats.
- Establishment of a Regional Medical University to ensure umbrella coverage of all Medical and Para Medical Institutions and standardization of curricula, examination, etc.
- Setting up of a regional institute of child and women health care.
- The national health policy to be modified to fit into the North Eastern Region's socio-economic condition and to be oriented to the poor and vulnerable group.
- Promotion of traditional Indian and holistic system of medicine that includes yoga on a pilot project basis.
- Introduction of innovative health service delivery and training for the endemic area involving NGOs.
- Setting up of one medical college in each of the States where there is none.
- Raise the doctor population ratio to the present national level.
- Setting up of 3 more nursing colleges in the region.
- One Para-Medical Institute for each state providing for new disciplines in view of technological changes.
- Set up one fully equipped cancer hospital in Mizoram.
- Health education on massive scale through peripheral health workers and schools.

- Increase health sector budget upto 6 Per cent of GSDP.
- 80 Per cent institutional delivery of health services and 100 Per cent delivery by trained personnel by 2020.
- Treatment options for HIV/AIDS infection are expensive; some ways have to be evolved to provide affordable treatment which is a necessity.
- Successful prevention efforts to be made to reduce newer infections and thus slow down the epidemic. Also care and support to people who are already infected in the North East have to be provided. HIV treatment and prevention cannot be separated.
- By 2010 information and means to avoid HIV infection should be available to all citizens through accelerated efforts involving civil society, people living with HIV/AIDS, States Governments and multilateral institutions.
- A credible and inclusive regional AIDS prevention and control plan as part of the national plan may be drawn up by 2007.
- Risk reduction among HIV positive injecting drug users both for injecting and sex should be highlighted. Adequate support services and enabling environment have to be created urgently.
- In absence of an effective vaccine or life saving drugs, health education forms the major component of the AIDS control programme. A programme for extensive education of the high-risk groups as well as the general public is to be taken up as the only means available to tackle the problem and reduce chances of further spread of the disease. Infrastructure for development of health education and dissemination of knowledge through mass media needs to be developed at the earliest. Counselling centres for HIV infected persons and their associates be established in all States.
- De-addiction centres to be set up as widely as possible as a secondary preventive measure.

H. Rural Development

Action Plan

- Road connectivity to all the 42,251 villages (about 28,000 km of new rural roads to be constructed) by 2020 providing link with (a) nearest primary markets and (b) nearest basic social service centres.
- Electricity to remaining 11,376 villages and 45 lakh households by 2020.
- Providing drinking water facilities to the uncovered 46.54 Per cent rural households in the region by 2015.
- Promoting agro-horti based and service related micro-enterprises and value addition to local resources at village level.
- Developing a pool of dedicated and focused SHGs and NGOs for project implementation with micro-credit. The service of the fairly good number of motivated unemployed youth can be used as catalyst groups.

- Setting up a minimum of five village resources centres in each State of the region with satellite connectivity to provide regular information/advice on agriculture, education, health, weather etc. to the local community in a cluster of villages. ISRO, Department of Space and NEC may jointly sponsor this scheme to facilitate socio-economic development of rural North East.
- Adoption of cluster approach for development of both farm and non-farm rural enterprises. Rural clusters will help reduce intra-regional disparities and generate employment. These clusters may be involved in all the 27 subjects earmarked for PRIs like social forestry, khadi and village industries, rural electrification, medicinal and aromatic plants non-formal education, health and sanitation, maintenance of community asset's etc. The Chinese experience will be worth emulating where rural clusters have helped GDP grow by 10 Per cent and reduce rural poverty by 28 Per cent over a period of 25 years. Action plan may include opening at least two rural clusters in each of the 484 blocks in the region by 2020.
- Establish, as suggested by the National Commission on Enterprises in Unorganized/ Informal Sector, growth poles based on economy of inter-dependence and providing urban amenities in rural areas, expanding production and employment in unorganized enterprises and spreading industrial culture to rural areas through small and micro enterprises, in two phases:

2015-8 growth poles one in each state

2020-8 more growth poles bringing the total to 16 i.e. two in each state.

State wise identified activities under the proposed growth poles may be:

<u>Arunachal Pradesh</u>	: Fruit and medicinal and aromatic plant processing.
<u>Assam</u>	: Textile and sericulture & handloom.
<u>Manipur</u>	: Fruit processing and handloom
<u>Meghalaya</u>	: Ginger processing and strawberry cultivation.
<u>Mizoram</u>	: Fruit processing and handloom bamboo based units.
<u>Nagaland</u>	: Agro industries and cane and bamboo based units.
<u>Sikkim</u>	: Large cardamom and orchid culture.
<u>Tripura</u>	: Rubber production and cane and bamboo based handicrafts.

- Promote appropriate rural technology (RRL has developed a number of simple technologies in utility item production).
- Set up a regional centre for rural studies to bring out new professionals tuned to the process of social and economic transformation of an agrarian society.
- Evolve a separate development model for rural North East. While a perfect model may be elusive, some projects and interventions are beginning to unfold patterns of true people's developmental models having characteristics of equity and sustainability. North Eastern Region Community Resource Management (NERCRMP) is emerging as one such model.

The other model is VDB led integrated rural development in Nagaland. A suitable mix of these two models would provide an answer to our search for a development model which will be in tune with North East's tradition and ensure growth with total people involvement. The system would guarantee flow of fund /resource investment to the grassroot and the poor as also its need-based utilization with maximum transparency and accountability. The projects will be output- oriented and activities generally sustainable in the post-project stage. The pattern will combine the strength of government, NGOs, and the local community. It will promote growth of CBOs (community based organizations) like SHGs, NRMGs (Natural Resource Management Groups) and, finally, purposeful income generating activities. A suggested model is placed at Annexure IV. The model may be put into action on pilot basis in four identified districts in Assam and two each in the other seven States in consultation with the State Governments and people's groups. Formulation of the detailed project and putting in place the required support services will take about two years. The project may, therefore, be taken up for implementation by 2008. First review may be made in 2010 and monitoring and evaluation by 2012. Thereafter, it is expected to be self-sustaining. Investment requirement will be quite substantial for which the Planning Commission may give special central assistance. External aid from agencies like UNIDO, Indo-German Development Agency, AUSAID, CIDA, ICEF, ADB etc. may also be sourced.

I. Infrastructure

(a). Transport & Communication

5.29 One of the biggest constraints for the development of the North-Eastern Region has

Table 5.20

State/Region	Total Road Length (Km)	Road length per 100 sq km of Area (Km)	Road length per lakh population (Km)
Arunachal Pradesh	18,365	21.93	1669.54
Assam	89,486	114.09	328.99
Manipur	11,434	51.21	398.54
Meghalaya	9,565	42.65	398.54
Mizoram	5,075	24.07	563.89
Nagaland	21,021	126.79	1051.05
Sikkim	2019.	28.45	336.50
Tripura	16,296	155.41	509.25
NER	1,73,261	66.08	443.35
All India	24,23,922	74.73	234.58
Source: Basic Road statistics of India, Ministry of Shipping, Road			

been inadequate and under-developed infrastructure facilities, particularly in terms of roads, railways and power. The total road length in the North-Eastern Region is 1,73,261 Kms. which is 7.15 Per cent of country's total road length. The average road length per 100 sq.km. area is just about 66 km. For each thousand population road length available is little over 4.43 km (see Table 5.20).

Transport & Highways

5.30 The railway network is also equally inadequate and under developed. The British had laid the railway line primarily to serve their colonial interests and not to subvert social or economic

Table 5.21

State	Length of rail line (Km)		
	BG	MG	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	-	1.28	1.28
Assam	1227.7	1278.6	2506.30
Manipur	-	1.35	1.35
Meghalaya	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	1.50	1.50
Nagaland	11.13	1.72	12.85
Sikkim	-	-	-
Tripura	-	69.42	69.42
Source: <i>NF Railways</i> , Guwahati			

interests of the region. The total length of railway track in the entire region is 2592.70 km. Almost the entire broad gauge network is in Assam only. Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Mizoram have only a nominal rail connection. Meghalaya and Sikkim do not have any rail track (Table 5.21).

5.31 The biggest waterways on Brahmaputra and smaller ones on river Kolodyne in Mizoram and Barak Valley of Assam became non-functional after the partition.

5.32 Similarly, air connectivity also has been poor. Three of the State capitals do not have an airport. The feeder service from Delhi/Kolkata/Guwahati to the other State capitals (except Tripura and Manipur) has been totally unsatisfactory. All these factors have reduced/ restricted the level of connectivity of this region.

5.33 Main objective of the perspective road network development programme should be (a) upgrade level of inter-State connectivity, (b) support economic and defense needs, (c) connect potential growth centres, (d) standard road connectivity to border trade points, and (c) improve regional roads by providing carriage way width of more than 7 metre (as of now only 1 Per cent of such roads have this width).

Action Plan

- The total length of district roads to increase from present 6,900 Km to about 1 lakh km. by 2020.

- Road density of 66.07 km. per 100 sq.km. may be raised to the present national average of 75 km.
- Upgradation of all national highways in the region to four lane.
- The central master plan for road connectivity in the region may be executed at a faster pace and completed by 2015.
- Connecting all sub-divisional headquarters with all weather roads by 2020.
- A research institute to evolve technological solutions to maintenance of road in erosion prone hill areas may be considered for the North East.
- Maintenance of roads has been a serious problem due to fund constraints. A dedicated fund regional road maintenance fund with substantial revolving capital is required to be created for maintenance of such assets which would otherwise go waste.
- To provide better air connectivity, nine old air strips in different parts of the region should be developed and new airports constructed at Itanagar, Kohima, Tuensang, Gangtok, Lungleh, Tura, Belomia and Churachandpur. Introduction of a designated air service with its base at Guwahati.
- Master plan for flood moderation in the region prepared by the Brahmaputra Board as a short-term measure should be implemented on highest priority.
- All projects for construction of about 262 Km of new Railway tracks should be completed by 2010.
- A new Jan Shatabdi from Guwahati to New Jalpaiguri be introduced to provide rail connectivity to the Sikkim and Bhutan border. This will assume importance once regular border trade develops. Also Vaishali Express be extended from Barauni to Guwahati which will promote religious tourism both ways.
- All the State capitals to be connected by BG rail line by 2020.
- Combined efforts by the Brahmaputra Board, Central Water Commission and Inland Water Authority of India to make the Ganga-Brahmaputra-Barak-Meghna an integrated natural water way by 2020.

Note: Centre should accept the responsibility of improving regional and State highways and necessary Central fund made available. The regional or State Plans must not be inflated with huge outlays on this count.

(b) Power

Table 5.22 Hydel Power

(In MW)

States	Identified Capacity	Capacity Developed	Capacity under construction	Capacity yet to be developed. [2-(3+4)]	Per capita electricity consumption (Kwh)
Arunachal Pradesh	50,328	416	2600	47,313	162.5
Assam	680	275	100	305	105.5
Manipur	1,784	105	90	1,589	72.9
Meghalaya	2,394	185	84	2,125	300.8
Mizoram	2,196	-	60	2,136	162.3
Nagaland	1,574	99	-	1,475	61.4
Sikkim	4,286	84	510	3,692	130.8
Tripura	15	15	-	-	
Total	63,257	1,179	3,444	58,634	(all –India 373 Kwh)
Source:- 1. Reassessment Study by <i>Central Electricity Authority</i> . 2. <i>Statistical Abstract of India</i> –2003.					

5.34 Power potential of Northeastern Region is given in table 5.22

Action plan

- Harnessing at least 40 Per cent of the hydel potential and 15 Per cent of thermal potential by 2020.
- Taking up small and mini hydel projects up to 1 MW capacity to exploit the entire small hydel potential of 2112 MW by 2020 (only 267 MW has so far been generated): adopt latest UNIDO assisted small hydel technology.
- Reverse the trend of negative growth in power sector (growth rate has gone down from 8.75 Per cent to 8.21 Per cent between 1997-98 and 2001-02).
- 16th Electricity Power Survey Report puts peak load power demand for the region at about 2800 MW by 2011-12. Power development programme to aim at generation to that extent.
- Electrification of all the villages of the region by 2020.
- Ensure grid management and economic power dispatch reducing transmission loss and minimizing Grid failure.

Note: All investments for power sector should be on central account and the regional or the state plans should not be burdened with such huge financial liability.

J. Industry

5.35 Geo-socio-economic and historical factors have not supported growth of large or medium industries in the region. There are only about 181 large and medium industries with more than 70 Per cent confined to Assam. Number of SSI units is 25,680 which is about 3 Per cent of total units in the country. But average productivity is low (these units produce only 1.78 Per cent of total goods and services produced in SSI sector in the country).

5.36 The growth of industries, both large, medium and small has been uneven. Number of functioning large and medium industries in the NER has been negligible Table 5.23.

Table: large and medium industries in NER.(As in March 2000).

Table 5.23

State	No. of units	Percentage
Arunachal Pradesh	17	9.39
Assam	129	71.27
Manipur	12	6.63
Meghalaya	10	5.52
Mizoram	1	0.55
Nagaland	7	3.87
Sikkim	3 (As on 31-03-04)	1.66
Tripura	2	1.10
Total	181	100.00
Source: Basic Statistics of NER 2002(NEC) Sikkim: A Statistical Profile -2004-05.		

5.37 KVI plays an important role in providing employment opportunities in rural areas and thereby strengthening the rural economy (Statewise production and employment in the KVI sector during 2001-02 & 2003-03 is given in table 5.24).

Table 5.24

SI No	State	Production(Rs lakhs)		Employment (nos in lakhs)	
		2001-02	2002-03	2001-02	2002-03
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	217.13	317.88	0.01	0.01
2.	Assam	5443.07	6074.74	1.21	1.22
3.	Manipur	5512.45	59897.52	0.58	0.62
4.	Meghalaya	3330.60	3100.46	0.23	0.25
5.	Mizoram	3150.80	3769.44	0.20	0.23
6.	Nagaland	4229.41	4583.94	0.28	0.30
7.	Tripura	1825.47	2235.29	0.28	0.28
8.	Sikkim	268.14	373.51	0.06	0.06
Total NER		23977.07	26452.78	2.85	2.97
All India		755721.00	856937.00	62.64	66.45
Source: Annual Report 2003-04, Ministry of Agro & Rural Industries.					

Mineral Resources of NER are substantial (Table 5.25)

Table 5.25

(In Million Tonnes)

	Estimated reserves
Coal	893
Petroleum	876
Limestone	7133
Sillimanite	10,025
Glass sand	50267
Natural gas	114 billion cu mtr.

5.38 Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh's limestone deposits can support medium cement factories. Huge quantity of natural gas can support gas-based power and industrial projects in Assam and Tripura in the private sector with government acting as facilitator.

Weaknesses

- Locational disadvantage remoteness with difficult terrain.
- Relatively higher project cost. According to a NEITCO survey cost of project in NER is 10 to 15 Per cent higher.
- Inadequate infrastructure.
- Inadequate institutional finance.
- The above three factors reduce comparative price competitiveness.
- Slow growth of entrepreneurship.
- Lack of high level management skill.
- Absence of proper market linkages.
- Low level of technology intervention.
- Restrictive regime and land tenure system and disturbed law and order in many of the states do not encourage outside investment in industrial projects.

Strength

- Abundant natural resources, both agro-forest and mineral.
- A reasonably big local market.
- Closeness to one of the world's fastest growing markets the SE Asian countries.
- Relatively more literate population.
- Rich tradition of handloom, handicraft and sericulture.

5.39 Handloom and handicraft is the second largest employer after agriculture 276 lakh weavers and artisans: 67500 handloom units and 57500 handicraft units, total value of production: Rs. 20941.08 crores. Large number of skilled weavers, established reputation and large production facilities and availability of raw material are the strength of this sector. Information log, design modernization, absence of direct marketing network and low rate of capital formation are the weaknesses.

5.40 Handloom is by far the largest unorganized industry next to agriculture in terms of employment generation. Handloom accounts for 27 Per cent of all textile production and 21 Per cent of textile exports. Handloom industry has been playing an important role in meeting the domestic needs as well as a source of economy for the people of the region. The North Eastern Region has the highest concentration of handlooms in the country. Out of 25.4 lakh units engaged in handloom activities, 14.6 lakh units (household and non-household) are in five States Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura. Over 53 Per cent of looms in the country and more than 50 Per cent of weavers belong to North Eastern States. The share of these five States of North Eastern Region in the domestic looms is 82 Per cent. However, only 13.4 Per cent of the commercial looms of the country are in those States and their contribution to those States in total production of handloom fabrics is merely 20 Per cent.

Action Plan

- Labour intensive and low capital investment industries to be promoted in NER.
- Concentrate on SSI units utilizing such natural resources as agro-horticulture, minor forest produce, medicinal and aromatic plants and bamboo. For instance, medicinal and aromatic plants of the region can, it is estimated, support drug manufacturing related investment to the tune of Rs.600 to 800 crores. The estimated run over of bamboo based industries is around Rs.10,000 crores. Nearly 40 small and medium size fruit and vegetable processing units can come up in the region on the basis of projected available produces.
- RRL Jorhat has so far evolved more than 50 cost effective technologies for commercial use of natural resources in the region which can be taken up by local entrepreneurs. RRL will offer technical assistance and guidance too.
- A common centre for documentation of all medicinal and herbal plants of NE and a regional demonstrative farm to promote planned cultivation and processing of medicinal and aromatic plants of the region with technical support from RRL.
- Competitive advantages for plastic based industries to meet growing local demand for products can be exploited (80 per cent of plastic good consumed in the region are outsourced). Consumption is expected to rise from 15,000 TPA to over 60,000 TPA during next 10 years.
- Proposed investment of the order of about Rs.19,000 crores in the oil and gas sector in the region has to be made to create opportunities for industrial growth.

- Pollution free climate, good literacy percentage and natural hand-skill of the majority of the population make the hill States of the region ideal location for electronic hardware production.
- Provide appropriate training to local entrepreneurs to enable them to avail of the emerging opportunities.
- Multi-points collection of taxes within the boundaries of various States of NER is creating insurmountable problems for industrial units making cost of transportation of raw material and finished products prohibitively high. There is urgent need to resolve this problem.
- Transport subsidy scheme for NER to be extended upto 2010.
- Industries located in the growth centre should be given capital investment subsidy at the rate of 15 per cent of their investment in plant and machinery.
- Direct interaction professionalizing the supply through producer consumer interaction: advertisement & communication assigning elite image to high-priced products: brand promotion through trade marking and quality assurance.
- The North Eastern Region, a rich repository of arts and crafts that are both eco-friendly and unique in craftsmanship and utility, has the potential to emerge as a leader in handicraft exports. However, the region's share of country's total exports of 3.5 billion is less than 1 Per cent.
- Introduce organized product development programme among the artisans, with producers concentrated not only on ethnic goods that cater largely to the consumption needs of the local populace but also for export.
- Establish Fashion Design Centre in Aizawl and Kohima.
- Create basic financial and infrastructure facilities in the States.
- Provide logistics support for fully realizing export potential in handicrafts.
- Exim Bank should conduct workshops on handicrafts in all the eight States with primary focus on product development, design and export marketing with the objective of generating awareness on international trends in design, colour, pattern, production techniques and marketing strategies amongst entrepreneurs and exporters of handlooms and handicrafts.

(a) Sericulture

5.41 Since the North Eastern Region's agro-climatic conditions are most suitable for development of sericulture, it can be developed into a major income earning and employment generating sector. North East's contribution towards the country's total production of raw silk is generally about 6 Per cent. However, its contribution in terms of Muga and seri production is more than 90 per cent. Over 3.8 lakh families are engaged in sericulture farming and annual production recorded is 1063 MT.

5.42 The present status of Sericulture in the North east is indicated in table 5.26 and the action



plan given in table 5.26.

The strategy may be:

- Making part of the 2.35 lakh ha cultivable wasteland suitable for sericulture.

Table 5.26: Production Under Sericulture in NER 2002 - 2003

	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura	Total
Mulberry reeling cocoons (MT)	18.00	158.16	221.20	18.05	15.00	3.29	-	39.50	473.20
Oak Tassar reeling cocoons (lakh/Nos)	1.08	0.38	= 8.40	-	3.09	1.32	-	-	14.27
Ericut Cocoons(MT)	15.00	634.77	256.00	360.74	0.93	101.24	-	-	1368.68
Muga reeling Cocoons (lakh/Nos)	12.93	4781.48	1.20	216.96	1.75	1.70	-	-	5016.02
Grand Total									6872.17

Source: Central Silk Board, Guwahati.

Table 5.27 Action Plan

Sl No	Activity	Short-term (2010)	Medium-term (2015)	Long-term	Cumulative (2020)
1.	Additional area under sericulture	25,000 ha	75,000 ha	1.50lakh ha	Total area by 2020 3.057 lakh ha
2.	Additional production (all Varieties)	500 MT	1500 MT	2000 MT	5063 MT by 2020
3.	Additional employment likely (Mandays)	0.85 lakh MD	1.65 lakh MD	2.75 lakh MD	5.25 lakh mandays

- Developing cluster-based cultivation @ two clusters of 200 ha/300 farmers in each district of the region by 2020.
- Introducing inter-cropping cash crop and mulberry plant.
- Taking up by Central Silk Board, in collaboration with the States, an NER sericulture Development Mission with special central grant providing support services like technology application, modern grainages, farmers's training and marketing of products etc.

- With more areas brought under sericulture and higher level of production and productivity, additional income generation for farmer families is expected to be of the order of more than Rs.580 crores from cultivation of eri and about Rs. 1100 crores from Muga per annum.

K. Development Mission Mode

(a) North Eastern Regional Bamboo Mission

5.43 The North Eastern Region accounts for nearly 67 per cent of the growing stock of bamboo in the entire country. Bamboo plantation extends over an area of about 3.50 lakh ha and sustains 70 per cent of the rural labour force of the North East. With the opening of vast horizon for multiple commercial use of bamboo and its tremendous potential for growth, it can turn out to be 'Green Gold'. Value addition of bamboo starting with primary processing at the village and community level and moving up to secondary level commercial processing will substantially enhance family income of the rural population. An UNIDO (2002) survey puts the market potential for various bamboo based products as:

(i) Bamboo shoots	-Rs.300 crores
(ii) Structural material	-Rs.725 crores
(iii) Bamboo plywood	-Rs.300 crores
(iv) Bamboo mat and bamboo-	Rs.500 crores based handicrafts.

5.44 The perspective growth plant, therefore, has to include a programme for sustained development of bamboo which should include plantation, training and processing on a large scale through the North Eastern Regional Bamboo Mission. The programme to be implemented by the Cane and Bamboo Technology Centre (CBTC) should aim at:

- Achieving double digit economic growth.
- Raising the level of contribution of this sector to GSDP to about 7 per cent.
- Generation of 1 million job opportunities in bamboo related activities.
- Enhancement of family and community income with at least one member of a family getting full employment throughout the year in the bamboo growing clusters.
- Planting of selected species on a large scale.
- Upgradation of skills of all those engaged at various levels in bamboo related activities.
- Creation of global export network for bamboo products particularly in relation to South East Asian markets.

The action plan and man days generated are given in table 5.28 and 5.29.

Table 5.28: Action Plan: (a) Turnover

2010	2015	2020
(i) Intensive plantation and farmers training programme : creation of facilities for primary value addition: (ii) Market development (iii) Achieve turnover of Rs. 1000 crores	(i) Plantation extension; Secondary value addition to make bamboo a major commercial commodity (ii) Achieve turnover of Rs.4000 crore per annum	(i) Consolidation (ii) Sophisticated value addition: branding and new management technique: border trade/export (iii) Achieve 8 to 10 thousand crores/year
Area to be brought under bamboo plantation – 10,000 ha	18,500 ha	21,000 ha (total-49,500 ha)

Table : 5.29 (b) Mandays Generation

Sl.No.	Item	2010	2015	2020
1.	New Plantation	40,17,500		
2.	Maintenance	1,22,04,900	2,45,72,300	960750
3.	Harvesting	82,99,900	2,69,82,650	1364300
Total:		2,45,22,300	5,15,54,950	1,23,25,050

Grand total (over 15 years' period) –88392330 Mandays

(b) Border Trade

5.45 The North Eastern Region, which is ideally located physically, culturally and commercially, can grow into a hub of international trade and become a trade-bridge between India and the ASEAN countries to the region's advantage. The 'Look East' policy and the bilateral agreements with South East Asian countries provide opportunities for large-scale border trade.

5.46 Table 5.30 gives an idea of the present volume of trade between NER and the neighbouring countries.

Table .5.30

(Rs crores)

Year	Total export	NE-bangladesh trade	NE-myanmar trade	Other countries	Total import	NE-B-desh trade	NE-myanmar trade	Other countries
2002-2003	409.36	201.99	4.96	202.41	41.57	6.10	11.83	23.64
2003-2004	434.96	NA	9.41	NA	60.95	11.51	8.85	40.59

Source: *Background papers* (prepared for the Seminars on Export from NE at Shillong on 26 & 27 May, 2005).

Infrastructure	Number
Designated Ports	35
Functional Ports	20
ICD	1
R.M.S	2
Airport	1

5.47 The North Eastern Regional International Trade Mission has been constituted and it should be operational immediately. NERITraM may formulate a 15 year perspective plan for promotion of trade with the region's western neighbours and evolve a new development strategy 'trade-led' strategy by 2015. The most critical requirement for border trade promotion is institutional intervention to ensure co-ordination among all the stake holders viz central ministries, State Governments, exporters, entrepreneurs etc., in order to develop infrastructure, production base and training and facilitate smooth transborder traffic. NERITraM will take up this responsibility to ensure co-ordination among all the stake holders viz central ministries, State Governments, exporters, entrepreneurs etc., in order to develop infrastructure, production base and training and facilitate smooth transborder traffic. NERITraM will take up this responsibility.

Action Plan

(a) Short-term

- Roads leading to the 17 functional LCSs in the region to be improved and weigh bridges installed. Such a measure would boost export (improvement of Karimganj-Sutarkandi road led to doubling of export from 22.86 crores to 46.15 crores).
- Reactivate non-functional LCS by providing required infrastructures (Nampong in Arunachal Pradesh and Zokhathar & Demagiri LCS in Mizoram) and opening up of a new trading point from Nagaland with Myanmar by developing roads in that sector.
- Setting up of a proper Air Cargo Complex in the LGB International Airport to facilitate export of perishable goods with proper domestic transshipment arrangement in Kolkata/Delhi on priority basis.
- Set up one plant quarantine and fumigation station with proper facilities of lab and equipment and the institutional arrangement to issue import permit in order to facilitate export/import of plants and planting materials. LGB airport should be declared as the quarantine entry point.
- Setting up of product specific Special Export Zones (SEZ) in NER.
- Improve existing railways, roads, land custom stations and other infrastructure networks and modernize these to make the region a viable international transit/transport base to serve as a bridge head for India for its entry to South- East Asian market.
- Export potential survey.
- Organizing training facilities for youth of this region in SE Asian languages.
- NERITraM to take up jointly with States a comprehensive programme to create minimum infrastructural facilities in all the States for a sound production base for exportable goods locally through small enterprises.
- Introduce a comprehensive transport subsidy package for all items exported from NER both via mainland as well as through LCSs in the region and extended APEDA's transport subsidy scheme to fresh fruits, vegetables, spices etc. to provide air, rail and inland transport

subsidy from any part of NE upto port of shipment.

- Normal trade should be operationalised by introducing letter of credit system for trade with Myanmar.
- Allow all freely exportable items for export under barter mechanism to promote export of manufactured goods to Myanmar which would lead to industrial growth in NE.
- Promote agro-horticultural development on a commercial scale to increase production and export. As a measure for export product development support and encourage local entrepreneurs to set up processing units/industries which have export potential.
- Exemption from excise/import duty on capital goods import, particularly agricultural tools and machineries, food and bamboo processing machineries etc. to attract private sector investment in focused sectors.

(b) Long-term

- Setting up two more Agri Export Zones in addition to three existing ones, one in Meghalaya for ginger and cut flowers, and one in Mizoram for ginger and passion fruit involving APEDA, NABARD, ministry of commerce and concerned State Governments.
- Feasibility of opening Trading Point with China from the State of Arunachal Pradesh may be studied, particularly opening up of Tibet China sector from Tawang.
- Study possibility of establishing air link from Guwahati-Dibrugarh (Assam) to Mandalay (Myanmar) onward to Boushan and Kunming (China) to provide the shortest and cheapest connectivity by air to mainland China.
- Developing NE Region into a comprehensive free enclave, i.e., transit trade, export processing and tourist resort/service.
- Development of a strong economic base for the region and to integrate the North East economy with the South East Asian economy.
- Creation of an NE Export Development fund under NERITraM by pooling central resources available under various schemes like ASIDE and EDF for border trade related infrastructure development activities.
- Development of low cost marketing complexes at three designated LCSs along Bhutan to help traders on this side of the border to sell products to neighbouring towns in Bhutan.
- Restoration of railway traffic from Mohisashan (Karimganj district, Assam) to Shahbazpur (Bangladesh) and of the preparation railway link from Golakganj (Dhubri district, Assam) to Chattak LCS in Sunamganj (Bangladesh) to facilitate export of coal and other products.
- Bangladesh should be persuaded to provide transit facility from North East to West Bengal

as well as to allow North East exporters to tranship their goods from Chittagong Port.

L. Tourism

5.48 North East is often described as a ‘paradise unexplored’. It is as one of the most promising income and employment generating sectors in North Eastern Region and with climatic, scenic and varied, robust cultural attractions the North East can and must be developed into a list-one tourist destination. Opening up of the trade-routes to South East Asia would give further boost to tourism in the region.

Table : 5.31

States	2003		2004	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
Arunachal Pradesh	2195	123	4740	269
Assam	2156675	6610	2288093	7285
Manipur	92923	257	93476	249
Meghalaya	371953	6304	433495	12407
Mizoram	35129	279	38598	326
Nagaland	5605	743	10056	1084
Sikkim	179661	11966	230719	14646
Tripura	257331	3196	260907	3171
Total	3101472	29478	3360084	39168
Source: Ministry of Tourism.				

5.49 An idea of tourist inflow into NER may be had from table 5.31.

The Vision

5.50 The Tourism Vision 2020 is to fully exploit the comparative advantage of the region in tourism resources and attractions so that tourism becomes an important catalyst for economic development in general and for poverty alleviation in particular.

Strategy

5.51 To achieve that vision in tune with the national tourism policy 2020:

- Tourism development will be put on a high priority in the economic development planning of the region.
- The quality of existing tourism products will be improved to meet new and emerging demands.
- Adequate and comprehensive infrastructure of international standards will be created to enable the tourists to have ‘unique experiences’.
- The seven key areas around which the vision will evolve are:

- A Regional Tourism Development Corporation.
- One food craft institute to be set up in each state.
- A programme of infrastructure development to be taken up in collaboration with the private sector in the pattern of PPP.
- Accessibility to and within the region being a major problem, with the help of the Ministry of Civil Aviation Guwahati to be developed as a major national and international air hub with another regional hub in Imphal in tune with the 'look east' policy of the Government of India.
- The State PWDs, the Ministry of Road Transport and the Highway Authority of India to ensure that the tourism destinations in the national and regional circuits are adequately connected.
- Appropriate incentives to be given to tourism entrepreneurs to invest in tourism infrastructure. For this purpose, NEDFI will be nodal agency.
- A comprehensive NE Sustainable Tourism Guideline to be formulated taking into consideration the special features and needs of the region.
- To enable tourists to enjoy the local environment and to allow the socio-economic benefits of tourism to spread to rural areas, responsible rural tourism to be developed. At least two such centres will be developed each year in each state from 2010 onwards.

M. Science and Technology

Action Plan

a. Management Information System

- Augmenting of converged IP networking system by 2010.
- Strengthening of local area networking with wireless connectivity in difficult terrain by 2015.
- Setting up of a data centre in each of the state capitals and in NEC Secretariat at regional level with connectivity with all State Secretariats through converged networking by 2020 for better management of projects and instant generation of progress reports.

b. Remote Sensing Application System collaboration with NE-SAC (North Eastern Space Application Centre)

- Setting up of a small earth station and studio in each of the state headquarter in NER by 2010 and providing connectivity to district/block levels to function as digital information network by 2015.

c. R&D Programme

- Research based holistic cluster approach at grassroot level for sustainable development to

be introduced by 2015.

- Collaboration with CSIR for technology application programme developed by them for socio-economic planning and rural upliftment.

d. Disaster Management & Earthquake related programmes

- S&T cell, disaster management unit in NEC and linkage with RRL-online/real time seismic network system by 2010.
- disaster management information system with weather Forecasting data to cover entire NER by 2015.
- Communication and disaster alert system (broadcasting) in all States of NER and Earthquake warning system in all the States of North East by 2020.

e. IT Application

- IT & S&T Parks in all State headquarter in the first phase by 2015 and in selected districts in the second phase by 2020.
- Captive network for e-governance up to block level by 2015 and setting up of kiosks owned by entrepreneurs and various financial institutions as per need and demand (to benefit around 20,000 educated youth by 2020) by 2020.

f. Telemedicine Network

- Telemedicine network facility to be made available in district hospitals by 2010 and extended to CHC level by 2020.
- Training/orientation of health workers in skills to manage the above.

g. Information Technology in Education

- Create computer infrastructure in educational institutions in stages up to primary school level entire region to be covered by 2020.
- Training/orientation of teachers to make proper use of the above.
- Organize mid-level professional courses such as BCA, PDGCA, BSc (Comp) by 2010 and MSc (Comp) and MCA in selected colleges/university/ITIs/polytechnics by 2015.

h. Integrated E-Education and Tele-health for schools

- Creating ISDN-backbone with main server/hub to be located in schools/ institution identified on basis of their central location and availability of infrastructure for outreach of e-education/ learning, tele-education and tele-health programmes among schools/ institutions located at the periphery.

- i Provision of infrastructure support to technical institutes in NER and application oriented programmes for rural development including consultancy.

- j. Set up by 2008 regional consortium of all R&D institutions in the field of science and technology in NER (with NEC providing the platform) to serve as a functional committee for regular purposeful and professional interaction and intervention at appropriate levels in close collaboration with the State Governments. RRL could function as the coordinating agency.
- k. Set up by 2015 branches of RRL in each State capital on the lines of ICRA.
- Local communities to be motivated and involved in effort to introduce appropriate technology to help raise both production and productivity, improve quality and cut costs.
 - New technologies developed by RRL Jorhat in various sectors relevant to NER may be transferred from lab to land.
 - Set up NE Regional Association of Technological and Economic Cooperation (NERATEC) to bring prospective 'Growth drivers' together.
 - Support IT training centres in all States to facilitate citizen interface over IT network.
 - Introduction of computer education in all colleges and schools by 2020.
 - Identification and promotion of centres of excellence in the field of engineering, IT, biodiversity, capacity building, sustainable development, say, at the rate of one per state till 2020.

Chapter VI

A. Special Programme for Hills and Tribal Areas

6.1 The prevailing eco system, geographical limitation and social value would demand a different approach of socio-economic development of hill areas/tribal people. Development planning for these areas, so far, has been dissonant from the ground reality. Social scientists have rightly emphasized the need for appraising developmental project for the hills/tribal areas from the social compatibility angle.

6.2 Following parameters in respect of formulation of development plan for these areas have to be taken note of:

- i) 'Best practices' approach in place of the current 'ad hoc responses' approach. Projects have to be appraised with in-depth understanding of the socio-economic issues aided by the traditional knowledge of the tribal society.
- ii) Project should be cost effective, modest in scale and target oriented. For the tribal people seeing is believing and, therefore, utmost care to be taken to ensure success of a project.
- iii) Multiplicity of schemes should be avoided.

The national norms should be modified to suit the geo-social conditions in tribal areas.

6.3 The geographical and environmental conditions would not favour large scale industries in almost all the hill areas. At best, medium units utilizing available mineral resources like limestone, coal, etc may be possible. Therefore, the general policy should be to develop small scale industries utilizing local resources like horticulture, minor forest produces, bamboo, floriculture etc. As the local entrepreneur would be the first generation, a programme for motivation and imparting project specific entrepreneurial training with provision for hand-holding, support services like micro-credit, market tie-ups etc may be drawn up in consultation with the local communities.

- The development projects must not disturb the fragile eco system. Sensitive programme for hill tourism, adventure tourism etc may be promoted.
- The expected growth of border trade and development of tourism will directly impact the socio-economic conditions of the people in the hill areas. The hill people totally depend on community bonds and ties where change may appear to be a threat to their identity and social values. Therefore, development plan must be sensitive to this important social aspect.
- The hills of the eastern Himalayas possess rich genetic diversity which calls for conservation and judicious exploitation.
- The 5th Agricultural Science Congress held at Guwahati in April, 2001 was devoted to the subject: *Sustainable Mountain Agriculture*.

The Congress, under the leadership of Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, made some very important recommendations for development of agriculture in the NE Hill areas which should provide the basic guidelines for the planners.

6.4 Shifting cultivation (jhuming) is considered as a bane of development in hill areas. Nearly 5 lakh families practice jhuming covering about 2.2 million ha 17 percent of which is jhumed at any point of time. In spite of years of extensive efforts, the level of jhuming has not appreciably come down. This is because the crucial social and human aspects of the problem were not properly appreciated and alternatives offered were not found acceptable by the farmers. Horticulture and cash crops programme, evolved in close consultation with the local farming communities, may provide an acceptable alternative. A well- thought- out programme for horticulture development drawn up involving the tribal communities and supported by effective extension and monitoring agency, a proper input delivery system and adequate fund to sustain field efforts including maintenance for initial five years can make a difference. It will be a long-drawn programme estimated to involve an expenditure of about Rs.110 crores (over 15 years) and should be monitored by a regional body representing, besides experts, the farmers and NGOs.

6.5 Besides, tea plantation can also be tried in the following States:

Arunachal Pradesh	3000 ha. (78 registered small Tea growers already existing)
Nagaland	5000 ha (986 small growers)
Meghalaya	3000 ha (250 small tea gardens established)
Mizoram	2000 ha (3 small tea gardens have already come up.)

6.6 Besides Sikkim, Mizoram and Nagaland have potential for commercial development of big cardamom. Such a comprehensive programme may aim at covering 3 to 3.5 lakh ha of jhum land by 2020.

6.7 Rubber plantation will be an acceptable and effective alternative (Table 6.1).

6.8 There is a symbiotic relation between forest and the tribal population. Dependence on forest is total, vital and significant. Therefore, the traditional rights of the tribal people on forest have to be honoured. The percentage of land used by the tribal population throughout the country

Table- 6.1

States	Area (ha)	Production (MT)	Projection by 2020	
			Area (ha)	Production (MT)
Tripura	28,853	12,234	55,000	25000
Meghalaya	4,586	2,648	12,000	6000
Source: Rubber Board.				

is stated to be below 5 percent. Allowing the tribal to make use of that land would not, it appears, adversely impact the forest coverage or the ecology, but it will have a salutary effect on prosperity and peace in the tribal areas. A forest management programme with the local communities may be evolved for control and management of forest resources for sustainable development.

6.9 Introduction of Information Technology in a big way to help knowledge based development should receive priority.

B. Women's Empowerment

6.10. The Status of women in NER and the population sex ratio are relatively better than their counterparts in many States of the country. However, they cannot be said to be an empowered group. Women in this region take active part in economic activities, particularly in the hill and tribal areas, but their participation in decision-making process and in the service sector is low. Even in many tribal societies social system and certain customary laws smack of gender discrimination. In order to actualize the concept of women empowerment certain issues that can make women really empowered will have to be addressed.

6.11. Market driven economy, as against subsistence economy which they have been used to for generations, has brought in problems. For example, the cloths they use to weave in their home and sold directly in the market have now to compete with cheaper cloths from outside. Their economic pursuits are disturbed. Modern market demands high investments which women can not outsource. Even lending institutions in many cases are found to betray sex discrimination . Except in the matrilineal society, women elsewhere not having right over land and other property, find it difficult to obtain institutional credit.

6.12. Steps to be taken for women empowerment may be:

- (a) Formation of Self- Help Groups (SHG);
- (b) Strengthening women NGO's to make their voice audible;
- (c) Budgeting for gender equity;
- (d) Evolving a banking and industrial policy that supports women participation/ empowerment;
- (e) Launching movement for mass woman literacy, training and motivation that helps capacity building;

6.13 SHGs as a tool for women empowerment economically is a positive step to improve their credit worthiness apart from raising bargaining strength as a group. Through micro-credit availability SHGs can help micro-enterprises of women that would give even the poorer section among them economic strength.

6.14. A gender- just budgeting can make a difference. The 8th Five Year Plan highlighted the need to ensure flow of funds for development of women. The Plan document says “..... the benefits of development from different sectors should not bypass women and special programmes for women should complement the general development programmes. The latter, in turn, should reflect greater gender sensitively”.

6.15 The North East has been a region of conflict. Women, who are even otherwise vulnerable, suffer greatly in such situations. During the decades of violence the number of women heading and managing the households has increased— they have been pushed into taking on the families' economic burden. They are, thus, indirect victims of violence and, therefore, deserve a special deal.

6.16. Following activities may be promoted for empowerment of women-

- Formation and Training of Self-Help Groups;
- Income generation activities, like dairy, weaving, kitchen herbal garden and so on
- Establishment of credit linkages;
- Entrepreneur Development Programme;
- Establishing of Manufacturing units by women groups;
- Capacity Building;

These activities are likely to help empowering women and improving their economic and social status and enable women to take up various income generating activities as individuals as also as groups.

C. Governance

6.17 The taste of the pudding is in its eating. The success of all development endeavours, in the final analysis, depends on the executing authority i.e the administration. Intentions, however, good, remain merely a wishlist on paper unless there is good governance. The need, therefore, is of a responsive and committed administration, transparent and proactive. The people all over the region, as evident from the responses received, want good governance, a performing administration, sensitive to the popular aspirations. As Prof .Paolo Mauro, former Economist with IMF, observed, a country that is able to provide transparent and good governance can quadruple its GDP. The two opposite situations of poverty and prosperity are as much accountable to resources as it is to governance. Singapore's story of progress is a living example.

6.18 National Common Minimum programme lays emphasis on e-governance . The North Eastern States should initiate appropriate action for capacity building for e-governance as per the guidelines formulated by Planning Commission and the Ministry of Communication & Information Technology.

6.19. Many of the North Eastern States do not have experienced expertise for project formulation, execution and evaluation which are so essential for success of development endeavours. Planning Commission may provide adequate resources to the States to enable them to outsource competent hands for such purposes. Some experts/professionals are available within the region and wherever necessary, services may be obtained from outside the region. Also NEC may be assisted in creating a cell of high level professionals in core disciplines which, besides being of great use to the Council Secretariat, can help the State Governments on demand and can also provide training to concerned State Governments officials on a systematic, organized manner.

6.20 Resource availability is no doubt one of the basic prerequisites of development. However, this itself does not help generate a dynamic development process to raise the level of a region's or State's economy. Two essential requirements to achieve faster growth through exploitation of resource endowments are : (a) a facilitating environment or enabling condition through infrastructure development, and (b) availability of financial resources. The Government, both at the Centre as well as in the States has to play a more proactive and purposeful role. Government of India and the

eight State Governments must collectively make serious efforts to remove the existing hurdles, inter-State as also intra-State, to create conditions conducive to growth. Administrative efficiency of the States will have to match the big challenge. It, thus, boils down to good governance e. Secondly, harnessing of natural resources of the region and development of essential infrastructure would require massive investment. For example, according to an estimate of NHPC, generation of 25,000 MW of hydel power in North East will cost a staggering Rs.128 thousand crores. The High Level Commission in its report titled 'Transforming the North East' has estimated fund requirement of over Rs.93 thousand crores (and that too at 1996-97 prices) for infrastructure development. Centre has to agree to make this level of investment over next 15/20 years either directly or jointly with the private sector. The vision, otherwise, will remain a dream in paper. The focal point again is governance. The promise contained in the CMP that 'all North Eastern States will be given special assistance to upgrade and expand infrastructure' holds high hope for the region.

6.21 Relevance of good governance has been underscored in a recent report of ADB on boosting private investment in North East. In the context of a proposal for Assam, the report mentions 'excessive bureaucratic interference' as a disincentive to private investment. Such regime 'has proved ineffectual in encouraging entrepreneurial responses' in relation to the North East. This regime has to be replaced by an efficient quick responsive and fast-track one through direct policy intervention.

Chapter-VII

Employment

7.1 Employment is the most crucial element of any programme of economic development of the North East. Poverty and unemployment go together. Because of tardy growth of employment poverty ratio in all the NE States is much higher than the national average. The unemployment scenario in the region is indeed disturbing. The estimated number of unemployed persons in 2002 was 52 lakhs of which more than 50 percent were educated. The current figure is not available, but the poor rate of growth of the economy, does not indicate a better picture. In the Introductory Chapter of its report, the Shukla Commission (1997) noted thus: “ The paradox is that there is enormous amount of work to be done but few jobs”. This remark sums up the unemployment situation in the North Eastern Region. Unemployment or lack of it impacts directly the process of economic growth. Moreover, inability to match the rising demand for employment fuels social unrest and the North East has for the past few decades been experiencing such unrest. Sustained employment base can provide a healing touch to the anguish and sense of helplessness of the youths of the region.

7.2 One of the primary causes for somewhat inelastic expansion of the employment base is the utterly undeveloped primary sector, particularly, the agro-horticulture sector. An effective solution to the problem of unemployment can, therefore, be had if the growth rate in the primary sector increases and agro-horticulture diversified and made more productive. The model integrated agriculture development project being implemented on pilot basis in one location in Assam and another in Tripura, for example, would lead to a number of micro-enterprises like lime production, transport services, processing units etc as its ripple effect and would provide gainful job to the local youths. Since avenues of employment in the Govt. sector has been drastically reduced over the years, the only other alternative left is to create self-employment and there is scope for growth of such opportunities.

Strategy

- Development project must not only be output oriented, but also employment oriented.
- Faster development of the agriculture sector shall generate large employment as spin-off.
- The unorganized or informal sector generates more than 90 percent of employment. NE Region, according to one estimate, has over 5000 small and micro enterprises in the unorganized sector which may be developed through Growth Poles as envisaged by the National Commission for Development of Unorganized/Informal Sector. The commission may be persuaded to earmark at least 30 Growth Poles for NER over the next 15 years.

States	By 2010	By 2015	By 2020
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	1
Assam	2	1	2
Manipur	1	2	1
Meghalaya	1	2	1
Mizoram	1	1	1
Nagaland	1	1	1
Sikkim	1	1	1
Tripura	2	1	2

- Global herbal market is Rs.150 million and North East with 50 percent of the subcontinents total medicinal and aromatic plants can have a share of this huge market if plantation and processing of these plants are taken up in a planned manner. It will generate substantial income and employment. Appropriate technologies have been developed by CSIR.
- NERBaM's 15 year three-phase action plan be implemented from 2007 so that the target of generating/one million jobs and achieving a turnover of Rs.8,000 crores by 2020 can be achieved.
- A crash programme to train NE youths in relevant petroleum/oil technology so that they can fully take advantage of the upcoming job market that would be created by the promised investment of Rs.19,000 crores by the oil giants in this region.
- Opening of border trade would lead to development of processing units at the small and micro scale that would create considerable job opportunity.
- Khadi & Village Industries sector produces articles worth more than Rs. 264 crores and provides employment to 2.97 lakh person (figure for 2002-03). Extensive package programme to be taken up to double both production and employment by 2020.
- About 75 lakh skilled personnel is the estimated requirement in the IT Sector by 2020 in the developed world. A share of it will surely be secured by India and some of the youths from the NE Region can derive benefit provided they are made employable through proper training at appropriate levels.
- With the expansion of consumption and production, the plastic based industries can become a good source of employment in all the States of the North East.
- Dr.Jayanta Madhab's scheme for employment generation in Assam may be a model with State-specific modification.
- As the Hon'ble Prime Minister in his inaugural address to the first meeting of the restructured NEC observed, peace and development must go together. A positive step in that direction is to have carefully designed special projects to generate income and

employment based on local resources and involving local youths in selected (sensitive) areas. Action has been initiated to implement such a project on pilot basis in Tripura. This may be replicated in selected areas of the other States.

- Proper planning, extensive training in relevant disciplines and an effective extension service for motivating the youths of this region is needed to change the mind set of local youths. The concept of employment in this region has generally been a white collar job. The youths will have to be made to understand that employment also includes self-employment. Of course, policy intervention is needed at the government level to create the necessary basic facilities and opportunities.

Chapter-VIII

Growth investment and Finance

8.1 Growth of the regional economy and generation of employment opportunities, which alone can alleviate poverty and backwardness, depend as much on proper planning, including strategy identification, project formulation etc., as on financial factors like availability of institutional fund for productive investment. The picture as prevailing in the North

Eastern Region in this regard is far from satisfactory.

(a) Financial Institution

The All India Financial Institutions which, in other advanced parts of the country have been playing a crucial role in economic, industrial and agricultural development, have not played the role in North East which they are expected to do. The following table would give an idea of the performance of the banking sector in this region:

Table- 8.1

State	No. of bank branches as on 31.3.05	Deposit (Rs in Crores)	Credit (Rs in crores)	Credit deposit ratio (percent)	Priority sector lending (Rs in Crores)	Per capita credit (Rs)
Arunachal Pradesh	67	1269.76	501.61	39.50	57.48	1937
Assam	1256	18311.10	6508.88	35.55	866.06	2225
Manipur	79	1047.74	495.30	47.27	187.14	1386
Meghalaya	149	2960.69	1069.57	36.13	146.94	4741
Mizoram	81	909.40	460.25	50.61	138.16	3379
Nagaland	67	1479.12	344.55	23.29	54.30	1519
Sikkim	49	1253.40	352.46	28.11	218.33	-
Tripura	180	2719.68	938.39	34.50	171.48	1822
North East Region	1928 (One Bank Branch for nearly 17000 people)	29950.89	10671.01	35.63 (all - India 58.5)	1839.89	2,280 (all India 10,752)
Source: RBI						

Disadvantages

- Availability of bank branches is low
- Credit- deposit ratio (35.63 percent as against all India average of over 58 percent) has been poor

- Priority sector lending by FIs remains very low at mere 17 percent
- Big gap between per capita loans sanctioned and actually disbursed as indicated below:

(b) Micro Credit

Table- 8.2

(Per cent)

State	Sanctioned	Disbursed
Arunachal Pradesh	852	595
Assam	1059	706
Manipur	649	344
Meghalaya	862	628
Mizoram	853	662
Nagaland	434	418
Tripura	313	288

8.3 Thirty five million poor farming families around the world have been benefited from micro credit. Contribution of micro credit to development of both farm and non-farm sectors has been convincingly documented by Prof Md. Yunus, father of micro credit movement in Bangladesh. “Poor people”, Prof Yunus observes, “work out their way out of poverty with micro credit.” Micro-credit assumes added importance in NE context as more than 70 percent of the farming community are marginal farmers who have little access to credit. The present situation in regard to availability of micro-credit in North East is anything but encouraging.

- Average availability of credit for farming sector has been between 6.85 percent and 86.49 percent as against the all India average of 421.46 percent.
- Share of total disbursement of loans by scheduled banks as direct finance to farm sector is only 0.26 percent as against national average of 11 percent.
- SHG Bank linked credit is just 0.29 percent of the total loan disbursed in the region.
- As suggested in the Common Minimum Programme major expansion in schemes for micro-finance through SHGs, particularly in the backward and ecologically fragile areas should be effected.
- Cumulative micro-credit flow in the region (excluding Sikkim) upto 2004-05 was Rs.450.65 crores with 9935- SHGs as recipients.

Action Plan

- Coverage of the entire region under NABARD’s Potential Linked Credit Plan (PLCP) by 2015.
- Expansion and strengthening of the SHG-Bank Linked Credit System. Number of linkage units should be raised to at least 50,000 by 2015 and to one lakh by 2020 from existing 5000 units.

- Number of SHGs engaged in farming and non-farming micro-level enterprises should be increased to reach a figure of about 1 lakh by 2015 and 2 lakh by 2020 for which a special drive may be launched.
- NEDFI and SIDBI should create a separate micro-credit fund of Rs.1000 crores only for North East.
- All India Financial Institutions should set up more branches – numbers of Bank branches should be doubled by 2015.
- Credit-deposit ratio should go up to: 45 percent (2010), 50 percent (2015) and 60 percent (2020).
- States should make special efforts to strengthen the structural base to ensure efficient performance of rural micro-enterprises and coming up larger number of SHG-led enterprises.
- Level of priority sector lending by banks should be raised to at least 40 percent by 2020 by creating local competitive entrepreneurship on a wider scale.
- Foot note: Micro credit availability is a necessary condition for development of rural micro enterprise but not a sufficient condition for success of such enterprise. Pre-requisites of success is an enabling environment which includes a motivated people, an absorbing market and a sound infrastructural footing. The State administrations and SHGs/ NGOs have to join hands to create this conducive environment.

(e) States' Finance

8.4 A look into the financial health of the States in the North Eastern Region will be relevant to any discussion about planning for economic development of the region because the States' economy has a direct bearing on development of the region. Growth of the economy and rise in its productive capacity depend on the volume of investment made both in the Governmental and private sectors as well as the manner in which such funds are actually utilized. A disturbing fact that comes to ones notice in this regard has been the gradual increase of the level of fiscal deficit of the NE States. The total gross fiscal deficit of all the NE States was of the order of Rs. 3751 crores in 2002-03. Efforts to meet the growing fiscal deficit have led to increased debt liabilities. Consequently, volume of developmental expenditure has declined while non-developmental expenditure has gone up. During 2002-03 development expenditure totalled Rs.7719.4 crores and non-developmental expenditure was Rs.8585.2 crores. The inflow of plan fund has, however, been increasing and the per capita plan outlay for the North Eastern Region has been quite high.

8.5 The following facts have, however, to be noted in this context:

- (a) The newly created States of the North-Eastern Region are not expected to be totally financially sound and viable because these States were created not on economic consideration but on socio-political-ethnic grounds.
- (b) Although in terms of pure statistics the approved plan outlay for these States may appear

flattering, in real terms, however, it is not so. For one thing, compared to the other developed parts of the country the rupee in the NE region stands slightly devalued as cost of all inputs for development project is relatively much higher in this region. A NEITCO survey suggested that cost of setting up of a project in NE is about 15 percent higher than in the other developed States. Secondly, there is hardly any public/private sector investment (except a little in Assam) in the region which runs into thousands of crore in other parts of the country. Therefore, Central plan fund is the only investment for development in this region.

8.6 Even so the apparent financial imbalances of the States have to be corrected through appropriate policy intervention and effective measures by the State Governments. Some of the measures may be:

- Setting fiscal targets on the basis of long term macro economic forecast.
- Constitution of State level Fiscal Advisory Boards
- Introduction of fiscal reform programmes.
- Reduction in administrative over-head.
- Evolving new and innovative measures for revenue augmentation.
- Reforming State PSUs: disinvest in non-critical units.
- Making tax system efficient.
- Effective control over departmental inventory.
- Ensuring better project implementation and monitoring.

Chapter- IX

Conclusion

This is the documented dream or vision — a vision shared by all (representatives) the stake holders, a vision that tries to encapsulate, as best and practical as possible, the hopes and aspirations of that large segment of the region's population whose voice has so far never received due attention. It is dreaming big. It should perhaps be so, because a society which does not dream big achieves little. It is true that the people of North Eastern Region began dreaming big. The region is, as it were, at the cross-road of change. It needs direction and thrust for growth. Hon'ble Chairman NEC took a path-breaking step to get a vision document drafted. It is for planners and administrators to see that this historic step is transformed into a reality.

It is difficult to formulate a wholly accurate and realistic vision document or a perspective plan, and more so when relevant up-dated data is hard to come by. Attempt has been made to formulate as workable a vision document as possible. Even if 50 percent of it is found workable/practicable, it may be regarded as successful.

Annexure

Summary of Sector-wise Suggestions

Priorities Suggested

- Primary sector.
- Education (HRD).
- Primary healthcare.
- Rural connectivity.
- Primary marketing.
- Value addition to local produce locally for income enhancement.
- Employment generation including micro level enterprises for rural unemployment.
- Basic parameters for formulating perspective plan
 - Projected population size by terminal year of plan.
 - Existing status of various sectors of economy.
 - Separate strategy for hilly and tribal areas.

Agriculture and Primary Sectors

- Objective to make region marginally surplus in food production by introducing integrated modern agricultural methods and develop agriculture horizontally and vertically.

- Create efficient service centers for farming.
- Land reforms.
- Horticulture on massive scale, more area under horticulture.
- Create efficient market infrastructure through a regional master plan.
- Self help groups used as tools of change in this sector.
- By 2020 production of meat, milk and egg be raised to 2.26 lakh MT, 2 MT and 3500 millions respectively.

Fishery

- Raise production of fish to 12.14 lakh MT to ensure per capita availability of 21 KG/ person /year by 2020.
- Increase area to 11.53 ha of water under fishery by 2020.
- Maximum area of reservoir and unregistered beels and swamps be utilized for fishery.
- Promote culture of MAHSEER for in situ conservation as well as enhanced production.
- Exploit riverine stretch (about 2000 KM) for fishery.
- Eco hatcheries at district level.
- Est. fish producers Co-operative society/ farmers club for high production and marketing.
- Double area under forest fishery by 2020.

Sericulture:

- 2.35 lakh ha. Wasteland suitable for seri be brought under it.
- Two clusters of 200ha. /300m farmers be set up in each district by 2020.
- Sericulture development mission with special central grant.
- Raise production level of seri to 5063 MT.
- Generation of family income of Rs. 580 crores under Eri and and about Rs. 1100 crores under Muga per annum by 2020.

Mission Mode:

- Immediately launch Northeastern regional Bamboo Mission and Northeastern Regional International Trade Mission. Bamboo mission to create one lakh additional job opportunities, lead to double digit rise in economic growth and enhancement of community and family income.
- Global export network for bamboo products particularly in relation to South East Asian markets.

- Promotion of border trade infrastructure roads for connecting 17 functional LCS in the region be developed.
- Proper air cargo complex in LGB airport be opened with domestic transshipment arrangement in Kolkata/ Delhi.
- Three product specific SEZ in NER.
- NERITraM and concerned states jointly take up programme for creating minimum infrastructure facilities in all states for sound production base for exportable goods locally thru small enterprises.
- New transport subsidy package for all items exported from NER to provide air, rail and inland transport subsidy from any part of NE up to port of transshipment be introduced.
- Incentives to local entrepreneurs for setting up agro horticultural processing units having export potential.
- Excise/ import duty waivers on capital goods import especially agri tools and machinery food and bamboo processing machinery.
- Two more agriculture export zones in NER be developed into comprehensive free enclave.
- North eastern regional export development fund under NERETRAMM be created for border trade and related infrastructure.

Industry and Employment

- **Output and employment oriented development projects.**
 - Proper planning, extensive training in relevant disciplines. An expansion service backed by policy intervention state governments to motivate and attract youth for self employment as against white collar job.
 - Development of small and micro enterprises in unorganized sector thru growth poles to generate employment.
 - Put into action 15 year bamboo development plan under North eastern regional bamboo mission likely to generate 1 million jobs by 2020.
 - Crash programme to train NE youths in relevant petroleum/oil technologies to take advantage of big employment market likely to develop as a result of huge investments by oil giants in the region.
 - Package programme for extensive development of Khadi and Village industries, may create about 5 lakh job opportunities by 2020.
 - Large training facilities in IT.
 - Wide scale IT application for knowledge based development.
 - Forest management programmes with local communities.

Infrastructure

- Faster execution and completion by 2015 of Central Master Plan for road connectivity.
- Increase road length of district roads to about 1 lakh km by 2020.
- road density may be raised to the present national average of 75 Km.
- Up gradation of national highway to 4- lane.
- Separate regional road maintenance fund.
- Develop ten old airstrips in the region be developed and new airports at Itanagar, Kohima, Gangtok, Lungleh, Tura and Belonia and introduce separate designated air service with base at Guwahati.
- All projects for construction of about 262 km of new railway tracks in the region should be completed by 2010 and all capitals be connected by BG rail line by 2020.
- Programme to make Ganga-Brahmaputra-Barak-Meghana into an integrated natural waterway by 2020.
- At least 305 of hydel potential and 155 of thermal potential to be harnessed by 2020.
- Small and mini hydel projects to exploit the small hydel potential of 2112MW by 2020.
- Generation of at least 2800MW by 2011-12 be taken up to meet projected peak load.
- Ensuring grid management and economic power dispatch.

Water Management, by 2020

- Exploitation of 80 percent irrigation potential (to benefit 42 lakh hec)
- Creation of additional live storage of 25 BCM.
- Rain water harvesting of 4 MCM.
- Groundwater development to achieve 7 bcm.
- Integrated land and water resource management projects in inter state river basins.
- Coverage of all degraded, rainfed wasteland under watershed project.
- Drip irrigation
- Water policy by each state.
- Make NER destination for fresh water for various parts of world.

Services:

Tourism

- Tourism to become important catalyst for economic development in general and poverty alleviation in particular.

- Put on high priority in economic development planning of the region.
- Adequate and comprehensive infrastructure of international standards.
- seven key areas around which vision will evolve:
 - Swagat.
 - Soochna.
 - Suraksha.
 - sahyog.
 - Samrachana (infrastructure).
 - Suvidha.
 - Safai.
- The NE brand in the pattern of the Incredible India be created, the entire region be marketed as one destination.
- A pool of trained manpower to improve quality of tourist attraction.
- Hotel management institute at Guwahati be upgraded to a regional institute with assistance from GOI.
- Removal of entry restriction regime.
- A regional Tourism Training Institute may be set up to meet all training needs of the sector.
- One food craft institute to be set up in each state.
- A programme for infrastructure development to be taken up in collaboration with the private sector in the pattern of the PPP.
- With help from ministry of civil aviation Guwahati to be developed as a major national and international air hub with another regional hub in Imphal in tune with Look East policy of the GOI.
- State PWDs, ministry of road transport and highways authority of India to ensure that tourism destinations are adequately connected.
- Incentives to tourism entrepreneurs to invest in tourism infrastructure. NEDFI may be the nodal agency.

Human Development and Basic Needs

Education

- Management of primary education by local community.

- Universalization of education.
- 6 percent of GSDP be allocated for HRD.
- Training of all untrained teachers through a crash programme to be jointly implemented by SCERTs, NCERT and IGNOU.
- Development of vocational education in tune with the development needs of the region.
- A comprehensive regional plan and state plans for development of sports, youth activities and culture to be taken up by joint efforts by the centre, states, NEC and the private sector.

Health

- Goal to attain health for all by 2020.
- Communitization of primary health care system.
- Integrated programme for water, sanitation, health including health education.
- Medical colleges, para medical institutions be set up and also a regional Medical University.
- Special programme for treatment of cancer and prevention of HIV/AIDS.
- Increase health sector budget to 6 percent of GDP.

Rural Development

- Minimum road connectivity to all the 40261 villages.
- Electrification of the remaining 8400 villages and 45 lakh households by 2020.
- Drinking water facilities to the uncovered 46.54 percent rural households in the region by 2015.
- Promotion of agro-horti based and service related micro enterprises.
- Cluster approach for development of both farm and non farm rural enterprises – at least two rural clusters in each of the 484 blocks in the region by 2020.
- A pool of dedicated and focused SHGs and NGOs be brought about for project implementation.
- Set up a regional centre for rural studies.
- Promotion and application of appropriate rural technology.
- Est 16 growth poles by 2020 in the pattern suggested by the National Commission For Development of enterprises in unorganized/informal sector.
- Evolve appropriate development model for rural North East based on the experience of North eastern region community resource management (NERCRMP) and village development board (VDB) model in Nagaland.

Women Empowerment

- Formation of self help groups.
- Strengthening women NGOs to make their voice edible.
- Budgeting for gender equity.
- Evolving a banking and industrial policy that supports women participation / empowerment.
- Launching movement for mass woman literacy, training and motivation that helps capacity building.
- Capacity building special entrepreneurship development programmes for women.

Financing Development

- Micro credit is of special importance as more than 70 percent of the farming communities are marginal farmers with little access to credit.
- Coverage of entire region under NABARD. Potential Linked Credit Plan by 2015.
- Expansion and strengthening of the SHG-bank linked credit system. Number of linkage units be raised to at least 50,000 by 2015 and to one lakh by 2020 from existing 5000 units.
- SHGs engaged in farming and non farming micro level enterprises should be increased to reach 1 lakh by 2015 and 2 lakh by 2020 for which special drive may be launched.
- NEDFI and SIDBI should create a separate micro credit fund of Rs. 1000 crores only for the North east.
- All India financial institutions to set up more branches and number of bank branches should be doubled by 2015.
- Credit deposit ratio should go up to: 2010 - 45 percent, 2015 – 50 percent, 2020 – 60 percent.
- Special efforts by states are needed to strengthen the structural base to ensure efficient performance of rural micro enterprises and coming up of larger number of SHG led enterprises.
- Level of priority sector lending by banks should be increased to at least 40 per cent by 2020 by creating local competitive entrepreneurship on a wider scale.
- State administrations join hands to create conducive environment for success of rural micro enterprises e.g.. By motivating people, an absorbing market and a sound infrastructural footing.

Measures to Correct Financial Imbalances

- Set fiscal targets on basis of long term macro economic forecast.
- Constitution of state level fiscal advisory boards.

- Introduction of fiscal reform programmes.
- Reduction in administrative overhead.
- Evolving new and innovative measures for revenue augmentation.
- Making tax system efficient.
- Better project implementation and monitoring.

Governance and Decentralization

- Need is of a responsive, committed, transparent and efficient administration.
- Capacity building for e-governance as mentioned in the CMP.
- Planning commission to provide special assistance to the states of NER to enable them to strengthen / improve project formulation, execution, evaluation and monitoring system.
- NEC to have a cell of expert professionals in core sector through outsourcing to assist the states in developing an efficient system.
- Excessive bureaucratic interference which inhibits flow of private investment should be avoided.
- Centre to provide adequate financial resources for development in the core sectors of the region's economy. CMP promises that "all North Eastern states will be given special assistance to upgrade and expand infrastructure".

Science and Technology

- Augmenting of converged IP networking system by 2010.
- Strengthening of local area networking with wireless connectivity in difficult terrain by 2015.
- Setting up of data centre at each state capital and in NEC secretariat at regional level with connectivity with all State secretariats thru converged networking by 2020.
- Set up small earth station and studio in each of the state HQ in NER by 2010 and providing connectivity to district and block levels to function as digital information network by 2015.
- S and T cell, Disaster management unit in NEC and linkage with RRL- Online /Real time Seismic network system by 2010.
- Disaster management information system with weather forecasting data to cover entire NER by 2015.
- Communication and disaster alert system (broadcasting) in all states of NER and earthquake warning system in NER states by 2020.
- IT and S and T parks in all state HQ in the first phase by 2015 and in selected districts in second phase by 2020.

- Captive network for E-governance up to block level by 2015 and setting up of kiosks owned by entrepreneurs and various financial institutions as per need and demand by 2020.
- Telemedicine network facility to be made available in district hospitals by 2010 and extended to CHC level by 2020.
- Computer infrastructure in educational institutions in stages up to primary school level – entire region to be covered by 2020.
- Infrastructure support to technical institutions in NER and application oriented programmes for rural development including consultancy.
- Set up by 2008 Regional consortium of all R and D institutions in the field of S and T in the NER to serve as functional committee for regular, purposeful and professional interaction and intervention at appropriate levels in close collaboration with state govt. RRL could function as the coordinating agency.
- By 2015 branches of RRL in each state capital to be set up on the lines of ICRA.
- Motivate and involve local communities in efforts to introduce appropriate technology to help raise both production and productivity, improve quality and cost.
- Set up NE regional association of technological and economic cooperation to bring prospective growth drivers together.
- Introduce computer education in all colleges and schools by 2020.
- Identify and promote centers of excellence in fields of engineering, IT, Biodiversity, capacity building, sustainable development, say, at the rate of one per state.

Miscellaneous

- A different approach to hill areas.
- Special approach for development initiatives in relation to hill and tribal areas : best practices approach instead of ad hoc responses.
- Appraisal of all development projects from social compatibility angle.
- Modification of national norms to fit into the social values and conditions of life peculiar to tribal areas of northeast.
- Special programmes with proper appreciation of social and human aspects of jhumming to be taken up in consultation with tribal communities to make alternatives to jhum acceptable to farmers. Horticulture and cash crop to be promoted to bring down incidence of jhumming.

Conclusions and Recommendations of Sectoral Summits of North Eastern Council (NEC)

1. First Sectoral Summit of NEC to Review Power Sector Programmes in the North Eastern Region, Pasighat 16–17 January, 2007

- (i) A two pronged strategy to be adopted for power generation with focus on:
 - a) Small/localized hydel and thermal and NRE projects for catering to local needs.
 - b) High capacity hydel and thermal power projects with associated transmission lines for first meeting the demand for power of the North Eastern Region and thereafter that of the rest of the country.
- (ii) Ministry of Power to develop a clear, coherent and sustainable power policy for NER which takes into account the special characteristics and needs of the Region.
- (iii) Ministry of Power has set-up a Task Force for preparing a master plan for power development in the North East Region. The Task Force should take note of the issues raised and conclusions arrived at this Sectoral Summit. The report should be finalized expeditiously and inputs included in the Ministry's XIth Plan proposals.
- (iv) CEA to undertake feasibility studies for utilizing considerable shale deposits in Arunachal Pradesh and coal deposits in Assam and Meghalaya with the objective of increasing the share of thermal power.
- (v) ONGC & ILFS are in the process of setting up the 750 MW Palatana Gas Power Project in Tripura. Only Tripura and Assam have entered into MoU with ONGC/ILFS for purchase of power. Other power deficient states may also approach ONGC/ILFS for accessing power from the Palatana project.
- (vi) PGCIL to invest more in trunk transmission lines for improving inter-and intra-region connectivity. Adequate transmission system for evacuating power generated by public and private sector hydro projects in Sikkim to be developed. Priority to be accorded for creating a grid to meet power shortages in the North Eastern States. The issue of funding and recovery would be addressed by sub-group II.
- (vii)) Transmission, sub-transmission and distribution system improvement to be one of the thrust areas for NEC during the Eleventh Plan. In order to build up a shelf of priority projects, NEC to support intensive survey and investigation work relating to such projects by State Governments.
- (viii) State Governments to prepare perspective plans for transmission, sub-transmission and distribution systems in their respective States within the next six months to cover the Eleventh Plan period (2007-12).

- (ix) The issue of gas availability and pricing is a matter of concern and needs to be appropriately addressed for exploiting the substantial gas reserves in the Region for power generation. The Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas to accord due consideration to the suggestions of the NE States and to resolve the issue of pricing of gas expeditiously.
- (x) The issue of high transmission charges (35 paise/unit), presently under reference to CERC, needs to be followed up by the Ministry of Power and resolved at the earliest.
- (xi) Recognizing the need for continuing assistance to the States for improving their distribution systems, the Ministry of Power to continue APDRP with existing norms, guidelines and funding pattern (90:10) for the NE States during the Eleventh Plan.

2. Second sectoral summit of NEC to Review Road Sector Programmes in the North Eastern Region held in Shillong

- (i) The BOT (Toll)/BOT (annuity) funding pattern for roads allotted to NHAI to under SARDP-NE/NHDP-III B is not considered suitable/feasible. Lack of response has delayed implementation. DORTH to consider budgetary support as has been done for roads entrusted to BRO and Assam PWD.
- (ii) Capacity building of State PWDs for better planning and management of road assets is critical. ADB's assistance should be expanded. DORTH may also seriously consider including an institution development and capacity building component in SARDP-NE and other road programmes with the objective to improve capacities of State PWDs.
- (iii) Maintenance of road assets is important. All States to consider enactment of legislation on the lines of the Mizoram Road Fund Bill. Mizoram to expedite enactment and implementation.
- (iv) DORTH to consider the demand for extension of the East-West Corridor or, in the alternative to upgrade road linking all State capital cities and district headquarters with four/two lane roads.
- (v) States to utilize funds awarded by 12th Finance Commission for maintenance of assets. Sikkim has suffered because of inadequacy of award.
- (vi) Ministry of DONER to accord priority to funding of conversion of timber bridges to RCC bridges. DONER may consider funding porter tracks for connectivity to remote hamlets in hill areas.
- (vii) A master plan encompassing all categories of roads to be developed by Ministry of DONER, in consultation with the Ministries of Shipping, Road Transport & Highways, Rural Development, Planning Commission, NEC and the State Governments. The multiplier benefits of road sector programmes in promoting socio-economic growth should be factored in the proposed master plan. Priority be accorded to roads providing connectivity to hydro-project sites, important LCS and other economic and commercial growth centres.

Consultants or a consortium of consultants to be identified for implementing this proposal.

- (viii) Ministry of DONER to continue funding roads which are not included under other Central and State sector programmes. NEC to continue to focus on roads which provide inter-state road connectivity.
- (ix) DORTH to make all efforts to complete implementation of selected roads under NHDP-II, NHDP-III and SARDP-NE within the targeted dates. Milestones be spelt out in separate action plans under each
- (x) States to rationalize royalty rates being imposed on construction materials. Local quarries be allowed to be exploited for sourcing materials by road construction agencies.
- (xi) States to streamline/simplify procedures for environment and forest clearance for felling of trees, shifting of public utilities, removing encroachments etc.
- (xii) BRO to consider setting-up chief engineer's office in Tripura and Sikkim.
- (xiii) Ministry of DONER, in consultation with DEA, to request ADB to take up special training of Manipur State PWD within a time bound framework. Special attention to be paid to improvement of roads in hill areas of the State.
- (xiv) DORTH, NHAI and BRO to consider freezing of alignments so as to reduce delays in implementation.
- (xv) Ministry of DONER to request MEA to take the initiative to improve bilateral relations with Bangladesh to provide transit facilities to the North Eastern States, particularly to Tripura.
- (xvi) Ministry of DONER/NEC to examine the proposal to create a pool of road construction equipment which can be leased/rented out to registered contractors.
- (xvii) Adequate provision be included in the original cost of construction of roads for maintenance during construction phase.
- (xviii) States to provide complete details of land along the national highway to construction agencies, as envisaged in National Highways, Land and Traffic Control Act, 2002. As per this Act the management of road land lies with the highway construction/ maintenance agency.
- (xix) To address the transportation needs of major hydro power projects in Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim and major Land Customs Stations (LCS) in NER, the DORTH may consider according priority to such NH projects under SARDP-NE.
- (xx) NEC and NLCPR funds should not be included under state plans. They should continue to be utilized for projectised assistance for inter-state projects and intra-state projects respectively in NER.
- (xxi) Ministry of Defence to consider nominating a nodal officer for NER related issues.

- (xxii) It was observed from the presentation made by the Ministry of Rural Dept. that the States are slow in preparing proposals and awarding contracts under PMGSY. States advised to put the institutional arrangements as suggested in PMGSY in place.
- (xxiii) The quality of roads under PMGSY leaves much to be desired. Ministry of Rural Dept to devise suitable and effective strategies for improvement of quality.
- (xxiv) Ministry of Rural Development to assist States to enhance capacities in respect of documentation and accounting under PMGSY.
- (xxv) States to control high cost of construction under the PMGSY scheme.
- (xxvi) To address issues relating to PMGSY, a committee chaired by Shri P.P. Shrivastav, Member, NEC be constituted. It will include representative of Ministries of DONER and Rural Development, National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA), Planning Commission, State PWD/RD/RWD as the case may be. Planning Adviser, NEC will be the Member-Secretary. Report to be submitted within three months.
- (xxvii) To address issues relating to implementation of NHDP-II, NHDP-IIIB and SARDP-NE, a committee chaired by Dr. (Smt.) I.K. Barthakur, Member and NEC is constituted. It will include representatives from the Ministries of DORTH, Planning Commission and State PWD Ministers. Adviser (Transport), NEC will be the Member-Secretary. Report to be submitted within three months.
- (xxviii) Secretary, DONER in consultation with DORTH, will constitute a third committee to address technical and research related issues with the primary objective to reduce the cost of construction of roads in NER. CRRI may be associated.

3. Third Sectoral Summit of NEC to Review Commodity Boards and APEDA, Inland Water Transport, Flood & Erosion Control and Irrigation Sector Programmes in the North Eastern Region

Tea Board

- i) Tea Board to introduce incentives for orthodox tea planting and set up village resource centres to assist small tea growers during the Eleventh Plan. More mini-factories are set up.
- ii) Tea Board to announce a separate logo and GI for Assam Orthodox Tea within three months.
- iii) Assam Government to issue 'possession certificates' to all small tea growers within one month to enable them to register with Tea Board.
- iv) Indian Institute of Plantation Management is set up at Jorhat by June 2007 with the mandate to undertake training programmes.

- v) Transport subsidy for tea exported directly from ICD, Amingaon, Assam @ Rs.1.50 per kg to be introduced.
- vi) Tea Board to support promotional activities in association with the industry.
- vii) Tea Board to streamline electronic auction system for online trading of tea.
- viii) Tea Board to support tea research association (TRA) and tea research foundation (TRF).
- ix) Tea Board to support labour welfare measures including capital grants for extension of school buildings and construction of hostels, medical facilities and purchase of equipment, sports activities, sanitation and drinking water for tea garden labour.
- x) Tea Board to support diversification/multi-cropping and intensify marketing support.

Rubber Board

- (i) Rubber should be the major thrust area during the Eleventh Plan, with active collaboration among the stake-holders Department of Commerce, Rubber Board, Ministry of DONER/ NEC and the North Eastern States.
- (ii) Rubber Board to fund for area expansion and rejuvenation of sick plantations and introduce technology for increasing productivity.
- (iii) Rubber Board to address locations specific agro-management and processing problems.
- (iv) Rubber Board to upgrade quality at primary process level for better price to farmers and support formation and empowerment of farmer groups.
- (v) Rubber Board to maintain and support nurseries by Gram Panchayats and SHGs.
- (vi) Department of Commerce to strengthen all commodity boards including Rubber Board to enable intensification of their activities in NER.
- (vii) States to earmark and allot land for rubber plantations and emulate the Tripura model. State Governments to designate department and officer as nodal agency in the respective States for coordination with the Rubber Board.
- (viii) A Task Force chaired by Shri P.P. Shrivastav, Member, NEC with representatives from the Rubber Board, DONER/NEC and Department of Commerce and the NE States as members be constituted to prepare a detailed action plan for taking up rubber plantation in the identified areas of the NE States. Dr. Binay Singh, Adviser (Agriculture), NEC shall be the Convenor. The Task Force should examine existing central programmes, identify gaps and recommend specific measures for promoting rubber plantations in NER. The Tripura model of rubber cultivation to be considered by the Task Force. Report to be submitted by 15.4.2007 to the Chairman, NEC.

Spices Board

- (i) Spices Board to be strengthened and to intensify its activities in NER to promote spices

production and productivity particularly that of organic spices. Investments by Spices Board to be increased commensurate with the proposed intensified programmes in the Region.

- (ii) The tripartite agreement between ITC, State Governments and the Spices Board be signed during the 3rd N.E. Business Summit being organized jointly by M/o DONER and ICC, Kolkata at New Delhi on 10-11 April 2007.
- (iii) An MoU has been signed between Cochin University of Science and Technology (CUSAT) and the Spices Board for research on spices. Dr. C.S. Paulose of CUSAT be invited to the 3rd N.E. Business Summit.

Coffee Board

- (i) Coffee Board to facilitate consolidation of holdings in NER and also provide financial support for expansion and quality up-gradation. Inter-cropping in the coffee plantation also to be promoted.
- (ii) States to cooperate with Coffee Board for raising coffee plantations in clusters particularly in the States of Nagaland and Mizoram which hold maximum potential.
- (iii) Coffee Board to provide technical support and build capacity of coffee growers and State Government. staff for improving production and productivity and facilitate marketing. Village Development Boards in Nagaland and credible NGOs like YMA in Mizoram be mobilized for community participation. NERAMAC to be involved for collection and transportation of produce to a central location for processing and marketing.
- (iv) Coffee Board to promote mixed cropping and provides infrastructure support for processing of the produce presently there is only one coffee processing unit at Bualpuii in Mizoram.
- (v) Coffee Board to focus on promoting coffee cultivation in agro-climatically suitable areas of NER.

APEDA

- (i) APEDA to operationalise four Agriculture Export Zones (AEZs) in Tripura (1) for Pineapples, Sikkim for Ginger, Orchids and Cherry Pepper and in Assam (1) for Fresh & Processed Ginger by 12/ 2007.
- (ii) APEDA to submit a report to the department of commerce on the status of cold storages at the Guwahati, Aizawl, Imphal, Dimapur, Agartala and Bagdogra airports with time lines for their completion.
- (iii) APEDA to expedite conclusions of negotiation with cargo companies to provide complete cold chains in NER.
- (iv) APEDA to coordinate consultations with CONCOR and NERAMAC to work out the logistics for a complete cold chain from the field to the point of export.

General

- (i) Rubber plantations were identified as the top priority thrust sector among the commodity boards followed by the Spices Board and APEDA.
- (ii) It was recognized that considerable work has already been initiated by the Tea Board. This may be carried forward.
- (iii) Coffee Board will pay focused attention for development of coffee plantations in Nagaland and Mizoram through clusters.
- (iv) State Governments to assist the commodity boards and APEDA in matters relating to land acquisition, organization of farmers, awareness programmes and identification of clusters etc.
- (v) APEDA to ensure operationalisation of the five AEZs within 1 December 2007.
- (vi) All from commodity boards and APEDA to be invited to the North East Business Summit (New Delhi, 10-11 April 2007).

Inland Water Transport

- (i) Ministry of Shipping/IWAI to follow up with the Ministry of External Affairs the renewal of Indo-Bangladesh IWT protocol on long-term basis and expeditious approval of the Kaladan River multi-modal transport route from Mizoram to Sittwe port.
- (ii) IWAI to ensure that NW-II is made fully operational within March 2009 and expedite necessary approval for declaration of Barak River (Lakhipur to Bhanga) as NW-VI and take up development of the waterway on priority.
- (iii) IWAI to develop credible night navigation facilities on NW-II to reduce travel time. Ministry of Shipping/IWAI to consider deputing a delegation abroad for studying effective methodology for providing night navigation facilities.
- (iv) To reduce manual handling of cargo, IWAI to consider providing mechanical handling of cargo.
- (v) IWAI to consider proposal from the Government of Mizoram to link the Tlawng and Barak Rivers to enable transport of cargo from Mizoram into the Barak Valley and further through the proposed NW-VI.
- (vi) Ministry of Shipping/IWAI to take up the Tripura Government proposal for declaring Ashuganj as port-of-call during the next meeting with Bangladesh.
- (vii) The existing CSS needs to be revisited and funding under the new central sector scheme, to be administered by M/O DONER, to be raised substantially with components on capacity building and assistance to the States to carry out surveys and investigations and preparation of DPRs.

- (viii) IWAI to carry out awareness campaigns on the possibility of developing navigation facilities on rivers in Arunachal Pradesh. State Government advised to submit proposals for accessing funds available under the 100 per cent CSS.
- (ix) Government of Tripura to send a formal proposal to IWAI for carrying out feasibility survey of the Gumti River.
- (x) IWAI to expedite EFC for procuring four cutter suction dredger and other equipment for carrying out dredging operations on NW-II.
- (xi) DONER to work out details of the new central scheme in consultation with the Planning Commission, Ministry of Shipping/IWAI and the NE States for implementation WEF 2007-08.

Flood & Erosion Control & Irrigation

- (i) Ministry of Water Resources (MOWR) and Brahmaputra Board to take up immediate and short-term measures in consultation with the States for flood and erosion control on priority.
- (ii) The Ministry of Water Resources (MOWR) is consulting the States on the proposal to constitute NEWRA. The Government of Arunachal Pradesh expressed its reservations about the constitution of this authority.
- (iii) The Brahmaputra Board to play a more active role in taking up flood control schemes in all NE States and should not confine its activities to any one State as it appears to have happened so far.
- (iv) Brahmaputra Board to expedite preparation of DPRs in respect of eight proposals of the State of Tripura.
- (v) CWC to expedite preparation of DPR by 12/2007 in respect of Mizoram Government revised proposal for a 450MW Kolodyne project.
- (vi) NEC would provide funding to the States for engaging consultants for preparation of project reports for micro/minor irrigation projects.
- (vii) Planning Commission to examine the pattern of release of installments so that the loss of working period can be avoided.
- (viii) CWC to ensure early release of funds for implementation of various projects.
- (ix) MOWR to examine the possibility of modification in the AIBP scheme, like increasing the limit of project cost per ha, providing for maintenance etc. for minor irrigation schemes, reducing the area of irrigation potential to 5 ha per scheme etc.

- (x) MOWR to examine the possibility of taking up ground water irrigation scheme under AIBP including construction of check dams.
- (xi) MOWR to take up the matter with the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) to explore the possibility and desirability of exploitation of ground water in NER in view of the possibility of hazardous elements.

4. **Fourth Sectoral Summit of the North Eastern Council to Review the Tourism and the Hospitality Sector in the North-East, 27-28 April 2007**

Gangtok Declaration on Tourism and the Hospitality Sector

The tourism sector holds the highest promise for generating large employment and income-augmentation opportunities spreading and reaching down to all segments of society in all States of the North-East Region (NER).

Capital costs are modest compared to large industrial investments and gestation periods are short. Moreover, as is being recognized by the hospitality industry all over India, the people of North-East are exceptionally well-endowed in terms of personal and social characteristics and a long tradition of hospitality in their homes and communities, for employment in the hospitality industry. Therefore, the tourism sector should be a thrust area for NEC intervention during the Eleventh Plan period. State governments in NER must take full advantage of Ministry of Tourism schemes and NEC/NLCPR funding for tourism development and promotion, especially for infrastructure related to the tourism and the hospitality sector. To this end, State governments must prioritize tourism, including addressing priority issues such as making land available, upgrading expertise to prepare project proposals and minimizing delays in implementing projects. The involvement of communities through Panchayats and village development boards, as also of the private sector, is of essence for the development of the tourism and hospitality industry.

- 3. The single most inhibiting factor is the perception of NER as being ridden with insurgency, militancy and terrorism. This perception is so much at variance with ground realities that projecting a true and nuanced picture of the vast swathes in NER of total peace and tranquility, impeccable law and order and iron-clad security for tourists is as essential for the development and promotion of tourism in NER as for investment in other sectors of development.
- 4. Poor connectivity has been a major impediment to the development of tourism in NER. But there is now a concerted drive to rapidly augment all kinds of connectivity within NER and between NER and the rest of India, as well as the world at large, particularly South-East Asia. The Government of India will be investing about Rs. 50,000 crore on the construction of road and highways in the North-East in the next five years. The rail network is being substantially augmented. National Waterway-II (the Brahmaputra River) will shortly be made fully operational from Sadiya to Dhubri and Barak River is expected to be shortly declared as National Waterway-VI. The Kolodyne River through Mizoram and up to Sittwe

in Myanmar is being developed. Already, the density of civil airports in NER is the highest in India and recent GoI policies have led to about 226 flights a week between NER and the rest of the country. Intra-region connectivity is now the watchword and plans are in hand to reach a target of nearly 600 flights a week within the region during the first half of the Eleventh Plan period. There is, moreover, a new emphasis on power generation which is expected to render NER surplus in power during the current Eleventh Plan period. Every effort will be made to ensure that transmission and distribution systems are directed toward 'Power to the People'.

5. It is particularly significant to note that hotels (two-star category and above), and adventure and leisure sports, including ropeways, have been included in the new North-East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy, 2007 (NEIIPP) effective 1.4.2007 which has extended fiscal incentives to the service sector. Not only has the hospitality sector thus been rendered virtually tax-free but also eligible for generous capital subsidies and interest subsidies. Detailed notifications under NEIIPP, 2007 would be notified by the Department of Industrial Promotion and Policy, hopefully within the next few weeks.
6. The major issues that emerged and conclusions arrived at during the Fourth Sectoral Summit are detailed below:

Issues

- i) The target groups for tourism promotion are both domestic and foreign tourists, with the highest priority being accorded to the domestic sector and particularly targeted at States like Gujarat and West Bengal which generate a high proportion of domestic tourism. It is also important to target potential segments of society such as government servants holidaying on Leave Travel Concessions (LTC).
- ii) Tourism in NER should be constructed around four concentric circles: (a) State-based, that is, intra-state tourism (b) Multi-State tourism, based on clearly identified multi-State tourism circuits (given the geographical location of Sikkim, it may develop, in the first instance, multi-state links with West Bengal, particularly the Darjeeling Gorkha Hills Area).
- (c) Pan-regional tourism involving the development of linkages within NER and between NER and other regions of the country, particularly the eastern region.
- (d) International tourism with connectivity from within NER to neighbouring and other foreign countries. For the promotion of international tourism, it has to be recognized and promoted that South-East Asia begins in North-East India.
- (iii) At an all-India level, the small domestic tourist traffic has increased from 250 million to 400 million, of which foreign tourist traffic is estimated at no more than 2 to 3 million per annum. This requires that the thrust of NER tourism development should be on domestic tourists, while, of course, also tapping into international traffic.
- (iv) Bengalese and Gujaratis are known to be great travelers; hence they should be the target of promotional efforts.

- (v) To promote tourism, relaxation and liberalization of the ILP/RAP/PAP regimes should be undertaken on a State-wise basis in consultation with the States concerned.
- (vi) For attracting domestic tourists, the emphasis should be on developing *dharamshalas*, one-room accommodation; low costs/low budget hotels, youth hostels and accommodation along rivers and near sanctuaries.
- 7. It was agreed that each State would draw up annual and perspective state plans for tourism related to (a) and (b) above. On the basis of these state plans, and in consultations with the States and the Ministry of Tourism, NEC and the Ministry of DONER will attempt to draw up annual and perspective plans for the development and promotion of (c) and (d).
- 8. It was further agreed that the Ministry of DONER will initiate a broad-spectrum dialogue with the Ministry of External Affairs (and other Ministries concerned) to address both the opportunities and challenges of international tourism to NER. The specific priorities in these areas are:
 - (i) Tourism cooperation with government agencies and corporate tour operators in the five countries having land frontiers with NER and South-East Asia.
 - (ii) Training of tourist office personnel in India and abroad, as also Indian Foreign Service and other Civil Servants on tourism promotion to the North-East.

5. **Fifth Sectoral Summit of the North Eastern Council to Review Air Connectivity Sector Programmes in the NER Held in Aizawl, Mizoram 18-19 May, 2007**

- (i) The Report submitted by the Committee Chaired by Dr. S.S. Sidhu, H.E. Governor of Manipur on a 'Dedicated Airline for the North Eastern Region', was endorsed/accepted by the members present at the sectoral summit.
- (ii) Specific milestones were tentatively decided for implementing the basic recommendation of the Sidhu Committee for selection of an operator for the proposed dedicated airline:
 - 25th May 2007 – Issue of Public Notice inviting Expressions of Interest.
 - 25th June 2007 – Last date for receipt of Expressions of Interest.
 - 15th July 2007 – Evaluation of technical and financial bids.
 - 15th August 2007 – Awarding of contract to the party and announcement by Hon'ble PM about dedicated airlines in the North East.
- (iii) Guwahati to be developed as an airline hub in the north part of NER and Agartala/Imphal to be developed as hubs in the southern region of NER.
- (iv) Night landing facility to be provided at Imphal by the end of 2007.

- (v) Pending finalization and implementation of a dedicated airline in the Region, the interim period has to be serviced by Alliance Air. M/s Alliance Air to workout an agreement for extending the existing MoU for another year.
- (vi) M/s Alliance Air was advised to increase flights on Category-II routes pertaining to the North Eastern Region.

6. Sixth Sectoral Summit of North Eastern Council on 'Rail Connectivity' Programmes in NEC, 19th June 2007 in New Delhi

Delhi Statement on Rail Connectivity in the North-East Region

The 6th North-East Sectoral Summit on Rail Connectivity noted that only 4% of India's railway network is located in the North-East. At the same time, the Summit also noted that the Ministry of Railways has not only consistently spent over 10% of its Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) in the North-East but it has been increasing year over year and it has reached almost 15% of GBS. Notwithstanding this performance on the GBS front, the historical gap that needs to be made up is so large that a much accelerated programme of rail connectivity is required to provide the basic infrastructure capacity for the North East to realize its economic potential. To this end, the Summit agreed that the 14 major railway projects listed in the annex will be sought to be completed within the Eleventh plan period with an investment of around Rs. 10,000 crore. However, the provision of the required funds is but the beginning; what is required to be able to ensure that the availability of funds is matched by performance on the ground is the packaging of the following key action points, all of which were found to be feasible and practical by the Summit participants:

- i) A long-term plan which clearly indicates the phases in which identified projects will be completed in five year time frame of the Eleventh plan period.
- ii) The release of the annual installments by the Ministry of Finance at the BE stage and not at the RE stage as at present.
- iii) The determination by the Ministry of Railways, in association with the State governments concerned, of the availability of capacity to undertake the physical work implied in the financial estimates with a view to augmenting the capacity to the required extent to fulfill the physical target. In this connection, particular note was taken of the willingness of the Ministry of Railways to enter into partnership with domestic and foreign partners to attain the specified targets within accelerated time frame.
- iv) *Pari passu* with determining the availability of financial resources and construction capacity, the need to estimate security requirements and ensure that security considerations do not stand in the way of meeting financial or physical targets.
- v) The establishment of a comprehensive monitoring mechanism, with representatives from all the stakeholders concerned, to keep under regular and frequently review the progress of works and the removal of road blocks.

With a view to approaching the question of railway construction in this comprehensive manner, it was underlined that the stakeholders' ministries, agencies and State government concerned should adopt the mission mode so that all problems of coordination are resolved within mission mode and the agencies concerned work together towards a common objective.

The Summit recognized that if the 14 projects annexed are in fact completed within the Eleventh Plan period through mission mode, as agreed, it will transform the face of the transport infrastructure in the North-East and unleash the enormous development potential of the region. Over and above the 14 major projects identified in the annex, it was agreed to further explore with in the next few months the following innovative ideas put forward by different state delegations.

- i) **Arunachal Pradesh:** A concept paper on the 'India-China Friendship Railway' to bring railway to those parts of the North-East that border China and possibly link up with the Chinese rail network which now extends into Tibet up to Lhasa and beyond. Further, another concept paper will be prepared by the Government of Arunachal Pradesh highlighting the railway construction requirements which will be indispensable to the full utilization by the North East and the country as a whole of the power generation potential of 30,000-50,000 MW from Arunachal Pradesh alone.
- ii) **Meghalaya:** A concept paper linking Jogighopa through the plains of West Garo District and the southern plains bordering Bangladesh all the way through the East Khasi and Jantia Districts to link up with the Lumding-Silchar railway line so as to exploit the potential for horticulture products such as cashew nuts and anthuriums as also the vast mineral deposits, including coal, limestone and uranium of Meghalaya.
- iii) **Tripura:** A concept paper on extending railways to connect with all the land custom stations, planned and proposed, on the frontiers of the North-Eastern Region with neighbouring countries. The Tripura delegation will also prepare a concept paper on the steps required to rejuvenate Bangladesh's interest in trade and transit relations with India in general and the North-Eastern Region in particular, especially with reference to a possible linkage from Sabroom to Chittagong.
- iv) **Mizoram:** The Ministry of Railways, in association with the Government of Mizoram, to prepare a concept paper on extending the proposed Bairabi to Sairang broad gauge line to a river port on the Kolodyne River with a view to linking up with the proposal to established riverine transport to Sittwe port in Myanmar.
- v) **Nagaland:** The Ministry of Railways, in association with State Government of Nagaland, to explore the possibility of marginal adjustments in the route alignment to touch locations of economic significance in the hill states of the North-East, including Nagaland. The Government of Nagaland will give a concept paper on railway lines along the foothills of Nagaland. As and when the concept papers are ready, discussions will be organized by the Ministry of DONER between stakeholders at the capital of the States or in Delhi, as appropriate. State delegations made a number of State-specific suggestions for improving rail connectivity. These are listed in the section 'Issues & Conclusions' and will be further pursued with the authorities concerned. There was general agreement that every effort

should be made to extend and modify proposed railway alignment to connect up with State capitals wherever present proposals fall short of reaching the State capital. In this connection, special emphasis was laid on the following proposed extensions/modifications:

- i) Mizoram: Bairabi- Sairang to be extended to Aizawl.
- ii) Manipur: Jiribam-Tupul line to be extended to Imphal.
- iii) Nagaland: Dimapur-Zubza to be extended to Kohima.
- iv) Meghalaya: Azra – Byrnihat to be extended to Shillong.
- v) Sikkim: Siliguri to Rangpo to be extended to as near to Gangtok as feasible.

The Summit agreed that Ministry of DONER and NEC should be associated on a continuing basis and as a matter of right in the inter-ministerial issues relating to the railway network of the North-East.

Conclusions

1. There is an immediate need to identify source of funding for 'national projects' by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance.
2. The Ministry of Railways has the capacity to implement projects in a given time-frame, provided funds are available. The allocation of funds to the Railways for these projects should be made at the BE stage which is more appropriate and is a distinct advantage to the Railways who are planning implementation of projects.
3. A mission mode needs to be adopted so as to ensure timely implementation of projects. Therefore, monitoring mechanism needs to be in place. The Ministry of DONER and NEC should be involved at all levels of decision making with regard to planning of rail projects in the North Eastern Region.
4. Given the progress of the ongoing projects and the commitment of the Government of India to provide necessary funds for the ongoing projects, it is expected that the Ministry of Railways will implement 14 approved projects in the Eleventh Five Year Plan.
5. To cut down delays, it must be ensured that alignments for rail projects which are once firmed up should not be altered. Issues such as land acquisition and environment and forest clearances should be sorted out at the beginning of the project.
6. Security concerns at project sites should be addressed by State Governments and the Ministry of Home Affairs. The security protection provided by Tripura Government at rail project sites is exemplary and worth emulating. Issues of providing security, forest clearances and land acquisition are leading to 'wastage of capacity'. Therefore, the State Government would resolve these issues expeditiously.
7. A special meeting on rail projects in Meghalaya and Nagaland will be organized in Shillong/ Kohima.
8. All State capitals need to be connected by rail. In cases where the rail links are being terminated short of the capital such as Jiribam to Tupul (Imphal), Dimapur to Zubza

(Kohima), Sivok to Rangpo (Gangtok) the Railways should conduct feasibility studies for extending the railway links upto the State capitals.

9. A special session on 'Look East Policy' needs to be organized by Ministry of DONER.

7. Seventh Special Sectoral Summit of the North Eastern Council Held in Kohima on 31st July-1st August, 2007

Telecom Sector

- i) Minister DONER to take up the matter of restriction on mobile telephony within 0-500 metres of the international border with the Ministries of Home and Defence in light of the peculiar situation of the Region.
- ii) Regarding stringent requirements for verification of customers, the suggestion to use electoral photo identity card as proof of identity may be examined by the Department of Telecommunication in consultation with MHA. Other similar ideas may also be explored to enable the people of the North-East to have hassle free and quick connections.
- iii) BSNL will take steps to introduce online billing facility in the Region and quick incorporation of payments made to overcome multiple billings and settlement disputes concepts of easy-billing centres being operated in many cities need to be introduced in the NE States as well.
- iv) To address the lack of adequate skilled manpower in NER for meeting the requirements of the telecom sector, the North Eastern Council in consultation with BSNL and other service providers will consider setting up of a Regional Institute for Training of Telecom Personnel, preferably at Dimapur. Dr. (Mrs.) I.K. Barthakur will coordinate.
- v) The department of road transport and highways as well as the State Governments should examine and give effect to the proposal for providing service ducts in all new roads and existing roads where widening work is undertaken to facilitate and economize the laying up and maintenance of cables and to minimize disruption.
- vi) The large number of check posts and long procedures lead to avoidable delays and increase the cost of transportation. The States should streamline the system which should be made uniform for the whole Region.
- vii) The states should have a single window, time bound and efficient system for according clearances for laying of cables. Restoration charges should be rationalized so as to not become a deterrent.
- viii) The pros and cons of underground cable network *vis-à-vis* other alternatives like PGCIL cable, submarine cable and a cable through Brahmaputra should be clearly studied by BSNL in view of the peculiar conditions in the Region. Ministry of DONER should ask PGCIL to include in their proposed study of the transmission needs of the Region, the utility of the network from the point of view of providing alternate connectivity on their cables.

- ix) State electricity boards should give priority to ensure regular, uninterrupted and quality power for running the telecom and IT network.
- x) DONER should constitute a committee under the Chairmanship of Shri P.P.Shrivastav, Member, NEC, for better coordination and synergy among various stakeholders with a view to achieving optimum results at an accelerated pace by identifying problems, integrating networks and resolution of conflicts.
- xi) The States should facilitate acquisition of land for setting up of telecom infrastructure and also provide security for the officials wherever required.

Information Technology

- xii) The North-East States should endeavour to develop themselves into preferred IT destinations by creating an enabling environment with appropriate policy intervention and PPP models.
- xiii) The IT industry should not be misled by the false portrayal of the North-East as a Region beset with terrorism and insurgency. The fact is that large swathes of the Region have impeccable law and order situation. Ministry of DONER and the NE States should take appropriate measures to dispel such a notion from the minds of potential investors.
- xiv) Quality infrastructure should be created to position the Region as an attractive and viable destination for the IT industry.
- xv) The states should give highest importance to use IT to lift the quality of life of their people, particularly in the rural areas.
- xvi) The States should take appropriate measures for promotion of local entrepreneurship in IT. A scholarship based system of identifying, nurturing and promoting IT talent should be introduced.
- xvii) The North-East Region should position itself to become the back office for the Southeast Asian and Far East Asian countries.
- xviii) The IT industry is likely to have much lower attrition rate in the Region as the people are generally attached to their heritage. The States and NASSCOM may highlight this crucial aspect which is becoming a major concern of the industry.
- xix) The state Governments are unable to find resources for running CICs and are requesting for the extension of status-quo for a few more years. Further, questions were raised regarding the viability of converting CICs into CSCs at many places. The department of information technology should take into account the concerns of the states before taking a final decision.
- xx) DoEACC, an autonomous society of the department of information technology, has centres in Aizawl, Imphal and Tezpur (with extension centres at Guwahati and Kohima). The centres should be established in all the States of the Region.

- xxi) The Government should work towards a one India plan for bandwidth so that the North-East States do not suffer from this handicap.
- xxii) The IT and higher education departments in the NE States should extend requisite support to NASSCOM for the NASSCOM Assessment of Competence in IT Skills. They should remain fully involved with the whole process since it has long-term implications for employment, training and modification of curriculum. NEC and North Eastern Regional Educational Council should sensitize the vice-chancellors of universities and college principals for sensitizing the eligible students for taking NAC.

E-Governance

- xxiii) Many of the NE States do not provide IT enabled citizen centric services at present. National Informatics Centre has to upgrade existing technical support to the North-East States for e-governance. The States should provide content as well as update it regularly.
- xxiv) The States should undertake capacity building programmes for employees at all levels.
- xxv) For optimum utilization of CICs (CSCs afterwards), awareness campaigns should be organized in remote and interior areas.
- xxvi) DIT should expeditiously resolve the issue of state wide area network with the Government of Arunachal Pradesh and the network should be in place for all the NE states by 31.03.08.



Annexure 17

Reports on the Public Hearings on the Draft Vision Document

We have received many of the suggestions made in public hearings. The summary of the observations and suggestions made in public hearings at 12 different locations in the region are given in this Annexure.

These public hearings were scheduled as follows:

Sr No.	Name of the Place	Name of the Person	Date
1	Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh)	Dr. I.K. Barthakur, Member, NEC	November 7, 2007
2	Bomdi La (Arunachal Pradesh)	Dr. Gautam Naresh, NIPFP	November 6, 2007
3	Passighat (Arunachal Pradesh)	Mrs. Mehfuza Rehman, Member, Steering Committee	November 6, 2007
4	Guwahati (Assam)	Mr. B. G. Verghese, Chairman Steering Committee	November 1, 2007
5	Dibrugarh (Assam)	Dr. C. J. Thomas, Member, Steering Committee	November 6, 2007
6	Silchar (Assam)	Ms. Anuradha Bhasin, NIPFP	October 29, 2007
7	Imphal (Manipur)	Dr. Gautam Naresh, NIPFP	November 2, 2007
8	Shillong (Meghalaya)	Mr. Falguni Rajkumar, Secretary (NEC) and Member Steering Committee	November 2, 2007
9	Aizawl (Mizoram)	Mr. H.V. Lalringa, Member, Steering Committee / Dr Alokesh Barua, NIPFP	November 7, 2007
10	Kohima (Nagaland)	Mr. P.P. Shrivastava, Member, NEC	November 5, 2007
11	Gangtok (Sikkim)	Mr. Sushma Singh, Secretary (DoNER) and Member Steering Committee	November 17, 2007
12	Agartala (Tripura)	Dr. M Govinda Rao, Director (NIPFP)	November 7, 2007

Reports on the Public Hearings on the Draft Vision Document

Report on the Public Hearing In Silchar, Assam on October 29, 2007

At Gandhi Bhavan

The public hearing was attended by around 110 people, and of those who spoke several were journalists, NGO workers active in the field, retired government officials, academicians and an MLA. Ms. Anuradha Bhasin, Consultant with NIPFP presented a brief summary of the genesis of the project, the main focus areas of a people-centric vision of development, and the main recommendations of the draft document. Several points were made on the summary of the draft Vision Document prepared by NIPFP, the gist of the points pertaining to the draft document follows:

General

- It is important before articulating the vision to account for the fact that the crores of rupees pumped into the Region for years have yielded little development. The Region accounts for 3 per cent of the population 7 per cent of the geographic area, but receives 10 per cent of the funds. Yet, if you look at a district like Cachar, it is as poor as ever. Need to make sure that this is addressed.
- **Insurgency:** The main constraint to development is insurgency, but this is not a result of unemployment there is unemployment in several other states, but this has not led to insurgency. Insurgency has to be put down with a bold hand as has been done in Punjab and West Bengal, only then can we have development.
- IT and computers need to have primary focus to introduce transparency and accountability into the system.
- **Look East policy:** In Nathu-la this has only meant an increase in Chinese exports to India, little benefit for Indian traders.

Region-Specific Issues

- **Macro-planning** as in the Vision Document will leave out important pockets that are underdeveloped; within the region, there are several sub-regions within Assam, the south Assam area is separated by the North Cachar hills, which restricts the movement of goods and manpower. Thus, Tripura, Manipur, Mizoram and the Barak Valley need to be considered a single economic unit for planning, only then will they get their due. The lack of connectivity has disadvantaged them *vis-à-vis* the rest of India.
- **For tribals**, especially in Assam, there is a need for a special focus so that they are connected to the mainstream. Set up model villages, with model facilities, a community centre so

people can come to share their problems which will help increase connection and reduce insurgency.

Rural Development, Floods and Agriculture

- Rural development is at the basis of all development, but agriculture and livelihoods are affected every year by floods. The document talks of floods in the Brahmaputra Valley, but in the document there is no mention of floods in the Barak Valley (which is where the Silchar district is located) which is as devastating to the people living in the area. Any plan for the region has to make recommendations on tackling floods in this valley too and for the Barak River and all the various tributaries.
- The floods that occurred this year have devastated agriculture to such an extent that people are considering other livelihoods.
- Need irrigation for the months when there are no rains, so that the number of cropping seasons can be increased.
- Need emphasis on watershed development in agriculture.

Road and Rail Infrastructure

- It takes three days by train to go from Silchar to Kolkata, which is why those who can afford it travel by air. Need to improve this.
- Roads have been built only for fair weather need roads with drainage systems especially constructed to withstand the floods in the area.
- Given its relative isolation, important for this region to establish a train and road route through Bangladesh to Kolkata.
- Myanmar should also be linked to the Barak Valley through Mizoram.
- Broad gauge connectivity needs to be accelerated, at the moment, only metre-gauge to Silchar.
- Schemes, especially for roads take years to complete; people have lost faith in them.

No Mention in the Document of:

- Micro finance at the village level,
- Animal husbandry, fisheries, etc.

The meeting ran from 10:30 am to 3:30 pm. At the conclusion, Anuradha Bhasin thanked all the people present for their constructive suggestions and requested that if there are any further suggestions for improvement they should send them by e-mail.

Report on the Public Hearing In Guwahati on November 1, 2007

The public hearing on the NE Vision-2020 was held at the Jyoti Chitran Auditorium and hosted by the DC, Guwahati, Mr. Jain on November 1, 2007. The audience of around 150-175 at its peak consisted of a cross-section of professionals, academics, officials, media and NGO representatives, local body functionaries and an MLA. The meeting lasted from 10 am until 3 pm with a short break for a packed lunch. Participation was good and the interaction lively and well-focused.

B.G. Verghese, Chairman of the Steering Committee made a broad presentation of the purpose and methodology followed in preparing the Vision Document, starting with a very large household survey and a first draft by NEC to the present draft by NIPFP after field visits, consultations with NE states, NEC, Central Ministries and the Steering Committee. It has also benefited from the series of sectoral summits organised by NEC. It was pointed out that the draft document is posted on the NEC website and that, even after this meeting, comments can be mailed to NEC and NIPFP and that specific points, where necessary, or the broad sense of the ideas and opinions mooted, will be taken note of in the final draft, to be submitted and adopted at a full meeting of NEC within the next month.

Verghese drew attention to the per capita and HDI decline in much of the NE, most especially in Assam, and said the Vision Document was of the view that Assam, the backbone and dynamo of the NE, must ensure accelerated growth. With the country poised to grow at 9 per cent per annum, the NE overall will need to develop exponentially over the next three Plans to reach a growth of 13.5 per cent per annum (with Assam growing at 14.5 per cent per annum) to attain national living standards and eliminate poverty and unemployment by 2020. This poses a tremendous challenge but is feasible with strong central support and redoubled regional efforts. This order of effort will require far better infrastructure, greater local resource mobilization and prevention of leakages with strong evaluation and monitoring and social audit systems in place. A recent World Bank report has traced the inter-connection between peace and development by showing rising unrest and militancy in areas with growing rural unemployment in particular.

Two further points were made. Regional institutions are being restructured and NEC is being upgraded to a Regional Planning Authority. Second, strong emphasis is being placed on planning from below, from the Gram Sabha upwards through the Panchayati Raj, Sixth Schedule or Autonomous Council routes, on the principle of subsidiaries, with each level doing what it can through activity mapping and corresponding financial devolution, leaving larger projects and inter-linkages to be undertaken at the next higher level.

It was agreed that a summary of points made at the Guwahati PH should be posted on the NEC website along with the summary conclusions of the other 11 PHs being conducted throughout the region, for general information.

Against this background and following Mr. Jain's introductory remarks in which he cited floods and their impact on agricultural productivity and the quality of education as the two foremost

problems confronting Assam in particular, the meeting agreed to start with these two items and proceed sectorally.

Points made

Floods: Embankments had failed as they breached, blocked drainage and had built up the river bed. Sub-standard construction and corrupt contractors were at the root of the problem. One way Out would be to link long-term embankment contracts with tied responsibility for their long-term maintenance. Upper riparian deforestation had aggravated matters, including improvident *jhumming* with a narrowing *jhum* cycle. What was needed was watershed management, tree cropping, horticulture and plantations in place of *jhumming* in the hills and the creation of deep water channels in the major rivers to flush the silt. Flood management and not flood control should be the aim and regular hydrological data must be sought from China.

How all this was to be done was less clear, but it was felt that inter-state cooperation and detention reservoirs that moderated floods, generated power and improved navigation would be desirable. It was suggested from the podium that such programmes being mutually advantageous should be based on cost and benefit-sharing and merited inter-state cooperation. Everybody had something to gain apart from garnering the considerable savings from preventing the physical and human dis-benefits of annual flooding. The idea that disputed border areas between Assam, Arunachal and other states, presently a haunt for lawless elements, could be used to develop infrastructure, industry and employment through appropriate arrangements was seen as a possible strategy.

Occupation and cultivation of and building on flood plains was cited as a serious problem. Char lands are being grabbed and new char lands are being created by cutting hills to promote erosion for land-building. Nevertheless, it was noted that char lands maintain significant populations.

Agriculture: Many speakers said that agriculture in Assam had ‘collapsed’ in terms of productivity, extension, R&D/seeds, credit, storage and marketing. The agriculture department had no funds. Agricultural pricing in the region must be reviewed and costed in line with regional norms and not in accordance with all-India parameters. Horticulture would require market access and cold storage. There was unbalanced fertilization with too little P and K and there was need for a ‘different concept of irrigation’ in Assam. Shallow tube wells had failed because of high diesel prices. Instead of liming the soil to reduce acidity everywhere, cropping patterns should suit varied soil conditions. Some favoured 150-day *sali* paddy instead of going in for short duration crops. There would still be scope for multiple cropping during the flood-free season.

One speaker said that *jhumming* could not be ended as it was a ‘way of life’ and was legal under the extant Assam Forest Regulations, 1891. It was even more important to conserve the region’s bio-diversity wealth, ‘a gold mine’ which was in danger of being looted for lack of adequate IPR safeguards to protect traditional product rights against those claiming ‘scientific development’.

Karbi Anglong had developed integrated *jhum* farming and taken to rubber growing.

Agro-processing requires electricity. Now there is constant load shedding and there are no cold storages.

The Social Sector: It was suggested that universalization of school education could be promoted by getting university students to go to the villages for six months in some form of national social service. The importance of mobilizing youth as in the case of the Mizo Youth Association was cited. Assam too had its Sedom Ahom Maina Parijot which should be revived.

Traditional wisdom should be tapped and emphasis placed on appropriate technology.

Manpower planning could indicate the educational and vocational sectors that need strengthening.

Concern was expressed over the fact that some 40,000 students from the Northeast go to universities outside the region every year and most do not return. This brain drain must be reversed. Applied learning is needed through new courses. But the sanctioning of new courses or curricula takes up to 18 months. Good teachers are needed too, especially in the rural areas, but salaries are poor. More central universities are welcome but existing state universities should not be allowed to languish. They require more funding. Education must be linked to employment and industry but there are few industries in the Region. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is being poorly implemented and school environments are not conducive to improved learning or mid-day meals in unhygienic surroundings.

Education is a basic need but dedicated officials and funds are lacking, unlike in Kerala. Officials and teachers are constantly being transferred in Assam. Teaching quality is low because a BEd is not necessary for teaching in the State and there are few opportunities for in-service training. There is little monitoring of quality and no emphasis on group learning.

Assam and the NE need IRMAs. Education is being privatized and becoming elite. English teaching could enhance employability.

In the **health area**, another sector of falling standards, a mission approach to safe drinking water was advocated through micro-treatment plants of which there are prototypes.

Connectivity was stressed, including mobile telephony and IT services. Communications are vital for building awareness and purveying information.

Guwahati should be a regional aviation hub and there should be an open skies policy. The Guwahati International Airport must be activated. Tourism required many linkages and suitable packages and charter tours linked to festivals might be promoted. No-frills air taxi services as of yore were favoured to open up the interior areas to tourism and development by using small aircraft as in Nepal.

One speaker felt there was 'too much India and too little Bharat' in the Vision. This impression as sought to be dispelled in view of the emphasis on basic needs, agriculture and grassroots planning in the detailed Vision documents.

The need for a responsive and accountable, corruption free administration was noted. Sales tax were not being rigorously collected and funds were being siphoned away.

Industrialization was lagging in the absence of infrastructure and markets. There was also a vested interest in keeping insurgencies alive and this is not conducive to investment. There

was agreement that Assam and the NE generally could seek to exploit the region's 'military market' for canned foods, clothing, simple medical stores and other supplies to which the handloom sector and modern manufacturing units could cater.

Plentiful and cheap **hydro power** could be a motor for industrialization and power should be converted into products, generating incomes and employment, rather than be exported outside the Region as a raw material. Suitable agreements would need to be negotiated with upper riparian.

The logic of a **Look East Policy** was recognized and there was no dispute about the need for regional cooperation to cure transit, markets, outlets to the sea and promote tourism. Some interest was expressed in the reopening of the Stilwell Road.

The **tourist potential** of the region was mentioned but some voices urged caution in doing away too readily with inner line permits though these should be granted quickly and without too many formalities.

There was apprehension that the Vision was 'aggregative'. How would sectoral funding be determined? What would be the division of labour between NEC and DoNER? It was said in reply that many answers are to be found in the detailed documents but lacunae pointed out would surely be filled as the Vision is implemented.

More emphasis was urged on environment and sustainability.

The public hearing concluded with the demand that the summary proceedings be posted on the web and that a continuing dialogue be facilitated.

Report of the Public Hearing In Imphal on November 2, 2007

The public hearing on the vision document for NER prepared by NIPFP was held on November 2, 2007 at the State Guest House, Imphal. The function was inaugurated by Shri O. Ibobi Singh, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Manipur. The inaugural session was followed by three sessions. The first and second sessions were chaired by Shri Th. Debendra Singh, Hon'ble Minister (Forests and Environment, Law) and the third session was chaired by Shri D.S. Poonia, Principal Secretary, Government of Manipur. The participants in the programme included elected representatives, officers from the State and Central Governments, universities, NGOs and media.

Shri O. Ibobi Singh, Chief Minister, Manipur in his inaugural speech lauded the initiative taken by NEC, Shillong and National Institute of Public Finance Policy (NIPFP) for the preparation of Vision 2020 Document for ensuring peace and prosperity in the North Eastern Region. He observed that M/o DoNER has initiated a series of development measures and the present document Vision 2020 is one of such initiatives. He appealed to the participating officials, academicians and citizens to give constructive suggestions and recommendations for the improvement of the report leading to better implementation.

In his address, the Minister (Forests & Environment and Law) lauded the Ministry of DoNER for the preparation of Vision 2020 aimed at speedy development of the region. He suggested that realistic planning required a sound and practicable Vision Document. He observed that the immediate task for speedy development would be the translation of the development vision into action to achieve development goals. He emphasized the need to translate good theories into practice and observed that the lack of an integrated approach in development planning results in a wastage of resources and that bridging the development gap by 2020 (13 years from now) is not an easy task. However, collective determination and effort of the people will be able to achieve it. He requested all sections of people to work together for development.

Giving his vote at thanks at the inaugural session, Dy Financial Adviser, Link Officer (Manipur) NEC, Shillong, thanked all the participants of the hearing, particularly the Chief Minister, Manipur for his valuable observations and comments.

Participants

A total of 200 participants attended the public hearing, and they included representatives from the departments of public health engineering, power, IFCD, MI, forests, ecology & environment, agriculture, horticulture, education, works, financial institutes, LDA and planning.

- Manipur University, Central Agriculture University.
- Districts of Manipur.
- Invited experts from departments and universities, and civil society organizations.
- Audio visual and print media.

Opening Session

The technical session was chaired by D.S. Poonia, Principal Secretary, Government of Manipur and Dr. Gautam Naresh made the presentation on the draft Vision 2020 Document. Slide wise explanation was made for the benefit of the participants. He welcomed comments and suggestions on the report. The comments and observation are given below:

Prof. Ch. Priyoranjan, Economics Department, Manipur University

- The document is a sincere document covering different issues and problems, aimed at improving the NE region by 2020. It contains a straightforward, simple strategy for the development of the region.
- It, however, lacks practical advice to initiate the change needed from the present status to the desired level of development by 2020. The operative part of the document, i.e., the transformation of infrastructure, flow of funds to the grassroots levels needs to be more specific, and also the flow of funds to the productive sectors, and mechanism of the flow.
- It also needs to elaborate on the long-term vision vis-à-vis short-term vision in the agriculture and industrial sectors.
- A corruption-free government is necessary to achieve Vision 2020.
- There are different ecological zones in NER. The ecological behaviour of the hill districts is similar to each other and the valley regions are similar. Need a long-term development strategy for such homogeneous regions.
- The document needs to have state-specific recommendations, and there is a need to dovetail it into the state plans.

Dr. Ch. Jamini Devi, Chairperson Manipur State Women Commission

- No mention has been made about women's empowerment in the report. Vision for women's empowerment should be included in the final version.
- There are general concerns related to human trafficking and a separate chapter relating to this issue and its prevention should be inserted in the vision.
- Trade policy mechanisms for ensuring gains by local people may be included in the report.

Dr. Manoranjan, Manipur University

- The report is appreciated. Achieving the goals of Vision 2020 needs as a pre-requisite a favourable atmosphere, i.e., an insurgency-free situation.
- It is necessary to bring all the insurgent groups to the negotiating table.

Second Technical Session

Dr. Ng. Bijoy Singh, MLA

- It is necessary to reflect a realistic target for agricultural production.
- Health tourism should be included in the final report.
- Clear targets and requirement in power sector be included.
- A clear health target-a preventive target, public health target and curative target should be indicated.
- The requirement of water by 2020 should be included in the final report.
- A comprehensive note on the concept of river water harvesting be inserted. Flood water during rainy season may be properly tapped and stored for use in the lean season.
- Need for expansion of central universities located in the states of NE region to meet the demand expected by 2020.
- The example of Manipal trustee cited in the book should be removed as there are many such trustees working in similar and other fields.
- Need for coverage of area specific expansion in the final report.
- Implementation of communitization wherever applicable.

Dr. Krishnamangol Singh, Lecturer (Economics Department, Imphal College)

- A note on democratic participation should be included in the final report.
- Creation of a state planning commission for Manipur to promote participatory planning.
- Full-fledged participatory management in planning.
- Modification of existing district planning committees.
- A note on measures for the protection of common property rights is needed for improvement in common property rights.
- A review of the performance of the banking sector using indicators such as the CD ratio and magnitude of non-performing assets may be included.
- Introduction of cash schemes for employment is necessary.

Shri R.S. Jassal, Retd. Comdt.

- The document is a responsible document.
- Mechanisms to control extortion should be included in the final report.
- In view of the alarming situation in national highway security a comprehensive note should be included in the final report.

- Stringent action should be taken against those involved in felling and exporting of teak wood despite the Supreme Court ban.

Shri Akham Birdhaja Singh submitted written suggestions (enclosed herewith)

Miss Gije Jajo was for the conferring of land right to hill people

Dr. Ibohal Meitei, Asst. Prof. Manipur Institute of Management Studies

- Report should give adequate coverage to social security.
- Priority should be given to the service sector for attaining development in 2020.
- Abolition of restricted area permit (RAP) is needed; its enforcement has affected the growth of tourism in the region.
- No multinational companies operating in the state and no foreign direct investment (FDI). A note on measures to attract FDI should be included.
- Emphasis should be given to human resource development. Improvement of IT enabling services in the region is necessary. Institutions of national importance such as IIT and IIM should be established.
- Careful and proper wording in identification of community *vis-à-vis* insurgent group is required.
- In the light of Look East Policy, there is a need for cultural integration with South East Asian countries, and for establishing a university of culture in Manipur.

Central Agricultural University, Iroisemba

- There should be coverage of the central agricultural university in the final Vision Document 2020.
- Need to increase student intake capacity in different disciplines.
- Post-graduate programmes in different locations in NER should be brought under the umbrella of this university.
- Introduction of PhD programmes in most subjects.
- More emphasis on integrated farming as in the long run this is the only viable option for better and improved agriculture.
- Mixed farming system for easy pest management (i.e., to avoid insects, pesticides) leading to a better harvest.
- Expansion of eco-tourism in the region.

Dr. Iboyaima Singh, Selection Grade lecturer, DMC

- Insurgency problem is due to unemployment. Need to include various programmes for generating more employment.

Shri Yumnamcha Dilipkumar

Appreciative of the document. Recommendations included:

- Need the inner line permit to safeguard minor communities of Manipur.
- Concerned about the influx of people in the region.
- Removal of restricted area permits for foreigners.
- Upgradation of infrastructure in Moreh.
- Increase in the number of tradable items in border trade at Moreh.
- Upgradation of Imphal airport to an international airport.
- Conversion of inorganic farms to organic farms.
- Special subsidy for the region.
- Inclusion of a clear path in the operative part of the Vision Document in the final report.
- Political dialogue between insurgent groups operating in the Region with the government for solving the insurgency problem.

T. Vunglallian, Teacher

- Introduction of the Sixth Schedule in Manipur.
- Operationalization of grassroots planning in Manipur.
- Participation of representatives from all districts in the brainstorming session for a grassroots Vision 2020.
- Training of Panchayat members, village chiefs and village authority members outside the state to motivate them to better understand and participate in grassroots planning.
- For meaningful administration, the existing classification of hills into urban and rural is not adequate. Need to be classified into Hill Metro, Hill Urban, Hill Rural and Hill Remote.
- India should adopt the policy of looking to the East and for the NER to look to the West.

Miss Kim Gangte, Ex. MP

- If the present trend in Manipur continues for another 10 years, then there will be no development. While the government may change, issues remain unchanged. Suggested conducting public hearing on Vision 2020 in the hills and remote areas for better understanding for the rural masses.
- Difficult to improve the condition of roads in the hills if the existing trend continues.
- This can be achieved only if there is proper governance in the system.
- Need to establish a National Institute of Technology (NIT) at a suitable location without affecting poor people.

- Balanced approach of development needed irrespective of hills or plains in the region.

Third Technical Session

Ms. Moi, Churachandpur Govt. College.

- A note on democratic deficiencies in the hill areas (i.e., tribal areas) should be included in the final report.
- The development mantra should be 'small is beautiful'. A village with 20 houses may be considered as a model village for development.
- Creation of more storage facilities in the remote hill areas.
- For the Kuki inhabited area, tribal chiefs are the owners of the land. There is no individual ownership system. This may be reviewed for individual ownership in the hills for speedy agriculture and land development.

Ms. Nandini Thokchom

- Gender component has been neglected.
- Social and economic development for gender.
- If the collective visions of the different ethnic groups are not protected then implementation of the goals will be difficult.

Prof. M. Iboton Singh (MU, Department of Economics)

- The participatory development approach has been adequately given importance in the report. Panchayats should be allowed to function properly with proper delegation of powers. For Manipur, Panchayati power has been built in the District Council Act, 2002, so there is parity in the decentralization of power irrespective of the hills or valleys since the time the District Council Act, 2002 came into operational.
- No outside private investor will come in the region, so the source of financing is a strategic issue till 2020. The only alternative for growth is through central funding. There will be no shortage of funding from the centre; shortages will be in the administrative capacity of the State.
- Once basic infrastructure and law and order are improved, a baseline can be prepared for development and growth. Therefore, it is necessary to secure law and order in the region and in Manipur in particular.
- Water and forest resources can be well canalized for sustained development.
- Existing land ownership system in the hills is not conducive for accelerated development. He, therefore, suggested the introduction of individual ownership system in the hills of Manipur. He argued that individual land ownership right is the precondition for taking up faster development programmes in the hills.

Ms. Aching, IFAD group

- A vision building exercise is needed at the grassroot level.
- Need to consider the State as the economic unit and district as the sub-economic unit.

Shri Hangkhomang Haokip, NGO

- Thanks for the report.
- Expected suggestion for improvement of the report.

Ms. Valley Rose

- Vision 2020 is the first report of its kind in the last 60 years of economic planning.
- Suggested the inclusion of an employment assurance programme (like SREGP) in the final report.
- Expressed that Vision 2020 needs to be made applicable and not just theoretical.

Mr. Lokendro Singh

- Imphal should be developed as an industrial hub to facilitate wider trade expansion including border trade.
- Improvement of tourism.
- The issues of insurgency and development need to be tackled simultaneously.
- Instead of integrating the NER economy with the mainland economy, the mainland should integrate with the NER economy.
- Include study of NE states in the syllabus of mainland schools.

Mr. Manibabu Sharma (NGO) (in Manipuri)

- Vision 2020 should be published in local languages.
- Set up foreign permanent offices in Imphal and all the capitals of NE States.
- Need to improve transport and communication in the region.
- Need to review the MLR Act in the hills.
- Need to take up eco-friendly activities in the state.
- Establish state oriental institutions.
- Revitalize sick units
- Suggested that an anti-India tone should not be used in such a workshop.
- Need to include a representative from the State in the foreign export council.

- Establish an international transport agency in Imphal which will help in the integration of local businesses with foreign countries.
- Desire that Vision 2020 be a lively document.

Shri H. Deelep Singh, Managing Director (MSCB)

- Poor status of repayment of bank loans need to address this in final report.
- The present land law system in the hills restricts loans to hill dwellers because of the absence of collateral. The existing MLR Act needs to be reviewed.

Shri L. B Singh, SE (LDA)

- No mention of water bodies in the report or about the Loktak Lake, which a very important water body, playing a major role in the economy of the State. Need to include various issues relating to preservation of Loktak Lake.

Shri M. Sanaton Singh, Chief Engineer (Power)

- Power is the most important ingredient for achieving development; without power the pace of development will remain low. There is scope for the expansion of the power sector in the region, which can be productively channelised into development. Per capita consumption of power in the state is low and there is a need to bring it up to the national average.
- The development of thermal power stations in the eastern region will increase the availability of power to the region and the state.
- Development of hydro-power stations in hill districts, improvement of inter-state transmission systems and development of 220 KV and 400 KV transmission line and sub-stations at Imphal will improve power supply in the state even for the remotest villages and households.

Shri Subrata Singh

- Expansion of existing trade by opening markets through Chittagong.
- Continued deforestation in spite of the Supreme Court ruling.

Shri N. Biren Singh (Senior Scientist Agriculture)

- Use the term 'Improved Modified Technology High Breed Variety (HBV)' in place of 'High Yielding Variety (HYV)' wherever applicable.
- Use 'fertile, young, and virgin soil of the NE hill region' in agriculture sector wherever applicable.
- Need to have policy mechanisms to protect agricultural land.

Shri K. Saratkunar Singh, Director (Fisheries)

- National water conservation in Manipur is completely missing.
- In the absence of timely and appropriate intervention in Loktak Lake, there will be extensive reduction in fish production. Need to include a comprehensive section about the prospects of Loktak Lake in Vision 2020 Document.

Dr. Ram Singh, CAU

- Expressed concern about the ecological imbalance in the region need for reflection on climate security in the Vision 2020 Document.

Shri K. Mangi Singh, Director (Planning)

- On the developmental front, NER lags behind the rest of the country. In the late 1990s infrastructure gaps in the region were identified by Government of India through the Shukla Commission report. Thereafter, DoNER was responsible for funding to bridge the infrastructure gap.
- This document is an economic Bible dealing with various issues for economic development in the NE States. Development issues have been rightly identified, but the report lacks a strategic route to reach the development goals.
- Need to have a report in the form of Shukla Commission report which identifies state-specific infrastructure gaps, etc.
- Issues relating to culture and sports are missing in the report.
- The occurrence of floods affects development; suggested having a clear vision on floods in the State.

Miscellaneous comments

- The document has not been prepared by experts from the region.
- “Dushera” is not the festival of Manipur ‘Ningol Chakouba’ and ‘Yaoshang’ are more prominent festivals.

Closing remarks by Prof. N. Mohendro Singh, Rtd. Professor, MU and member of the Steering Committee

- The four pillars for well-documented vision document are i) where we stand, ii) where to go, iii) how to go and iv) how should we go.
- The central government is going to make a political and national commitment for the NE states.
- Appreciated the Ministry of DONER for the preparation of the Vision Document.
- Two vital variables for speedy development in the region are globalization and the look east policy.

- For speedy development of the region, the economies of the NE states need to be integrated with south-eastern countries like Singapore etc.
- India is in a faster development path and is expected to rank fourth in development by 2020 from its existing eleventh position.
- The vision document should be people's document, so it is important that participants make known their views and comments for reflection in the final report. Suggestions from participants will be documented

Shri P.B.O. Warjri, Principal Secretary (Planning), thanked all the participants in the public hearing for their valuable contributions for revising the report. The Vision 2020 Document is for the development of the region and it makes a sincere attempt at identifying different issues affecting development. According to the report, the per capita income of undivided Assam was higher than the all-India average by 4 per cent at the time of independence. However, today per capita income of the region is less than the all-India average by 31 per cent. Therefore, it is important to identify the core issues leading to this disparity in the pace of development. There has been an outflow of resources from the region in the form of purchasing all kinds of goods, capital goods to consumer goods, though bank deposit (the CD ratio being low). Policy mechanisms and others steps to check this needs to be properly examined. Echoing the view that participatory planning is the next alternative for speedy development in this millennium, improved law and order situation is essentially necessary in translating the development vision into reality.

Report on the Public Hearing in Shillong on November 2, 2007

The Shillong session of the public hearing was held at the auditorium of the NEC Secretariat and chaired by Shri Falguni Rajkumar, Secretary, North Eastern Council. He welcomed all the participants and gave a brief background of the exercise for the preparation of the Vision Document. The two full-time Members of the Council, Shri P. P. Shrivastav and Dr. (Mrs.) I. K. Barthakur, were also present. The Secretary invited Shri P. P. Shrivastav to give the background to the preparation of the Vision Document.

Shri P. P. Shrivastav, Hon'ble member of NEC observed that the preparation of the Vision Document was basically a planning exercise. At the first instance, NEC commissioned an NGO called the Centre for North Eastern Studies (CNES) to interact with common people for field-level data collection. This was done keeping in view that common people do not normally open up before government officials. The response was very good and about 50,000 households from across the entire North Eastern Region responded to the survey. To give a proper shape to the findings in the form of a Vision Document on the basis of the data collected from the field survey, NEC commissioned the National Institute of Public Finance & Policy (NIPFP), New Delhi to prepare the draft report. The draft report has been prepared and public hearings on the report are now underway across NER.

The Chairman then invited Dr. (Mrs.) I. K. Barthakur, Hon'ble Member, NEC to give her views. Mrs. Barthakur observed that the purpose of this exercise was to take the region as a whole onto the path of uniform and planned development. The region, she observed, has a vast reserve of natural resources which needs to be exploited to take the entire region towards prosperity. The planning exercise is a continuous process and steps for development have to be improved with the passage of time.

The Chairman observed that given the diversity of the region, CNES had done a really commendable job in its survey of 50,000 households which yielded the field-level data. These data have been compiled and brought out in the form of the draft Vision Document by NIPFP, New Delhi which is not the end but a new beginning. The document would be strengthened through public interaction. Feedback received during public hearings would be incorporated in the final document. He informed the house that public hearings are being held at 12 places across the North East to get feedback from the public on the draft report. Those who would like to give their feedback in writing can submit their write ups within 10 days from this day. Feedbacks can be submitted to NEC or sent directly to NIPFP. He invited reactions of participants to the draft report, which are given as under:

Shri K. Kamaljit Singh, Senior Lecturer, Meghalaya Economic Association, Shillong

- The East West Corridor may be developed urgently and linked with other important roads of the region.
- The document is silent about high-value crops which can have two or three croppings based on organic farming in a year.

- The traditional *Jhum* cultivation of the tribes should not be ignored.

Shri Yousuf Ali

- The procedure of a successful planning process should incorporate lessons from the past, understanding the present and planning for the future. People need dedication; we should not merely criticise one another.
- A BG line from Rangia to Murkokseng should be planned.
- An overview of all approved projects should be put on the website for public knowledge.
- A Human Development Index should be developed to indicate availability of manpower in different services and categories.

Prof. A. K. Misra, Department of Botany, NEHU

- Educated youth are not getting gainful employment. A training institute could be set up to train unemployed youth in different industrial activities till they establish their own enterprises. During the training period they would receive a stipend for sustenance. This type of institute exists in the University of Pune and youths have benefited from this.
- After successful strawberry cultivation, other horticulture crops should be given similar support for sustained and sustainable development.
- A sense of pride should be developed amongst the masses by involving them in the development process and an IT holiday should be extended for industrial development.

Shri B. Kharkhongor, Ka Lypung Ki Seng Kynthai

- Planning is important, but follow-up of approved and implemented projects is even more so. Ideas are good but implementation of the same has to be ensured.

Shri S. D. Tynsong, Meghalaya Economic Association

- Under the NEC scheme for rejuvenation of plantation crops, a few projects were given to farmers, but financial support was withdrawn after the first year before the plants were fully grown. These projects have now become a burden for the farmers, and need to be reviewed.

Shri H. Jhunjhunwala, Executive Editor, Eastern Panorama

- The names of tribes in the context of militancy in Volume I, Section I of the draft document should be eliminated.
- To develop tourism along a circuit (say, from Cherrapunji to Tawang), a few rural households could be given a one-time grant of Rs 1 lakh each to develop rural tourism.
- Need to increase opportunities for imparting professional education in the region to stop the outflow of meritorious students from the region.

Shri K. M. Deb, Retd. Deputy Registrar, North Eastern Hill University

- Since the region has substantial reserves of natural resources, relevant industries should be set up in the region itself and instead of exporting raw materials finished products should be exported from the region.
- The region possesses tremendous potential to earn foreign exchange this should be harnessed.
- The need for a proper development of culture and literature of the region should be addressed so as to establish connectivity with the other parts of the country.
- A regional training institute may be established by a reputed autonomous body to equip unemployed youth.
- Income generated through the implementation of the projects under Vision 2020 may get IT exemption for at least two years.

Mr. Starfing Pdahkasiej, Ub Photos News Agency

- NEC should commission a study to find out the root cause of militancy.
- Planning should be done from the grassroots level.

Mr. Sanjeeb Kakoty, Freelance Researcher, Motinagar

- There should be a mandatory social audit of all the projects under Vision 2020 for accountability.

Mr. R. J. Nongbri, Meghalaya Economic Association

- Tourism is the key industry in any modern economy. Rural tourism has been mentioned, but there is a lack of informative booklets and brochures on tourism this needs to be addressed.
- Development and production of citrus and other horticulture crops should be supported.

Dr. B. Francis Kulkarni, Anthropological Survey of India, NERC

- Several central government research organizations have their offices in Shillong. The research findings of these organizations should have found place in the draft Vision Document. Perhaps, a coordination committee of these research organizations should be constituted to exchange research findings for a proper development vision of the region on the basis of such findings.
- The total number of communities and their names should be mentioned in the Vision Document. Communities are the real custodians of natural resources, and hence should be the direct beneficiaries of projects.
- The linguistic and cultural heritage of the tribes of the region may be documented. The Central Board of Languages may be invited to prepare a document highlighting the linguistic and cultural heritage of the people of the region.

- Diversities have to be bridged through the planning process. In the education system, this important point has been totally overlooked. Heritage cannot be preserved if English language is practised. Vernaculars should be taught.
- NETDC is a totally wrong approach. Different festivities of the region could be the nodal points for tourism promotion. Capacity development in tourism industry should be focused upon.
- The issue of development of children should be addressed.

Mr. D. D. Laloo, Joint Secretary, Meghalaya Tourism Development Forum

- The entire North Eastern Region should be highlighted as one tourism destination. RAP and ILP are highly distorting in nature and, hence, should be abolished. Linkages and transport facilities between tourism destinations are extremely poor, and small aircraft could help. The sensibility of a community for developing rural tourism is very important and should be encouraged and developed.
- While addressing eco-tourism, it is important to study mechanisms to restore eco-fragile environments to their original shape.
- Heritage sites in the North East are not maintained properly, and this should be focused on.
- The cluster development approach may be deployed for popularizing rural tourism.
- Lab-to-land transfer by ICAR has not been very successful and needs further development.
- There should be some proper authority for certification of organic products.
- The project for strawberry cultivation, though successful, is incomplete as the development of seedlings is not taught to farmers, but seeds are supplied by the government department. Similarly, adequate training needs to be given to farmers in nurturing and packaging.

Mr. R. L. Tariatang, MLA

- Meghalaya has the capacity to develop about 4,000 to 5,000 MW of power but only 4 to 5 MW is generated. The NE should announce an active programme in this regard. Power so developed may be contributed to the national grid and a national highway for Power formed.
- A horticultural link road may also be developed.
- Subsidies may be provided to the educated unemployed for forming SHGs.
- To address the problem of poverty alleviation, instead of popularizing family planning, planned family should be the focus. That is, only those who can afford may go in for expanding family size.
- To give a boost to trade and commerce, the Dawki LCS should be speedily implemented and more such LCSs set up.
- For Meghalaya, the Look East should mean Look South as well.

- Meghalaya should develop SEZs to promote trade.
- Quality manpower should be deployed in the government sector and the bureaucracy should be strengthened.

Mr. C. Shangpliang, Journalist, Nogsain Hima

- The document has no provision for traditional methods of agricultural farming.
- Agricultural marketing strategy should be such that the farmers should benefit from farming activities.
- Veterinary activities should be developed.
- International trade routes should be legalized.
- Corruption free administration should be advocated.

Dr. B. Dhar, Anthropological Survey of India, Shillong

- As suggested in the draft Vision Document, the Chittagong port should be opened for trade. The Government of India has also opened trade points from Myanmar to Mizoram.
- The development of education in pastoral communities in Arunachal Pradesh should be firmed up.

Mr. Toki Blah, ICARE, Shillong

- Communities are ill prepared to take part in the development process, and they need some platform. Traditional platforms like local *durbars* in Meghalaya can perform the task. NEC can enlist the help of state governments on this issue.
- Mushroom cultivation through *jhumming* should be encouraged.
- The problems of manufacturing industry and small village enterprises have not been addressed.
- Look East Policy has not been dealt with.
- The Vision Document can at best be termed as a collection of some high-sounding words and is not really a meaningful document.
- It would be better not to hurry through the process of finalising the document for implementation. NEC should take time.

Dr. N. Vijaylakshmi Brara, NERCRMP/IFAD

- The participatory role of the common people in implementation of projects has been effectively highlighted by NERCRMP.
- Traditional vibrant institutions and active organisations should be involved in the planning process.
- The Vision Document has totally ignored the participation of females in the planning process. Gender inequality should not be promoted.

Ms. Patricia Mukhim

- How is 'expert' or 'expertise' defined while undertaking the task of preparation of a Vision Document? Priorities would be better understood by participants at the grassroots level.
- Women's health has not been taken into consideration at all. MMR (the Maternal Mortality Rate) is very high amongst the tribes.
- For popularising tourism, the involvement of people's institutions is extremely important.
- The question of who would protect the rights of tribal people has not been addressed.
- Cold storage linkages should be established closer to farms.
- Capacity building should get adequate importance.
- The North East should have its own yardstick of development. The aim should not be to catch up with the developed states in the rest of the country.
- There should be a policy for women in NEC.

Mrs. T. Phanbuh, President, Ka Lypung Ki Seng Kynthei

- Women do not have any role in the village *durbars* in Meghalaya except in a few very special cases. The rights of women have to be ensured. Problems of women could be solved only through imparting education. NEHU can start a department in the form of a women's study centre and NEC could provide financial support towards infrastructure development.
- Border trade should be given due importance.
- The education system should compulsorily include vocational training courses. This can generate income also.
- Rural-urban migration should be addressed by creating opportunities for rural people such as road linkages, healthcare in the rural areas and so on.
- A common schooling system as highlighted in the National Policy for Education needs to be translated into action.

Prof. S. K. Panigrahi, Lecturer, Sankadev College & Director, VIDYA

- The deployment of human resources should have a practical approach. The pressure of work for earning *vis-à-vis* income generation should have a proper balance.
- Teachers' training and infrastructure development should get due emphasis in the education system.
- The Vision Document only deals with materialistic development. Simultaneously, human values related to peace, etc. should be discussed. Immorality has to be addressed right at the school level along with value education.
- The Vision Document has to be imaginative and creative.

Mr. H. D. Oflyn Dohling, General Secretary, Synjuk Ki Rogbah Shnong

- Communication through Bangladesh for North East should be emphasized.
- Rural electrification needs priority.
- Corruption free administration should be advocated.
- Environmental pollution should be addressed.
- Traditional institutes existing in Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram should be preserved and they should get the status of Village Panchayats. This was also advocated by the late Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi as appeared in the Press on 15 May, 1989. These institutions should be involved in the developmental process.

After hearing all the participants who spoke on the occasion, the Chairman welcomed the positive criticisms made on the Vision Document and said that the views expressed by the participants would be suitably incorporated in the document. He, however, reminded the participants that as per the mandate given by the Union Government, NEC cannot deal with the State specific projects. Projects which have regional implication and character are normally considered by NEC. Projects which can bridge the gap existing in developmental needs are also carried out by NEC. He acknowledged that the important points raised about NE are to be judged with the NE as yardstick and the other developed States should not be considered as the yardstick. He emphasized that the word Panchayat would be contextualized in the Vision 2020 Document which is a region specific plan. He also emphasized that the Vision Document would effectively address external threats like globalization. Finally he thanked everybody for actively contributing in the public hearing.

The hearing session concluded with vote of thanks to the Chair..

Report on the Public Hearing held In Kohima, Nagaland on November 5, 2007

A public hearing on the Vision Document 2020 of North Eastern Council for Nagaland was held on November 5, 2007 at the Zonal Council Hall in Kohima. The hearing was from 10 am to 4 pm. Around 120 persons participated in the hearing. Participants included academicians from Nagaland University and local colleges, representatives of civil societies and NGOs like Naga HOHO, Naga Students Federation, Naga Mothers Association, Naga Peoples Movement for Human Rights, church leaders, ex-MPs, journalists, writers and senior officials from the state and central government agencies.

The Chief Secretary, Government of Nagaland, Shri Lalthuma gave the inaugural address. He congratulated NEC for preparing the document and also mentioned that Hon'ble Member, Shri P. P. Shrivastav was instrumental in doing the groundwork for this document. He briefly dwelt on the five-pronged strategy mentioned in the summary and in this connection, mentioned that Nagaland is a pioneer in grassroots planning, involving people in every stage of development. He appreciated the fact that participatory development is the first prong of the strategy. Some crucial developmental issues of Nagaland include expanding the four-lane road and rail line to Kohima, establishing of a greenfield airport at Chithu near Kohima and the assurance given by the former Prime Minister, Shri A. B. Vajpayee regarding generation of 25,000 jobs in Nagaland remains to be fulfilled. The public-private partnership (PPP) model can be applied in Nagaland particularly in power and tourism projects. Nagaland has 82 Per cent of forest coverage, which is maintained by not allowing felling of any trees, so the state should be suitably compensated for maintaining its forest cover.

Shri Lalthara, Additional Chief Secretary and Development Commissioner gave the formal welcome address and mentioned that Vision 2020 should be complimentary to the Look East Policy and he also dwelt on the people's consultation process in preparing the Vision Document.

Member NEC Shri P. P. Shrivastav mentioned his long association with the state of Nagaland and appreciated the lead given by Nagaland to the country through its unique communization programme, but he was constrained to say that this was not properly reflected in the Vision Document. The Vision Document is a guide map for direction and not a detailed action plan. Participants were requested to express their views freely so that these could be incorporated in the final Vision Document to make the common man a stakeholder in the development process. Participants were also invited to send in written submissions if necessary. It was only through peoples' participation, that the vision exercise would be practical. He explained the current role of NEC as a regional planning body after amendment in 2002. The chronology of the vision exercise undertaken by NEC is as follows:

- The idea of a Vision 2020 for the North Eastern Region originated in the Prime Minister's speech in the first meeting of the restructured NEC in 2005. Member NEC Shri P. P. Shrivastav took the lead in this exercise.
- To carry out the Prime Minister's wish an open letter to the common person was drafted.

- A mass contact exercise with the common man was taken up with the help of CNES, a reputed NGO. CNES prepared the questionnaire for the people.
- The CNES questionnaire was sent to 50,000 people in the North Eastern Region including Nagaland, and a people's wish list was prepared.
- A draft Vision Document was drawn up in slim volumes. These volumes contained inputs from the reputed agricultural scientist Shri M. S. Swaminathan and from vice-chancellors from NER. This draft Vision document could not be circulated to the public.
- Around June 2006 the document was given to the scholarly body NIPFP to give it a shape that would be acceptable to the Central Government, Planning Commission, etc.
- NIPFP/ NEC constituted a steering committee headed by Shri B. G. Verghese for advice.
- In the draft prepared by NIPFP, the views expressed in the public hearing will be incorporated and then it will be put to the NEC plenary meeting for approval.
- Only after formal approval of the Council, this document will be an official Vision Document.

Mr. Shrivastav felt that there should be a mechanism for continued dialogue with the common man, so that the latter could develop a stakeholdership in the development process. He also expressed that natural disaster management should be a part of the planning exercise because of vulnerability of NE Region. The floor was opened for comments from the public.

Ms. Rosemary Dzuwichu, President, Nagaland University Teachers' Association:

Academicians in general in the NER have not been properly consulted in preparing the document. She found the document to be patronizing. The aspirations of the people should not be put in the appendix but should form the core of the document. That there is a need for engendering the document, so that the role of women in the region and their participation in the decision-making process should be properly incorporated in the document. The reluctance of youth in the region to enter into self-employment ventures is a misconception. An enabling environment and infrastructure is needed for entrepreneurship. The issue of emotional integration with the rest of the region should be handled properly taking into account the sentiments of the NE people and the attitude of the mainland should not be patronizing.

Mr. Venguta of NEPED had some observations regarding the term 'wean away' from *jhum* cultivation. *Jhum* cultivation does not have low productivity, and it is a way of life for hill people. So rather than 'wean away' from *jhum* cultivation the strategy should be to improve productivity scientifically, to cut down soil erosion etc. Benefit sharing of natural resources should be ensured through suitable mechanisms. He wanted to know how the area under agriculture is sought to be increased in NER as mentioned in the Vision Document. If it is increased at the cost of forest land then it will be a disaster for the region. In the and, he mentioned that the NEPED experiment in Nagaland is worthy of emulation and it could also be incorporated in the Vision Document.

Mr. Khemo Lotha (Ex-MP): The peace process with the different groups should be given due recognition rather than referring to the problem in generic phrases like the 'people are

tired of insurgency'. The extension of the railway line in Nagaland was taken up by him in Parliament around 30 years ago, but nothing had happened up till now. For effective emotional integration with the mainland, the attitude of the mainland people should also be changed for the better. The communitization exercise in Nagaland has been very successful.

Dr. N. Venuh, Nagaland People's Movement for Human Rights. The Vision Document does not reflect peoples' aspiration, so it needs to be restructured; the vision should not be based on any hearsay, but on inputs from the grassroots.

Rev. Dr. V. K. NUH, Baptist Church. He lamented the lack of economic growth in NER in spite of having 40 Per cent of the country's hydro-electric power potential, 53 Per cent of tea production and 26 Per cent of forest product. Peace and development in the NE should go hand in hand.

Dr. Kannan, Vice Chancellor, Nagaland University. The vision for NER should be a one-line statement, followed by a mission statement and a programme of action. As 40 per cent of the people of NER consist of youth, human resources development for the youth is an important issue. It is important to have an action plan for higher education in the region to cater to the capacity building exercise of youth in the region.

Prof. A. K. Mishra, Nagaland University. Need a SWOT analysis of each state in the document and also a state-specific vision. Much importance in the Vision Document has been given to secondary sources like the Jain Commission and Shukla Commission reports. Operational linkages should be established between micro-level and macro-level players. Private investment will come to the region in the near future and that should be well accounted for in the Vision Document.

Mr. Alemeteshi Jamir, Principal Secretary (Commerce and Industries) and Agricultural Production Commissioner. The Vision Document is too bulky and much has been written on weak governance without taking into account the situation prevailing in NER, including the scenery of insurgency and the ongoing peace process. Sociological conditions in NER like adapting tribal society to the modern economy have not been analyzed properly in the document. Development achieved in the region since independence should be properly documented and analyzed. He cautioned about the danger of making the Vision Document if it is not followed with a practical action plan.

Shri Zavei Hiese Director of Science and Technology, Govt. of Nagaland. It is not sufficient for NER to catch up with the rest of the country, it has to go further. For this, the critical sectors are human resource development, power and industries based on local raw materials. Development of science and technology and establishment of higher educational institutions in NER will take the region further ahead.

Mr. Charles Chase, prominent writer of Nagaland. The Look East Policy should be suitably incorporated in the Vision Document. Also, the year 2020 should not be sacrosanct and we should think beyond 2020.

Mr. Neingulo Krome, General Secretary, Naga Hoho. The political settlement of the Naga issue is of primary concern for the Naga people currently, and this should be reflected in the

Vision Document. However, he appreciated the exercise of public hearing for preparing the Vision Document.

Shri Thepfulhouri Solo, Retd. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests Nagaland and a prominent citizen. He dwelt on environment issues and mentioned that the issue of carbon credit should be properly reflected in the Vision Document so that states like Nagaland receive due recognition for maintaining their forests. He also emphasized on development of road and air links in NER latest by 2012 for which an action plan should be incorporated in the Vision Document. There should be a separate plan for the hills and the plain areas of NER because the plains are over-stressed with population growth and lack of land for agricultural expansion while the hills have vast vacant land but there is a lack of manpower and technology for development. It is important to preserve forests in Nagaland which will eventually control the rivers flowing into the valleys of Assam.

Shri Dilli Solomon, a local NGO leader. The contribution of the NGO sector in NER has been more or less ignored in the Vision Document. The problems of illegal immigrants into the region, drug trafficking etc. should be highlighted. It is important to remove RAP/PAP in the region.

Mr. K. H. Pou, Lecturer, St. Joseph College: Vision 2020 is a mere economic development document, with no strategy for peace in the region. Bio-diversity of the region should be properly documented. Prospects of commercialization of agriculture and the pharmaceutical industry in the region should be properly covered in the document

Mr. Joshua Shaqi from a local NGO, Youth Net. The present status of the political problem in the state should not be ignored. The issue of emotional integration with the mainland should be handled sensitively as the NE people do not need pity. NER has a superior social set up and a positive attitude towards life. The youth in NER are not averse to self-employment ventures; at the moment these may not be very popular because of lack of infrastructure, political interference and confusion regarding the outcome of the peace process.

Mr. Lanu Toy (Retd.) Chief Engineer, Power. He mentioned the importance of people's active participation and contribution in development projects in NER based on his experience in the rural electrification process in Nagaland where people contributed through labour and material. Stressed the importance of keeping a proper balance between environmental constraints and development in up-coming mega-power projects in the region. He also cautioned about the universal applicability of renewable energy projects like micro-hydel projects in the region as the per capita cost of power generated by these projects is very high compared to grid power. He also stressed the importance of the human factor for development since NER has a very young population, and needs a proper human resource development policy along with adequate opportunity for self-employment for the youth.

Ms. Nini Meru, Chairperson, Nagaland Board of School Education. She expressed a strong opinion about the development of the education sector in the region so that the youth get a better opportunity for higher education in the region.

Dr. (Mrs.) Rongsenla (Retd.) Director, Higher and Technical Education, Nagaland. She stressed on the importance of teachers' training as well as job-oriented training for self-employment of youth.

Mr. Imchatoba Imchen, President Naga Students Federation. He stressed the importance of an early political settlement of the Naga problem so that young people in the region are more secure about their future. Not enough importance has been given to public health issues in the Vision Document. The administrative centre for the Look East Policy should be in NER only. He stressed the importance of de-militarization of the Naga areas and a policy for youth so that educated unemployed youth have access to opportunities to develop themselves. He stressed the importance of involving grassroots people in the vision exercise.

Mr. Khulu, Commissioner and Secretary (Finance), Govt. of Nagaland: Public-private-partnerships is important in developmental projects, but the ceiling of 20 Per cent imposed by the Finance Ministry for viability gap funding for these projects should be increased. The issue of maintenance of assets created through plan funds should be looked into properly. He also stressed the importance of developing the banking sector in Nagaland. Hon'ble Member, Shri P. P. Shrivastav mentioned the creation of a maintenance fund for PMGSY roads and asked the Finance commissioner to give the needs of the Nagaland Government.

Shri Hekani Jakhalu, Director, Youth Net an NGO. He stressed the importance of developing special schemes of capacity building for youth in NER which constitute about 40% of the total population. Consultations with youth across the state indicate that they are no longer interested in government jobs, but enthusiastic to do something on their own; what they need is proper education and an enabling environment.

Ms. Vanu Jamir, Principal Secretary, Education: She stressed the importance of training the huge number of untrained teachers. IGNOU's distance education programme is inadequate in this regard. The Hon'ble Member (P) spoke about initiatives taken by NEREC in NEC for improvements in the education sector and teachers' training.

Shri C.J. Ponraj, Principal Secretary, Personnel and Administrative Reforms: The vision document is basically an intellectual exercise and does not reflect ground reality. Individual state plans prepared by the Planning Commission and reports prepared by IIPA, etc. should be incorporated in the document. It is important to make separate plans for the plains and hills. He questioned the availability of funds for Rs 11 lakh crore investment to enable NER to catch up with the rest of the country. With full involvement of the people, capital costs of projects can come down and projects can fructify.

Mr. Y.P. Chillio of Eastern Naga Students Federation (ENSF): He stressed the importance of proper education for the youth and development of international trade through which the region can prosper.

S. Keppen, Additional Director of Craftsmen Training: He stressed the importance of having a central institute for craftsmen trainers training in NER, without which aspirants from the region have to go to places like Kanpur and Kolkata. Member, P.P. Shrivastav requested Mr. Keppen to forward a list of crafts relevant to the requirements of youth today.

Mrs. Rano Shaija, Ex-MP: She stressed the importance of having communications and links with common people working in every stage of our development strategy.

Dr. Kezhalezo Angami, Health Entrepreneur: He stressed the importance of availability of modern and adequate health facilities within the region. The North East is a hot spot for HIV/AIDS, which needs to be brought to the fore. Public-private partnership (PPP) as well as proper use of medical insurance are important to manage healthcare systems in NER.

M. Zhasa, Secretary, Agriculture: Development in NER requires peace, human resource development, infrastructure and adequate funds.

Mr. Imkong Lemba, Secretary, Transport Development: He stressed the importance of people's participation in the development process and identified human capital, i.e., people's power, as the main force behind the success of any planning strategy. Despite several talks for the development of Sittway Port to connect NER, nothing concrete had happened so far.

Mr. P. Norman, Secretary, Land Resource & State Mission Director for National Bamboo Mission: Importance of bamboo sector for the development of NER. He also proposed the establishment of one Bamboo Board in the region along the lines of the Rubber Board.

Ms. Nawala Chubba, Nagaland University: She stressed the importance of having plans and programmes for the handicapped children of the region as they can also be useful members of society. This point was well taken note of by the Hon'ble Member, Shri. P.P. Shrivastav.

Shri Imcha Naga, Director, Technical Education: The Vision Document could be re-written in the following sequence: Vision Statement; Mission Statement; Strategy; SWOT Analysis; and Statewise Report.

Shri. P.P. Shrivastav summed up the session, thanked the participants for their contribution and promised to give proper importance to the suggestions put forward by the participants. He also mentioned that NEC will be working with the objective of universalization of employment, education and healthcare. The thrust area will always be youth and children.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks proposed by Shri Temsuwati, Joint Development Commissioner, Government of Nagaland.

Report on the Public Hearing In Bomdila, Arunachal Pradesh on November 6, 2007

The meeting began at 10:30 am with the Deputy Commissioner of West Kameng District Smt. Padma Jaiswal, IAS in the chair. Altogether about 80 delegates were present. After a welcome of the public by Shri Rinchin Tashi, S.D.O. (Dev.), West Kameng District, Dr. Gautam Naresh, Senior Economist, NIPFP made a power point presentation on the Vision Document and invited comments and suggestions. The Deputy Commissioner invited the public to place their views.

- **Shri P. Misra, District Planning Officer, West Kameng District** pointed out that the guidelines imposed for implementing certain schemes create problems while dealing with certain epidemics in the health sector. He also wanted to know the method of calculating the GDP. More subsidies could be offered to airlines for the north east; and it is important to develop rail connectivity and water ways to Arunachal Pradesh.
- **Shri Rinchin Tashi, the SDO (Dev.), West Kameng District** wanted to know how the government visualizes the problem of insurgency in the North East, particularly in Arunachal Pradesh and what the Vision Document recommends. He also wondered why poverty in the region is yet to be removed even after launching a number of poverty elimination programmes.
- **Shri Sang Dijrie Siden, a Zila Parishad Member**, expressed his dissatisfaction for not giving full powers to PRIs even after five years in Arunachal Pradesh.
- **Shri Lob Sing Minto, a Block Chairperson**, pointed out that the implementation of various schemes in Arunachal Pradesh is not up to the mark. Health and education are lagging far behind in Arunachal Pradesh and a practical approach is needed rather than a theoretical approach. He wanted to know about the government's plan to explore the mineral resources in Arunachal Pradesh. Poverty and unemployment should be removed to solve the insurgency problem; inner corruption at the government level also needs to be removed for speedy development of the state.
- **One Superintending Engineer, PWD** then spoke about Vision 2020 in the context of road connectivity, hydro-power generation and tourism in Arunachal Pradesh and wanted to know if any priority is given in the document or any guidelines are provided in this sector.
- **A teacher in the local higher secondary school** voiced her problems about not receiving NCERT textbooks in Arunachal Pradesh in time, which hampers both the students and teachers in completing the course.
- **District Manager, SBI:** The state has abundant natural resources, and a special team needs to be constituted to tap these resources. Priority should be given to communications, power and education. Removal of poverty is the only solution to tackle insurgency.
- **Chairperson of ARCS:** Development in Bomdila, Sepa and Tawang area is low. The absence of a good road communication system means that produce has to be carried as head-loads to the market. The region is backward in education as students and teachers face problems from bad road communications. The Vision Document should take care of shortages of medicines to the health centres in villages.

- **Shri T. Game, District Agriculture Officer:** Need for guidelines for farmers in implementing various projects in the agricultural sector.
- **District Medical Officer of West Kameng District** suggested that longevity of life of the people should be enhanced, first, through good healthcare facilities and then, by taking up developmental work.
- **Smt. Y.W. Ringu, the Additional Deputy Commissioner, West Kameng District,** wanted to know what had been visualized for the empowerment of women and development of the girl child in the Vision Document.
- **A teacher in the local college** wanted to know what steps have been taken for the preservation of culture and monuments of Arunachal Pradesh to ensure better access to education.
- **Shri M. Tayeng, DACO** suggested that plans should be made according to the demographic, topographic or geographic situation of the state and according to the needs of the people. So far plans are not made from the grassroots level.
- **An officer in the Geology & Mining Department** spoke about the need for preserving environment and wild life which has not been mentioned in the document. He suggested developing some mechanism for conflict management such as the border dispute between China and Arunachal Pradesh. Without policies like an industrial policy, tourism policy, etc. the Vision Document will remain incomplete.
- The Chairperson of the meeting **Smt. Padma Jaiswal** presented her views on the Vision Document by stating that there must be some strategies to implement various schemes. She termed the Vision Document a very ambitious one and the basic challenge is how to bring this isolated area into the mainstream of the country. She suggested to all to think locally and act globally. She stated that the attitude and mindset of the people need to be changed to develop a scientific temperament. Large amounts of money earmarked for planning may not yield the desired results if capacity building is not taken up on a large scale. A powerful cooperative and strong PRI is necessary for all-round development of the state. Implementation of the Vision Document should be done in stages, with a proper mechanism for monitoring. Important stakeholders should be identified before implementation of a scheme. In Arunachal Pradesh, women's empowerment through skill development training should be taken up first before implementation through NGOs, cooperative societies, etc.

After the concluding remarks by the Chairperson, Dr. Gautam Naresh rounded up the discussion by replying to the queries made and assured that views and suggestions will be incorporated in the Vision Document as far as possible. The meeting ended at 1:30 pm after the vote of thanks was offered by the District Planning Officer, Shri P. Mishra to the Chair and the public present in the hearing meeting.

Submitted by

N. J. Sharma
Adviser (IFC & WSM)
Nodal Officer for Bomdila Meeting.

Report on the Public Hearing In Pasighat, Arunachal Pradesh on November 6, 2007

A public hearing was held at Pasighat Town Club on November 6, 2007 at 10 am. The programme was attended by various heads of local bodies, government officials, public leaders, Panchayat members, local NGOs and academicians.

The meeting was chaired by Shri Marnya Ete, IAS, Deputy Commissioner, East Siang District, Pasighat, who welcomed the gathering and presented the Vision Document – 2020 in detail. Dr. (Mrs.) Mahfuza Rahman made a power point presentation on the Vision Document – 2020, which was followed by an interactive session.

There was elaborate discussion and exchange of views on various aspects of Vision Document–2020. Some attendees sought clarifications on various aspects of the Vision Document. Mrs. Rahman clarified that the efforts are being made for the economic growth of NER. She also asked people to send in their suggestions for making the document a people-centric programme.

The following points were highlighted at the hearing:

The Deputy Commissioner, East Siang District: Large amounts of government funds have been used for growth and development in the region. The government should take the initiative to solve the problem of insurgency on a priority basis to pave the way for peace and overall development of the region. Other areas that need emphasis are:

- Participatory development articulated through grassroots planning.
- Augmenting the capacity of the people to participate productively in economic activities and developing the capacity of the institutions to design and implement developmental programmes.
- Augmenting infrastructure facilities like road connectivity, power, public health, water supply, sanitation and irrigation systems.
- Ensuring adequate flow of resources for public development.
- Transforming governance by providing a secure, responsive and market-friendly environment.
- Catching up with the rest of the country on growth rates, human development particularly education and health, productivity and incomes.
- The new development strategy regarding infrastructure, connectivity, communication and investment under public-private partnership etc.
- A clear-cut policy or guideline for taking up power generation projects through NEC, NLCPR and Ministry of Power as Arunachal has high growth power potential but without proper guidelines, the state is unable to take up power projects etc.
- Setting up sports infrastructure like stadia, community halls and other facilities for water and adventure sports.

- Facilitating infrastructure for eco-tourism in every district of Arunachal Pradesh.

Dr. Tarik Talom, DMO emphasised the need to improve health infrastructure within the state, as currently the Arunachal Government health department has only two general hospitals, at Itanagar and Pasighat, which are insufficient. He suggested greater emphasis on health, with the setting up of a super-specialty hospital in every district.

Shri Kaling Rutcho, President (ESCDA) noted the lack of proper marketing facilities for farmers which gave the middle-man maximum advantage. The Vision Document could include a proposal for suitable marketing hubs with proper road connectivity to facilitate farmers.

Shri A.K. Rana, PO (APEDA) emphasised the need to develop renewable energy resources, with more attention to this in the Vision Document-2020.

Shri I. Ering, Retd. IAS said that the insurgency problem in NER should be tackled on a priority basis. The development of sports and cultural activities within NER needed to be given emphasis. The younger generation may be encouraged to expose its talents in sports and culture through the electronic media. He suggested developing a corruption-free society which will bring overall development to the entire region. Basic infrastructure facilities like roads, power and manpower, horticulture, sports infrastructure, etc. would to be given priority. He suggested giving more emphasis on the points mentioned in the Vision Document – 2020.

The hearing ended with the vote of thanks by Shri Rajeev Takuk, Additional Deputy Commissioner, East Siang District, Pasighat.

(G.K. Roy)
Assistant Engineer (T&C)

Adviser (T&C)

Report on the Public Hearing In Dibrugarh, Assam on November 6, 2007

A public hearing on the Vision Document – 2020 draft document was held at the Dibrugarh, Assam on November 6, 2007 from 10 am to 1.30 pm. The programme was inaugurated by the Deputy Commissioner of Dibrugarh District who mentioned three important aspects that the Vision Document should look into: marketing agriculture, spreading information technology and promoting border trade through links with southeast Asia. Changing the mindset of the people to produce surpluses is important. Dr C J Thomas, Director, ICSSR-NERC, Shillong, gave the historical background to Vision-2020, and the highlights of the draft document prepared by NIPFP. He also mentioned the importance of the implementation of the document for NER. The floor was opened for public hearing. Shri M.S. Sodhi, Advisor (T & C) North Eastern Council too was on the dais and assisted in the public hearing.

About 225 concerned citizens of Dibrugarh representing academics, officials, research scholars, student union leaders, NGOs, social workers, activists, journalists, retired government officials and a large number of women attended the public hearing. The programme was a huge success as some came from distant places likes, Doom Dooma, Tinsukia and Sibsagar. Altogether 34 people expressed their opinions, views, comments and suggestion on the Vision Document. A few of them gave written comments and a professor from Dibrugarh University gave his department journal which had an article on Look East Policy for the consideration of NIPFP.

Professor Kulendra, Vice-Chancellor, Dibrugarh University, said that ‘security matters’ related to the NE region should be included in the report. He further said that planning must be integrated with education also.

Professor J. K. Gogoi, Department of Economics, Dibrugarh University, said that the Vision Document should give special emphasis to higher education as Assam is lagging behind with a mere 5 Per cent at the all-India level. RTI, knowledge and awareness are not enough and wide publicity is needed. The draft Vision Document talks about emotional integration but needs to include economic integration also. Connectivity should be given emphasis and in this regard the Stillwell road should be opened. The Assam Gas Cracker Project, jobs for local entrepreneurs, rural tourism and issues related to immigration need to be addressed in the document.

Shri Aswini Dowerah, Secretary, Salt Brook Academy said, that the vision should be a project and it should be achieved at the earliest. Proper roads and storage facilities should be extended to all the blocks.

Shri Lohi Deka, a state government official said that vision-2020 should have a focus on wildlife and cultural tourism and also support projects which are sustainable. Rain forest areas need to be surveyed and protected.

Professor Horen Gogoi, Department of Economics, Dibrugarh University said that the Vision Document should give importance to good governance; efforts need to be made for the Assamese people to learn to work. The Bramaputra River is the third most powerful river after the

Mississippi and Nile, and its potential for hydro electric power should be fully tapped. Floods should be dealt with as a national problem. Assam's sericulture techniques should be patented for global marketing. The ULFA problem should be solved politically and the problem of infiltration should be addressed properly in the document.

Shri Subash Dutta, State Joint Secretary of All India Youth Federation felt that Vision 2020 should address the problem of unemployment in the state. Floods and erosion should be treated as a national problem. In the East-West Corridor project Upper Assam is not included but Vision-2020 should include it; the Stillwell road should be reopened for international marketing. Since Dibrugarh and Tinsukia districts are coal, gas and oil-rich areas, they should be declared as industrial districts in Assam. Bio-diversity hotspots should not be touched while encouraging industrial development in the state.

Mrs. Lakshmi Nisha, journalist: The Vision should look into the two main problems of the state: corruption of officials and overturning the law. Polluted towns should be surrounded with greenery. Health matters should be properly addressed in the Vision Document.

Professor K. C. Bora, Department of Economics, Dibrugarh University said that the per capita land available for the farmers in the state is much lower than the national average because of the migration of people from neighbouring countries and states. The question of migration and infiltration needs to be addressed in the Vision Document. Stillwell road should be opened at the earliest and Tinsukia should be made a marketing hub. Demand-based education for capacity-building should be introduced in schools and colleges. In agriculture, crop sequences need to be emphasized in addition to crop intensity.

Shri Binoy Goswami, Lecturer, Department of Economics, Dibrugarh University felt that in agriculture, the benefits of the first green revolution should be extended for Assam; and infrastructure should be built to reduce the intensity of flood.

Professor H. N. Dutta, Department of Statistics, Dibrugarh University: In the Vision Document Assam should be declared a tribal state. Labourers from outside Assam should be discouraged and all the MLA and MP seats should be reserved for the local people.

Abdul Rahim, Engineer, DRDA Rural health need to be taken care of and sanitation facilities in the state should be improved.

Shri Nivon Gogoi. Assam is deficient in edible oils and a sunflower extraction plant if set up at the village/block level will be successful. Buimkol, the local banana should be encouraged both for domestic consumption and for export to other states. Three principles of self-employed, self-produced and self-consumed should be incorporated in the Vision Document.

Mrs. B. Phukon, Chamber of Commerce: The tea industry and economically efficient water transport should be included in the Vision Document. National highways should be maintained properly in the state.

Mrs. Kiran Bora, Principal, Tinsukia College: Bogibeel Bridge to be completed soon. The water course should be well-studied for the construction of various roads and bridges. RTI needs wide publicity for common people's awareness. Roads and drainage in districts should be

improved. Prospects of the small tea growers should be encouraged which could arrest the unemployment problem in the state.

Shri Amrit Borgohain: The document should list three things which need to be controlled: the Brahmaputra, insurgency and corruption at all levels.

Pranjal Pratim Boragohain, Dibrugarh University felt that the public hearing of the Vision-2020 should have been translated in the local language for the benefit of the rural people to understand the vision and respond to it properly. The vision should emphasize the development of rural infrastructure for the rural development of the state. The various developmental schemes of the government should reach the common people in the village. Connectivity and communication systems should improve.

Dr. A. Mahanta, Centre for Women Studies, Dibrugarh University felt that Vision-2020 failed to reflect the role of women in the economic and social development of NER. Women's role in capacity building and skill development should be incorporated. The presence of women in traditional institutions is very low and the Vision Document should emphasize the increasing participation of women in PRIs, traditional institutions and SHGs.

Shri H. Choudhury, research scholar, Dibrugarh University asked how it would be possible to have such high growth rates when in the last 10 years the state was not able to achieve 10 Per cent growth.

Mrs. Kalpana Khound: Border disputes between the states should be settled and people living in the border areas should live in peace. There should be transference in government schemes and proper disaster management for controlling flood. The Majuli protection plan should be implemented. The role of women also should be incorporated. Organic farming and eco-tourism should be encouraged. Special economic zones both in Dibrugarh and Tinsukhia should be established.

Shri N. Joy: The entire NER consists of 200 tribal groups and the programmes and policies should be relevant to these ethnic groups. A community approach should be included in the Vision Document. Nearly 76 Per cent of the land in the state is with outsiders and only 24 Per cent is with local people, an aspect that the document should look into.

Ms. Mousumi Das, APO, Dibrugarh, felt that this public hearing should be held in all districts of the state. Natural resources available in the state, particularly herbs and medicinal plants should be properly patented and processed. Skilled personnel will be required for the gas cracker project; local youth should be trained instead of appointing people from outside.

S. Dutta Saikia, said for the implementation of Vision 2020 labourers and workers are needed; locals and youth of the state should be given preference in appointments. Depriving local youth will bring only frustration in their minds.

J. N. Chakravarty, Joint Secretary, Brahmaputra Development Society: Inland water transport and river tourism should find a place in the Vision Document-2020.

Dr. B. K. Sen, Principal, Tinsukia Govt. College: Under education in the Vision Document, the problem of dropouts and left out from school should be addressed.

Shri S N Kar, DIPRO: The public hearing should be taken to the grassroots level to get a correct perspective from the people. The erosion at Rahmoria should be addressed. Cold storage facilities should be provided at the production site; historical monuments at Sibsagar should be preserved; the Nazira oil town should be developed.

Shri Mirudu Pawan Phugon, wildlife activist: Eco-tourism and industrial development will affect wildlife and the Vision Document should address the protection of wildlife in the region.

Mrs. S. N. Gohain: Piped water supply should be extended to all villages in the district; project delays cause problems, therefore the vision must emphasize that the projects which take off should keep to a time limit. The public hearing should be held in Dhemaji district to get the opinion of the people there. To check the erosion in Rahmoria, three spikes were raised but sank under water; proper planning is needed for the erection of spikes over the water surface. No official visited during the floods during the affected time. The people of Dhemaji are suffering, the SSA is corrupt and Bigibect bridge is delayed, so it is important that a public hearing be held at Dhemaji to get the opinion of the people.

Shri Jaganath Chetia, Dumduma: The Vision Document should address the insurgency problem, to check corruption and provide transparent administration and political and economic safeguards to the NE people.

Dr. S. N. Choudhury, former Advisor, NEC: Sericulture should find a place in the Vision Document. (He has given his report to the team).

Ms Kunja Hazarika. Flood control of Brahmaputra should be given importance in the Vision Document as this will allow the people to live peacefully. Harnessing water in Bramaputra involves discussion with China and Bangladesh and GoI needs to take up the matter with both countries.

The public were requested to send their comments, views and suggestions to NIPFP or NEC within 10 days, that is, on or before November 17, 2007. The public hearing ended with a vote of thanks from Shri M. S. Sodhi. (Prepared by Dr C J Thomas, Director, ICSSR-NERC, Shillong 793 014)

Report on the Public Hearing In Itanagar on November 7, 2007

Introductory remarks made by Hon'ble Member(I), NEC, Dr. (Mrs) I.K. Barthakur during the Public Hearing on Vision document-2020

- Today, the effort is to visualize what standard and quality of life 'our' people of the States of NE India will want to have by the year 2020. In order to have the desired quality of life by that year what needs to be done, and how that should be done.
- The task of finding out what is wanted by the people and how that should be done was assigned to an NGO in Assam by NEC. They involved several groups of people and inquired from about 40,000 households spread in the eight States of NE India. The overwhelming response was in favour of developing agriculture and allied sectors.
- Thereafter, the task was assigned to a specialized agency, the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP). Their teams took views from several group in different parts of the North East. A summary of their draft report recommendations has already been made available through press and computer network, and the thrust points have also been circulated in the public notice issued by the Government of Arunachal Pradesh on 25 October, 2007.
- I take it that all of us, are therefore, familiar with the issues and approach.
- To get the views of the people of the eight North Eastern States of India on the draft Vision document-2020, different teams have gone out to state headquarters, a few other places like Pasighat, Tawang, Silchar and Dibrugarh. Today, your views, suggestions or any changes that you might like to suggest or advance any new ideas or approaches are being sought.
- After getting your suggestions and your views, the same would be considered for inclusion in the report of the NIPFP.
- Therefore, my request to you, my friends is, that in the light of your past experiences and known natural resources of the State and NE Region, you may suggest 'what' advances need to be made and 'How' such progress be realised.
- The objective is to enhance the wellbeing of the people of the NE States, and speed-up socio-economic growth in a sustainable manner.
- Arunachal Pradesh has already made spectacular advances in the last half century.
- I had come here during 1956, i.e., more than 50 years ago and left the State during the last part of 1978. I had walked to several places. Those are now well connected by good roads that go far beyond.
- I had seen and lived those times, and I can see the advances you have already made since then.

- After partition of the country, there were three primary schools having less than 100 students, and now, we have about 2,000 schools and nearly 3 lakh students. We had, at partition of the country, about 100 Km of roads, but now we are nearing the mark of 20,000 Km of roads. Several large townships have sprung up.
- The very appearance, attire, confidence and wellbeing of the people has totally changed. The lag of centuries has been bridged in a matter of couple of decades.
- We may now plan to add greater speed to reach the development goals that, we, the people of the states of the North East India, wish to attain and set for ourselves and work hard for attaining the targets.
- However, one of the major problems of Arunachal Pradesh, as I see it, is the smallness of several villages that are situated at long distances. How do we bring the people of those small villages into the ambit of overall development that have attained, we are striving to reach? Can such small scattered villages be grouped per their wishes so that they too could share the fruits of development, and above all, be equal partners in the efforts to achieve the goal of attaining higher quality of life?
- This meeting today as I said earlier, is one of the several meetings being held in the States of NE Region where our dreams and our aspirations have to set goals in the light of our experience, knowledge, information and the availability of resources like land, minerals, water, climate, human resources and the technological advances that have been made. We may visualize as to what, and how, we can reach the objective of having greater degree of wellbeing. We have to think together, and prepare to work hard.

Main Points Made by the Public at the Public Hearing In Itanagar on November 7, 2007^{*1}

Vision – 2020

- The availability of the Vision Document on a website does not reach the common people. They do not yet have knowledge or access to computers as the well-to-do people have. The ‘well to do people are not the main public’.
- The North Eastern Region Vision Document-2020 ought to be done separately for each state. The states have different geographic and topographic situation and ethnic milieu. The document should deal with state-specific issues and needs.
- The participants should have been given 2-3 months time to go through the NIPFP report.
- The Panchayat members ought to participate in such discussions. The discussions should have been fixed at the Zilla Parishad level.
- Since the region is having different type of geographical, agro-climatic conditions and ethnic milieu, Vision Document should be prepared for each State to address the State specific needs.
- The Vision Document ought to clearly identify different agro-ecological zones and accordingly diversified crops should to be planned so that both productivity and production could be enhanced.
- Vision – 2020 should give separate chapters for Sectoral Vision document-2020.

Plan funds: Usually, there is a big gap between implementing agency and the funding agency which causes delays and distorts projects. Something needs to be done to overcome this lag.

Agriculture

- Food security must be given top most priority so that it could lend support to all the other economic activities and enable North East to enter global markets. ‘Food security must not be compromised’.
- Development of rural masses is true development. Rural development needs top most priority. Real development can be judged only from rural areas.
- Agriculture and allied sectors to be given special attention for eradicating poverty from the rural areas. This will help 86 per cent of the people of the region who reside in the villages and are totally dependent upon agriculture and its allied sectors, like poultry, piggery and dairy.
- Soil acidity amelioration schemes should be made.
- Scientific development of animal husbandry and associated sectors be given high importance. It will improve income and health standards of the people.

¹ Chairperson: Dr. (Mrs) I.K. Barthakur, Hon'ble Member (I), NEC, Shillong

- The region abounds in water bodies including cold water. Every east fish, but no systematic effort has been made for developing large scale fisheries. Suitable institutional and other arrangements need be made for development of pisciculture.
- Agro-eco tourism to be encouraged.
- Transfer of appropriate technology evolved through research that is available in the country needs to come to the agriculture sector.
- An agronomist of ICAR felt that *jhum* cultivation was labelled by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan “an evil practice”. It should be stopped immediately.
- Another speaker said that *jhum* cultivation has to continue as it is the only available source of food for people who practice it. However, they should be informed about the scientific way of doing *jhum*.
- The contrary view was that *jhum* cultivation was the most scientific way of cultivation for areas like Arunachal Pradesh. In *jhum* fields, multiple crops are produced that give livelihood to those people for a long period. Higher productivity technology be given.
- Vision document-2020 should stress the speedy development of agriculture and its allied sectors with prevention of degradation of natural resources.

Infrastructure

- More infrastructure facilities along with social amenities may be provided for the development of urban areas.
- Rural connectivity needs to be provided so that the surpluses produced in the villages can reach the market.
- Road connectivity and quality of roads especially in rural areas should be enhanced.
- Road connectivity to be given top priority along with roads that connect adjacent states.
- Water transport to be encouraged in the states for improving connectivity.
- Marketing infrastructure in the rural areas needs to be given attention.

Social Services: Social sectors like rural development programme, sanitation and health facilities, to be strengthened so that rural people can benefit from the programme.

Cultural Heritage: The cultural heritage needs to be preserved and documented for the future. Arunachal Pradesh is very rich in cultural heritage. The need to document and preserve these sites for future generations is urgent.

Human Resources and Education

- Human resources be appropriately developed to suit emerging employment opportunities.
- Adult literacy, skill enhancement and leadership building at the grassroot level need to be given attention.

- The state should open a counselling centre for training criminals and drug addicts in the State.

Look East Policy

- The Look East Policy needs to move beyond a 'slogan'. Older border trade routes with Myanmar, Bhutan and China can be reopened.
- Appropriate infrastructure to facilitate border trade need to be set up.

Urban: Policy for urban development should not be based only on population criteria but also take into consideration the backwardness index and geographical scenario of the area.

Medical and Health

- The establishment of a medical college in Arunachal Pradesh is needed, as a large number of patients go outside for treatment.
- Malaria eradication needs to be speeded up.
- Health tourism to be increased along with tele-medicine facilities in remote areas.
- Potable water supplies should be assured, as a very high percentage of diseases are caused due to polluted and contaminated water.

Investment

- The schemes that are segments of all-India schemes and programme should be funded according to the specific needs of each area and not on a uniform scale as applicable to other states.
- NEC should fix a plan share for each state and transfer the funds to states that set their own priorities.

Overall

- Corruption, nepotism and sectoral approach will drown all good thoughts and plans. Systematically and firmly, these evils have to be eradicated.
- In spite of so much effort put under several plan programmes, why have development efforts not brought the expected level of development? This needs to be analysed, and the constraints clearly identified and systematically removed.
- The Vision Document should assess national investment opportunities in the region.
- The Document should examine various options for reaching the objective of development. It should show alternative visions and routes that could be followed and the magnitude of investment funds required for each path to achieve the objectives by 2020.
- Unless the people of NE Region are sincere, honest and work with commitment, preparation of such documents is a waste of effort.

Governance: The administration should be free from all malpractices, especially corruption.

Good governance is the main need. The region can develop if the NER high-ups are free of corruption, sincere, honest and hard working, and really strive hard to achieve progress.

Slaughter houses: The people are mostly non-vegetarian but the conditions of slaughter areas are appalling. Hygienic slaughter houses should be established in high population areas.

Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs): NGOs are to be motivated and strengthened to play their role for the development of the State.

Miscellaneous: Rain water is the purest water and should be collected for drinking purposes.

Small villages: In the interiors of Arunachal Pradesh, even two families could make a village. In certain places only one house is a village. For all these small, scattered villages, life will not change for many years and something needs to be done.

Law and order: There should be peace and tranquillity so that the development of programmes in the area can take a front seat. Militancy in the region needs to be tackled with a strong hand.

Corruption: Schemes fail to show results because of the high level of corruption.

Boundary: Boundary disputes with adjacent states are one of the greatest problems and should be settled soon, especially between Arunachal Pradesh and Assam.

Tourism: Tourism development should be given importance. The region has so much to attract tourists.

Transportation

- A few more bridges need to be constructed over the river Brahmaputra in a phased manner to ease transport difficulties.
- Air connectivity be given due importance. Earlier, Arunachal Pradesh had several landing grounds. With little effort, the old landing grounds could be renovated and made operational.
- Two greenfield airports need to be constructed at Itanagar and Tawang.

Cadastral Survey: A cadastral survey should be carried out at least in urban areas, as without such a survey, developmental projects and settlements get into difficulties.

Disaster Management: In Vision – 2020 document, disaster management should be included because the region is prone to natural calamities.

Urban: There should be local bodies to take care of urban programmes, given the scale of urbanization in the region.

Sports: The sports sector should be given importance because the youth of NER has great potential to excel.

NEC: NEC should provide full funding for selected projects so that these can be completed soon.

Miscellaneous: The Vision – 2020 should have been prepared with local talent. What was the need of giving it to a National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP)

Points mentioned by Hon'ble Member (I), NEC, Dr. (Mrs.) I.K. Barthakur in her concluding remarks

- The Chairperson expressed her thanks to all who had come to participate in the public hearing. It showed the interest of the people to bring development in the state and NER to bring these on par with the rest of the country.
- All the 12 public hearing teams had fanned out to state headquarters and other places to get the views and ideas from the people relating to the Vision – 2020 document. These ideas will be put together and incorporated in the main document.
- Road connectivity, both rural and urban, has been given a very high priority. All the state capitals will be connected with four lane roads, and the district headquarters will be connected by two lane roads to the respective state capital. The state capitals will also be connected to the East-West Corridor that terminates at Silchar. A four-lane road will also be extended to Dibrugarh, in Assam.
- The railway network will be converted to uni-gauge system. All meter-gauge lines will be converted to broad-gauge lines.
- Meghalaya will be connected by rail from Azara (Assam) to Byrnihat (Meghalaya).
- In due course Itanagar will also be connected by a rail link.
- There used to be 11 landing grounds in Arunachal Pradesh during 1960-70, but these are defunct.
- The matter of operationalising some of these is under serious planning. A few greenfield airports like Kohima, Itanagar, Tawang and Gangtok, are under active consideration.
- Baljek airport in Tura (Meghalaya) will soon be operationalised and thus there would be 12 operating airports in NE Region.
- Identification of specific projects is not the main objective of the Vision -2020. It goes beyond the project are bits and pieces that will go towards fulfilling the Vision -2020 document.
- Food security is very essential to NER. Mostly, the farmers grow only one paddy crop in a year and keep the lands vacant for about seven months or so. NEC has already taken up a pro-active pilot project to demonstrate that the cultivation of short-duration HYV paddy, will advance paddy harvest, which will enable farmers to sow *rabi* crops during October the optimum sowing season and take them to much higher level of income generation.
- *Jhum* cultivation is the “survival” system for people living in tiny isolated villages. At one time or the other, it was practised throughout the world, but with advancement alternative ways of generating income have made people move to other methods and avenues.

- The Ministry of Environment and Forests has approved afforestation by planting fruit trees that are suited to the climatic conditions of different areas.
- The Vision – 2020 document is expected to give direction to the state's five year plans and the annual plans.
- Under human resource development, science and technical education is accorded high priority. Employability is given high priority. It could be mentioned that a few technical institutions are being set up in the NE Region likes Air Pilots Training Academy at Lilabari, several nursing colleges and schools wherever there is a 100-bedded hospital. MSc (nursing) degree holders are to be the faculty personnel to start a nursing college. Otherwise, nursing schools will be started. As soon as MSc (nursing) personnel become available, nursing schools could get upgraded into a nursing college RIPAN, Mizoram, is being upgraded to MSc (nursing) degree level so that the nursing faculty becomes available. An Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) is coming up with its first session expected to begin during 2008-09 at Dimapur (Nagaland).
- The points expressed by the participants will be put together and considered for inclusion in the Vision 2020 Document, provided the same are already not included.

Report on the Public Hearing at Agartala on November 7, 2007

Public hearing on the document, 'Peace, Progress and Prosperity to the Northeastern Region: Vision 2020' prepared by the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP) was held on November 7, 2007 in Agartala. The hearing was held from 11 am to 2:30 on was attended by 80 persons at various times. The prominent people who attended the hearing included Prof. A. Saha, the Vice-Chancellor of Tripura University, Dr. Sanjay Kumar Panda, Acting Chief Secretary, Government of Tripura, President of the Chamber of Commerce, Mangal Debbarma, Advocate, Guwahati High Court Ram Pada Jamatia, a spokesperson for Jamatia Hoda Dr. N. P. Singh, teachers from various departments of Tripura University, persons from print and audio-visual media. Mr. Dey attended on behalf of NEC as an observer.

The public hearing began with welcome remarks and introduction by **Mr. Jagdish Singh**, Special Secretary and Director, Planning (P&C) Department of Government of Tripura, followed by a brief presentation of the Vision Document by Dr. M. Govinda Rao, Director, NIPFP. This was followed by observations on the draft report and discussions.

Mr. Panda, who made initial observations, stated that the report has rightly diagnosed the problems, assessed strengths and weaknesses of the system and recommended remedial measures. He emphasised the need to adopt a positive attitude in the vision because, nothing is impossible to achieve. He stated that the Government has recently completed the Human Development Report with the help of UNDP. He, however, indicated the difficulties of constituting the District Planning Committee to facilitate grassroots planning due to the fact that the jurisdiction of Tripura Autonomous Council spans over six districts making it difficult to combine areas under the jurisdiction of Part IX and IX-A of the Constitution and areas under Schedule VI of the Constitution.

Prof. Saha state that the region is rich in resources, but inhabited by poor people. He complimented NIPFP for preparing a comprehensive Vision Document. He also stated that the vision should be in terms of complete elimination of illiteracy, targeting dropouts to zero, complete elimination of unemployment so on and so forth.

The President of the Chamber of Commerce stated that the 'Look East' policy should start by looking at its neighbours. In the case of Tripura, for example, the focus should be to develop trade, commerce ad industry with Bangladesh. Development of railways to link with Bangladesh railways, and extending the railways to the Chittagong Port, introduction of bus travel facilities from Agartala to Kolkata via Dacca, development of inland waterways were other important suggestions. He suggested that the 'big brother' attitude of the Indian bureaucracy should go. The Vision Document should also focus on providing and promoting education to the tribal population by measures such as establishing residential schools in tribal areas and providing them tutors. As contiguity with Bangladesh is large, Tripura should have some of the best facilities which can be availed of by the Bangladesh nationals as well. Establishing state-of-the-art hospital (like Vellore) and educational institutions where Bangladesh nationals can also get specialiseds treatment were some of the suggestions. The government of India should take the initiative of providing assistance to the Government of Bangladesh to develop Chittagong as a modern port. The Government of

India should also help to develop other smaller ports. Railway line should be developed up to Chittagong Port from the Northeastern side. There should be an integrated transport and communication system to connect all ports.

The written submission by Jamatia Hoda which was read out by Mr. Ram Pada Jamatia called for a number of measures namely: (i) Elimination of extremism through involvement of apolitical social organisations and various community forces; (ii) giving weightage and recognition to various community and social bodies by codifying their customary laws; (iii) ensuring proper representation of the people of Northeast in government/semi-government services and undertakings through special recruitment drive; (iv) providing quality education by opening central schools in tribal dominated areas through Hindi medium; (v) reservation of seats for the students of Northeastern states in the universities in all major cities of the country; (vi) bridging the gap between tribal and non-tribal areas in development; (vii) responsive and impractical governance to restore the faith of people on the administration; (viii) early completion of border fencing to arrest the movement of extremists and infiltration of foreign nationals; (ix) representation for community chiefs in policy making bodies of government and semi-government bodies and undertakings and (x) a special fund/package by the Government of India for promoting entrepreneurship and businesses to the tribal youth of the Northeastern States.

Mr. Mangal Debbarma in the a detailed note submitted highlighted that a substantial proportion of the region is within the ambit of Sixth Schedule which provides for the administration and control of tribal areas which confers wide range of judicial, legislative, executive and financial powers to the autonomous councils. He made the following suggestions: (i) Revamping institutions in tribal areas and overhauling to improve governance and delivery systems; (ii) Preparation of a tribal centric strategy for the development of social and economic sectors based on the economic social, economic and geographical requirements of the people; (iii) Development of composite indicators of development for different tribal areas to bring them on par with the national level by 2020; (iv) Strengthening the administration under Sixth Schedule of the Constitution, various wings of tribal welfare departments, DRDAs and other agencies to make them the focal point for development and regulatory functions by meeting administrative cost from TSP and CSS funds; (v) Effective implementation of TSP and SCP through effective and proportionate fund flow based on the proportion of ST population through a single budget head in a non-lapsable and non-divertible manner; (vi) Adopting area planning approach in tribal areas and encouraging economies of scale; (vii) Encouraging academic, anthropological and policy research to study various aspects of development; and (viii) Fair spread of unconditional financial resources in the tribal areas.

The objective of all these should be to eliminate the gap in the human development index of tribal population by 2020, reducing the dropout ratio at the primary and secondary school level and ensuring food security to BPL families. It is also important to increase the participation of tribal people in sports and cultural events at local, district, state, national and international levels. It is also important to promote the development of tribal handicrafts, organic and ethnic products through specialisation, standardisation and design support and examination and codification of customary law and practices. It is also important to conserve and protect intellectual property rights of tribals. In initiating these changes, it is necessary to take into account tenurial insecurity,

use of common property resources, tribal forest interface, rehabilitation and resettlement and conservation and development of particularly vulnerable tribal groups.

A number of others made interventions on various aspects of the Vision Document. There was a comment that the report is too academic. It was also mentioned that the Vision Document should dream of ensuring that every single tribal person is fed well and has access to education and healthcare and the region has a state-of-the-art hospital and educational institutions. The important suggestions include:

- Develop bio-fertilizers in the animal sector with the help of NABARD.
- Attention should be given to soil conservation and water management.
- Need to supply good quality and high yielding seeds and development of orchards and processing units.
- Expand non-agricultural activities in rural areas.
- Strengthening communitisation in governance and development.
- The elected representatives in PRIs should be paid monthly emoluments and the present honorarium (Rs. 600/month) is not adequate.
- A management institution should be set up for the development and effective utilisation of human resources of the region.
- Air connectivity within the region should be significantly strengthened and a regional airline should be set up.
- There should be an academy for training pilots.
- There is a need to strengthen social security in the region.
- Marriage age for the girls in many places is as low as 13 years. Measures should be taken to increase this.
- Instead of encouraging cultivation of rubber, bamboo cultivation should be encouraged. Rubber cultivation increases soil infertility.
- There must be a focus on providing preventive rather than curative healthcare to the people;
- Improved governance and better delivery systems through reorientation of institutional arrangements.
- Infrastructure development is the key to progress.
- The traditional approach of developing basic and heavy industries should not be given up in the quest for developing sectors with comparative advantage.

Dr. Govinda Rao thanked all the persons for their constructive suggestions and requested that if there were any further suggestions for improvement that come to mind, they should send them by e-mail.

Report on the Public Hearing in Aizawl, Mizoram, 7 November, 2007

A public hearing on 'Northeast vision 2020' was held at Information and Public Relation Auditorium in Aizawl on 7, November 2007 at 10:30 am. More than 150 persons from various walks of life attended the meeting and spoke on the subject. The people in general welcomed the Vision 2020 Document and drew the attention of the government on many issues relating to Mizoram. They demanded its speedy implementation and sincerely hoped that the present document would not lie under the dust like various other documents previously concluded on the development of the North East development. The meeting came to an end by 5 pm.

Discussion conducted by Shri H.V.Lalringa IAS (Rtd.), Former Secretary NEC

Lalhmingliana Saiawi IAS (Rtd.) asked why Panchayati Raj should be introduced in Mizoram when the state already has village councils which are endowed with some magisterial powers. Proper rapport needs to be established with the centre so that the state can get more funds from the central government. The massive land acquisition by private landowners especially in rural areas is a matter of concern as it hampers developmental processes as the landowners expect compensation. The government should find a means to re-acquire these lands without compensation.

F. Malsawma, Former Minister, Government of Mizoram submitted the following points for consideration:

- In the summary of the NER Vision 2020, it is desirable to insert 'Disproportionate population growth in the Post-Independent era', besides 'a sense of alienation' in the third paragraph of the Introduction.
- While taking into consideration the population for various purposes, the floating population (for instance, in Mizoram at least 50,000-1,00,000) has to be considered as consumers. The size of this population may vary from state to state. NER's extensive international boundaries mean that the influence of foreigners has to be reckoned with especially from countries with political turmoil.
- Within NER the location and topography are not the same, hence generalizations cannot be applied as a rule.
- In order to augment and accelerate production and achieve economic productivity, agriculture and its allied sectors and forest-based industrial products should be given top priority. To enhance production, the following measures are proposed:
 - (i) Price support
 - (ii) Transport subsidy up to marketing centres
 - (iii) Crop insurance
 - (iv) Minimum prices for major cash crops

- (v) Good marketing facilities
- (vi) General incentives for successful farmers

These investments can be considered as developmental investment in the first stage.

- In the NER region, sector-wise implementation and monitoring is essential for proper utilization of funds and adjustment of schemes to fit situations in different areas.
- Introduction of vocationalisation in the +2 stage or degree courses in the college to combat the unemployment problem.
- Power generation is the most important sector and needs to be focussed on.
- For the 'Look East policy, an international airport needs to be operationalised as soon as possible in the North East.
- In an era of privatization, prospective and enterprising units belonging to NGOs and individuals need to be encouraged and supported.
- Air cargo transport facilities should be made available in the region.
- Essential common medicines should be provided free to rural and farming populations.
- Special committees be constituted to chalk out immediate and long-term plans for youth welfare activities.
- The overall approach to the development of NER be need-based.

Rualzakhuma, IAS (Rtd.)

- After partition, NER, and especially Mizoram, was cut off from the rest of the country. The only communication route that remained was the dust track made by tea planters via Silchar. Due to the underground movement in Mizoram, no communication routes were properly constructed for 20 years and the state could not develop as it should have. Thus, top priority must be given to the construction of communication infrastructure such as roads, railways, airways and inland waterways. Electronic communication needs to be further improved. Emotional and cultural identification with the rest of India needs to be enhanced.
- Though an industrial policy is in existence, factories must be assured of at least eight working hours, which is possible only if there is sufficient power supply. The Government of India should look into the potential of NER in the generation of power.
- Agricultural schemes have been developed at the grassroots level, but in their implementation, the government has been reluctant to involve the public. Members of the public must be involved in developmental processes.
- Good governance is the key to development. Good projects have been undertaken on paper but they have not been fruitful due to corruption. Thus, an independent group must ensure the proper utilisation of funds. The commitment of government officials is essential.

Lalkhama, IAS (Rtd): Though the essence of NER Vision 2020 is a paradigm shift, there is not much change or shift in the development of strategies. The Village Council Act needs

drastic amendment. Development must be participatory and cooperation between different NER states is required.

Commenting on the need for capacity development, a change in the pattern of education is needed, with greater emphasis on technical education, equipping schools with workshops for learning skills related to hairdressing, machinery and other liberal arts. Need a centre for South Asian studies where students from all parts of Asia can interact.

Since augmentation of power is crucial for development, a time frame must be provided for every project. There must also be a synchronization of developmental work in NER. Industrialisation should not be for its own sake, and while attempts need to be made to attract foreign investors, the interests of local people need to be protected especially against assimilation.

A large labour force is wasted in the practice of *jhumming* cultivation in Mizoram, which has also destroyed land without creating any assets. The scientific use of land must be devised and the productivity of this labour force must be increased.

The concept of the government needs to change where the duty is not to govern alone but to serve the people. All ministers, legislators and government officials should undergo capacity training. Peace is an essential requisite for development. Insurgency is a result of frustration among the youth. Thus, conditions and environment must be created to facilitate young entrepreneurs.

L.T. Pudaite IFS (Rtd.): Expressed displeasure that the draft NER Vision 2020 Document did not acknowledge the studies made by them. The paper on NER vision 2020 should be made public, and specific time-bound practical recommendations must be made. Whenever the Government of India negotiates with neighbouring countries like Bangladesh, it must give priority to the interests of NER. There must be active participation and consultation of stakeholders in development. Within the state government, everyone, from ministers to officers must be made accountable from the planning, monetary and implementation stages.

M. Manzuala, IAS (Rtd.)

- It is necessary to have laws, rules and good systems for the proper functioning of government organisations. Mizos lacked good leadership, a suitable work culture and ethics, thus they require a leader who puts the interest of people before himself and the interests of the political party.
- Self-sufficiency in food grains has been the number one priority of every government. Though the schemes are good, they have failed and the region still gets most of its food supply from Punjab and Haryana through the Food Corporation of India. Mizos need to be self-sufficient in food production as they were earlier. Globally, there is a world of difference between India under PL 480 and India after the green revolution and with a liberalized economy. Mizos who are perpetually depending on outside help for everything have plenty to learn if they want to raise their heads high in the Indian community.
- Mizoram is still not an economy in the real sense of the term. The only economy it has is the annual plan allocation from the Planning Commission. Whatever development has

taken place seems to be in the form of individual development and is non-capital in nature. Whatever money is spent is recurring non-productive expenditure. The state needs people of integrity, courage and selflessness at the helm of government, which can be achieved through a system which functions like an ombudsman which will publicise all relevant information about all candidates for assembly elections so that electors are better informed.

- For the success of any joint venture, good understanding and mutual confidence between the parties concerned is essential. There should be mutual confidence between the Centre and State Government as development works are joint ventures.
- It is of utmost importance for the central government and the Mizos to make sincere and earnest efforts to eradicate the gap between the Mizos and mainstream Indians on matters of political understanding and genuine development. The quality of men in power is more important than making good plans.

Lalsawta, General Secretary, MPCC felt that the 12.95 per cent growth of GSDP in NER projected in the NER Vision 2020 is too ambitious and impractical, and the Rs 1.5 million crore investment from the private sector may be difficult to realise. However, investment from the private sector is important as the state cannot depend on government money alone. Thus, multinational companies should be invited to invest in projects in the region. The people of the North East have to be mentally prepared to receive foreign investors. There are no underdeveloped countries, only under-managed countries. Insurgency problems come from a weak and ineffective government and bad management. Therefore, good management in every field is important. To progress, Mizoram cannot live in isolation, but there should be more legislation to guard against assimilation. It is time to liberalize Mizo society and let go of prohibition as the absence of vice does not make saints.

L. Colney, IAS (Rtd.) expressed his doubts about achieving the 12.95 % GSDP growth rate in the NER Vision 2020. From experience, it is clear that proper monitoring of funds is important for achievement of goals. The state planning board did not function effectively (he is a former member) and suggested that subsidies should be offered to airlines that operate in NER until it is economically viable for them. Even though experts have condemned *jhum* cultivation no alternative has been offered to farmers.

Denghnuna, IAS (Rtd.): asked for time to react to the draft of the NER Vision 2020. The perception of the Look East Policy in the North East is that it is merely an attempt to extract gas from Myanmar. It necessary to convince the people of the region that the policy is for the benefit of the masses. Simultaneous effort must be made to address the infrastructure needs of states in the region.

Serious problems exist in the entire North East in project implementation. Bridging the gap between ambitious plans and poor implementation is a must. Since the government is the prime mover, good implementation can be ensured by involving stakeholders. Without their involvement, there will be price and time over run etc. Thus a detailed mechanism must be worked out with the people.

None of the provisions of NLCPR have been followed; all states should implement the provisions of the NLCPR according to the guidelines.

The existing road-gauge project from Lumding to Silchar rail station is adversely affected by passing through the Barail range where there are 39 tunnels and 179 bridges which are vulnerable to earthquakes and other vagaries of nature. The NER Vision 2020 may take up the already surveyed railway line from Chapaimukh to Hailakandi via Kalaign Cherra.

F. Lalremsiama, IPS (Rtd.), Ex-MLA felt that a public hearing for studies made by the L.Pudaite group should be initiated. The hydro-electric power potential has been over projected; except for Tipaimukh the rivers are not powerful enough.

- Thermal and gas generation needs to be included in the draft of NER Vision 2020.
- Exploration of gas and petroleum must be intensified in Mizoram.
- The North East Region has been referred to as 'The Balkan of the East' as it is in continual strife. The narrow ethnic community extremism has resulted in the Mizos losing their national identity thereby hindering progress.
- Mal-administration has resulted in corruption, failure of law and order, increase of crime. Peace, security, law and order are the prerequisites for improving the quality of life.
- Disaster management must be included in the NER Vision 2020 as the North East Region lies in tectonic zone five which is most susceptible to earthquakes.
- Anti-corruption measures must be taken by monitoring public finances and providing time frames for projects.

R.Thansanga, Director of Agriculture (Rtd.): For spices such as ginger, turmeric and chillies, there should be spice-drying units with 1 lakh tons capacity for one season (i.e., January to April) for each district of Mizoram.

Prof. R. Tlanglawma, Dept. of Economics, Mizoram University: Development in the North East cannot occur in isolation as the whole of the region is a single unit. Human resource development is of utmost importance and improvement in the quality of people is vital.

- Unemployment is increasing among educated youth due to lack of language skills, thus proper education needs to be imparted to enable them to perform simple tasks for which they are qualified.
- People are cooperative but have to be told what to do by good leaders.
- Garbage disposal exists but is not properly managed.
- Reformation of health, education and sanitation must be included.
- The roads are in a bad condition and they were hurriedly repaired for the visit of the Vice-President of India. Such practices must be done away with and the roads should be kept in good condition permanently.

- Supply of sufficient drinking water is also required.

J. Lalsangzuala, Former Minister: Fifteen years ago, in a meeting with experts of the Planning Commission (when he was Planning Minister) they had expressed his belief that with sufficient funding from the centre, Mizoram will catch up with the rest of India in 20 years. In his paper 'Mizoram Land of Promise' (written 33 years ago) he had said that with politicians with a sincere desire to do good, the state would be a land of promise. It is not too late for Mizoram to have a clean state. The first steps need to be taken by the politicians, then the officers will follow suit. Public property and money must be treated with respect.

C.L. Ruala, Former Minister: Was grateful that this Vision 2020 has been drafted and hoped that NER will be a region of contented and peaceful people once this vision is implemented. Need to tap Mizoram's resources of petroleum and gas. In the field of hydro-electricity almost all hydro-projects have been abandoned due to high compensation rates. The government needs to find a way to re-acquire lands owned by individual land owners which have not been developed.

Lalthangfala Sailo, President, Mizo Academy of Literature: As Mizoram is isolated from the rest of the country, when there is a road block on the Silchar road the state is cut off from the rest of the country. There should be a railway link not only up to Bairabi but till Akhyap. Also, oranges which can be grown all over Mizoram are commercially viable. Lately the trees have become diseased, and thus productivity has fallen. NEC should carry out research on the disease and find ways to combat it.

Lalmuanpuia Poonte, Ex-President, Mizo Zirlai Pawl; Vice,-Chairman, North East Students Union: *Jhum* cultivation must be done away with but no better alternative has been provided to the farmers. The facilities for cultivating anthuriums have not yet reached rural people.

- In all important projects taken on by the state government in collaboration with private companies, for example NEEPCO, the agreement signed by other states should be studied so that the state finally becomes the final owner.
- No concrete progress can be made in tourism until prohibition (MLTP Act) is lifted in Mizoram.
- In the field of agriculture no disease control procedures are offered by professionals.

Lalchhuanawma, Lecturer, Pachhunga University College:

- The youth are eager for change.
- People's participation at all levels must be ensured. There is no mechanism for participation of the people in the planning stage, thus it should be mandatory that all important projects have the consensus of stakeholders, for example people are not consulted in the construction of railways.
- An agriculture university in Mizoram or agriculture research centre should be set up under Mizoram University.
- This vision statement should be tabled in Parliament as well as the Legislative Assembly of North East Region.

Pastor Biakthansanga, Joint Secretary, MKHC:

- The Restricted Area Permit (RAP/PAP) for foreigners should be lifted to promote tourism in Mizoram.
- There is a practice of parallel tax and random extortion of drivers and passengers on the highways of NER. Extortionists, who are often government personnel must be checked to ensure freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse throughout the country. This is important because even if production is boosted, without security in transportation of goods, it will not go very far.
- Humans are the only exportable raw materials from Mizoram. If human resources in NER are given the same environment to excel, as in mainland India, the states can do well in many fields. This will generate employment in the fields of medicine, agriculture and information technology.

D.R Zirliana, Editor, Mizo Aw: The public must know what their government is doing through the Right To Information Act (RTI). Big projects undertaken by the government must be publicised. Electronic media is not fully utilised by the government for this purpose. All information regarding projects, for example budgets and name of contractors, should be made available to the public.

Dr. J.V.Hluna, Lecturer, Pachhunga University College:

- Need for a good railhead to be developed for easier transportation of goods, petrol and gases. A broad-gauge and not meter-gauge was required at Bairabi railhead.
- Instrument landing facilities are required for Lengpui airport.
- Big projects should be introduced to create job opportunities so that insurgency can be nipped in the bud. For rehabilitating youth, NER Vision 2020 must be implemented.
- To complete the Bairabi hydel project, clearance has been obtained by the Chief Minister of Mizoram, but funding must be continued by the central government. Whatever agreement has been made must be remedied so that the state can finally own the project.

Lallianchhunga, Lecturer of Political Science, Mizoram University:

- There is a need to restore public faith in the state mechanism, which can be done through increased people's participation in developmental work. Deepening of democracy at the grassroots level is a must. Structural reformation of village councils is required. The state must imbibe the elements of the Eleventh Schedule and strengthen village councils (as suggested by the Hon'ble Union Minister Mani Shankar Aiyer).
- Vast tourist potential but need to change the mindset of the tribal people, which can be done through extensive public awareness campaigns.
- On the construction of the railhead up to Sairang/Kawlchaw, the future generation should decide on this. Unless there is fencing on both sides, it is not practical to construct the

railhead. Lifting of RAP/PAP may ultimately result in the liberalisation of the Inner Line Permit (ILP) which in turn will lead to assimilation.

- Need to institutionaliz *Jhum* cultivation; the central government must formulate guidelines and measures for *jhum* control (JNURM).
- Need to formulate youth policies to contain unrest amongst the young people of NER. Recreational activities must be given importance.
- Transparency in state government activities is also important. For this, proper implementation of the RTI Act is mandatory.

Report of the Public Hearing In Gangtok on November 17, 2007

The meeting started at 12 pm with the registration of delegates invited for the meeting. A welcome address was given by the Development Commissioner, Shri A. Rawat who also spoke about the requirement of Sikkim in the context of the Vision Document prepared by NIPFP. He mentioned that the recommendations of the Government of Sikkim on this document came out of the discussion between line ministries of the state government which have already been communicated to the Ministry of DONER and NEC. He emphasized that an incentive-based policy should not be done away with as suggested in the document. Similarly low-cost tourism should not be at the cost of high-end tourism. The Government of Sikkim totally disagreed with the creation of NETDC. He suggested NEC take note of the high dropout rate in schools in Sikkim. Solid waste disposal should be taken care of in the Vision Document. Sikkim does not have 3-tier system, it has only a 2-tier system of administration. Women empowerment has been increased in Sikkim by up to 40 per cent.

It was then requested by the Nodal Officer of Sikkim for the public hearing, Shri M. G. Kiran, Secretary, IPR, Government of Sikkim to the Adviser, NEC to give presentation on the Vision Document.

After completion of the presentation, Ms. Sushma Singh, Secretary, DONER gave an overview of the draft document and the process by which it evolved. In addition to the work done by the Centre for NE Studies and Policies and NIPFP, a group of intellectuals having fair knowledge of North East who were the members of the Steering Committee guided the preparation of this document. Inputs and comments on specific points given by the public will be incorporated in the final document. Many of the points mentioned in the document may not be relevant to the state of Sikkim, which does fairly well in the matter of per capita income. She invited the public to offer their comments by requesting first the Hon'ble Ministers present.

The Secretary, Animal Husbandry stated that various sectors have been covered in the document in a broad way but the issue of livestock development has not been focused on. About 80 per cent of farmers depend on livestock, and 80 per cent livestock products come from outside the state. Ministry of DONER and NEC should support marginal farmers for rapid income generation.

The Principal Secretary, Health then stated that high rate of return is at loggerheads if fiscal incentives take a back seat. In the list of development of nine airports, Sikkim has not been mentioned. Need to improve rail and air connectivity to Sikkim.

Shri P.D. Rai, from an NGO called ECCOS, suggested that the term 'catching up' for per capita income levels should be changed to 'raising' the level of income, otherwise it would mean that Sikkim is a backward state. Include externalities such as climate change and clean development mechanisms, in the Vision Document as Sikkim is a hot spot on biodiversity. Heritage and agriculture should figure in the document as a priority sector. Eco-tourism has not figured in the document much more needs to be done in the eco-tourism sector and Sikkim should be treated as the ultimate goal.

The Principal Secretary, Social Empowerment, Justice and Welfare Department touched upon two basic issues: organisations and creation of infrastructure. Housing is a critical factor, but is missing in the document. Intervention is required for both public and government housing for economically backward sections. Public transport like mass transport also needs intervention. Solid waste development and storm water management are other important issues to be taken care of.

Sr. Scientist, Science and Technology Department: Land slides in Sikkim have become a major concern and proper rehabilitation of affected people is required. Climate change studies on melting glaciers need to be conducted in Sikkim. Capacity-building through establishment of a centre of excellence institute like IIT would be very useful for the state.

D. Chakravarty, Principal, Government College, Rhenock, East Sikkim: Need to focus on the eradication of poverty, scarcity of livestock fodder, studies in natural calamity and disaster management in Sikkim, bad road communication during rainy seasons, problems faced by farmers during cold months etc. Public hearings such as these need to be organized in the rural areas and copies of the document need to be circulated to rural people and college libraries for better interaction.

Shri K.T.Gyaltsen, Principal Secretary to the Chief Minister: Need for greater political rights at the centre as the number of members of Parliament or ministers representing Sikkim in New Delhi is not sufficient. Bagdogra airport should be an international airport and chartered flights from SAARC countries and Buddhist countries should be increased. Unless road communication is improved there will be no development in the tourism and floriculture sectors. National media should give more coverage to tourism in Sikkim.

Secretary Transport who is also looking after the power sector stressed cross-border road communications for the development of trade. Sikkim should also have multiple access to the rest of the country like Darjeeling. In the power sector, need to develop micro hydel projects in Sikkim as it has the potential.

Shri S.K. Sarda from the Sikkim Chamber of Commerce: The Vision Document should be supplied to all Panchayat units. International status should be given to Bagdogra airport. A trade list should be prepared at the earliest to improve border trade with China through the Nathula trade route. Peace bonus should be given to Sikkim as it is the most peaceful state in this region.

Shri Jiwan Rai, of NGO named Educational Development Trust of Sikkim, expressed dissatisfaction at the lack of focus on education in the document. Counselling teachers will help improve education in institutions; Sikkim needs better hospitals so that patients need not go outside the state for medical treatment.

Mrs. Devika Chettri, Deputy Chief Town Planner, UDHD Department: Need long-term sustainable schemes for solid waste management. Also need rapid training programmes on preparation of DPRs.

The Secretary, DONER replied to most of the queries and thanked the public for their comments to be incorporated in the final document. The meeting then ended by a vote of thanks to the Chair and the public present by the Advisor, NEC.

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