



Report of the Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes

**NORTH-EAST FRONTIER
AGENCY**

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**Committee on Plan Projects
PLANNING COMMISSION**

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ANNEXURES

P R E F A C E

O.1 At the instance of the Planning Commission, the Committee on Plan Projects constituted in its Resolution No.COPP/Adm/16(1)/66 dated 26th October, 1966, (Annexure I), a Study Team on Tribal Development programmes with the object of giving practical effect to the recommendations made in the Original Fourth Five Year Plan Draft Outline for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and for assisting State Governments in evolving concrete schemes of development specially adapted to the needs and conditions of tribal communities and areas. The Team, as originally constituted, consisted of Shri P.Shilu Ao as Chairman and Sarvashri L.M.Shrikant and B.Mehta as Members. Shri B.Mehta resigned the membership of the Team on February 20, 1967, and Shri T.Sivasankar was appointed as Member in his place.

O.2 The Resolution constituting the Study Team provides for the co-option of a member by the Study Team from each State in consultation with the Chief Minister of the State for the study of development programmes in respect of that State. For NEFA, Smt. Omem Deori was co-opted as a member of the Study Team.

O.3 This report is based on an on-the-spot study of the various tribal development programmes undertaken in NEFA. The report was discussed with the Administration at the draft stage and their suggestions and comments have been duly taken into consideration while finalising it. The Study Team wishes to thank the Administration for the facilities provided by them for the conduct of the study.

Chapter I

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 Introduction: Situated between latitudes $25^{\circ} 32'N$ to $29^{\circ} 32'N$ and longitudes $91^{\circ} 15'E$ to $97^{\circ} 30'E$, the North East Frontier Agency is geographically and constitutionally a part of the State of Assam. It is bounded by Bhutan on the west and the Tibetan region and Sinkiang province of China in the north and north-east respectively and by Burma in the east and south east. Essentially a border region with a long international border of nearly 1300 kilometres, the Agency is of the utmost strategic importance.

1.2. Area and Population: The agency has an area of 81,426 sq. kilometres. Its population, according to 1961 Census, was 3,36,558. The density of population per square kilometre works out to 4.1 as against 138 for the whole country.

1.3 Topography: The Agency is a wild and mountainous tract. It is so mountainous that it is only with great difficulty that a few strips of level ground have been found for aircrafts to land. There are 2451 villages and scores of them are situated at steep slopes, the houses rising above each other with no place in between even to pitch a tent. Terrain is deeply dissected by rivers and rivulets. Climatic conditions change within short distances. There is a contrast in temperature and rainfall between sheltered valleys, foothills and mountain tops. Generally, monsoon begins in March and lasts till the end of October.

1.4 Basic Facts and Figures: Annexure II contains some significant basic facts and figures relating to the Agency.

Chapter II

TRIBAL COMMUNITIES

2.1 Tribal Population: According to the 1961 Census, out of the Agency's total population of 3,36,558, Scheduled Tribes numbered 2,99,944. They thus constitute 89.12 per cent of the total population.

2.2 District-wise details of area, total population, tribal population, etc., are given in the following table:

Table I

Sl. No.	District	Area in Sq.Kms.	Total population	Scheduled Tribes population.	Percentage of S.T. population to total population.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Kameng	14,165	69,913	56,741	81.15
2.	Subansiri	15,498	62,090	57,937	93.31
3.	Siang	21,228	1,08,914	1,02,472	94.08
4.	Lohit	23,463	36,050	27,497	76.27
5.	Tirap	7,071	59,591	55,297	92.79
<u>Total NEFA</u>		<u>81,425</u>	<u>3,36,558</u>	<u>2,99,944</u>	<u>89.12</u>

2.3 Different Tribes: There are 82 tribes/sub-tribes in the Agency. The tribe-wise population is given in Annexure III. It will be seen that most of the tribes in the Agency have only a small population. Galong, which is the largest single tribe, has a population of 30,755 and is followed by Tagin with a total population of 24,283. There are 16 other tribes which have a population above 5,000. In terms of population, these tribes can be ranked as under:

Sl. No.	Tribes	Population
1.	Gallongs	30,755
2.	Tagins	24,283
3.	Wanchos	23,393
4.	Minyongs	20,751
5.	Noctos	19,353
6.	Daflas	15,845
7.	Nissis	14,943
8.	Bangnis	14,478
9.	Apatanis	10,949
10.	Yanoo Bangnis	9,913
11.	Mijus or Kaman Mishmis	7,719
12.	Padams	7,598
13.	Idu Mishmis	7,455
14.	Tawang or Brahmi Monpas	7,390
15.	Dirang Monpas	5,754
16.	Monpas	5,702
17.	Pangis	5,487
18.	Taraons or Digaru-Mishmis	5,149

2.4 Most of the tribes in the Agency live in tightly concentrated groups in single areas. The major tribes in the various districts are mentioned below:-

Sl.No.	District	Major Tribes
1.	Kameng	Bangnis Yanoo Bangnis Tawang or Brahmi Monpas Dirang Monpas Monpas

Sl.No.	District	Major Tribes
2.	Subansiri	Daflas Nissis Apatanis Tagins
3.	Siang	Gallongs Minyongs Tagins Pangis Padams
4.	Lohit	Mijus or Kaman Mishmis Idu Mishmis Taraon or Digaru Mishmis
5.	Tirap	Wanchos Noctes

2.5 Occupational Distribution: During 1961 Census operations only 69 selected villages were covered by the All India Census Schedule and Enumeration Slip. These covered a tribal population of 5195. Non-workers among them numbered 2,550 i.e. 49.09 per cent. The workers were thus 2,645. Of these only 85 persons(3.21%) were cultivators. There were no agricultural labourers in the Agency. In forestry, hunting, orchard, plantation etc., also few persons were employed. 15.01% of the population was engaged in household industry and 2.34% in trade and commerce. The details about the occupational distribution are given in annexure IV.

2.6 Literacy: The literacy among the total population according to 1961 Census was 7.13% against 2.52% among the tribal population. The literacy percentage among

the non-tribal population is, however, very high, namely 45.02. The details about tribe-wise percentage of literacy and number of male and female literates are given in Annexure V. It will be observed that the literacy among the female population is extremely low.

Chapter III

DEVELOPMENT PLANS

3.1 There were hardly any development programmes in the Agency before Independence when even the headquarters of the various Units of NEFA were located outside the Agency areas, - in the foothills in the adjoining areas of Assam. At that time, the administration of the Agency areas was mainly devoted to subduing, and keeping under control the tribes inhabiting the Agency. It was only after Independence that the Administration directed its attention to providing the people of the Agency with opportunities for economic and social development.

3.2 First Five Year Plan Economic planning was introduced in NEFA in 1951 when the First Five Year Plan was put into execution. The First Plan provided for an outlay of Rs.300 lakhs. Against this the expenditure amounted to Rs.201.22 lakhs or about 67% of the outlay. The basic objective of the Plan was to develop agriculture and this sector accounted for Rs.32.77 lakhs. Emphasis was also laid on the development of communications, for which an expenditure of Rs.70.55 lakhs was incurred, and on health schemes which accounted for an expenditure of Rs.46.06 lakhs. Besides, educational programmes were taken up. In fact it was in the educational sphere that the most spectacular progress was recorded. While at the time of the formulation of the First Plan, there were only 4 schools in the Agency, during the Plan 152 new Primary

Schools, 16 Middle Schools and 2 High Schools were opened. The other programmes implemented during the First Plan were in the fields of industries, co-operatives, forests, etc.

3.3 Second Five Year Plan The total provision in the Second Five Year Plan amounted to Rs.509.56 lakhs. Besides, the Army Engineers were allotted Rs. 344.00 lakhs for construction of strategic roads in NEFA. Roads thus continued to receive the highest priority followed by agriculture, health and education.

The expenditure during the Second Plan period amounted to Rs.356.64 lakhs or nearly 70% of the outlay. There were shortfalls in expenditure in all the ^{sectors.} The main reason for the shortfall in expenditure was that some of the interior areas, even though brought under the Administration, were still not easily accessible. Dense jungles, high and steep hills, fast flowing streams, uncrossable rivers, heavy rains and limited working season ^{were some} of the inherent handicaps. Added to these natural difficulties was the dearth of suitable and qualified technical staff and the scarcity of local labour. The financial and physical targets achieved under various sectors are mentioned below.

The agricultural programmes accounted for an expenditure of Rs.24.63 lakhs. About 1100 maunds of cereals and 2800 pounds of vegetables were produced.

74 units of plant protection were established. 13 centres were set up for horticultural development. Under animal husbandry, 9 livestock multiplication centres, 12 village upgrading centres and 8 poultry development centres were set up. 2 fish farms were also started. The expenditure on development of communication was of the order of Rs.140.33 lakhs. About 508 kilometres of roads, 305 kilometres of mule-paths and 1222 kilometres of porter tracks were constructed. The expenditure incurred on various health schemes came to Rs.57.48 lakhs. Besides, expansion of medical facilities, special health schemes such as National Malaria Eradication Programme, National Small-pox Eradication Programme were introduced.

The expenditure on educational programme amounted to Rs.43.32 lakhs. The policy of the Administration in the matter of education had been consolidation rather than expansion. Besides converting 99 existing Primary Schools to Basic Schools and 21 such schools into inter-village Schools, 44 new Primary Schools, 7 Middle Schools and 5 High Schools were opened. The preparation of text books in major dialects of NEFA was also undertaken. Another important achievement was the setting up of the Buniadi Shiksha Bhavan for conducting training courses for teachers, with special emphasis on agriculture, and cane and bamboo work. An expenditure of Rs.27.40 lakhs was incurred under the community development programme.

14 new Blocks were opened. Expenditure on forests, industrial programme, and co-operatives amounted to Rs.28.45, 4.02 and 5.29 lakhs respectively.

3.4 Third Plan: The Third Plan envisaged an outlay of Rs.715 lakhs. Against this provision, the expenditure amounted to Rs.732.39 lakhs. It is heartening to note that despite a severe setback during 1962-63 due to Chinese intrusion, as a result of which one complete working season was lost, financial targets have been exceeded. This is due to the intensification of activities during the following years. The per capita provision in the Third Plan works out to Rs.238.33 while the per capita expenditure to Rs.244.13.

Agricultural development was the dominant activity in the Third Plan and it accounted for an expenditure of Rs.64.90 lakhs. About 4400 tonnes of food grains were produced in the Territory, 4600 acres of land were brought under minor irrigation and 9854 acres were reclaimed. 64900 acres of land were covered by improved seeds and another 3000 acres benefited by chemical fertilizers and green manuring. Emphasis was also laid on the development programmes of horticulture and animal husbandry. As a part of the forest development programme, about 475 acres of land were brought under afforestation and economic plantation undertaken in about 4614 acres. 238 miles of roads were constructed and 482 sq.miles of forests were brought under working plans. The expenditure incurred on Forest amounted

to Rs.50.01 lakhs. In the sphere of cooperation, a number of co-operative societies and consumer stores were organized. Installation of 2 petrol pumps and 2 workshops as adjunct to transport cooperatives was also taken up. An expenditure of Rs.12 lakhs was incurred in the cooperative sector. 22 new Community Development Blocks were opened and almost the entire Agency area was covered with Blocks. The expenditure incurred amounted to Rs.76.89 lakhs. The educational programmes accounted for an expenditure of Rs.84.97 lakhs. 4 Nursery Schools and 208 Junior Basic Schools were opened. 20 Primary Schools were converted into Inter-Village Primary Schools, while 49 Lower Primary Schools were converted into Inter-Village Lower Primary Schools. An important achievement was the establishment of the 'Jawaharlan Nehru College' at Pasighat in 1964 and the setting up of a school by the Ramakrishna Mission on the public school pattern. In the communication sector, about 2414 kms. of roads, 7 kms. of mule-paths and 637 kms. of porter tracks were constructed. Improvements were also carried out to 395 kms. of roads and tracks. Besides, 10 air strips were constructed. The expenditure incurred amounted to Rs.197.64 lakhs. Under the programme of medical and public health, 11 Health Units were established. Three new General Hospitals were also opened. Besides, existing facilities were expanded and additional medical staff appointed. The total expenditure on health schemes amounted to Rs.152.10 lakhs.

3.5 A Significant Aspect of the
Development Programmes in NEFA:

The significant aspect to be noted about the development programmes in NEFA is that all the programmes are for the local population all the whom are tribals. As such, unlike other States, no line of distinction needs to be drawn between general development programmes and those for tribal development. The dimensions of development programmes have, however, to be limited by the availability of trained personnel, inputs and capacity of the Administration to implement them. In fact in so far as the requirements of trained personnel are concerned, it will be necessary for the Administration to depend on neighbouring areas for many years to come.

Chapter IV

ADMINISTRATION

4.1 Administration at Agency Level: As stated earlier, NEFA is at present directly administered by the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs with Governor of Assam, acting in his discretion, as the Agent to the President of India. The Governor is assisted by an Adviser for NEFA who heads the Agency Secretariat located at Shillong, the capital of Assam State.

4.2 Agency Council: There is no Legislative Assembly or Council in the Agency. However, at the Agency level a Development Committee was constituted in 1954 with a view to securing people's association with developmental works undertaken in the Agency. In 1962, in place of the Agency Development Committee, the NEFA Development Board was constituted. The Board which has the Adviser to the Governor of Assam as its Chairman includes official as well as non-official members. Arising out of the recommendations of the Committee on Local Self Government headed by Shri D. Ering, the NEFA Panchayat Raj Regulation 1967 promulgated by the President provides for the constitution of an advisory body to be called the Agency Council for consultation by the Governor inter alia in regard to matters of administration and the development of NEFA. The Council is to consist of (i) the Governor (ii) the member of Parliament representing NEFA, (iii) Vice-Presidents of all Zila Parishads, (iv) Three members of each Zila Parishad,

to be elected by its members from amongst themselves and the Adviser to the Governor ex-officio. The provisions made in the Regulation for the constitution of the Council are reproduced in Annexure VI.

4.3 District Administration: There are five districts in NEFA. The districts are further sub-divided into sub-divisions and circles. Incidentally, the terminology of 'District', 'Sub-Division' and 'Circle' has come into vogue recently after the responsibility for the administration of the Agency was transferred from the Ministry of External Affairs to the Ministry of Home Affairs. Earlier the terms 'Frontier Division' and 'Administrative Centre' were in use.

4.4 Each of the five districts is under the charge of a Deputy Commissioner. There are in all 15 sub-divisions in these districts. Sub-Divisions are under the charge of an Additional Deputy Commissioner or Sub-Divisional Officer of Grade I or Grade II depending upon their importance. The sub-divisions which are under the charge of Additional Deputy Commissioner are called independent sub-divisions and such Additional Deputy Commissioners exercise all the powers of Deputy Commissioners. There are five independent sub-divisions.

4.5 Depending on local conditions, in a sub-division, there may be two to seven circles, there are, however, some sub-divisions with only one circle. As far as possible, a circle consists of an area inhabited by a single tribe.

Of course, geographical conditions have to be kept in view, and within a compact geographical unit there may also be members of other tribes. Each circle is under a circle Officer who is also the Block Development Officer for his Circle. Thus the jurisdiction of the Community Development Block is co-terminus with the Circle. Depending on the terrain and means of communication, the jurisdiction of a Circle on an average covers about 50 villages. In certain areas Assistant Block Development Officers have also been provided. The details of districts and sub-divisions are given in Annexure VII. There are in all 79 Circles in the territory as will be seen from their district-wise distribution given in the following table:

Table II

Name of the District	Name of the Distt. Head- Qrs.	Number of Sub-Divisions	Number of Circle (including check posts)
1.	2.	3.	4.
1. Kameng	Bomdila	3	15
2. Subansiri	Ziro	2	12
3. Siang	Along	5	24
4. Lohit	Tezu	3	14
5. Tirap	Khonsa	3	14
Total:		16	79

4.6 Single Line Administration: The Administrative system in NEFA is different from that in other parts of the country. It is what is called the 'Single Line' administration. This system was introduced towards the middle of 1954 with a view to increasing the efficiency of work and to inculcate the spirit of co-operation amongst the officers. In Shillong, where the Agency Secretariat and the ^{offices of} Heads of Departments were located, the Heads of Development Departments were integrated with the Secretariat so that schemes could be examined and implemented expeditiously and the duplication of files avoided. In the districts, the Technical Heads of offices were subordinated to the Deputy Commissioners, but they maintained separate offices and acted as drawing and disbursing officers. Later towards the end of 1956, as a result of other measures undertaken, the Technical Heads of Offices gave up their separate offices and their ministerial staff was amalgamated with the office of the Deputy Commissioner. They also gave up drawing and disbursing powers and their accounts and establishments duties were centralised under the Deputy Commissioners. As a result, powers for sanctioning leave, postings and temporary duty became vested in the Deputy Commissioner, who after passing orders made reference to the Heads of Departments for approval with retrospective effect. Although it was not the intention that the Heads of Departments would give up control over their technical staff, this measure some how gave rise to the feeling that the control by the Heads of

offices at the district level or of the Heads of Departments at the Administration level over their staff was, if at all, to be nominal and to all intents and purposes these offices were to function under the control and guidance of the executive heads. Thus, under this system, the responsibility for departmental performance and control of staff at the district and lower levels began to vest in a large measure in the executive heads and not with the Departments. In fact, a stage was almost reached where generally speaking, there was no direct link between the technical officers in charge of development departments and their field officers at any level except through the executive officer. As a result, the utility of the system began to be questioned within the Administration itself. It was argued that such a system in which the responsibility and control of all developmental work rested with the executive officers and not with the officers of the departments hampered development. The Study Team is glad to learn that the working of the 'Single Line' system was reviewed in the light of the experience and as a result of discussions held at conferences of senior officers, certain modifications were brought about in this system in October 1966 keeping in view the difficult means of communication, the necessity of speeding up development, the need for quick disposal of cases on-the-spot as far as possible, the desirability of reducing correspondence and ensuring an integrated approach in the planning and execution of plans and consistent with the present day trend

for decentralization. Further modifications have also been made since. However, as at the time of the visit of the Study Team to the Agency, not much time had elapsed since the modifications were introduced in the system the Study Team could not undertake a detailed examination of the working of the system in its modified form. Keeping in view the intensification of developmental activities which has been taking place in the Agency over the past years and improvements brought about in communication in the area, the Study Team considers that it may be appropriate for the Administration to make, in due course, a fresh study of the working of the modified system with a view to streamlining it further, if found necessary, as well as examine the feasibility and extent to which the administrative system as it functions in other parts of the country might advantageously be introduced in NEFA. For this purpose it may also be useful to depute a couple of officers of the Administration to selected States and Union Territories.

4.7 Location of NEFA Secretariat: The tribal leaders have been representing for some time past that the NEFA Secretariat should be in NEFA territory itself and not outside as in Shillong at present. Initially the official reaction to the proposal was that Shillong was centrally situated in relation to NEFA districts and as the Governor was acting as the Agent to the President and having his headquarters at Shillong, the arrangement of location of the

NEFA Secretariat at Shillong should not be disturbed. However, in view of the strong public sentiment in favour of the demand for the shifting of NEFA Secretariat in Agency area, it has since been decided to shift the entire head-quarters of the NEFA Administration to a suitable place in NEFA itself. A Committee of Technical Experts was set up to select three or four appropriate places for this purpose. It is understood that the report of the Expert Committee has been received and is being considered by the Government. The Study Team hopes that the Government will take an early decision on the report of the Committee in consultation with the Agency Council.

4.8 Non-official Agencies: There are a number of non-official agencies which are doing useful work in social and cultural fields in the Agency areas. These include: NEFA Social Welfare Board, Akhil Bharat Shanti Sena Mandal, Kasturba Gram Seva Mandir, Bharatiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh, Ramkrishna Mission, Shrimanta Sankar Mission. The Ramakrishna Mission has started a High School at Along for which purpose the Government sanctioned a grant of Rs.14 lakhs to the Mission. Shrimanta Shankar Mission has been engaged in leprosy relief work. The Kasturba Gram Seva Mandir is imparting training in weaving and sewing of khadi articles. As until recently the local people in the Agency were coming in touch with Government staff only, the work of the non-official agencies, which will help quicker emotional integration of the people with the rest of country, needs to be encouraged.

Charter V

AGRICULTURE

5.1 Existing Position: Shifting cultivation or jhuming is generally in vogue in the Agency areas. The agricultural practices are primitive. It is interesting to note that the only tool in use for centuries past has just been the hoe or a pointed stick.

5.2 Cropping Pattern: Main crops and vegetables grown in jhums are paddy, millets, maize, pulses, barley, cotton, jobstear, kochu, yam, sweet potato, tapioca and sugarcane. Garden crops of tribal farmers include chillies, cucumber, gourds, ginger and other green vegetables. Paddy, both irrigated and upland, is grown in most areas. Tapioca is a speciality of the Tirap tribes. Wheat and barley are grown in localised patches. Cotton is grown only for local consumption. Among fruit crops, oranges, other citrus fruits and plantains are grown. In low altitudes, pine apples, papaya and plums and in high altitudes peaches are a recent introduction.

5.3 Jhuming: In NEFA, jhuming is neither born out of ignorance of a more intensive agricultural system nor it is accidentally followed but the ecological background of land with unfavourable steep hills, heavy rainfall and impossibility of using ploughs which gave the people little choice for regular and systematic cultivation is responsible for it. Jhuming thus became the only practical method of ensuring their survival. Under the Five Year Plans the policy of the Administration towards improvement of

tribal agriculture is that jhuming may be regarded not only as a way of life but as an important aspect closely inter-woven with tribal culture. Any developmental activity must, therefore, ultimately be based on a study of both agricultural methods and the social implications of jhuming. As jhuming is taken as a form of communal farming, the proper approach would be to regulate it in a scientific way. In the first three Five Year Plans, the efforts of the Administration have been directed towards weaning away the people from their traditional practice of shifting cultivation and to enthruse them to take to permanent cultivation and improved agricultural techniques. The programmes undertaken include land reclamation and development, terrace cultivation, minor irrigation, distribution of manures and fertilizers, seeds and seedlings and improved tools and implements. During the course of the three Plans, more than 36 thousand acres of land have been reclaimed and developed for permanent cultivation. Such lands are being developed mostly for cultivation of paddy through improved methods. Simultaneously, schemes for terrace cultivation on the hill slopes have also been taken on hand. The cultivators have started taking to manuring their fields in an increasing degree. Green manuring particularly, has become popular throughout the Agency areas. The object of the introduction of green manuring is two fold. Besides, improving the yield, green manuring is intended to improve

the existing jhumic pattern. For this purpose various leguminous crops are planted on the jhum land. These check erosion of soil on the one hand and increase fertility of land on the other. Chemical fertilizers have also been distributed among the cultivators.

5.4 Other Programmes: To improve harvesting and threshing methods, improved tools and modern agricultural implements have been distributed on/subsidised basis. These include bullock driven ploughs, quality felling axes, hoes, paddy threshers and sugarcane crushers. Besides, more than 20,000 maunds of improved seeds were distributed among the cultivators. 7 agricultural farms have also been established in different parts. These farms help in the production of improved seeds, training of farmers and giving demonstration of improved methods of production. Seeds of agricultural crops grown locally are also tried in these farms with a view to determining the scope for expanding areas of cultivation under such crops.

5.5 Representations made to Study Team: During the tour of the Study Team to the Agency, the following problems were brought to its notice:

- 1) There is no organisation for undertaking research in agricultural tools and techniques. It is, therefore, necessary that an agricultural research cell may be set up in the Agency areas.

- ii) In view of the hilly and difficult terrain, fruits and vegetables grown by the tribals are difficult to be carried to far off markets. Transportation takes time and it becomes necessary to stock the produce at the producing centres where in the absence of any cold-storage facilities, the produce deteriorates. It is suggested that cold-storage facilities may be provided at selected places so that the produce could be preserved there till it is possible to make arrangements for its transportation to the marketing centres.
- iii) In the Kameng district, certain flat lands were acquired for the army but the compensation was paid in cash and not in the form of land. Requests were made that as far as possible whenever any land is acquired, instead of making cash payments to the tribals, they may be given suitable land so that their pattern of livelihood is not disturbed.
- iv) In the Subansiri district, the farmers experience considerable difficulty in the matter of supply of seeds specially of vegetables, which were supplied after the sowing season was long past. The Administration may look into the matter and obviate such delays in future.

5.6 Soil Conservation: Although the problem of soil conservation is extremely important in the Agency areas because of the widely prevalent practice of shifting cultivation, no systematic soil cultivation work had been undertaken so far. The Study Team was glad to know that it has already been decided to establish a training-cum-demonstration centre in soil conservation in Tirap district and preliminary work on this has already started. Besides conducting sample demonstration trials and observations on agro-economic practices, the centre will impart training to the field staff in undertaking soil conservation measures.

5.7 Minor Irrigation: The problem of minor irrigation is somewhat different in NEFA as compared to other parts of the country. The major portion of the area receives high rainfall and with undulating topography it poses more a problem of soil conservation than of conservation of water. Moreover, the scope for minor irrigation has been limited by the fact that quite a large area still continues to be under jhuming and can thus do without an irrigation system. Till recently, there was no proper organisational set-up for implementation of any irrigation programme in the Agency areas and all the irrigation works were being undertaken by the agricultural staff. These generally consisted of digging small channels and constructing small diversion works to bring water to the cultivated areas. Experience, however, showed that these works being purely of a temporary nature needed to be revived after a few years. But in the absence of suitable technical staff, proper design and lay-out, projects of a permanent nature could not be undertaken. The Study Team understands that steps have already been taken by the Administration to remedy this situation. There are now a Regional Agricultural Engineer and 5 Assistant Engineers for taking up new minor irrigation works as well as for looking after the existing ones. As with the putting through of schemes of land reclamation and development and terracing, assured irrigation will become extremely necessary, the Team suggests that the Administration may also arrange for a survey on a priority basis to assess the minor irrigation potential of the Agency and to chalk

5.8 Horticulture: There is great scope for development of horticulture in NEFA, more particularly for fruits like oranges, lemons, pine-apples, bananas and other deciduous fruits. The Administration have taken up a number of schemes for development of horticulture which have been popular among the local people. These include supply of grafts and seedlings of important varieties to farmers as well as distribution of planting material, fertilisers, tools, etc. to villagers at subsidised rates with a view to encouraging them to open small orchards with necessary technical assistance from the Administration. During the Third Five Year Plan period alone about 2 lakhs seedlings and grafts of tropical fruit plants were distributed in different areas of the Agency and more than 30 orchards have been opened by villagers in different parts of the Agency. For the extension of horticultural activities, 14 demonstration gardens have been established in different places which serve as a model for the local villagers and also as a training centre for conducting short courses for local farmers in growing fruits, villagers being given planting material, fertilisers, tools etc. at subsidised rates as also necessary technical guidance. To supply the local growers with improved types of seedlings and grafts 5 nurseries for the production of planting material have also been established.

5.9 The Study Team was glad to know that alongside the efforts to expand horticulture, steps are being

taken for the preservation and commercial utilisation of fruits and fruit products. A plant for the preparation of orange squash was set up at Pasighat and a pine-apple canning plant established at Tezu. The products from these two units are reported to be finding good markets in the plains of Assam and also among the personnel of the Armed Forces stationed in NEFA.

5.10 The importance of horticultural development in the Agency lies in the fact that through fruit plantation, apart from being enabled to raise their income, the local people can easily be weaned away from their traditional practice of jhuming. The Study Team, therefore, recommends that an intensified programme may be taken up for the development of horticulture in the Agency. Besides encouraging farmers to undertake horticulture on a subsidy basis, it is also necessary to arrange for the provision of easy credit for the upkeep of their orchards till such time as they are able to derive sufficient income from the orchards. Moreover, it will be necessary to ensure that there is easy movement of the produce from the orchards to the marketing centres so that the owners are assured of a ready sale. Alternatively, arrangements will have to be made for the establishment of canning plants at selected places to serve groups of orchards.

5.11 It appears that not much work has been done in the Agency on apple cultivation. In Himachal Pradesh, apples are grown in many hill areas and there is no

doubt that some of the areas in the Agency would offer ample scope for apple cultivation. It is suggested that an Horticulture Expert may be deputed to Himachal Pradesh to make a study of methods and practices of apple cultivation there so that the same may be adopted in the Agency areas. The Study Team also recommends that for conducting varietal trials for fruits a Horticultural Research Station like the one at Simla may be established in the Agency. There also seem possibilities for tea and coffee plantation in the Agency areas which should be further investigated.

5.12 Animal Husbandry: No livestock census has ever been conducted in NEFA. Generally, however, every family maintains pigs and chickens. Yaks and Mithuns are also kept. Before Independence the use of cattle for ploughing or for consumption of milk was practically unknown to the people of NEFA. At the same time, hardly any organized effort was made for improved breeding or for control of cattle diseases. Scientific animal husbandry schemes were introduced only after Independence. At present there are 12 cattle breeding-cum-multiplication centres, 5 pig multiplication centres, 2 sheep multiplication centres, one goat multiplication centre and 7 poultry multiplication centres. Fodder cultivation was also undertaken at 12 different places in the Agency. Domestication and milking of cattle have now become a common practice

with the local people in many areas. Sale of surplus milk has also helped people economically.

5.13 Apart from proper feeding of the cattle, the main problem to be tackled is control of cattle diseases which take a heavy toll of the livestock population. For instance, the ravage^o of foot and mouth disease among the Mithuns in the Agency areas is most disturbing. Veterinary facilities were indeed provided during the First Plan and have gradually been expanded since. But even so, in view of the large area and difficult terrain, these services remain confined to the more accessible areas. Moreover they are generally of stationary type. It is, therefore, necessary to equip the veterinary dispensaries and centres with mobile units which can^o/from one village to another. As expansion of veterinary services will necessitate entertainment of larger staff, personnel may have to be brought from outside on a deputation basis for which the assistance of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture may be obtained by the Administration. Simultaneously, a programme of training may also be organized so that in course of time, the requirements of trained personnel may be met from within the Agency itself.

5.14 Poultry Under the poultry development programme, the emphasis hitherto has been on the distribution of improved breeds of poultry to the villagers at subsidised rates with the object of upgrading the local stock.

However, mere distribution of chicks is not enough.

Adequate measures have to be devised to ensure provision of veterinary services with a view to controlling diseases and steps taken for the supply of suitable poultry feed.

The Team understands that at present poultry feed has to be imported from the plains and is usually expensive. There is need, therefore, to evolve a suitable feed after a detailed study of the various feeds available locally.

5.15 Fisheries: NEFA tribals relish fish very much.

However, modern pisciculture was totally unknown in the Agency areas till recently and it was only during the Second Plan that steps were taken by the Administration for the development of fisheries in the Agency. As a result, fish farming has begun to take root among the villagers and has gained popularity. To educate the villagers in modern techniques of pisciculture, 3 demonstration fishery farms have been established in the Agency. Intensive programmes for establishing villagers' garden fish ponds and people's fish farms are also being undertaken by the Administration. Under these programmes, the villagers are encouraged to construct fish ponds individually or collectively for rearing fish and suitable subsidies are given to them for the purpose besides necessary technical help from the Fisheries Department. More than 700 ponds (88 acres) have been constructed by the villagers all over the Agency. A paddy-cum-fish culture scheme has also been undertaken in the Apatani plateau in Subansiri district. In the irrigated paddy fields in this plateau water stands

almost all the year round. Taking advantage of this, by culturing common carps in the fields, it is possible to raise 40 Kgs of fish per acre as a subsidiary crop. 30 acres of irrigated plots have already been brought under the scheme and more areas are being covered on a phased basis.

5.16 The Study Team was glad to learn that the fisheries development programme had been extended to remote border villages. It was learnt that the villagers of Walong and Kibithoo in Lohit district constructed 15 garden fish ponds for pisciculture and that fingerlings for this purpose were paradropped. This is probably the first instance of paradropping fingerlings in the country. In view of the immense popularity of the fisheries development programme among the villagers and the fact that the programme will add to the local food resources, the Study Team feels that the programme ought to be expanded. The Study Team recommends that as a first step an intensive survey may be undertaken to locate existing water resources such as hill streams which could be utilised for providing water to fish ponds by damming. In view of the difficult terrain and lack of adequate transport system in large parts of the Agency, the aim of the programme should be to make every village self-sufficient in its fish requirements as far as possible.

Chapter VI-

FORESTS.

6.1 Forest Area: No regular survey of the total area under forests in the Agency has been made. However, the Agency is rich in forest wealth and it is believed that over sixty percent of its geographical area is under forests of one kind or the other. Most of the forests are along the foothills bordering the plains of Assam and along the northern boundary of NEFA; the area in between these two belts contains the bulk of the population of the Agency and has only pockets of forests.

6.2 Variety of Forests: The Forests change from the moist tropical ever-green to semi-deciduous and then to the coniferous forests and finally to the Alpine Forests as one proceeds from south to north. In the Moist Tropical Forests and Semi-deciduous Forests, there are a variety of species of which the most common and commercially important are Hollong, Hollock, Mekai, Bola, Bonsam, Cham, Amari, Urim, Chikrassy, Jutili, various kinds of Magnolias, Maple, Oaks, Walnut, etc. In the coniferous forests are found Chirpine, Blue Pine, Hemlock and Firs while there are mostly Yew and Rhododendrons in the Alpine regions. In this belt, there are also beautiful flowers like Primulas, Butter-cups, etc. Although no systematic study of Orchids has been made, experts visiting the Agency areas have indicated that there are a variety of Orchids, which are not found elsewhere in the country.

In the lower foothills, there are large areas under Bamboos, mainly *Bambusa Tulda* and *Dendra-Calamus Hamiltonii*. In abandoned Jhums is found a lot of single-stem bamboos known locally as Bojal or *Pseud Ostachyaum Balymorphum*. There are also large areas under canes, mostly of *calamus* species.

6.3 Legal Status: Only an area of 4,541.6 sq.kms. has been declared as reserved forests, while village forests constitute 147.37 sq. kms. (Namsang and Borduria forests). It has also been proposed to bring an additional area of 6,711.73 sq.kms. under reserved forests.

6.4 Management of Forests: Very little could be done before 1948 for preservation, development and proper utilisation of forest resources of the Agency. It was only when the Forest Department was constituted that planned activities for the development of forests were initiated. The two important steps taken were creation of reserved forests and construction of a net work of roads for facility of communication in the forest areas. Thus, as mentioned earlier, the total area under reserved forests throughout the Agency has been brought to more than 4,541.6 sq.kms. In addition an area of 147.37 sq.kms. constituting village forests (Namsang and Borduria) is also being managed by the Forest Department. It is proposed to bring an additional area of 6,711.73 sq.kms. under reserved forests. With regard to development of roads, 510 miles of roads were constructed. The other important activities

undertaken by the Forest Department include working plan surveys and exploitation and regeneration supplemented by schemes like afforestation. However, it has not been possible so far to bring the entire area of reserved forests under a working plan. The working plans prepared cover an area of 2,411 sq.kms. or 53.09% of the total forest reserve. More than 6,960 acres of forests have been covered by the programme of regeneration while under the scheme of afforestation 864 acres of land have been covered.

Management of NEFA forests is governed by the Assam Forest Regulation as the Agency has no separate regulations of its own so far as management of forests is concerned. It appears that even the Assam Forest Regulation is not being followed rigidly in the Agency areas. During the course of its tours of the Subansiri district, the Team found that the general feeling among the people was that the Agency should have its own forest regulation and forest manual, taking into account both the requirements of the area and the needs of the people. The Team, therefore, suggests that the Administration may consider the desirability of having a separate forest regulation for NEFA.

6.5 Tribal Rights in Forests: The tribal people have been given special rights to collect timber and other forest produce for their own use and also to hunt and fish freely in all forests, whether reserved or unclassified. This concession is ^{not} found anywhere else in the country.

6.6 Forest based industries: A number of forest-based industries like the Plywood and Saw Mills have been started in different parts of the Agency to utilise the local forest produce. The local people are also coming forward to start forest-based industries of their own. There are now two Saw Mills, one at Pasighat and the other at Sonpura owned and managed by the local people. Two more Saw Mills are coming up as the local people's enterprise. In one of the Timber Companies floated for exploiting the forest produce in the Tirap district, local people hold a reasonable percentage of the shares and it is expected that in course of time the entire company would be owned by the people themselves. Local boys, more particularly in the Tirap and Lohit districts, have been employed in these industries and quite a number of them are receiving training in these industrial units.

6.7 Importance of forests: The importance of forests in the economy of the Agency lies in the fact that they are the only appreciable source of income to the Administration and will remain so for many years to come. The Study Team is glad to know that forest revenue has been increasing over the years. Thus while the total revenue derived from Agency forests during the First Plan period amounted to about 37 lakhs, it exceeded rupees one crore at the end of the Second Plan and stood at Rs.2.36 crores during the Third Plan. However, it can not be said that the Agency's forest wealth is being fully utilised. The Team understands

that the National Council of Applied Economic Research, which had undertaken a techno-economic survey of the Agency has already recommended a programme aimed at a fuller exploitation of the forest resources of the territory. The Team hopes that the proposals of the Council will receive the urgent attention of the Administration. The Team also trusts that keeping in view the importance of forests in the Agency's economy the Government of India will provide necessary technical and financial assistance to the Administration.

Chapter VII

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, COOPERATION AND PANCHAYATS

A. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

7.1 There were 41 CD/NES Blocks in NEFA at the end of the Third Five Year Plan. Of these, 16 were in Stage I, 19 in Stage II and 6 in post Stage II, on September 30, 1967. These Blocks covered a population of 2.87 lakhs in 1,982 villages spread over an area of 62,852 sq.kms. The details of the population, area, etc. of the Blocks are given in Annexure VIII. As no more Blocks have been opened in the Agency after the Third Plan, an area of about 18,570 sq.kms. comprising isolated pockets in the far-flung areas with a population of about half a lakh still remains to be covered by the Community Development programme. In NEFA, a Community Development Block is generally co-terminus with a Circle. As there are 56 Circles in the Agency, 15 Circles are apparently still not covered by the C.D. programme.

7.2 There is not a single T.D. Block in the Agency. However, in view of its peculiar conditions, a special pattern of Development Blocks was evolved for NEFA during 1962. There are two types of Blocks - 'A' and 'B'. 'A' type Blocks cover a population of 5,000 or more, while 'B' type Blocks are intended for a population between 2,000 and 5,000. At present, there are 30 'A' type Blocks and 11 'B' type Blocks in the Agency. There is provision for a Pre-extension Stage of one year followed by Stages I and II of 5 years each for both these types of Blocks.

The allocations of funds are, however, different for the two types of Blocks as will be seen from the details given in Annexure IX. Thus while, the 'A' type Blocks get a total allocation of Rs.10 lakhs each, the allocation for 'B' type Blocks is Rs.7 lakhs only. As regards stage-wise allocations, the 'A' type Blocks get Rs.40,000 during the pre-extension Stage, Rs.5.60 lakhs during Stage I and Rs.4.0 lakhs during Stage II. The corresponding allocations for the type 'B' Blocks are Rs. 37,000.

Rs.3.63 lakhs and Rs.3.00 lakhs respectively. In regard to staff, as will be seen from Annexure X, the staffing pattern for the two types of Blocks is the same except that the 'A' type Blocks are provided with some additional staff, namely Village Level Workers (4 in Pre-extension Stage, 6 in Stage I and 7 in the Stage II as against 3 in Pre-extension Stage and 5 in Stages I and II for the 'B' type Blocks) and a Progress Assistant and an Accountant-cum-Store Keeper.

7.3 Schematic Budget: Like the normal C.D. blocks, for the blocks in NEFA, also, what is known as schematic budget has been prescribed. Besides the block headquarters, there are three other groups namely Agricultural Development, Rural Arts, Crafts and Industry and Amenities. These are further sub-divided into eight sub-heads namely Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Minor Irrigation, Reclamation, Health and Rural Sanitation, Social Education, Education,

Communications, and Rural Housing and Housing for Elock staff. Conditions in the Agency areas are, however, different from other States since general development in these areas has not so far taken place in an adequate measure. There are also the difficulties of the terrain which impede development. As a result, it is not possible to utilize the funds of the C.D. Blocks in all the areas in any intensive form. Nor can there be a significant impact, in this manner, of the C.D. programme on the economy in the tribal areas. While it is true that in the Community Development Blocks, agriculture has been given pride of place, considerable expenditure has been incurred in other areas/development as well. This is because the instructions issued by the Administration do not provide for any real flexibility for re-appropriation of funds from one group to another. On the other hand these require the Elock authorities to ensure that any re-appropriation of funds does not impair the multipurpose nature of the programme. The Study Team feels that it is better to concentrate on a smaller number of programmes with larger allocations. It, therefore, recommends that the community development programme may be reoriented to concentrate on a few selected programmes of primary importance.

7.4 Need for provision of funds for normalised Blocks:

Out of the 41 Elocks in the Agency, 12 have already been normalised. Since the Elocks in NEFA have been provided with funds on a much reduced scale, as compared to the

Tribal Development Blocks in the country, and because of the weak staffing pattern coupled with the fact that there was hardly any development in the Agency before Independence, these Blocks could not reach the intensive development stage. In the interest of fully developing the areas covered by the normalised Blocks, it is necessary to reactivise them and to provide adequate funds so that the process of development may not be abruptly stopped.

Development of Isolated Pockets: As mentioned earlier, an area of about 18,570 sq.kms. comprising isolated pockets in the far-flung areas with a total population of about half a lakh is not covered under the C.D. programme. It is necessary to take up development works in these pockets so that they are also enabled to reach the same level of development as the neighbouring areas. For this purpose, the Study Team recommends that ad hoc provision may be made for the development of the isolated pockets and the programme of sub-blocks, as in the case of West Bengal, taken up for these areas.

7.5 Representations for appointment of whole-time BDOs

The sub-Divisional Officers or the Circle Officers are functioning as Block Development Officers in addition to their normal duties. However, a post of Assistant Block Development Officer has been provided in each Block. Block Development Committees have also been formed for securing effective participation of the people in the execution of different schemes.

meeting the felt needs of the people and which are of direct benefit to them are formulated and implemented. Representations were made to the Study Team during the course of its tours that the combination of the duties of the Sub-Divisional Officers/Circle Officers and the Block Development Officers had not proved satisfactory, as being busy with their own work, the Sub-Divisional Officers and the Circle Officers could not devote sufficient time for looking after the development work in the Blocks. It was, therefore, urged that full time BDOs should be appointed for proper implementation of the development schemes. On the other hand, it was pointed out to the Team that in case of the Agency areas, special provision had been made for the appointment of Assistant Block Development Officers in the C.D.Blocks. This was obviously done to provide some relief to the Block Development Officers in respect of the work relating to the Blocks devolving on them. The Study Team considers that the system of the Circle Officer or the SDO working as the Block Development Officer has certain advantages in view of the single-line administration which is obtaining in NEFA and that before discontinuing it all the considerations for and against the system should be carefully weighed by the Administration.

7.6 Cooperation: It was only during the Second Five Year Plan that the cooperative movement was started in NEFA. The main emphasis then was on the setting up of consumer and transport co-operatives. The scope of

co-operation was later on extended to weavers' co-operatives, industrial co-operatives, farming co-operatives, thrift and credit societies, school co-operatives, labour societies and processing and marketing societies. Besides, two petrol pumps and two workshops were set up, as adjuncts to transport co-operatives. Thus Co-operation in the Agency now extends to almost all the aspects of the economic life of the people. There are at present 92 co-operative societies of different types in NEFA. Details of these societies are given below:-

1. Consumer Stores	47
2. Transport Co-operative	7
3. Multipurpose Co-operative	6
4. Processing and Marketing Cooperative	9
5. Farming Co-operative	5
6. Labour Contract and Construction Co-operative	2
7. Thrift and Credit(Urban type)	2
8. Industrial Co-operative	2
9. School Co-operative	11
10. Wholesale Cooperative(NEFSTORE)	1
	<hr/>
	92

7.7 Official Movement: The Study Team was glad to note that the co-operative movement has expanded quite appreciably in the Agency areas and has won the confidence of the local people. It is also gratifying to note that since inception upto 1966-67 the cumulative profit earned by the Societies audited for the period amounted to Rs.11,13,556.20 against the loss of Rs. 3,74,434.86. The Study Team understands that quite a substantial

aggression. However, the main snag of the cooperative movement in the Agency is that local people have not as yet been involved in the process of management of the cooperatives. The movement has so far developed under the patronage of Government staff and the Boards of Management by and large consist of officials. With a view to assisting the co-operative institutions to manage their affairs in a systematic manner, the Administration has appointed Managers whose salaries are being subsidised to the extent of 75 percent. These Managers conduct the day-to-day business of the institutions and maintain their records. The Administration is alive to the need for de-officialization of the co-operative structure. This object will, however, take sometime to be achieved since there is paucity of local managerial talents. With a view to mobilising local leadership to manage the co-operative institutions, the Administration proposes to set up a Co-operative Union, which will function at the Agency level with its units at the district level and undertake inter alia a programme for the training of members and of publicity to further popularise the cooperative movement.

7.3 Lack of Banking Facilities: Another problem faced by the Administration is that, unlike other States, there is no co-operative banking system in the Agency. As action is already under way to set up the branches of the State Bank of India at district headquarters in

the Agency, the Study Team hopes that the establishment of a Co-operative Bank in the Agency will be expedited and that it will start functioning in the not too distant future.

PANCHAYATS

7.9 Tribal Councils: The tribals in NEFA have been having their own system of self-government. The tribal councils in the territory have managed village affairs for centuries and in most places they retain their vitality and power even today.

7.10 These councils vary in character and influence from tribe to tribe. In some tribes they have never been highly organized; in some they have become greatly weakened in recent years; in others, as among the Adis of Siang district, they are of the greatest importance. The Assam Frontier(Administration of Justice) Regulation, 1945, recognises the importance and authority of the tribal councils and gives them many powers. The councils, which have been notified as village authorities, under the aforesaid regulation are empowered to try cases of theft, simple hurt, criminal trespass or house trespass, assault, etc. as well as impose fines not exceeding Rs.50 for such offences and award compensation for the injury sustained. The councils have also civil powers and can try all suits without limit of value in which both the parties are natives of the tract. However, as

education is spreading, political consciousness is growing among the people of NEFA. To consider the expansion and development of local self-government in NEFA, the Governor of Assam constituted a Committee in May 1964. The Committee was headed by Shri D. B. Ring, then Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs (now Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation).

7.11 The Committee in its report recommended the setting up of a three-tier system of Panchayati Raj institutions and also the provision of a forum at the Agency level in the form of an Advisory Council where representatives of the people can discuss matters of general interest including the Budget and the Annual Plan of the Agency. The recommendations were generally accepted by Government and for giving effect to them, the NEFA Panchayati Raj Regulation, 1967, was promulgated by the President on October 17, 1967.

7.12 Anchal Samitis Under the aforesaid Regulation, there is provision for the formation of Anchal Samitis, with jurisdiction over Blocks. The Block need not necessarily be a CD/NES Block but may comprise such contiguous areas in a district as may be notified for this purpose. Within the Block there will be Gram Panchayats. Actually the Gram Panchayat is no different from Village Authority constituted under the Assam Frontier (Administration of Justice) Regulation, 1945, referred to in para 7.10.

7.13 Composition: The composition of the Anchal Samiti is to be as under:

- i) one representative elected by members of each Gram Panchayat in the Block;
- ii) one representative elected by Chairman of the cooperative societies situated within the Block from amongst themselves(ex-officio);
- iii) not more than five persons nominated by the Deputy Commissioner from members of tribes who have not secured representation under (i) and (ii) above; and
- iv) the Sub-divisional Officer, ex officio - The Deputy Commissioner may also appoint such other officers as ex officio members as he may consider necessary. Every Anchal Samiti shall have an Executive Officer, to be appointed by Government, who will act as the Secretary of the Anchal Samiti.

7.14 The term of the Anchal Samiti is to be for three years. The SDO will be the President of the Samiti while the members shall elect from amongst themselves a Vice-President. The Samiti may appoint committees from among its members to assist it in the discharge of its functions. Annexure XI lists the matters falling within the jurisdiction of the Anchal Samiti. All or any of the functions relating to matters specified in Part I of that list may be assigned by the Samiti to the Gram Panchayat. The Anchal Samiti has also been given inter alia control of roads, streets, waterways, buildings and culverts, not being private property under the control of Government and the authority to establish and maintain hospitals, dispensaries, etc. to improve

epidemic and to license markets. Besides, the Anchal Samiti has powers of taxation, such as levy of tax on brick or concrete buildings, supply of drinking water, sale of firewood and thatch, conservancy, lighting and slaughter houses, cultivable land lying fallow for two consecutive years, fisheries, fee on registration of cattle sold within its jurisdiction and levy of licence fees of various types such as in respect of tea stalls, hostels, cinema halls, brick and tile kilns; it has also been empowered to levy a cess for supply of water for irrigation and a surcharge on duty for the transfer of immovable property. There is a provision for the establishment of an Anchal Samiti Fund which shall consist of proceeds from taxes, fees, cesses, grants, contributions, income from property, sale proceeds, loans, gifts, etc.

7.15 Zila Parishadi: At the District level, the Regulation provides for the constitution of a Zila Parishad consisting of the following:

- i) the Vice-Presidents of all Anchal Samitis ex-officio;
- ii) one representative from each Anchal Samiti to be elected by its members from amongst themselves;
- iii) not more than six persons to be nominated by the Governor from tribes who have not secured representation; and
- iv) the Deputy Commissioner ex-officio.

7.16 Like the Anchal Samiti, the term of the Zila Parishad is also for three years. The Deputy Commissioner shall be its President and the Parishad shall elect a Vice-President from amongst its members. The Zila Parishad shall advise the Governor on all matters concerning the activities of Gram Panchayats and Anchal Samitis. In particular, it will make recommendations to the Governor in respect of budget estimates of the Anchal Samitis; distribution and allocation of funds and grants to them; the coordination and consolidation of development plans proposed by the Anchal Samitis and drawing up of the District Plan; the coordination of the work of Gram Panchayats and Anchal Samitis, land settlement and raising of revenues for the Anchal Samitis. The Parishad will also review the working of Anchal Samitis from time to time to advise on such other matters as may be referred to it by the Governor.

7.17 Control of Gram Panchayats and Anchal Samitis:

The Regulation also makes provision for incidental matters relating to control of Panchayat bodies such as inspection and supervision, suspension of execution of orders or resolutions of Anchal Samitis, and dissolution of Anchal Samitis, etc.

7.18 The Study Team was glad to know that action was already under way to constitute the Agency Council, Zila

satisfaction that the Administration is alive to the need of providing to the Anchal Samitis adequate administrative, developmental and financial resources to enable them to exercise their powers effectively.

7.19. The Study Team considers it of the utmost importance that the Panchayat Raj institutions should be provided with proper office buildings. The introduction of Panchayat Raj, particularly in the sphere of civic functions, is a new experiment in NEFA. It has to be realised that the success or failure of the whole scheme will largely depend upon the initial impression of the newly elected members. It is necessary to avoid any impression that they are unable to function effectively for want of buildings, staff, or funds, or that they are being given lesser attention in comparison with other developmental programmes. There is also need to provide adequate guidance to these bodies as well as to exercise effective supervision over their affairs so that the system may prove successful and play a positive role in promoting various developmental activities and other public works. In this context the Study Team considers the proposal of the Administration to set up a Directorate of Panchayats as a very desirable and necessary step. The Study Team recommends that the Directorate should undertake a programme to educate the people in the role of Panchayat bodies as agencies for development and planning. It will also be necessary to make suitable arrangements for the training of non-official functionaries of the Panchayat

Chapter VIII -

INDUSTRIES, MINERALS AND POWERS

8.1 Industries: The activities in the field of industries in the Agency have mainly remained confined to the development of cottage industries. The emphasis has been on the preservation and revival of the local handicrafts products and textiles through modern techniques. At the same time efforts have been made to introduce certain other crafts which were generally not known to the local people.

8.2 During the last three Plans, the main features of the programme have been:

- (a) Opening of Craft Centres
- (b) Organising comprehensive production centres in the border areas and marketing of products.
- (c) Extension of seed multiplication and Sericultural Demonstration Centres.

12 Craft Centres were opened in the district and divisional headquarters with the object of imparting training to local people in different crafts and trades including weaving, blacksmithy, knitting, carpet-making, tailoring, etc. In addition to the craft centres, six mobile training units for weaving and sewing are operating in the interior areas of the Agency. Under the production programme, 24 production centres have been set up in the border areas. The units are located in areas where raw-material is locally available. The main object of setting up these centres is to meet the demands of the border people for the commodities for which they were depending on Tibet and to provide employment opportunities to the artisans living in the border areas.

The centres also employ the trainees of the crafts centres. Thus out of 2660 tribal boys and girls who have been trained in the craft centres, 1854 persons got employment in the production centres.

8.3 Forest based industries: As the territory is rich in forest wealth, there is considerable scope for forest based industries. As indicated earlier, a number of such industries like the Plywood and Saw Mills are already functioning in different parts of the Agency and more are coming up. The Study Team feels that besides forest based industries, there should be possibilities of starting a few small industries in the Agency using the locally available raw materials. The Team recommends that the National Small Industries Corporation Limited may be requested by the Administration to make a rapid survey of the Agency areas to assess the potential for industrial development and advise the Administration about the setting up of suitable industries.

8.4 Minerals: The mineral resources in the Agency have largely remained unexplored, much less exploited. There are known occurrences of minerals, such as, limestone, clays, asbestos, coal and lignite, iron ore, etc. The Study Team is glad to note that the Geological Survey of India has since taken up a systematic programme to explore the occurrence of these and other minerals in the Agency areas. After the results of the investigations become available, suitable steps will have to be taken by the

Administration for their exploitation. The Team understands that investigations for oil exploration have also been undertaken in the Agency and the results have been encouraging. Several wells are to be drilled shortly by Oil India around Ningro village which is expected eventually to form the nucleus of the first oilfield in the Agency.

8.5 Power: NEFA is still in its embryonic stage in respect of power generation. This is because power programmes had rather a late start in the territory. No power programmes were undertaken during the First Plan period. It was only during the Second Plan when six diesel generating sets were installed that electricity was brought to the territory. These sets provided an installed capacity of 250 KW and were used for electrifying district headquarters. As more diesel sets were installed during the Third Plan period additional installed capacity of 915 KW was created. By the end of 1968-69, the total installed capacity of power in the territory is likely to be of the order of 1500 KW. However, this will consist entirely of small diesel generating sets as the emphasis has so far been on diesel generation. These sets are generally worked in a single shift of 5 to 6 hours in the evening and it is mainly the important administrative centres which have been electrified. Some villages which are close to the Administrative Centres have also been provided with street lighting. Although there are ample potentialities

for power generation through natural resources in the Agency which abounds in perennial streams, these have not been utilised so far. This was obviously because the initial outlay on micro-hydel schemes is more than on diesel schemes. However, the recurring expenditure in micro-hydel schemes is less than that on diesel sets. Moreover, transport of diesel oil particularly in interior areas which are devoid of adequate means of communication is not only beset with problems but adds to generation costs and the diesel schemes suffer from frequent interruptions during the monsoon months. Thus in a territory like NEFA, the balance of advantage seems to lie in taking up micro-hydel schemes. The Study Team is glad to know that the Administration is now exploiting local micro-hydel resources for power generation and a number of micro-hydel schemes have been investigated by the Central Water and Power Commission and the CPWD. The Study Team understands that out of these schemes, five have already been sanctioned by the Government of India and in fact work on one scheme has been in progress

Chapter IX

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

9.1 Roads: In the Agency, there are no rail communications and the entire communication system gyrates around roads and air strips. The construction of roads is undertaken for the twin purpose of meeting the defence needs of the country, - the Agency is located in a strategic area exposed to external aggression, - and the economic development of the region. There are two agencies undertaking road construction in the territory - the NEFA Engineering Department which is controlled by the CPWD and the Border Roads Organisation.

9.2 Before the launching of the First Five Year Plan, communication facilities in NEFA were indeed poor. In 1947, there were only three jeepable roads with a total length of 105 miles (168 kms.) throughout the Agency. These roads were only fair-weather ones and capable of taking light vehicles. After Independence, highest priority has been attached to construction of roads because of the strategic importance of the region. The NEFA Engineering Department has constructed about 1550 kms. of new roads and improved 145 kms. of existing roads during the last three Plans. Besides, it has constructed 412 kms. of bridle paths, 647 kms. of mule paths and 5,989 kms. of porter tracks. The financial and physical achievements in the past three Plans are given

Table No. III

	First Five Year Plan.	Second Five Year Plan.	Third Five Year Plan.	As proposed in the Fourth Five Year Plan.
<u>Financial</u> (Rs. in Lakhs)	71.50	148.72	156.54	300.00
<u>Physical</u> in Kilometres)				
(a) Construction of roads	732	512	306	290
(b) Construction of bridle paths	412	-	-	-
(c) Construction of mule paths	333	307	7	600
(d) Construction of porter tracks	4089	1230	670	438
(e) Improvement of roads	-	249	396	254
(f) Improvement of mule paths	-	-	-	-
(g) Improvement of tracks	-	457	-	354
<u>Total:</u>	<u>5565</u>	<u>2755</u>	<u>1379</u>	<u>1936</u>

9.3. In addition to the above the following Border

Roads have also been undertaken:-

(a) Kimin-Ziro Road	90 Kms.
(b) Ziro-Daporijo	175 Kms.
(c) Daporijo-Taliha	30 Kms.
(d) Daporijo-Basar	120 Kms.
(e) Lekhabali-Along	135 Kms.
(f) Along-Kaying	45 Kms.
(g) Along-Yinkiyong	Under construction
(h) Ziro Point-Seppla	100 Kms.
(i) Construction of access road to Pasighat	37 Kms. (Metalling in progress)
(j) Tezu-Hayuliang Road	107 Kms.

As a result of the road construction works undertaken during the three Plans, not only all the district headquarters but all the sub-divisional headquarters except one are now connected by all-weather roads with the nearest area in the plains of Assam. Fairly good roads now connect Bomdi La and Tawang in the Kameng district with the plains of the Brahmaputra valley; - Ziro, headquarters of the Subansiri district, with North Lakhimpur; Tezu and Roing in Lohit district with Sadiya; Along, the headquarters of the Siang district, with Lakhali; Khouza, headquarters of the Tirap district, with Naharkatiya and Margherita; and Pasighat with the plains area in the north bank of the Brahmaputra. Most of these roads are all-weather roads and are capable of withstanding heavy traffic. Thus, the progress in the construction of roads has been spectacular. But as there was hardly any communication system in the Agency a decade ago, the road communication in the Agency is still inadequate. All the district headquarters are not yet connected with each other nor are many of the sub-divisional headquarters connected to the district headquarters. There are also many important places near the border which need to be connected by roads.

9.4 The problems of communications in NEFA have been studied by the Working Group on Transport on Road Development in Hilly Areas and the National Council of Applied Economic Research, which had undertaken a Techno-Economic Survey of the Agency. The broad findings of these

studies are that NEFA is the only territory which is having the least road mileage per territorial area among the hilly areas of the country. The rugged terrain, the rapid rise and fall of the hills, their unstable character, the steep fall in gradients from the highest Tibetan plateau of 14,000 feet to the lowest Brahmaputra basin in the short space of 60 to 70 sq. miles have added to the difficulties of construction of roads in the hill area which are subjected to frequent land-slides due to earthquakes. Nevertheless, the challenge has to be met and it will be necessary to give priority to road construction for many years to come.

9.5 During the course of the tour of the Study Team to the Agency, it was brought to its notice that Daporijo in the Siang district is connected by two routes with North Lakhimpur in the plains of Assam, namely, North Lakhimpur to Daporijo Road via Ziro (279 Kms.) and North Lakhimpur to Daporijo via Basar (330 Kms.). Since these two routes are very long, there is a proposal to connect Siang to North Lakhimpur by direct route which will reduce the distance by over 100 Kms. The Team suggests that priority should be given to the construction of this road. The Team also recommends that priority should be accorded to the widening and black topping of the Margherita-Changlang-Khonsa Road.

9.6 Road Transport: There is as yet no integrated and co-ordinated programme for providing efficient road transport services for carrying passengers and/or goods in the Agency. The Administration has, however, recently organized 7 cooperative transport organisations which are operating passenger and goods services on 12 different routes in various parts of the Agency. Thus the cooperative bus services now operate from Sadiya to Roing, Sadiya to Tezu and Namsai to Chowkham in the Lohit district; Naharkatiya to Khonsa, Khonsa to Changlang, Margherita to Nampong, and Margherita to Changlang in Tirap district; Sonarighat to Along, and Dibrugarh to Pasighat in Siang district; North Lakhimpur to Hapoli in Subansiri district and Tezpur to Bomdi La and Bomdi La to Tawang in the Kameng district.

9.7 The Team feels that in order to provide regular transport facilities between the Agency areas and the neighbouring towns of Assam as well as within the Agency itself, the cooperative societies should be encouraged to extend their transport services. To start with, the societies should at least provide weekly or bi-weekly bus services in different areas. It is important to ensure that these organisations are well managed and necessary care should be taken by the Administration to see that the support and concessions which it is necessary to give to them are not misused. The Administration may

also consider the advisability of setting up a State-owned Transport Corporation which could undertake an integrated programme of road transport in the Agency.

9.8 Air Fields: Surface communications alone cannot meet the increasing needs of the Administration due to the peculiar physiographical conditions of some of the Agency areas. Air strips and helipads have, therefore, been constructed at various important places in the remote interior for the landing of aircrafts. This has not only helped in intensifying development of the interior areas but also in maintaining mail services, cash transactions and in evacuation of casualties. There are now 14 air strips and 25 helipads in commission in different parts of the Agency. But their number is small when compared to the needs of the Agency. Moreover, most of the air strips are not fit for all-weather use. It is, therefore, necessary not only to improve the existing air strips and helipads but to add to their number. The Agency Administration has already drawn up a phased programme for the purpose.

9.9 Postal and Telecommunications Facilities: The need for adequate postal and telecommunication facilities in a mountainous area devoid of road communications, not only for social purposes but also in the interest of better administration, is obvious and hardly needs any emphasis. During 1953-54, there were only 3 post offices

in the Agency areas. Considerable expansion has since taken place, the number of post offices having risen to 10 with telegraph facilities and 51 without telegraph facilities during 1966-67, the latest year for which figures are available with the Study Team. The district-wise position is indicated in the table below:

Table No. IV

District-wise Position of Post Offices
in NEFA in 1953-54 and 1966-67

Name of District	1953-54		1966-67	
	With telegraph facilities	Without telegraph facilities	With tele-graph facilities	Without telegraph facilities
1. Kameng	1	-	2	8
2. Subansiri	-	1	1	7
3. Siang	1	-	3	12
4. Lohit	1	1	2	12
5. Tirap	-	1	2	12
Total NEFA	3	3	10	51

Considering the fact that the Agency extends over a large area and is being administered from 79 administrative centres (including district, sub-division, circle and check-post headquarters) it is obvious that many administrative centres are still without postal and tele-communication facilities. The Study Team considers that for administrative convenience and expediency as well as for the facility of the local people, it is necessary that each administrative centre is provided with a combined post and telegraph office as soon as feasible. The Study

Team suggests that the Agency Administration should take up the question of opening more post and telegraph offices in the Agency areas with the Posts and Telegraphs Department. In the Chapter on Medical and Public Health, the Study Team has emphasised the need for connecting various hospitals and dispensaries with the outlying and the not easily accessible areas with wireless so that in cases of emergency, the doctors could rush to attend to patients in serious condition or ambulances could be summoned without lost of time for carrying such patients to the nearest medical institution. The use of wireless services may also be allowed to the public on nominal payment subject to exigencies of official work.

Chapter X

EDUCATION

10.1 There was hardly any educational development in the Agency before Independence. Thus during the year 1947, there were only three Primary Schools throughout the Agency with an enrolment of about 30 students. Spectacular progress has been made in the field of education in the Agency since then. As a result, there are now 455 educational institutions in the territory. These include a Degree College, located at Pasighat in the Siang district, 7 Higher Secondary Schools, 9 High Schools, 28 Middle English Schools and 410 Junior Basic and Lower Primary Schools. The total enrolment in all these institutions is over 19,500. Another notable feature is that while in 1947 there was not a single degree holder among the NEFA boys, today there are more than 35 graduates among them.

10.2 The present policy is to provide free education to all the children in the age group of 6 - 14. As against 2421 students in school in 1950-51, there were 14,000 students in the schools - about 23% of the total population of school going age - at the end of the Third Plan. Further progress has been recorded since and it is estimated that 37.37% of the school going children of age group 6 - 11 and 13.3% of the children of age group 12 - 14 are now undergoing education in the schools. While the progress is no doubt satisfactory the figures

of enrolment do not compare favourably with the adjoining areas and leeway to be made is still considerable.

10.3 Elementary Education: The emphasis has been on opening village Junior Basic Schools with a view to bringing more and more children to schools. During the Third Plan alone, 203 Junior Basic Schools were opened upto October, 1965, against a target of 58 Junior Basic Schools for the whole Plan period. Besides opening of Junior Basic Schools under this scheme, 34 schools were upgraded to Middle standard within this period, against a total plan target of 8 only. All schools up-graded to Middle standard (excepting one) were of Inter-Village type with provision of residential facilities. During this period, considerable work was done by way of providing additional staff and equipments for the schools opened in the previous years. The difficulties faced by the Education Department all through the Plan period related mainly to the provision of the right type of personnel.

10.4 Secondary Education: There are two types of Secondary Schools viz. High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools preparing students for the High School Leaving Certificate and Higher Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examinations respectively conducted by the Board of Secondary Education, Assam. During the Third Plan period, 5 schools were up-graded to High School standard

Plan targets of 2 each. With a view to improving the standard of instruction, teachers engaged in these schools are deputed for training. Besides, organization of science clubs, and school museums have been taken up. School libraries have also been established with adequate reading materials for the staff and students. The dearth of teachers particularly of science graduate teachers was, however, a chronic problem throughout the Third Plan period. The position has improved although it continues to be unsatisfactory.

10.5 College Educations: As mentioned earlier, there is a Degree College at Pasighat. This College was started during 1964-65 and has been in a formative stage. During 1966-67, there were only 74 students on its roll. It is hoped that with the expansion of educational facilities in the Agency, the number of students seeking admission to post-matric classes will increase.

10.6 Besides elementary, secondary and collegiate education, the Education Department has taken up schemes, like National Cadet Corps, A.C.C., National Discipline Scheme, Scouts and Guides Movement etc.

10.7 Needs & Problems: During the tour of the Study Team to the Agency, the following problems were brought to its notice:

- (1) There are a large number of villages with a small number of habitations which do not even have facilities for elementary education. To meet the educational needs of these villages, a programme for the establishment of Inter-Village Schools has been taken up in the territory. These schools are, however, of non-residential type and as sometimes the walking distance is considerable, parents are reluctant to send their children to these schools. It is suggested, therefore, that residential schools of Ashram type may be opened to serve a group of villages. The Study Team could not obtain information regarding the number of villages without Primary Schools. It is suggested that the Administration should immediately undertake a survey with a view to providing facilities for elementary education to small villages.
- (2) There are a number of single teacher schools in the Agency areas. In these schools, one teacher has to look after as many as 5 classes. While in view of the low enrolment in these schools and the dearth of trained teachers, it may not be possible to post additional teachers the teaching can be improved if the posting of teachers to these schools is made on a selective basis. Thus only really efficient teachers should be posted to such schools and by way of encouragement they may be given some cash incentives.
- (3) Teachers are reluctant to go to distant hilly areas in the Agency although they are granted two advance increments. It is, therefore, suggested that some more incentives may be given to the teachers required to serve in the interior areas.
- (4) As mentioned in para 10.4, there is a dearth of teachers throughout the Agency. This is particularly acute in the case of science and mathematics teachers. In order to attract qualified teachers from outside to serve in the Agency areas, the Government should provide special incentives in the form of special pay or higher emoluments. The teachers posted to the remote inaccessible areas should also be provided suitable residential accommodation by Government.

- (5) Girls education has been lagging far behind the education of boys. Although the tribal girls appear to be very keen to attend schools, their parents do not like sending them to schools on various pretexts such as, early marriage, co-education, male teachers, etc. It is, therefore, necessary to overcome the reluctance of parents to send their girls to schools through persuasion. It is also necessary that to meet the objections of the parents, separate schools for girls may be opened in selected areas.
- (6) For want of hostel facilities and lady teachers, the attendance of girl students, particularly in the schools in Subansiri district, has been poor. It is, therefore, suggested that special provision should be made for a hostel for girl students and appointment of lady teachers. It is also suggested that instead of having girls' hostels attached to all the schools being run in the interior areas, it would be better to have girls' hostels attached to a few selected schools at centrally located places so that they could cater to the needs of a larger areas. Similarly, instead of having lady teachers in all the schools to look after a few girls, it may be better to have an adequate number of lady teachers in the few selected schools proposed above.
- (7) It was reported that in the Subansiri district there is high wastage and stagnation among school going children. In the lower primary schools, the wastage amounted to 80% while in the primary schools it was 50%. Wastage and stagnation in other districts is also believed to be high. In order that the education imparted is not wasted, vocational training centres should be set up at appropriate places.
- (8) At present the medium of instruction at Primary School stage is the tribal dialect through the Devanagari scrip. The Committee on Local-Self Government in NEFA had recommended that the medium of instruction in all the schools in NEFA from the Primary stage onwards should be in a recognised language of the country. The Study Team understands that this recommendation is being gradually implemented

in consultation with the local people in respect of each school. However, it appears that in certain areas e.g. Daporijic Sub-division of the Siang district, where the medium of instruction is Assamese, the people have been demanding that it should be Hindi. The Administration may look into the matter.

- (9) A majority of the schools in the Agency are functioning in temporary buildings which have long outlived their useful life. It is, therefore, necessary to undertake a bold programme for the construction of school buildings. As a large number of buildings will have to be constructed, it is suggested that a small committee of officers of the Administration consisting of representatives from the Engineering Department, Education Department, Planning Department, etc. may be set up to lay down the norms and standards for construction of school buildings so that there is a rational utilisation of space and economy in expenditure.
- (10) As the economy of the Agency is based on forests and agriculture, there is need for giving an agricultural bias to the education. In view of the Agency's own needs for a large number of agricultural personnel, it is necessary to provide adequate facilities for agricultural courses both at the Secondary and University stages. For this purpose Agricultural Schools may be set up in selected areas and these would in due course, lead to the establishment of an Agricultural College in the State.

Chapter XI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

11.1 Prevalent Diseases: Almost all kinds of diseases are prevalent in the Agency areas. As climatic conditions change within short distances, the diseases also vary. However, the main diseases are respiratory, scabies and skin diseases, stomach and intestinal diseases, and goitre, malaria, tuberculosis, venereal diseases and leprosy are also common.

11.2 Medical Care Programme: Before Independence, there were only 13 Health Units, all of which were located near about the foothills in Assam. There are now 113 medical institutions in the Agency. These consist of 6 District Hospitals, 10 Smaller Hospitals 74 Health Units, 18 Medical Teams, 1 T.B. Hospital and 4 Leprosy Sanatoria. The total bed strength is 1150. All divisional and sub-divisional headquarters have hospitals and dispensaries. Dispensaries have also been established in many of the circles. While eighteen years back there was one doctor for a population of 43,000, now there is a doctor for every 2,686 persons, a nurse for every 2,647 persons and one compounder for every 2,706 persons. As regards hospital beds, while in 1947, there was one bed for a population of 2,000, there is now one bed for 514 persons. In addition to the general beds, there is one special bed for every 810 persons. These figures are much higher than the corresponding All-India figures. However as the population in the Agency is sparse

and communications being poor due to difficult terrain, it is mainly the people living near the dispensaries who can fully avail themselves of the medical facilities.

11.3 Control of Communicable Diseases: Both preventive as well as curative measures have been taken on an extensive scale to check the spread of the communicable diseases and finally to eradicate them. Under the National Malaria Eradication Programme, there are 1.50 units with enhanced complement of staff. The National Small-Pox Eradication Programme has also been in operation in the Agency areas and at present there are 45 vaccination teams. District Tuberculosis Control Programme has been introduced at Pasighat and Margherita. Two V.D. Clinics have also recently been established at Tawang and Longding. For treatment of leprosy, there are 4 Leprosy Sanatoria in the Agency. As, however, the practice of colonisation of leprosy patients is obsolete in modern treatment, the Administration are attempting to reduce gradually the institutional beds and introduce domiciliary treatment. With this object two Survey, Education and Treatment Centres have been sanctioned during the last three years. The Study Team was glad to know that by arranging mass treatment of skin diseases, entire villages have been cleared of the age old fungus infection of the skin.

11.4 Training of Personnel: Arrangements for training of para-medical personnel exist within the Agency. However, for MBBS courses, students have to go to Medical Colleges outside the Agency. A Health Training and Research Centre has been functioning at Pasighat since 1956. The Centre has trained more than 60 Junior Nurses and about 100 Health Assistants of whom more than 85 percent are local boys and girls. Besides imparting training, the Centre undertakes research work on problems of public health. A Central Pathological Laboratory has also been established along with the Centre.

11.5 Specialist Services: The Administration has provided services of specialists in different branches of medical science. A Mobile Eye Team and Dental Team, consisting of 2 Eye Specialists and 2 Dental Specialists respectively have also been set up to go round the villages and provide special service in the remote interior areas. Besides, 18 X-ray plants have been installed and 12 Laboratories established in different parts of the Agency.

11.6 The progress with regard to expansion of medical facilities in the Agency areas has indeed been very commendable. From a system which was primarily designed to provide medical coverage to Assam Rifles personnel when out on column duty before Independence, the medical facilities have now been extended so as to cover even the remotest corner of the Agency right upto the international border. However, it has to be

appreciated that the population in the Agency is sparse and communications being poor due to difficult terrain, it is mainly the people living near the dispensaries who can avail themselves of the medical facilities. To remove this shortcoming, mobile medical teams have been set up which visit the interior villages and provide medical care to the needy at the door steps. Besides, 26 ambulances have been provided in the hospitals so that these could be rushed to fetch patients in serious condition. The use of helicopter is also made for evacuating patients in serious condition from the border and inaccessible areas. It was, however, urged before the Study Team during the course of its tour in the Agency that the helicopter service should be made prompt. The Study Team recommends that wireless communications may be developed in the interior areas so that medical aid could be summoned without such difficulty. It would facilitate the work of the doctors, if the helicopter service is also available to them for visiting inaccessible border areas to treat patients there.

11.7 The Study Team would also like to emphasise the urgent need for the spread of health education as many of the diseases, particularly, skin diseases and stomach and lung disorders, prevalent among the tribal population in the Agency, are mainly due to ignorance in matters of personal health and hygiene, malnutrition and unhygienic local practices. Health Education Bureaus

have been established in several States to make people more health conscious as well as to encourage them to avail them-selves of the medical facilities provided by Government. It would be useful if such a Bureau is also set up in the Agency for the spread of Health Education.

11.8 Water Supply: Out of 2,451 villages in NEFA, about 500 villages only could be covered with Water Supply Schemes during the past three Plan periods. Thus about 2,000 villages in the Agency have still to be provided drinking water facilities. Nearly 23% of the diseases treated in the dispensaries in the Agency areas are reported to be due to water borne infection. The need for provision of protected water supply in the Agency is, therefore, paramount. It is necessary that water supply schemes are given high priority in the Agency's development programmes, and the problem tackled by undertaking a bolder and bigger programme than has been attempted so far. In this context, the Study Team recommends that the feasibility of undertaking major water supply schemes for a group of villages rather than for individual villages may be examined by the Administration. In the opinion of the Study Team, such a programme, wherever feasible, should prove more economical in the long run than piece-meal programmes which will not only involve more expenditure but may be less comprehensive in their scope.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Chapter IV

ADMINISTRATION

1. It may be appropriate for the Administration to make, in due course, a fresh study of the working of the modified system of Single Line Administration with a view to streamlining it further, if found necessary, as well as examine the feasibility and extent to which the administrative system as it functions in other parts of the country might advantageously be introduced in NEFA. For this purpose it may be useful to depute a couple of officers of the Administration to selected States and Union Territories. (para 4.6).

2. The Study Team hopes that the Government will take an early decision, in consultation with the Agency Council, on the report of the Committee set up to select three or four appropriate places within the territory itself for the location of the NEFA Secretariat. (para 4.7).

3. As until recently the local people in the Agency were coming in touch with Government staff only, the work of the non-official agencies, which will help quicker emotional integration of the people with the rest of the country, needs to be encouraged. (para 4.8).

Chapter V

AGRICULTURE

4. There is no organisation for undertaking research in agricultural tools and techniques. It is, therefore, necessary that an agricultural research cell may be set up in the Agency areas. (para 5.5).

5. Facilities for cold storage may be provided at selected places so that the produce could be preserved there till it is possible to make arrangements for its transportation to the marketing centres. (para 5.5).

6. Instead of making cash payments to the tribals for acquisition of their lands for public purposes, they may be given suitable land so that their pattern of livelihood is not disturbed. (para 5.5).

7. The Administration may look into complaints voiced before the Team in Subansiri district that seeds were supplied after the sowing season was long past and obviate such delays in future. (para 5.5).
8. The Administration may arrange for a survey on a priority basis to assess the minor irrigation potential of the Agency and to chalk out a programme for its optimum utilisation. (para 5.7).
9. An intensified programme may be taken up for the development of horticulture in the Agency. Besides encouraging farmers to undertake horticulture on a subsidy basis, it is also necessary to arrange for the provision of easy credit for the upkeep of their orchards till such time as the farmers are able to derive sufficient income from the orchards. (para 5.10).
10. An Horticulture Expert may be deputed to Himachal Pradesh to make a study of methods and practices of apple cultivation there so that the same may be adopted in the Agency areas. (para 5.11).
11. For conducting varietal trials for fruits, a Horticultural Research Station like the one at Simla may be established in the Agency. (para 5.11).
12. There seem possibilities for tea and coffee plantation in the Agency areas which should be further investigated. (para 5.11).
13. It is necessary to equip the veterinary dispensaries and centres with mobile units which can go from one village to another. As expansion of veterinary services will necessitate entertainment of larger staff, personnel may have to be brought from outside on a deputation basis for which the assistance of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture may be obtained by the Administration. Simultaneously, a programme of training may be organised so that in course of time, the requirements of trained personnel may be met from within the Agency itself. (para 5.13).
14. At present poultry feed has to be imported from the plains and is usually expensive. There is need, therefore, to evolve a suitable feed after a detailed study of the various feeds available locally. (para 5.14).

15. An intensive survey may be undertaken to locate existing water resources such as hill streams which could be utilised for providing water to fish ponds by damming. (para 5.16).

Chapter VI

FORESTS

16. Management of NEFA forests is governed by Assam Forest Regulation as the Agency has no separate regulations of its own. The Administration may consider the desirability of having a separate forest regulation for NEFA. (para 6.4).

17. The Team hopes that the proposals of the National Council of Applied Economic Research recommending a programme aimed at a fuller exploitation of the forest resources of the territory will receive the urgent attention of the Administration. The Team also trusts that keeping in view the importance of forests in the Agency's economy the Government of India will provide necessary technical and financial assistance to the Administration. (para 6.7).

Chapter VII

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, COOPERATION & PANCHAYATS

18. The community development programme may be reoriented to concentrate on a few selected programmes of primary importance. (para 7.3).

19. In the interest of fully developing the areas covered by the normalised Blocks, it is necessary to reactivise them and to provide adequate funds so that the process of development may not be abruptly stopped. (para 7.4).

20. An area of about 18,570 sq.kms. comprising isolated pockets in the far-flung areas with a total population of about half a lakh is not covered under the C.D. programme. Ad hoc provision may be made for the development of these pockets and the programme of sub-blocks, as in the case of West Bengal, taken up for these areas. (para 7.4).

21. The system of the Circle Officer or the SDO working as the Block Development Officer has certain advantages in view of the single line administration which is obtaining in NEFA and before discontinuing it all the consideration for and against the system should be carefully weighed by the Administration. (para 7.5).

22. There is no co-operative banking system in the Agency. As action is already under way to set up the branches of the State Bank of India at District Headquarters in the Agency it is hoped that the establishment of a Co-operative Bank in the Agency will be expediated. (para 7.8).

23. As the introduction of Panchayat Raj, particularly in the sphere of civic function, is a new experiment in NEFA, provision of adequate facilities, such as proper office buildings, staff, funds, etc. to the institutions need to be ensured. (para 7.19).

24. The Study Team considers the proposal of the Administration to set up a Directorate of Panchayats as a very desirable and necessary step. Besides other activities, the Directorate should undertake a programme to educate the people in the role of Panchayat bodies as agencies for development and planning. (para 7.19).

25. It will be necessary to make suitable arrangements for the training of non-official functionaries of the Panchayat bodies. (para 7.19).

Chapter VIII

INDUSTRIES, MINERALS & POWER

26. The National Small Industries Corporation Limited may be requested by the Administration to make a rapid survey of the Agency areas to assess the potential for industrial development and advise the Administration about the setting up of suitable industries. (para 8.3).

27. To meet the power requirements of the Agency, the emphasis has so far been on diesel generation obviously because the initial outlay on micro-hydel schemes is more than on diesel schemes. The recurring expenditure on micro-hydel schemes is, however, less than on diesel schemes. Moreover, transport of diesel oil particularly in the interior areas which are

devoid of adequate means of communication is not only beset with problems but adds to generation costs and the diesel schemes suffer from frequent interruptions during the monsoon months. In a territory like NEFA, therefore the balance of advantage seems to lie in taking up micro-hydel schemes. (para 8.5).

Chapter IX

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

28. NEFA is having the least road mileage per territorial area among the hilly areas of the country. It will be necessary to give priority to road construction for many years to come. (para 9.4).
29. Priority should be given to the construction of Siang-North Lakhimpur road. Priority should also be accorded to the widening and black topping of the Margherita-Changlang-Khonsa Road. (para 9.5).
30. In order to provide regular transport facilities between the Agency areas and the neighbouring towns of Assam, as well as within the Agency itself, the cooperative societies should be encouraged to extend their transport services. (para 9.7).
31. The Administration may consider the advisability of setting up a State-owned Transport Corporation which could undertake an integrated programme of road transport in the Agency. (para 9.7).
32. For administrative convenience and expediency as well as for the facility of the local people, it is necessary that each administrative centre is provided with a combined post and telegraph office as soon as feasible. The Agency Administration should take up the question of opening more post and telegraph offices in the Agency areas with the Posts & Telegraphs Department. (para 9.9).
33. The use of wireless services may be allowed to the public on nominal payment subject to exigencies of official work. (para 9.9).

Chapter X

EDUCATION

34. There are a large number of villages with a small number of habitations which do not even have facilities for elementary education. The inter-village schools which are now being set-up to meet the educational needs of these villages are of non-residential type. As sometimes the walking distance is considerable, parents are reluctant to send their children to these schools. Residential schools of Ashram type may, therefore, be opened to serve a group of villages. The Administration should immediately undertake a survey with a view to providing facilities for elementary education to small villages. (para 10.6(I)).

35. The teaching in single-teacher schools can be improved if the posting of teachers to these schools is made on a selective basis. By way of encouragement the teachers may be given some cash incentives. (para 10.6 (2)).

36. Teachers are reluctant to go to distant hilly areas in the Agency although they are granted two advance increments. It is, therefore, suggested that some more incentives may be given to the teachers required to serve in the interior areas. (para 10.6 (3)).

37. There is a dearth of teachers throughout the Agency. This is particularly acute in the case of science and mathematics teachers. In order to attract qualified teachers from outside to serve in the Agency areas, the Government should provide special incentives in the form of special pay or higher emoluments. The teachers posted to the remote inaccessible areas should also be provided suitable residential accommodation by Government. (para 10.6 (4)).

38. Although the tribal girls appear to be very keen to attend schools, their parents do not like sending them to schools on various pretexts, such as, early marriage, co-education, male-teachers, etc. It is necessary that to meet the objections of the parents, separate schools for girls may be opened in selected areas. (para 10.6(6)).

39. Special provision should be made for hostel for girl students and appointment of lady teachers. Instead of having girls' hostels attached to all the schools being run in the interior areas, it would be better to have girls hostels attached to a few selected schools at centrally located places so that they could cater to the needs of a larger areas. (para 10.6 (6)).

40. There is high wastage and stagnation among school-going children. In order that the education imparted does not go waste, vocational training centres should be set up at appropriate places. (para 10.6 (7)).

41. The Administration may look into the demand of the people in Daporijo sub-division of the Siang district that the medium of instruction in schools from the primary stage onwards should be Hindi. (para 10.6(8)).

42. A small committee of officers of the Administration consisting of representatives from the Engineering Department, Education Department, Planning Department, etc. may be set up to lay down the norms and standards for construction of school buildings so that there is a rational utilisation of space and economy in expenditure. (para 10.6 (9)).

43. As the economy of the Agency is based on forests and agriculture, there is need for giving an agricultural bias to the education. It is necessary to provide adequate facilities for agricultural courses, both at the Secondary and University stages. For this purpose Agricultural Schools may be set up in selected areas, and these would in due course, lead to the establishment of an Agricultural College in the Agency. (para 10.6 (10)).

Chapter XI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

44. Helicopter service, use of which is made for evacuating patients in serious condition from the border and inaccessible areas, should be made prompt. Wireless communications may be developed in the interior areas so that medical aid could be summoned without much difficulty. It would facilitate the work of the doctors, if the helicopter service is also available to them for visiting inaccessible border areas to treat patients there. (para 11.6).

45. It would be useful if a Health Education Bureau is set up in the Agency for the spread of Health Education. (para 11.7).

46. About 2,000 villages in the Agency have still to be provided drinking water facilities. It is necessary that water supply schemes are given high priority in the Agency's development programmes, and the problem tackled by undertaking a bolder and bigger programme than has been attempted so far. The feasibility of undertaking major water supply schemes for a group of villages rather than for individual villages may be examined by the Administration (para 11.8).

ANNEXURES

Annexure I

Copy of Government of India, Planning Commission, Committee on Plan Projects, Resolution No. COFF/Adm/16(1)/66 dated the 26th October, 1966, setting up the Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes, and incorporating change in composition of the Study Team made subsequently.

STUDY TEAM ON TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

No. COFF/Adm/16(1)/66: Programmes for the welfare and development of scheduled tribes form an integral part of the Five-Year Plans. Although significant progress has been achieved in several directions, it is important that during the Fourth and Fifth Plan periods the process of economic and social development among tribal communities should be greatly accelerated. Rising levels of well-being, growing economic opportunities and greater integration with the rest of the population are essential both for the welfare of tribal communities and the progress of the country as a whole.

2. The Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year plan provides substantial resources for special programmes for the welfare of tribal communities and indicates a number of directions in which current development programmes should be reoriented. In the light of past experience, it has become essential that the schemes formulated should enable the tribal communities to secure an adequate share in the benefits of general development programmes and speed up their economic and social advance. With the object of giving practical effect to these recommendations and assisting State Governments in evolving concrete schemes of development which are specially adapted to the needs and conditions of tribal areas, at the suggestion of the Planning Commission, the Committee on Plan Projects have set up a Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes composed of the following:

(1) Shri P. Shilu Ao,
Former Chief Minister
of Nagaland.

Chairman

- (ii) Shri I.M. Shrikant,
Secretary, Bharatiya
Adimjati Sewak Sangh
and ex-Commissioner
for Scheduled Castes
and Scheduled Tribes
Member
- (iii) Shri T. Sivasankar,
formerly Secretary in
the Union Ministries
of Irrigation and
Power and Works,
Housing and Supply
and later Lt. Governor
of Goa.
Member
(Appointed from April
12, 1967, in place of
Shri B.Mehta, IAS,
Chief Secretary,
Government of Rajasthan
who left the Study
Team on February 20,
1967, consequent on
his appointment as
Member, Official
Language (Legislative)
Commission)

3. The Study Team will work in close cooperation with the Planning Commission, the Department of Social Welfare, the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Department of Community Development and other Central Ministries concerned. In consultation with the Chief Ministers of States, the Study Team will co-opt one or more members in each State to function as members of the Team in relation to tribal development programmes in respect of that State.

4. The Study Team, thus enlarged, will acquaint itself first hand with the problems and needs of tribal communities in each State, appraise the working of tribal development programmes, specially during the Third Five Year Plan, and make detailed and specific recommendations regarding programmes of development to be carried out during the Fourth Five Year Plan. Particular emphasis will be given to devising measures for carrying the benefits of development in different sectors as effectively as possible to tribal communities and to the building up of the economy of tribal development blocks and tribal areas. The Study Team will give special attention to measures for strengthening the personnel and machinery for implementing programmes for tribal development in each State. It will also

suggest steps for harnessing the leadership and institutions among tribal communities so as to ensure their fullest participation in the tasks of economic and social development.

5. The Study Team is expected to complete its work over a period of one year.

6. The headquarters of the Study Team will be at New Delhi.

7. Ordered that the RESOLUTION be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

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Basic Facts and Figures

(Data relates to 1961 Census unless otherwise indicated)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Particulars</u>
Area	Sq.Km.	81,426
Districts	Nos.	5
Administrative Centres(31.3.67)	Nos.	70
C. D. Blocks(as on 31.3.1967)	Nos.	41
Villages	Nos.	2,451
Total Population	Nos.	336,558
Males	Nos.	177,680
Females	Nos.	158,878
Rural population(%age to total)	%	100
Urban population(%age to total)	%	Nil
Scheduled Tribes Population	Nos.	200,044
Scheduled Castes Population	Nos.	Nil
Density of population per Sq.Km.	Nos.	4.13(138)
Literacy	%	7.13(24)
Area under Forests*(1967)	Sq.Km.	50,000
Area Irrigated (1967)	Acres	2,550.00
Electricity (31.3.1967)	Persons covered per KW	1,472

Figures in parenthesis show all India average.

* These are rough estimates as no regular survey of total area under forests has been made.

Tribe/Sub-Tribewise Distribution of Population -
1967 Census

Sl. No.	Name of Tribe/ Sub-Tribe	Name of District					Total
		Kameng	Subansiri	Sivasagar	Lohit	Tirap	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	TOTAL	69913	62090	106914	36050	59591	336558
1.	Akas or Hrussos	2257	-	-	-	-	2257
2.	Apatanis	-	10934	14	1	-	10949
3.	Ashing	-	-	1206	-	-	1206
4.	Bangnis	14475	3	-	-	-	14478
5.	Bengros	983	682	-	-	-	1665
6.	Bhutias	2	-	1	-	-	3
7.	Buguns or Khoas	659	-	-	-	-	659
8.	Bckars	-	-	2472	-	-	2472
9.	Boris	-	-	1893	-	-	1893
10.	Buguns	-	-	1137	-	-	1137
11.	But Manpas	466	-	-	-	-	466
12.	Daflas	14	15825	6	-	-	15845
13.	Dirang Manpas	5754	-	-	-	-	5754
14.	Gajis	-	-	-	-	5	5
15.	Gallongs	3	5	30701	39	7	30755
16.	Havis	-	-	-	-	582	582
17.	Hill Miris	-	2027	-	506	-	2533
18.	Idu Mishmis	-	2	380	7073	-	7455
19.	Karkas	-	-	1545	-	-	1545
20.	Kemsings	-	-	-	-	275	275
21.	Khambas	-	-	1122	-	-	1122
22.	Khamiyangs	-	-	-	83	-	83
23.	Khamptis	1	-	5	2556	38	2601
24.	Khrodeng Bangnis	432	-	-	-	-	432
25.	Komkars	-	-	178	-	-	178
26.	Kongbos	-	-	666	-	-	666
27.	Lishmonpas	889	-	-	-	-	889
28.	Lodungs	-	-	338	-	-	338
29.	Longchang	-	-	-	-	611	611
30.	Longphis	-	-	-	-	186	186
31.	Longris	-	-	-	-	388	388
32.	Longsang	-	-	-	-	988	988
33.	Maimongs	-	-	-	-	5	5
34.	Mombas	-	-	2497	-	-	2497
35.	Mijis or Dammais	2079	-	-	-	-	2079
36.	Mijus or Kaman	-	-	4	7713	1	7719
37.	Mishmis	1	564	-	-	-	564
38.	Mikirs	-	-	2449	-	-	2449
39.	Milangs	49	4	20642	36	20	20751
40.	Minyongs	-	6	2366	612	3	2987
41.	Miris	-	-	-	-	2854	2854
42.	Manpas	5701	-	-	-	1	5702
43.	Morang	-	-	-	-	909	909

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
44. Mossangs	-	-	-	-	-	1287	1287
45. Murnas	-	-	-	-	42	193	235
46. Nishangs	-	-	4301	-	-	-	4301
47. Nissis	-	-	14943	-	-	-	14943
48. Noctes	-	-	-	1	3	19349	19353
49. Noknans	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
50. Paduas	1	-	-	4593	2997	7	7598
51. Pallibos	-	-	-	742	-	-	742
52. Pangis	-	-	-	5487	-	-	5487
53. Pasis	-	-	-	1845	6	-	1851
54. Ramos	-	-	-	684	-	-	684
55. Rongrangs	-	-	-	-	-	299	299
56. Sherdukpens	1154	-	-	-	-	-	1154
57. Shimongs	-	-	-	3413	-	-	3413
58. Simsas	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
59. Singphos	-	-	-	1	373	609	983
60. Southern Monpas	1781	-	-	-	-	-	1781
61. Sulungs	1122	-	394	3	-	-	1519
62. Tagins	227	-	8247	15807	-	2	24283
63. Tagin Bangnis	410	-	-	-	-	-	410
64. Takams	-	-	-	20	-	-	20
65. Tangams	-	-	-	254	-	-	254
66. Tangsas	5	-	-	-	4	270	279
67. Tanjsa/Changwans	-	-	-	-	-	56	56
68. Tangsa/Sankas	-	-	-	-	-	9	9
69. Taron/Digaru-Mishmi	-	-	-	-	5148	1	5149
70. Tawang/Brihmi Monpas	7390	-	-	-	-	-	7390
71. Tibetans	962	-	-	-	165	-	1127
72. Teikams	-	-	-	-	-	47	47
73. Tikhaks	-	-	-	-	-	1091	1091
74. Tonglums	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
75. Tongsings	-	-	-	-	-	15	15
76. Urangs	-	-	-	-	140	-	140
77. Wanches	-	-	-	-	-	23393	23393
78. Yankans	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
79. Yanco Bangnis	9913	-	-	-	-	-	9913
80. Yobins	-	-	-	-	-	781	781
81. Yongkuks	-	-	-	-	-	72	72
82. Youglis	-	-	-	-	-	910	910
Total NEFA Tribal	56741	57937	102472	27497	55297	299944	
Total Non-NEFA Tribal and Non-Tribals	13172	4153	6462	8553	4284	36614	

Compiled from Section I & Section II of Vol. XXIV
Part II-A of NEFA Census Publication.

Reproduced from Statistical hand-Book of NEFA, 1966.

ANNEXURE IV

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AMONG SCHEDULED TRIBES.

Sl. No.	Economic Classification	Scheduled Tribes		(1961) Total Population
		No.	%	
1.	Total Population	5,195*	100.00	100.00
2.	Non Workers	2,550	49.09	32.40
	Workers Total	2,645	100.00	100.00
	(i) As Cultivator	85	3.21	0.58
	(ii) As Agricultural Labour	-	-	0.64
	(iii) Mining, Quarrying, Forestry, Fishing Livestock, Hunting Orchards Plantation & allied	5	0.19	1.31
	(iv) House hold Industry	397	15.01	1.82
	(v) Manufacturing other than House-hold Industry	11	0.42	0.06
	(vi) In construction	45	1.70	6.65
	(vii) In Trade and Commerce	62	2.34	1.56
	(viii) Transport Storage Communication	45	1.70	3.32
	(ix) Other Services	1,095	75.43	84.76

* These figures relate to that area of NEFA where All India Census Schedule was canvassed.

Sources: Report of the Seminar on Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, pp.98-101. Planning Commission, New Delhi, 1965.
Census of India 1961 Vol. I Part II-2(ii)
P.L. XIV Manager of Publications, Delhi, 1965.

TRIBEWISE NUMBER LITERATES (MALES AND FEMALES)
AND PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY

Sl. No.	Name of Tribe/ Sub-Tribe	Total population	Literates			%age of (4) to Col. (3)
			Total	Males	Females	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
	TOTAL	336558	24012	21755	2256	7.13
1.	Akas or Hrussos	2257	21	21	Nil	0.93
2.	Apatanis	10949	404	398	6	3.69
3.	Ashings	1206	11	11	Nil	0.91
4.	Bangnis	14478	2	1	1	0.01
5.	Bangros	1665	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Bhutias	3	1	1	Nil	33.33
7.	Buguns	1137	21	18	3	1.85
8.	Bokars	2472	2	2	Nil	0.08
9.	Boris	1893	11	10	1	0.58
10.	Boguns	659	17	17	Nil	2.58
11.	But Monpas	466	2	2	Nil	0.43
12.	Daflas	15845	99	87	12	0.62
13.	Dirang Monpas	5754	277	229	48	4.81
14.	Gajis	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Galongs	30735	1275	1194	82	4.15
16.	Havis	582	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17.	Hill Miris	2533	142	136	6	5.61
18.	Ida Mishmis	7455	73	70	3	0.98
19.	Karkas	1545	75	68	7	4.85
20.	Kemsings	275	2	2	Nil	0.73
21.	Khambas	1133	2	2	Nil	0.17
22.	Khamiyangs	83	37	28	9	44.58
23.	Khanptis	2600	766	698	68	29.46
24.	Khrdeng Bangnis	432	1	1	Nil	0.23
25.	Komkars	178	20	18	2	11.24
26.	Kongbos	666	5	5	Nil	0.75
27.	Lish Monpas	889	17	17	Nil	1.91
28.	Lodungs	338	10	10	Nil	2.96
29.	Longchangs	611	31	29	2	5.07
30.	Longphis	186	7	7	Nil	3.76

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
31. Longris	388		6	6	N11	1.55
32. Langcangs	988		31	31	N11	3.14
33. Naimongs	55		N11	N11	N11	N11
34. Nombas	2497		47	47	N11	1.88
35. Nijis or Damais	2079		3	3	N11	0.14
36. Nijus or Naman						
37. Nukirs	7719		42	42	N11	0.54
38. Milangs	564		32	28	4	5.67
39. Minyongs	2449		30	30	N11	1.22
40. Miris	20751		919	860	59	4.43
41. Moglums	2987		340	281	59	11.38
42. Monpas	2854		30	29	1	1.05
43. Morangs	5702		198	193	5	3.47
44. Mossangs	909		22	21	1	2.42
45. Muras	1287		6	6	N11	0.47
46. Nishangs	235		6	6	N11	2.55
47. Nissis	4301		1	1	N11	0.02
48. Noctes	14943		6	5	1	0.04
49. Noknans	19353		585	526	59	3.02
50. Padams	5		N11	N11	N11	N11
51. Pailibos	7598		692	631	61	9.11
52. Pangis	742		16	16	N11	2.16
53. Pasls	5487		111	105	6	2.02
54. Ramos	1851		73	65	8	3.94
55. Rongrangs	684		9	9	N11	1.32
56. Sherdukpens	299		11	11	N11	3.68
57. Shimongs	1154		53	42	11	4.50
58. Simsas	3413		39	39	N11	1.14
59. Singphos	5		N11	N11	N11	N11
60. Southern Monpas	983		64	63	1	6.51
61. Sulungs	1781		179	109	70	10.05
	1519		N11	N11	N11	N11

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
62. Tagins	24283	41	41	N11	0.17	
63. Tagin Bangnis	410	N11	N11	N11	N11	
64. Takams	20	N11	N11	N11	N11	
65. Tangams	254	N11	N11	N11	N11	
66. Tangsas	279	105	98	7	37.63	
67. Tangsa/Changwans	56	N11	N11	N11	N11	
68. Tangsa/Sankes	9	1	1	N11	11.11	
69. Tarson or Digaru Mishmis	5149	39	38	1	0.76	
70. Tawang or Lrahmi Monpas	7390	304	291	13	4.11	
71. Tibetans	1127	55	52	3	4.88	
72. Teikams	47	N11	N11	N11	N11	
73. Tikhaks	1091	81	76	5	7.42	
74. Tonglums	20	N11	N11	N11	N11	
75. Tongsings	15	N11	N11	N11	N11	
76. Urangs	140	21	18	3	15.00	
77. Wanchos	23393	24	23	1	0.10	
78. Yankans	3	N11	N11	N11	N11	
79. Yahoo Bangnis	9913	2	2	N11	0.02	
80. Yobins	781	N11	N11	N11	N11	
81. Yongkuks	72	N11	N11	N11	N11	
82. Youglis	910	3	3	N11	0.33	
<hr/>						
TOTAL NEFA TRIBALS	299944	7552	6930	629	2.52	
<hr/>						
TOTAL NON-NEFA TRIBALS AND NON-TRIBALS	36614	16453	14825	1927	45.02	

Compiled from Section I and Section V. of
Volume XXIV Part A of Census Publication.

N.B. N = Negligible.

Reproduced from Statistical Hand Book of NEFA 1965.

Extract of Relevant provisions made in the NFEA panchayat
Raj Regulations Act, 1967 relating to Agency Council

- Constitution of Agency Council.
57. The Governor may constitute an advisory body to be called the Agency Council consisting of -
- (i) the Governor;
 - (ii) the member of Parliament representing the North-East Frontier Agency;
 - (iii) the Vice-presidents of all the Zilla Parishads;
 - (iv) the Adviser to the Governor, ex-officio.
- Functions of Agency Council.
58. The Agency Council may be consulted by the Governor in regard to -
- (a) matters of administration involving general questions of policy relating to the North-East Frontier Agency in the State field;
 - (b) the Five Year plan and annual plan proposals for the development of the North-East Frontier Agency;
 - (c) the estimated receipts and expenditure pertaining to the North-East Frontier Agency to be credited to, and to be made from, the Consolidated Fund of India;
 - (d) proposals for undertaking legislation with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution;
 - (e) any other matters which the Governor may refer to it for advice.
- Meetings of Agency Council.
59. (1) The Agency Council shall meet as often as may be necessary and not more than one year shall elapse between one meeting of the Agency Council and another meeting.

(2) The Governor shall preside at the meetings of the Agency Council.

(3) Meetings of the Agency Council shall be regulated by such procedure as may be prescribed.

(4) Subject to rules regulating the procedure of the Agency Council, and subject to the discretion of the Governor to refuse to give information or to allow discussion on any subject in the public interest, a member of the Agency Council shall have the right to ask questions on matters of public interest relating to the North East Frontier Agency.

DISTRICTS AND SUB-DIVISIONS OF NTEA

Name of District	Headquarters	Sub-divisions
1. Kameng	Bomdila	Tawang) Sepla) Independent Bomdila
2. Subansiri	Ziro	Kiloriang Ziro
3. Siang	Along	Pasighat) Daporijo) Independent Mechuka Tuting Along
4. Lohit	Tezu	Tezu Hayuliang Dibang-Independent
5. Tirap	Khonsa	Khonsa Niausa

Annexure VIII

PARTICULARS OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS IN NEFA AS ON 1.4.67

Sl. No.	Name of Blocks	Name of Block H.Q.	Name of District/ Sub-Division	Year of opening	Area in Sq. Miles	No. of villages	Population (000)	Type of Block	Stage of the Block
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Pasighat	Pasighat	Pasighat Sub-Division	1952-53	200	38	10	A	post stg.II
2.	Namsang	Khonsa	Tirap District	1953-54	312	57	17	A	-do-
3.	Ziro -I	Ziro	Subansiri District	1954-55	93	18	10	A	-do-
4.	Daporijo	Daporijo	Daporijo Sub-Division	1955-56	175	51	5	A	-do-
5.	Niausa	Niausa	Tirap District	1955-56	310	37	22	A	-do-
6.	Basar	Basar	Siang District	1956-57	183	38	8	A	-do-
7.	Along	Along	Siang District	1957-58	380	38	12	A	Stg.II
8.	Mariyang	Mariyang	Pasighat Sub-Division	1957-58	1160	28	14	A	-do-
9.	Dirang	Dirang	Kameng District	1957-58	415	14	8	A	II
10.	Tawang	Tawang	Tawang Sub-Division	1957-58	400	27	7	A	II
11.	Dambuk Boing	Boing	Unini Sub-Division	1957-58	260	32	4	B	II
12.	Namsai	Chowkham	Lohit-District	1957-58	350	48	7	A	II
13.	Tezu	Tezu	-do-	1958-59	820	43	6	A	II
14.	Changlang	Changlang	Tirap District	1958-59	564	132	13	A	II
15.	Ziro II	Ziro	Subansiri District	1958-59	340	67	6	A	II
16.	Kimin-Doimukh	Doimukh	-do-	1959-60	844	70	7	A	II
17.	Liromoba	Liromoba	Siang District	1959-60	350	46	6	A	II
18.	Pangin	Pangin	Pasighat Sub-Division	1959-60	950	34	9	A	II
19.	Dumporijo	Dumporijo	Daporijo Sub-Division	1959-60	300	46	5	A	II

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20.	Sepla	Sepla	Kameng District	1960-61	1000	78	12	A	stg. II
21.	Mechuka	Mechuka	Siang District	1960-61	1644	48	5	A	II
22.	Ramle Bango	Pasighat	Pasighat Sub-Division	1961-62	325	19	3	B	II
23.	Tuting	Tuting	Siang District	1961-62	1300	24	4	B	II
24.	Gensi	Gensi	-do-	1961-62	300	32	3	B	II
25.	Sagalee	Sagalee	Subansiri District	1961-62	680	75	5	A	II
26.	Hunli Kronli	Hunli	Anini Sub-Division	1962-63	700	78	3	B	I
27.	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	Lohit District	1962-63	960	102	6	A	I
28.	Anini	Anini	Anini Sub-Division	1962-63	1152	47	2	B	I
29.	Hawai	Hawai	Lohit District	1962-63	560	64	2	B	I
30.	Nefra Buragaon	Thrizino	Kameng District	1962-63	1040	50	6	A	I
31.	Kalaktang	Kalaktang	-do-	1962-63	1937	26	3	B	I
32.	Palin	Palin	Subsansi District	1962-63	560	52	9	A	I
33.	Taliha	Taliha	Daporijo Sub-Division	1962-63	300	90	7	A	I
34.	Wakro	Wakro	Lohit District	1964-65	375	41	3	B	I
35.	Bameng	Bameng	Kameng District	1964-65	358	46	7	A	I
36.	Lumla	Lumla	Kameng District	1964-65	250	27	5	B	I
37.	Chayang Tajo	Chayang Tajo	-do-	1964-65	242	37	7	A	I
38.	Yingkoing	Yingkoing	Pasighat Sub-Division	1964-65	200	9	3	B	I
39.	Nyapin-Koloriang	Koloriang	Subansiri District	1964-65	500	47	7	A	I
40.	Tamen	Tamen	-do-	1964-65	-	59	6	A	I
41.	Tali	Tali	-do-	1964-65	250	67	6	A	I

Budgetary Pattern for C.D. Blocks in NFPA

		(Rs. in lakhs)					
Group	Head	Type "A" Block			Type "B" Block		
		<u>pre- extension stage</u>	Stage I	Stage II	<u>pre- exten- sion stage</u>	Stage I	Stage II
I.	<u>BLOCK HEADQUARTERS</u>	0.18	2.30	1.85	0.17	1.55	1.22
	(a) personnel	0.16	2.22	1.83	0.15	1.48	1.20
	(b) Office Building Godown etc.	-	0.05	0.01	-	0.05	0.01
	(c) Office equipment, furniture etc.	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01
II.	<u>AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT</u>	0.12	1.50	1.00	0.105	1.00	0.80
	(a) Agriculture & Animal Husbandry		0.80	0.55		0.55	0.50
	(b) Minor Irrigation	0.12	0.25	0.20	0.105	0.15	0.09
	(c) Reclamation		0.45	0.25		0.30	0.21
III.	<u>RURAL ARTS, CRAFTS AND INDUSTRIES</u>	-	0.10	0.10	-	0.08	0.08
IV.	<u>AMENITIES</u>	0.10	1.70	1.05	0.095	1.00	0.90
	(a) Health and Rural Sanitation	-	0.35	0.15	-	0.14	0.11
	(b) Social Education	0.02	0.20	0.12	0.015	0.14	0.11
	(c) Education	-	0.10	0.06	-	0.06	0.02
	(d) Communications	-	0.55	0.42	-	0.30	0.33
	(e) Rural housing and housing for block staff.	0.08*	0.50	0.30	0.08*	0.36	0.33
	Total:	0.40	5.60	4.00	0.37	3.63	3.00

*In the pre-extension stage the provision is restricted to Housing

Notes: 1. Diversion of funds to Group I and diversion of funds from Group II and III are not permitted.

II. The allocations under the various sub-heads under Group IV may be reappropriated depending on the needs of the local area ensuring, however, that the multipurpose nature of the programme is not impaired.

Staffing Pattern of NEFA C.D.Blocks

Designation	Type "A" Blocks			Type "B" Blocks		
	Pre- exten- sion Stage (1 yr.)	Stage I (5 years)	Stage II (5 years)	Pre- exten- sion Stage (1 yr.)	Stage I (5 years)	Stage II (5 years)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(a) Personnel						
1. Block Development Officer*	1	1	1	1	1	1
2. Assistant B.D.O.	1	1	1	1	1	1
3. Extension Officer (Agriculture) @	1	1	1	1	1	1
4. Extension Officer (Animal Husbandry)	-	1	1	-	1	1
5. Extension Officer (Eng.) %	-	1	1	-	1	1
6. VLWs/Veterinary Field Asstt.	4	6	7	3	5	5
7. progress Assistant	-	1	1	-	-	-
8. Accountant-cum-Store Keeper	-	1	1	-	-	-
9. Lower Division Assistant-cum-typist	1	1	1	1	1	1
10. peons	1	2	2	1	2	2

* The S.D.O/Circle Officer will function as BDO.

@ Expenditure will be met from normal Agriculture budget.

% Expenditure will be met from normal Deptt. budget.

List of matters within the Jurisdiction of Anchal Samitis

PART-I

- I. In the sphere of sanitation and health:-
- (1) cleaning and lighting of streets;
 - (2) sanitation and conservancy of the area within the jurisdiction of the Gram Panchayat and the prevention of public nuisance therein;
 - (3) opening and regulation of burial and cremation grounds for the dead bodies of human beings and regulating places for disposal of dead animals and of other offensive matters;
 - (4) supply of water for drinking and domestic use;
 - (5) cleaning of public roads, drains, bunds, tanks, wells and other public places or works;
 - (6) layout and maintenance of play-grounds for village children and of public gardens;
 - (7) disposal of unclaimed corpses and unclaimed cattle;
 - (8) construction and maintenance of public latrines;
 - (9) taking of measures to prevent the outbreak, spread or recurrence of any infectious disease;
 - (10) removal of rubbish heaps, jungle growth, the filling of disused wells, insanitary ponds, pools, ditches, prevention of water logging in irrigated areas and improvement in sanitary conditions;
 - (11) providing medical relief;
 - (12) reclaiming unhealthy localities;
 - (13) maternity and child welfare;
 - (14) encouragement of vaccination in human beings and animals.

II. In the sphere of public works:-

- (1) control, regulation and development of grazing grounds, village common, and other community property;
- (2) controlling and maintaining buildings, institutions and property belonging to or placed under the control of the Anchal Samitis or which may be transferred to it for management;
- (3) planting of trees along the roads and public places and maintenance thereof;
- (4) establishment, maintenance and management of cattle ponds and to perform such functions as may be transferred to it by notification under section 31 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871);
- (5) destruction of stray and ownerless dogs;
- (6) removal of obstructions in public places and sites which are not private property;
- (7) construction, maintenance and repair of buildings, water ways, public roads, drains, embankments, bunds and bridges;
- (8) control, maintenance and regulation of fairs, minor hats or minor bazars and cart stands;
- (9) construction and maintenance of dharamsalas;
- (10) construction and maintenance of houses for the staff of the Anchal Samiti;
- (11) provision and maintenance of camping grounds;
- (12) extension of village sites and the regulation of buildings;
- (13) management of community lands;
- (14) excavation, cleaning and maintenance of ponds for supply of water to animals;
- (15) construction and maintenance of minor irrigation works;
- (16) construction and maintenance of warehouses;

(17) land management.

III. In the sphere of education and culture:-

- (1) maintenance of public radio sets for the benefit of rural population;
- (2) establishment and maintenance of library, reading room, club or other places recreation and games;
- (3) popularisation of village sports, organisation and celebration of national and public festivals;
- (4) spread of education up to Middle English and Middle Vernacular standards;
- (5) establishment and maintenance of youth clubs and other places of recreation;
- (6) establishment and maintenance of theatres for promotion of art and culture.

IV. In the sphere of self-defence and village defence:-

- (1) watch and ward of the village and of the crops therein that the cost of watch and ward shall be levied and recovered from persons resident in the village;
- (2) rendering assistance in extinguishing fires and the protection of life and property in the event of fire.

V. In the sphere of administration:-

- (1) maintenance of records relating to agricultural produce, census of village industries, population census, cattle census, spinning wheels and weaving machine census, census of unemployed persons or persons having no economic holding or such other statistics as may be necessary;
- (2) registration of births, deaths, marriages and maintenance of registers for the purpose;
- (3) distribution of such reliefs as may be granted by Government or other agencies;
- (4) supplying local information to the Government or any other statutory authority;
- (5) numbering of premises;
- (6) drawing up of programmes for increasing the output of agricultural and non-agricultural produce in

- (7) preparation of a statement showing the requirements of the supplies and finance needed for carrying out rural development schemes;
- (8) control of cattle stands, threshing floors, grazing grounds and community waste land;
- (9) reporting to proper authorities complaints which are not removable by Anchal Samitis;
- (10) preparation of plans for the development of the village;
- (11) establishment, maintenance and regulation of fairs, pilgrimages and festivals.

VI. In the sphere of the welfare of the people:-

- (1) propagation of ideas connected with improved housing, encouraging people to undertake housing, installation of smokeless chullas and ventilators;
- (2) organisation of welfare activities among women and children and among illiterate sections of the community;
- (3) Welfare of the backward classes;
- (4) organising voluntary labour for community works and works for the uplift of the village.

VII. In the sphere of agriculture and preservation of forests:-

- (1) construction and maintenance of places for the storage of cow-dung, oil cakes and other manure and regulating its collection, removal and disposal;
- (2) tethering and grazing of cattle and encouraging stallfeeding of cattle and growing feeder for the purpose;
- (3) improvement of agriculture;
- (4) establishment of granaries;
- (5) provision of agricultural finance with the assistance of Government, Co-operative and Agricultural Banks;
- (6) bringing under cultivation waste land fallow lands placed by the Governor with the Anchal Samiti;

- (7) ensuring minimum standards of cultivation in the village with a view to increasing agricultural production;
- (8) ensuring conservation of manurial resources, preparation of compost and selling of manures;
- (9) establishment and maintenance of nurseries for improved seeds and provision of implements and stores;
- (10) production and use of improved seeds;
- (11) promotion of co-operative farming;
- (12) crop experiments and crop protection.

VIII. In the sphere of breeding and protecting cattle:-

Improvement of cattle and cattle breeding and general care of livestock.

IX. In the sphere of village industries:-

Promotion, improvement and encouragement of cottage and village industries.

PART - II

I. In the sphere of sanitation and health:-

- (1) public health and sanitation including curative and preventive measures in respect of an epidemic;
- (2) medical relief including establishment and maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries;
- (3) taking anti-malarial and anti-kala azar measures.

II. In the sphere of public works:-

- (1) maintenance and regulation of the use of public buildings, grazing lands, forest lands, including lands assigned under section 28 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 (16 of 1927), tanks and wells placed under the control of the Anchal Samiti;
- (2) control of major hats;

- (3) establishment and maintenance of works or provision of employment in time of scarcity.

III. In the sphere of self defence and village defence:-

- (1) Regulation of offensive and dangerous trades and practices.

IV. In the sphere of education and culture:-

Spread of education above the Middle English and Middle Vernacular Standards.

V. In the sphere of administration:-

- (1) collection of statistics and maintenance of records;
- (2) general power over Gram Panchayats in respect of functions assigned to them;
- (3) to act as agent of the Government of or development works within the area where funds for specific purposes are provided;
- (4) acting as channel through which assistance given by the Governor for any purpose reaches the village.

VI. In the sphere of the welfare of people:-

Relief of distress caused by floods, drought, earthquake and scarcity conditions and other calamities;

VII. In the sphere of agriculture and preservation of forests:-

- (1) development of agriculture and horticulture;
- (2) measures for encouraging soil conservation, land reclamation and tree plantation;
- (3) improvement of cattle and poultry including popularisation of the use of veterinary services, cattle inoculation facilities, castration on scientific lines and establishment of artificial insemination centres.

VIII. Any other function that may be assigned to it by the Governor.