Arunachal Pradesh, literally meaning the “Land of the Rising Sun” occupies important position in India due to its strategic location. Earlier known as NEFA, this mountainous state endowed with rich fauna and flora and inhabited by different tribal groups caught the attention of the Government of India only after the Chinese invasion in 1962. Since then development efforts are made on a large scale, yet industrially the state is backward.

The present book relates the journey of Arunachal from past to the present. Supported by facts and figures drawn from various authoritative accounts (official and individual), this book contains eleven chapters, highlighting all major issues. Definitely, the present endeavour will prove useful and informative to one and all concerned.

Rs. 395
H.G. Joshi (b. 1970) holds a Master's degree in Political Science besides a Law degree from the Kumaon University. A journalist by inclination, he worked on a brief stint with a Delhi-based weekly. Propagating socio-political awareness among masses in the Central Himalayan region, he has been actively engaged in grass-roots level politics in Uttaranchal. Having great interest in the fascinating study of North-Eastern states, he has three books to his credit besides many articles on contemporary social issues in different newspapers. His latest books entitled Sikkim : Past and Present, Meghalaya : Past and Present, Mizoram : Past and Present published by Mittal Publications has been widely acclaimed throughout the world and in the North-Eastern region of India in particular.

ISBN 81-8324-000-3
Arunachal Pradesh
Past and Present

H.G. Joshi

Mittal Publications
New Delhi (India)
Arunachal Pradesh (literally meaning the land of rising sun) was known as the North-East Frontier Agency (NEFA) till 1972. On 20th January 1972, the area was renamed as “Arunachal Pradesh”. In the same year it was declared as a full-fledged Union Territory. Due to its strategic location, this territory attracted the direct attention of the Government of India and started the slow and arduous journey towards socio-economic and political development, as a distinctive entity in the geo-political framework of the Union of India. It was granted Statehood on 20th February 1987.

History of Arunachal Pradesh goes back to hundreds of years into mists of tradition and myth. Local tradition regards the country around Sadiya as the ancient Vidarbha. Ancient Puranas have many references to the region. Recorded history of Arunachal Pradesh can be traced only when Ahom kings began to rule Assam in the 16th century. Modern history of Arunachal Pradesh begins with the inception of British rule in Assam after the Treaty of Yandaboo concluded on 24 February 1826. The British took possession of Assam in 1838. British government had brought Arunachal Pradesh also under their administrative control. After Independence, it was a part of North East Frontier Agency (NEFA), and later, made a Union Territory.

With an area of 83,743 sq. kms., Arunachal Pradesh has population 10,96,702 (2001 census). The territory is in the extreme north-eastern part of India, lying between 26.28° and 29.31° north latitudes and 90.31° and 97.30° east longitudes. The area is bound by China and Tibet in the
north, Myanmar in the east, Bhutan in the West and Nagaland and Assam States in the south. International border is about 1,628 km. The region is very rich in natural resources, viz. forest products, minerals (coal, gas and petroleum) and hydel power. There are 24 major and 86 sub-tribes residing in different places of the State. All of them speak variant Tibeto-Burman languages.

Administratively, with Capital seated at Itanagar, currently Arunachal Pradesh has sixteen districts, thirty six sub-divisions, 57 development blocks and 149 circles. Barrin a few major towns namely—Itanagar, Naharlagun, Tawang, Pasighat, Tezu, Bomdila, Seppa, Ziro, Khonsa, Along, Roing, Yingkiong, Rupa, Namsai etc. major population of Arunachal Pradesh is in rural areas. Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly has 60 members. The state is represented by one member in Rajya Sabha and two members in Lok Sabha. Recent elections to legislative assembly were held in Oct. 2004. The veteran leader Gegong Apang has sworn in as Chief Minister under Congress (I) party. Endowed with rich natural resources—forests, minerals and hydel power Arunachal is industrially far backward. Tourism and horticulture have immense potential for development. Infrastructure development is to be focused on. Despite its rugged mountainous terrain Arunachal is marching ahead.

This book is an humble effort to portray Arunachal Pradesh multifacetedly, i.e. the past history, culture, tribal ethos, society, administration, rituals and festivals, besides the advent of present administration, development efforts, politics and modernisation, etc. To make the book comprehensive and authentic the material is derived from authoritative sources. Sources of information are all secondary—books, journals, Reports, Govt. documents, travelogues, research findings of different scholars and study teams.

The information is gathered under eleven chapters, namely—Arunachal Pradesh: The Land of Rising Sun; Social Dynamics; Development Efforts in Arunachal Pradesh; Agricultural and Economy; The Tribal Ethos; Wildlife in Arunachal Pradesh; Socio-Political Structure; Glimpses of Bori Society; The Hill Miris; Society and Social Organisation of the Daflas; Arunachal in Transition; etc.

I am immensely grateful to all those great men of letters whose expert opinions and research findings are borrowed and reproduced here. Though the individual names are listed in the bibliography, those who missed the mention is unintentional. In fact, real credit goes to all of them— as I have contented merely to compile and organise the material in the present shape. I remain grateful to my parents and family members for their inspiration, moral support and physical help. I am thankful to my friends and well wishers too. Finally, I owe a deep sense of gratitude to Shri K.M. Rai Mittal of Mittal Publications, New Delhi for his fascinating love for North East India in general and bringing out this book in particular.

It is hoped, the present endeavour, multidisciplinary in nature, will prove informative to academics as well as general readers. With this earnest hope, I dedicate this to the administration of the State and to those at the helm of administration.

H. G. Joshi
Arunachal Pradesh: Past & Present

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H. G. Joshi
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1

Arunachal Pradesh: The Land of Rising Sun

Area: 83,743 sq km  Population: 10,96,702 (2001 Census)


History of Arunachal Pradesh goes back to hundreds of years into mists of tradition and myth. Local tradition regards the country around Sadiya as the ancient Vidarbh. Ancient Puranas have many references to the region. Recorded history of Arunachal Pradesh can be traced only when Ahom kings began to rule Assam in the 16th century. Modern history of Arunachal Pradesh begins with the inception of British rule in Assam after the Treaty of Yandabo concluded on 24 February 1826. The British took possession of Assam in 1838. British government had brought Arunachal Pradesh also under their administrative control. After Independence, it was a part of North East Frontier Agency (NEFA), and later, made a Union Territory. On 20 February 1987 Arunachal Pradesh was given status of a full-fledged State.

Arunachal Pradesh is skirted by Bhutan in west, Tibet and China in north and north-east, Myanmar to east and
Assam in South. It consists of the submontane and mountainous ranges sloping to the plains of Assam. It is the largest state area-wise in north-east region.

Agriculture

Mountainous terrain of Arunachal Pradesh is composed of a variety of tribes. Barring a few towns, entire area is rural where an overwhelming 94 per cent of its population lives scattered in 3,257 villages grouped under 48 integrated rural development blocks. Agriculture is the mainstay of the people, who by and large, follow a slash and burn method of shifting cultivation called jhum practised on rain-fed slopes of forest hills and dales. Cultivators constitute 35.33 per cent of the total population and they represent 72.29 per cent of the total number of workers engaged in different economic activities. About four per cent of the total geographical area was brought under agriculture till August 1987, while forests covered about 62 per cent of the area. Gross cropped area was 2,19,000 hectares, of which 52.52 per cent was under jhum and the rest under permanent cultivation wet-rice and terraced rain-fed cropping. Rice is the principal crop and other important crops are maize, millet, wheat, pulses, potato, sugarcane and oilseeds. Ecological conditions in Arunachal Pradesh are congenial for the growth of horticulture. Besides pineapple, orange, lemon, lichi, papaya, banana, guava, temperate fruits such as apple, plum, pear, peach, cherries, walnut, almond etc., are grown in above 1,400 horticultural gardens. Gramsevak Training Centre and Farmers’ Training Centre at Pasighat impart training in scientific methods of rural development and agriculture respectively.

Minerals and Industries

Endowed with abundant forest, mineral and hydel power resources, Arunachal Pradesh has a high industrial potential. Coal reserve of the State comprising Namchik-Namphuk coal mine in Tirap district is estimated at about 900 lakh tonnes. This coal mine has been leased out to Coal India Limited for commercial exploitation. Estimated crude oil reserve is 15 lakh tonnes. Vast deposits of dolomite exist at Rupa in West Kameng district. Limestone deposits at Tidding in Lohit district indicates a reserve of 910 lakh tonnes. Limestone is also found at Hunli in Dibang Valley district and Menga in Upper Subansiri district. Besides those, reserve of graphite, quartzite, kyanite, mica, iron and copper ores are also reported. Remarkable progress has been achieved in the field of cottage industries, of which weaving, basketry and carpet-making is notable. Small scale industries numbering 2,455 in 1991-92 (5,224 in 2003) comprise saw, rice and oil mills, fruit preservation, soap and candle manufacturing units, steel fabrication, wood works and so on. Medium industries 18 in number, are all forest-based, producing veneers, teacests and plywood. Besides these, there are 25 sericulture centres. Important industries are light roofed sheet factory at Pasighat, fruit processing plant at Nigmoi in West Siang district, the cement plant at Tezu, lemon grass oil expeller unit at Tawang and Citronella distillation plant at Pasighat. An electronic unit has been set up at Itanagar for assembling television sets, quartzes, phonographs, radio etc. Technical education and training is imparted in Industrial Training Institute at Pasighat which was set up by the Government of India for imparting training in industrial craft and weaving in utility articles. Industrial Training Institute at Pasighat impart training in Industrial Technology of newly developed industries.
Arunachal Pradesh: Past & Present

Assam in South. It consists of the submontane and mountainous ranges sloping to the plains of Assam. It is the largest state area-wise in north-east region.

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Irrigation and Power

Jhum fields on the slopes of hills under jhum cultivation are rain-fed, patches of land under terrace and wet-rice cultivation, particularly in riverine tracts and along foothill
belt, are irrigated usually by small gravity channels and diversion weirs. Pumping sets are also used for irrigation of small holdings. Under the minor irrigation project 87,578 hectare of land was brought under irrigation potential. Number of micro and small hydel stations commissioned till March 1986 was 22 total installed capacity of about 21,370 kw. Currently total installed capacity of state is about 30,735 MW. Electricity was extended to 3,649 villages in the state.

Transport
Arunachal Pradesh has 330 km of national highway.

VITAL STATISTICS
Area, Population and Headquarters of Districts

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<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Headquarters</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Changlang</td>
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<td>1,24,994</td>
<td>Changlang</td>
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<td>2. Dibang Valley</td>
<td>13,029</td>
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<td>11. West Siang</td>
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<td>12. Paum Pare</td>
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<td>14. Kurung-Kumey</td>
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<td>NA</td>
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Source: India 2003, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Govt. of India.

Education

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<td>School for Handicapped</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Teacher Training</td>
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Details of Higher Educational Institutes
1. Arunachal Institute of Technology, Itanagar, was established in 1983. Has 1 campus and a 1000 students.
2. Arunachal Institute of Engineering, Itanagar, was established in 1985.
3. Industrial Training Institute, Tawang, was established in 1980.
4. Industrial Training Institute, Papu Pare, was established in 1972.
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>School for Handicapped</td>
<td>Nos.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Teacher Training</td>
<td>Nos.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Details of Higher Educational Institutes

1. North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology
   District: Papumpare, was established in 1983. Has 11 Dept. with around a 1000 students.

2. Arunachal University
   District: Papumpare, was established in 1985.

3. Industrial Training Institute, Roing
   District: Dibang Valley, was established in 1980.

4. Industrial Training Institute, Daporijo
   District: Upper Subansiri, was established in 1972.

5. Industrial Training Institute, Ridc
   District: West Kameng
RURAL DEVELOPMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Unit</th>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>CD/RD Blocks</td>
<td>Nos.</td>
<td>56</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Village covered by blocks</td>
<td>Nos.</td>
<td>3639</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>No. of members covered under SGSY</td>
<td>Nos.</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>No. of individual sarroghar</td>
<td>Nos.</td>
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<td>No. of new houses under IAY</td>
<td>Nos.</td>
<td>2485</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>No. of houses upgraded under IAY</td>
<td>Nos.</td>
<td>725</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>No. of mandays generated under EAS</td>
<td>In lakh</td>
<td>26.25</td>
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Various Schemes Undertaken by Rural Development Department:

- Panchayati Raj
- Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana
- Swaranjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana
- Employment Assurance Scheme
- Indira Awaas Yojana
- National Social Assistance Programme
- Training
- Council for Advancement of People's Action & Rural Technology

NEW AGRICULTURAL POLICY 2001

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<th>Items</th>
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<th>Areas/Production</th>
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<td>1.</td>
<td>Gross cropped area</td>
<td>in '000 Meet.</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Net area sown</td>
<td>in '000 Hect.</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Land under permanent cultivation</td>
<td>in '000 Hect.</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Area irrigated</td>
<td>in '000 Hect.</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Area under manure/fertilizer</td>
<td>in '000 Hect.</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Area under HYV/Improved seed</td>
<td>in '000 Hect.</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Area under plant protection</td>
<td>in '000 Hect.</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Area under food grains</td>
<td>in '000 Hect.</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Area under pulses</td>
<td>in '000 Hect.</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Area under oil seeds</td>
<td>in '000 Hect.</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Food grains production</td>
<td>in '000 MT.</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Pulses production</td>
<td>in '000 MT.</td>
<td>7</td>
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Tourism

Department of Tourism, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh has made a humble beginning to create tourism infrastructure at different locations. It may be noted that Arunachal Pradesh has tremendous scope for development of various types of tourism activities, such as Cultural tourism, Adventure tourism, Historical tourism, Wildlife tourism, Nature based tourism and Eco-tourism. Any developmental programme tapping the latent tourism potential of the state, need to be based on sound understanding of the ground realities and the general of basic infrastructure development.

In spite of vast tourism potential, Arunachal Pradesh so long remained unexplored to the outside world due to general backwardness of the area in terms of low road length, absence of rail links and airstrips, remoteness and inaccessibility of the area, lack of infrastructural development which holds the progress of development in check and the imposition of Restricted Area Permit (RAP), Protected Area Permit (PAP) and Inner Line Permit (ILP) system.

Keeping in view all the factors and rich tourism potentiality of the State, the Dept. of Tourism, during last couple of years had taken up various developmental programmes to boost up tourism activities in the state. Some of the achievements made during these period in infrastructural sector are:-
Arunachal Pradesh: Past & Present

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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district Administrations. There are also private run hotels available in most of the tourist centers.

Transport
The State Transport buses are operating on daily or on every alternative days from Itanagar to some of the District head Quarters where tourist centers are located. Local taxis are also available at all tourist centers from Itanagar or from the nearest airports and railway stations like Guwahati, Tezpur and Dibrugarh. Further, Itanagar and all the District head Quarters are connected with the rest of the country and the world with STD and ISD facilities.

Travel circuits
There are at present six main tourist travel circuits namely:

- Tezpur - Bomdila - Tawang
- Itanagar - Ziro - Daporijo - Along - Pasighat
- Pasighat - Jenging - Yingkiong
- Aniri - Roing-Anini
- Tawang - Tezu - Hauliang
- Miao - Miao - Namdapha

ECONOMICS

Production

The Director of Economics and Statistics is the apex Statistical organisation of the State. It is responsible for the collection, interpretation of varied economic data and the preparation of Comprehensive Economic Survey (NSS) on the economic characteristics of small organized sector. It has 12 rural samples &
Arunachal Pradesh: Past & Present

- Construction of Tourist Lodges at Dirang, Darak, Zemithang and Ziro.
- Construction of Cafeteria at Itanagar and Dirang.
- Construction of Coffee House -cum-guest House at Mayudia.
- Construction of Hawa Garh at Itanagar and Yazali.
- Construction of Viewpoint at Namdang and Darkang.
- Electrification at Ganga Lake have been completed.
- Development around Malinithan was completed.

In addition to above schemes, the following projects have also been taken up recently under Central financial assistance:

- Construction of Cafeteria at Tenga Valley, Sessa, Lumla and Jang.
- Construction of Cafeteria-cum-Souvenir shop at Tipi.
- Construction of basic amenities at Zemithang and Tawang.
- Construction of approach road at Tourist Lodge, Zemithang.

The Deptt. Of Tourism proposes to take up more such developmental schemes and exploring more of places of tourist interests in the form of providing infrastructural facilities such as construction of tourist lodges tourist, huts, hawa garhs, wayside amenities, development of lakes, of all types of adventure sports, etc at various places of tourist interests in near future.

Other General Information

Accommodation

In each tourist center, there are neat and clean Govt. accommodation like Circuits House or inspection Bungalow and Tourist Lodges with limited seats available for the tourists which are to be booked well in advance from the respective district Administrations. There are also private run hotels available in most of the tourist centers.

Transport

The State Transport buses are operating on daily or on every alternative days from Itanagar to some of the District head Quarters where tourist centers are located. Local taxis are also available at all tourist centers from Itanagar or from the nearest airports and railway stations like Guwahati, Tezpur and Dibrugarh. Further, Itanagar and all the District head Quarters are connected with the rest of the country and the world with STD and ISD facilities.

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- Pasighat - Jenging - Yingkiong.
- Dibrugarh-Roing-Anini.
- Tinsukia - Tezu - Haullang.

ECONOMICS

Introduction

Directorate of Economics & Statistics is the apex Statistical Organisation in the state. It is entrusted with the works of collection, compilation, analysis and interpretation of varied statistics and dissemination of them in the form of various publications to cater the needs of Central and State Govt.

Features/Achievements

(a) The 56th round of National Sample Survey (NSS) on “Economics & Operational characteristics of small manufacturing enterprise in unorganized sector” has been successfully completed in 192 rural samples &
80 urban samples spread over all districts in the State. The survey was completed in 30th June, 2001 and State Samples as well as Central Samples have been covered by our field agency.

(b) Conduct of house listing operation of population census 2001, final enumeration of population census 2001 throughout the State, Post enumeration survey to evaluate the coverage error and content error in population census 2001 was organized in the State and the Directorate is the nodal agency.

(c) Arunachal Pradesh registration of Births & Deaths Rules, 2001 under Births & Deaths Act 1969 have been framed and published in Arunachal Pradesh Gazette (Part III) dated Mar 2, 2001.

(d) The Department has brought out the following publications/reports for official use during 2000-2001.
1. The report of 50th round NSS on “Employment / Un-employment & Consumer Expenditure of Arunachal Pradesh”.
2. Budget in brief for the year 2000-2001:
10. Quarterly retail price bulletin covering all district Head Quarters of the State upto 1999.
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11. Political, administrative and development maps of Arunachal Pradesh.
30. Papum Pare District at a Glance 1999.
31. District Statistical Hand Book of Papum Pare District 1998.
32. District Socio-Economic Review of Papum Pare District 1998.
33. Block Level Statistics of Papum Pare District.
34. West Siang District at a Glance 2000
49. Block Level Statistics of Dibang Valley District.

(e) The District Domestic Product for the 13 Districts had been prepared for the first time during 2000 - 2001 and published as per the guidelines of the C.S.O. Besides, the GSDP & NSDP and per capita income in current and constant prices are regular feature. Quick estimate up to 1999 - 2000 already published.

(f) Schedules are designed for data users.
Arunachal Pradesh: Past & Present

32. District Socio-Economic Review of Papum Pare District 1998.
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1. Population
   Male : 573,951
   Female : 517,166

2. Literate Persons : 487,796

3. Literacy Rate : 54.74%

4. Sex Ratio : 901 females to 1000 males

5. Member of Parliament
   Rajya Sabha : 1
   Lok Sabha : 2
6. Member of Legislative Assembly : 60
7. Major Health Centres
   General Hospitals : 3
   District Hospitals : 11
8. Places of Historical & Tourist Interest
   Bismak Nagar, Parashuram Kund
   Itanagar, Tawang
   Monastery, Namdapha

Wild life Sanctuary : Tippi Orchid Centre, Akashiganga.

10. State Bird : Hornbill
11. State Animal : Mithun (Bos Frontails)
12. State Flower : Rhynchostylis Retusa (Fox tail ORCHID)
13. Major Tribes : 20
   Adi, Nyishi (including BANGRU & PUROIKA
   Apatani, Bugun, Galo, Hrusso, Koro, Meyor, Monpa,
   Tagin, Mishmi (including IDU, TAROAN & KAMMANJ), Sajolang, Sartang, Tai Khamti (including
   KHAMYANG), Tangshang (including MUKLOM,
   LONCHANG, TUTSA, TIKHAK, HAWOI,
   LONGRI, MUNGREY, MUSAUNGA, LUNGPHI,
   JOGLAI, NGAIMONG, PONTHAI, KHALAK,
   LUNGHAL, HALLEY, CHELLIM, SHECHU,
   SHIANGWAL, RERA, SHIANGTEE, DOME,
   MOITAL, HATSENG, GAJEE, GADA, KOCHONG,
   LOWCHANG, LAKI, GALLON, CHAMCHANG,
   RINGKHU, SHOHRA, BOWNGTAI, RONGRANG
   etc. of Changlang district and NOCTE, WANCHEE
   and TUTSA of Tirap district), Yobin, Singpho,
   Sherdukpen, Khampa, Memba.

14. Highest Peak in the State : Kangte (7090 mts. MSL), in West Kameng District.
15. Important Minerals : Dolomite, Graphite, Coal, Quartzite, Limestone,
    Crude Oil, Natural Gas, Yellow Ochre, Marble.
16. Other Natural Potential : Abundant forest resources and hydro-power potential.

17. Important Wild Life Animals : Mithun, Elephant, Tiger,
    Leopard, White Browed Gibbon, Red Panthers,
    Musk Deer.

   Birds
    Hornbill, White Winged Duck, Green Pigeon,
    Sclater Monal, Bengal Florican, Temminck's Tragopan.

18. Important Festivals : Mopin, Solung, Nyokum,
    Lossar, Si-Donyi, Booriboot, Dree, Reh, Sipong Yong,
    Chalo-loku, Kshyatsoi, Tamladu, Sarok, Nichido, Sangken,
    Mopin, Oriah etc.

20. N. H. 41 : No part of it falls in the state.
6. Member of Legislative Assembly : 60

7. Major Health Centres
   General Hospitals : 3
   District Hospitals : 11

8. Places of Historical & Tourist Interest
   Bhisnagar, Parashuram Kund, Ilanagar, Tawang, Monastery, Namdapha
   Malinithan,

   Wild life Sanctuary : Tippi Orchid Centre, Akashiganga.

10. State Bird : Hornbill

11. State Animal : Mithun (Bos Frontails)

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Arunachal Pradesh: Past & Present

21. No. of Districts : 16
Tawang, West Kameng, East Kameng, Papumpare, Lower Subansiri, Upper Subansiri, East Siang, West Siang, Upper Siang, Dibang Valley, Lower Dibang Valley, Lohit, Changlang, Tirap, Kurung Kumey, Anjaw.

22. District Headquarters
Tawang, Bomdila, Seppa, Yupia, Ziro, Daporijo, Pasighat, Along, Yingkiong, Anini, Roing, Tezu, Changlang, Khonsa, Laying-Yangte, Hawai

23. No. of Sub-Divisions : 36
24. No. of Blocks : 57
25. No. of Circles : 149
26. Major Towns
Itanagar, Naharlagun, Tawang, Bomdila, Rupa, Bhalukpong, Seppa, Ziro, Daporijo, Along, Pasighat, Yingkiong, Roing, Tezu, Namsai, Khonsa.

2
Arunachal Pradesh: Social Dynamics

Arunachal Pradesh was known as the North-East Frontier Agency (NEFA) till 1972. On 20th January 1972, the area was renamed as “Arunachal Pradesh”. In the same year it was declared as a full-fledged Union Territory. Thus this territory attracted the direct attention of the Central Government and started the slow and arduous journey towards socio-economic and political development, as a distinctive entity in the geopolitical framework of the Union of India. It was granted Statehood in 20th February 1987.

With an area of 83,743 sq. kms. Arunachal Pradesh’s population was 8,58,390 (1991). Of this population, 4,41,167 (1981) people belong to Scheduled Tribes. The territory is in the extreme north-eastern part of India, lying between 26°28’ and 29°31’ north latitudes and 90°31’ and 97°30’ east longitudes. The area is bounded by China and Tibet in the north, Burma in the east, Bhutan in the West and Nagaland and Assam States in the south. International border is about 1,628 km. The region is fairly rich in natural resources, viz., forest products, minerals (coal, gas and petroleum) and hydel power. There are 27 major and 86 sub-tribes residing in different places of the region, all of them speak Tibeto-Burman languages. Some dialects are mutually understandable but at the same time so varied that communication between different is difficult.

Despite the development during 57 years of independence, the socio-economic development...