

# DISTRICT SOCIO ECONOMIC REVIEW



OF  
LOWER DIBANG VALLEY DISTRICT  
2012

PUBLISHED BY  
DISTRICT STATISTICAL OFFICE  
LOWER DIBANG VALLEY DISTRICT  
ROING (ARUNACHAL PRADESH)

## FOREWORD

It is gratifying to see that the District Statistical Cell Roing is bringing out the publication entitled “DISTRICT SOCIO ECONOMIC REVIEW OF LOWER DIBANG VALLEY DISTRICT – 2012” . In this Booklet presents an account of Socio-Economic Development Activities of Lower Dibang Valley District.

I am sure that the information contained in this edition would be useful for planners, scholars and others.

I appreciate the sincere efforts put in by the officers and staff of District Statistical Office, Roing for bringing out this publication and hope that same tempo will be maintained in future.

I also express my gratitude to the entire sister Departments for the cooperation they have extended to Statistical Department and in contributing their share in bringing out this publication.

With best wishes

Dated Roing  
The

(Shiv Kumar) IAS  
Deputy Commissioner  
Lower Dibang Valley  
Roing

## INTRODUCTION

The District Socio Economic Review of Lower Dibang Valley District 2012 is the eleventh publication in this series. In this publication an attempt has been made to present a comprehensive picture of the developmental activities undertaken and achievements made in the various sectors of the economy in the district during the year 2011-12.

The source of the materials contained herein have been obtained from the respective Heads of Department of the district, I am grateful to all Head of Departments for their cooperation extended in furnishing the required information for bringing out the publication in time.

I express my thanks to all the staff of Economics and Statistics Department, Roing for their sincere efforts in collection, compilation and preparation of the manuscript copy.

The Statistical Branch, Roing also looks forward to receive any suggestion for improvement of the publication in the year to come.

Dated Roing  
The

(J.U.M.P.O), CO (STAT)  
Lower Dibang Valley District  
Roing, Arunachal Pradesh

## GENERAL

Lower Dibang Valley District, the 15<sup>th</sup> District of Arunachal Pradesh is an immense treasure house of natural beauty, tribal culture, traditional arts and crafts and unique wildlife. The District has picturesque hills encircled by mighty river like Dibang (Thyalo), Eze (Deopani), Epi-pani, Sisiri etc. The haunting beauty has a magical charm.

## LOCATION

Lower Dibang Valley District is located in the Eastern part of Arunachal Pradesh. The Valley extends between the latitude 27° 30' 'N' to 28° 33' 'N' and Longitude between 95° 15' 'E' to 96° 30' 'E'. The District is bounded on the North by Dibang Valley District and China, on the East Lohit District and on the West East Siang and Upper Siang District of Arunachal Pradesh and on the South Sadiya Sub-Division of Tinsukia District, Assam state.

## HISTORICAL GENESIS

Dibang Valley is named after River Dibang, one of the tributaries of mighty River Brahmaputra, which flows in the District, Dibang originated from the southern flanks of the great Himalayan range, a place called "Athu-Popu" in the erstwhile Dibang Valley District bordering China and flows down through the River Lohit and River Siang before merging into the Brahmaputra.

The Administrative history of Lower Dibang Valley District dates back to 1914 when it was a part of the Administrative unit called the central and eastern section of North East Frontier Tract. In 1919 the tract was re-named as the Sadiya Frontier Tract which was bifurcated in 1948 and the area came to be known as Mishmi Hills District, which is largely inhabited by Mishmi tribe. In 1954, it became a part of Lohit Frontier Division. After two and half decades the area became a part of Dibang Valley District in the year 1980 by re-organising the Lohit District. Finally the area attained the status of full fledged District on 16<sup>th</sup> December 2001. The Lower Dibang Valley District is the 15<sup>th</sup> District in Arunachal Pradesh vide Govt. notification no. 12/2001 dated 14<sup>th</sup> November 2001.

The District is having an area 3,900 sq. kms and accounting for 4.65% of the total state land accommodates a population of 53,986\* persons about 4% of the total state population. Its density of population is 14\* persons per sq. km. As per 2001 Census it has 127 villages, 10,239 households, 3 community development block viz. Roing - Koronu CD Block, Hunli – Desali CD Block and Dambuk – Paglam C.D. Block; 3 sub – divisions viz. Roing, Dambuk and Hunli and 6 Administrative circles viz. Hunli, Desali, Dambuk, Paglam, Koronu and Roing. The District H.Q. Roing falls under the category of 'Town' as per established classification of urban area. It has 11385 persons as per population census 2011. The Literacy rate of the district is about 70.38%\* out of which 76.62%\* are males and 63.56%\* are females.

Total population in the district as per 2011 census is 53,986 persons out of whom 28,127 are male and 25,859 are female. The sex ratio is 919 females per thousand males for the district against 920 females per thousand males for the state. The decennial growth rate of population 2001-2011 was recorded as 7.01% in the district as against 25.92% of the state.

The following table represents circle wise distribution of population as per 2001 census, number of schedule tribe/ schedule caste in the district and distance of H.Q. from the district H.Q. Roing in km.

Sl. No.	Name of circle	Population as per 2001 Census			Schedule Tribe	Schedule Caste	Distance from the District HQ.
		Males	Female	Persons			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Roing	18,793	15,834	34,627	12,690	235	00 Kms.
2	Dambuk	2,137	1,877	4,014	2,304	Nil	45 Kms.
3	Paglam	3,355	3,074	6,429	4,445	203	105Kms.
4	Koronu	1,873	1,652	3,525	1,131	1	21 Kms.
5	Hunli	581	449	1,030	725	9	90 Kms.
6	Desali	417	406	823	710	Nil	110 Kms.
<b>Total</b>		<b>27,156</b>	<b>23,292</b>	<b>50,448</b>	<b>22,005</b>	<b>448</b>	

Note: \* represents the figure as per 2011 Population Census (provisional).

## **PHYSIOGRAPHY**

The topography of the district is mountainous. The northern part of it falls within higher mountain zone consisting of tangle peak and valley. The foot hills range lies in the southern part having plain hill with low altitudes. The area under Roing, Koronu, Dambuk and Paglam circles are plain land, whereas the area under Desali and Hunli circles are hilly terrain with rugged and steep slopes. Mayudia being developed as hilly resort is situated at a distance of 56 kms from Roing at a height of 8629 feet and present a panoramic view of the Valley of the Brahmaputra and its tributaries down below. It remains covered with snow during the winter.

## **CLIMATE**

The District has a sub-tropical climate. The district experiences very heavy rainfall from March to August. Total rainfall recorded at Roing is 2412.3 mm during 2011. The lower belt of the district experience hot climate in summer during the month of June, July and August. The northern belt of the district, i.e., Desali and Hunli circle, enjoy very moderate climate during summer and extreme cold during the winter.

## **INHABITANT AND THEIR RELIGION**

The inhabitant of the district comprises mainly of two tribes namely – Idu Mishmi and Adi (Padam). The Adi tribes are mostly concentrated in lower part whereas the Idu Mishmis inhabit in the upper, middle and lower belts of the district. The tribes of the district have their own dialect, custom and religion. The tribe has its own society and village council. Traditionally Idu Mishmis believe in animism. They worship several benevolent spirits. Masello Zinu/Nani Intaya is being believed and worshiped as creators of mankind and universe as a whole. The major festivals of Idu Mishmis are “R@h” (Reh) and “K@m~ehaa” (Ke-mhe-ha), celebrated on 1<sup>st</sup> February and 24<sup>th</sup> September respectively. The Idu Mishmis are expert craftsmen and women in particular are very good weavers. The Idu Mishmi men are well apt in making beautiful handicraft items of Bamboo and Cane.

The Adis celebrate a number of festivals like Solung, Ettor and Aran etc. Solung is celebrated on 1<sup>st</sup> September every year and Ettor is celebrated on 15<sup>th</sup> May every year. The Adis believe and have faith on Sun and Moon God i.e. “Donyi – Polo”. The Adis have a well organized system of village council called “Kebang”, where the elders settle the dispute judiciously. The Adi people are very good in handicrafts. They weave beautiful clothes with exquisite design and colour combination. Besides Idu and Adi, a few numbers of Mishing people exist in the district. They speak Mishing dialect and believe in traditional faith. Their main festival is “Ali – Aye – Ligang”. Apart from these Galos also exist in the district. Their main festival is “Mopin” which is celebrated with traditional gaiety in the first week of April.

## **TOURISM**

Lower Dibang Valley district is also one of the tourist places of Arunachal Pradesh. “Mayudia” is located at a distance of 56 kms from the District H.Q. Roing in the Himalayan range. It is situated at an altitude of 2655 mtrs (8629 ft) amidst lofty hills and experiences heavy snow fall between December and February. Lush green forest and breath taking place. There is a beautiful Guest House overlooking the picturesque valley. There is an interesting cave temple at Kupunli near Hunli about 90 kms distance from Roing. “Bhishmaknagar” is the oldest archeological site of Arunachal Pradesh situated at a distance of 30kms from Roing. The Bhishmaknagar Fort was excavated during 1969 – 1973 which yielded terra-cotta, decorative tiles, potteries, terra-cotta figurines etc. Rukmini Nati is situated at a distance of 12 kms from Roing on the north. It is the remains of an ancient fort made of bricks. The ruins shows the remains of two rooms of 10 X 10 mtrs and 10 X 12 mtrs up to plinth level, this fort presumably dates back to the 12<sup>th</sup> century A.D.

Mehao lake is situated at the distance of 17 kms from Roing. The lake is part of Wild Life Sanctuary. It is a vast land covering an area of 4 Km<sup>2</sup>. The areas surrounding the lake are extremely rich in flora and fauna. The water of the lake is absolutely crystal clear and a walk around the lake feels one with divine pleasure. A beautiful forest park named “Nehru Van – Udayan” is situated at Roing. It has a beautiful Guest House overlooking the river Eje and Eme. The park has well maintained garden and a beautiful orchid house. “Sally Lake” situated at a distance of about 4 kms from Roing is another beautiful picnic spot and also has a Guest House.

## **ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP**

The Administrative set-up is based on single line administration, which aims at keeping close co-operation amongst various developmental departments of the administration and Panchayat Raj institutions, steps for speedy development of the people and the area are taken. The District has three sub-division viz. Roing, Dambuk and Hunli and 6 (six) administrative circles namely Hunli, Desali, Dambuk, Paglam, Koronu and Roing.

The Deputy Commissioner being the overall in-charge of the district maintains law and order with the help of Administrative Officer and Police force. The villagers have their own customary administrative system in the terms of traditional village councils. The council consists of the Gaon Burahs and members.

The Assam frontier (Administration of Justice) Regulation Act 1945 authorises the village council to settle certain criminal matters falling within their jurisdiction. However, for all matters, the Deputy Commissioner exercises full power as District and Session Judge and some other administrative officers are also vested with the magisterial powers.

There are 2 (two) Assembly Constituency in the district viz. 42 Dambuk (ST) and 43 Roing (ST) Assembly Constituency. The Lower Dibang Valley District falls under Arunachal East Parliamentary Constituency.

## **PANCHAYAT RAJ**

The Panchayat Raj has been introduced in the district with the North East Frontier Agency Panchayat Raj Regulation 1967 and Arunachal Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act and Rules 1987. It has a three tier with Zila Parishad at district level, Anchal Samity at Block level and Gram Panchayat at village level. Previously the members of Gram Panchayat are elected by the people of the respective villages and Anchal Samity members are elected amongst the Gram Panchayat members. Similarly the members of Zila Parishad are also elected by the members of Anchal Samity.

But present system election to the Panchayat Raj in Arunachal Pradesh has been changed. The three level of members that is Gram Panchayat at village level, Anchal Samity at block level and Zilla Parishat at district level are directly elected by the people by secret ballot paper.

At district level, Zilla Parishad is headed by Chairman and has 5 other members. There are 6 Anchal Samities at Block level at Roing, Meka, Hunli, Dambuk, Iduli and Koronu which are headed by a chairperson and other members. At the village level Gram Panchayat are headed by Chairperson and has 154 Gram Panchayat members. At the lowest rung are the Head Gaon Burahs and Gaon Burahs at the village who are appointed by the Government.

## **ROAD TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION**

Transport and communication is the basic infrastructure of any development activities. Prior to the independence, no motorable road in the district was existed. Porter tracks were the only means of transportation of goods in the remote areas.

Therefore at the time of opening of administrative centres in various places of the district, top priority was given of porter tracks and muleble path for speedy development of the areas. There after, regular porters were recruited in the form of Auxiliary Labour Corps (ALC). These porters were the back bone of the administration, who carry out their task under the most difficult terrain.

When the Administrative activities increased and administrative centres were established in the far – flung area of the district it was felt necessary to construct roads for better communication and efficient discharge of administrative function for execution of various development programmes. Hence, attention of road construction was paid during 1951-52. In the Lower Dibang Valley District roads have been constructed and maintained by various agencies viz. A.P.P.WD., R.W.D., B.R.T.F. and forest department. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2012 the total length of road in the district is 671.895 kms out of which 332.608 Kms. under A.P.P.W.D, 131.954 kms, under R.W.D., 48.763 kms under forest department and 158.57 kms under B.R.T.F., Roing

is connected by all weather road with Hunli and Koronu at the distance of 90 kms and 24 kms respectively. Dambuk and Paglam circles have fair weather road which are at the distance of 45kms and 105kms respectively. Sometimes all the road communication gets disrupted due to heavy rainfall and landslide i.e. mainly in summer season. Desali had all weather road which had been totally damaged during 2004 and it can only be reached by 21kms walk from Hunli .The Arunachal Pradesh State Transport Service started functioning in the district since 1981. Bus routes covered by APSTS are from Roing to Rukmo, Roing to Dello, Roing to Chidu, Roing to Hunli, Roing to Koronu, Roing to Sadiya Ghat, Roing to Tezu and Roing to Tinsukia. Private bus services are also available from Roing to Tinsukia.

The nearest railway station is Tinsukia at a distance of about 113 kms (approx) from Roing and nearest Air ports are Mohonbari (Dibrugarh and Chabua at the distance of 148 kms. (approx) respectively.

## **EDUCATION**

During Pre-independence no school was existed in Lower Dibang Valley District. However rapid progress has been made in the field of education after independence. Education is not only a basic need but also a means of developing basic skills and abilities. Trained and educated men-power on sound line itself is a major input and for accelerating economic growth and ensuing social change in right direction. In particular, literacy and education not only promote value aspects of human resources development, but also help to:-

- i) Increase children's participation in primary education
- ii) Lower infant mortality rate.
- iii) Better child care urged for getting the children immunized.
- iv) Improved self confidence and self image.

Government provides free hostel facilities to tribal students, who are students, studying in Higher Secondary School, Middle School and inter village school. In additions to above free text books are provided to tribal students.

There are 3 nos. of Higher Secondary School, 8 nos (including Kendriya Vidyalaya) of Secondary School, 28 nos. of Middle School, 62 nos. of Primary School, 1 no. Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (Higher Secondary), 1 no. of V.K.V. (Higher Secondary), 1 no. of Intaya Public School (Secondary), 1 no. of Divine Word School (Secondary), 4 nos Middle School (Private), 11 nos. of Primary School (Private) and 01 nos. of Pre-Primary School (Private).

Besides the above one District Institute of Education and Training (DIET) Centre, one Industrial Training Institute and one Forest Training Institute are functioning in the district. The Govt. made necessary efforts to call back drop-out students in the school which go a long way to improve the literacy rate. The Sarva Shikshaya Abhiyan (SSA) is under centrally sponsored scheme, has been launched in Arunachal Pradesh to educate the illiterate people. The SSA programme claims to achieve cent percent literacy rate for children between the age group of 6-14 years.

## **POST AND TELEGRAPH**

Prior to opening of Sub-Post Office at Roing all mails meant for offices and staffs to be delivered at the "BASE OFFICE" at Tinsukia served by the Post Office, Roing. The mails was then dispatched to interior administrative centres at Hunli, Desali and Dambuk circles through Dak runners.

Due to communication difficulties and also absence of postal facilities, the administrative centres were provided with small wireless transmitting set operated by Arunachal Pradesh Police/ CRPF to keep the administrative centre in close touch with each other earlier. Even now a days also small wireless transmitting sets are operated by Arunachal Pradesh Police for quick communication. There is however, no such facility at Koronu and Desali.

As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2012, there is 1 no. of Sub-Post Office and 12 numbers of Extra Departmental Branch Post Office (EDBPO) functioning in Lower Dibang Valley District.

### **TELECOMMUNICATION**

The district has four telephone exchanges with STD facilities as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2012. The Telecommunication Department has provided 1264 nos of Telephone connection (Land phone) 728 nos W.L.L connection, 6997 nos of Mobile connection 2762 Post paid connection and 4235 Pre paid connection and 04 nos of PCO in Lower Dibang Valley District.

### **TELEVISION**

Two number of Very Low Power Transmission sets (VLPT) with capacity of 8 kms radius are available in the district. The places having VLPT are Roing and Hunli.

### **MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH**

Before independence the district was not having any hospital or dispensary. It was only after independence that due importance was given in the field of health service by the Government. These services include improvement of Sanitation, health education, eradication of communicable disease, Polio, family welfare and child health services.

Before the administration came forward to give medical aid, the people in the District used indigenous medicines though not in an intensive way. The people practiced their own way of curing the sickness by performing puja, sacrificing animals etc. to the evil spirits whom they believe to be the cause of diseases. This age old practice of performing Puja, sacrifices etc. are still prevailing within the local people. The people however, of late got awareness of medical treatment and care. Public health and medical services play an important role in the field of medical aid in far-flung areas/ circles of the district. Therefore Government created Primary Health Centres, Health Sub-Centre and Health units in the Circle/ Sub-division and District Head Quarter.

The following table 'A' and 'B' shown the number of Allopathic and Homeopathic medical institutions, authorized beds, number of medical staffs and patients treated as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2012.

TABLE – A

Sl. No	District Hospital	Community Health Centre	Primary Health Centre	Health Sub-Centre	Health Unit	Homeopathic dispensary	Ayurvedic dispensary	T.B. Hospital Unit	Leprosy Unit	No. of Authorised beds (gen)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	1	2	5	14	1	2	1	1	2	95

TABLE – B

Sl. No	Doctor	Asstt. Matron	Staff Nurse	H/Asst. Gen	Pharmacist	Lab-technician	Microscopist.	Ward Sister	ANM	Radio Grapher	DMEIO
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	22	Nil	12	10	6	2	01	1	14	NA	01

The district authority is very particular about medical services rendered through the above mentioned health care centre. Patient treated during 2011-12 i) Out-door - 29453 ii) Indoor patients - 1612 iii) T.B. cases - 78 and iv) Leprosy cases - 4.

## **AGRICULTURE**

Agriculture is the main occupation of the residents of the district. They practice both Jhum and Settled cultivation in the forms of WRC/TRC. The Idu Mishmi and Adi tribes, who live in the area near the district Head-Quarter, prefer to do settled cultivation on vast stretch of fertile land with highly developed irrigation system; where as shifting (Jhum) cultivation is practiced in the upper belt at Hunli and Desali circles. Difficult terrains prevent quick development of the area in some circles of the District. However Roing, Dambuk and Koronu circles have developed rapidly and there is scope of further development. Efforts are being taken to educate the people in issuing seeds of high yielding varieties, fertilizer, irrigation facilities, improved tools and implements at subsidized rate.

The climate and soil of the district is suitable for production of crops like paddy, maize, wheat, potato, chilly, pulses, oil seeds and vegetables crops.

There is one Agricultural farm in the district. During 2011-12 only 31271 hectares of land was brought under permanent cultivation. Net area sown during 2011-12 is 31271 hectares, area under manure and fertilizer 898 hectares, area under plant protection 1650 hectares, out of which production of crops during 2011-12 is (a) Food grains 25254 MT (b) Pulses 833 MT (c) Oil seeds 4963 MT. (d) Vegetables 1625 MT and (e) Commercial crops 24962 MT. Total revenue earned through APMC during 2011-12 is Rs 1551040(Fifteen Lakhs fifty one thousand forty).

## **HORTICULTURE.**

The Government of India and state Government are giving much emphasis on raising horticulture garden to generate income to farmers as well as to control demolition of environment through the programme Jhum cultivation. The establishment of horticulture department in the district is mainly for :-

- i) Procurement and distribution of improved seeds.
- ii) Opening of new orchard/ people horticulture Garden.
- iii) Scab eradication and plant protection.
- iv) Rejuvenation of old and un-productive fruits plants and horticultural tools and implements.
- v) Cardamon cultivation and
- vi) Vegetables Garden.

There is a citrus nursery at Roing and 5145 hectares area brought under horticultural Garden and area brought under fertilizer as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2012 is 772 hectares.

## **FORESTRY**

Forest reserved area of Lower Dibang Valley District is mostly situated in the hilly region and it has also entered up to the river bank of the plains.

Forest activities were first introduced in Arunachal Pradesh in 1946 for protection, afforestation and exploitation of forest. Forest wealth plays vital role from the economic point of view by earning revenue for the district. The forest area is managed under the provision of Assam Forest regulation of 1981 along with Indian Forest Manual of 1990, under which local people of Arunachal Pradesh has been given special privilege to collect timber and other forest produces free of royalty for their own use and these are not for sale or trade but for own uses. People also enjoy privilege of hunting, fishing and trapping etc. But there is restriction on these traditional rights in Mehao Wild Life Sanctuary on enforcement of Wild Life Protection Act 1972.

There are two numbers of Forest Division in Lower Dibang Valley District namely, (i) Mehao Wild Life Sanctuary Division, Roing and (ii) Dibang Forest Division (T) Roing.

The number of forest division, forest beats, area covered, revenue earned and expenditure as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2012 are as follows:-

1.	i) Forest Divisions	2 nos.
	ii) Forest Range	6 nos.
	iii) Forest Beats	12 nos.
2.	i) Reserved forest area	719.61 Sq. Kms.
	ii) Proposed reserved forest	500.00 Hect.
	iii) Unclassified State forest	2822.23 Sq. Kms.
	iv) Wild life sanctuary	281.50
	v) Proposed Anachal forest	NIL
3.	i) Forest Revenue earned during 2011-12	Rs. 1780769
	ii) Annual expenditure incurred 2011-12	
	a) Plan	Rs. 278.87 Lakhs.
	b) Non-plan	Rs. 107.14 Lakhs.
4.	i) Area under plantation	740 Hect.
	ii) Artificial plantation	NIL
	iii) Afforestation	740
	iv) Compensatory Afforestation	NIL

### **ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY**

Livestock plays a vital role for uplifting the Socio-Economic life of the people of the district. Till last few decades Socio-economic status of person used to be assessed by the numbers of livestock especially Mithuns owned by an individual. The livestock are reared by the local with an aim to get meat, eggs as well as to be used as bride price and for sacrificial purposes during the festivals.

The animal husbandry activities for the development of livestock are divided into two parts:-

- i) Animal health coverage.
- ii) Life-stock development and production.

For the effective animal health coverage, Veterinary Dispensaries and Veterinary Aid-Centre are functioning. At present the district is having 6 (six) Veterinary Dispensaries and 7 (seven) Veterinary Aid-Centres.

Besides there is 1 (one) Mobile Veterinary Dispensary, 1(one) Diagnostic Laboratory, 7(seven) cattle up-grading centre, 1 (one) pig farm and 19 (nineteen) poultry farm (18 nos private and 1 no Govt), which includes Broiler project and chick rearing centre.

Total numbers of birds and animals treated during the year 2011-12 are shown below:-

i) General Cases	58703 nos
ii) Castrated	5754 nos
iii) Vaccinated	36825 nos
iv) Milk production	134111 Ltrs

### **FISHERY**

The fishery department has started functioning independently in the district during 1989-90. Earlier it was a part of Agriculture Department. The pisciculture programme was introduced in the district during the year 1972.

There are three Govt. fish farms, seven people fish farms, nil no. of normal ponds are available during the year 2011-12.

## **INDUSTRY**

The industry plays an important role for improving socio-economic condition of the people. The important traditional industries of the district are knitting, weaving, wool spinning, bamboo and cane works etc.

Till 1980 the industrial development of the district was looked after by District Industrial Centre, Lohit District with the head quarter at Tezu. After declaration of Dibang Valley district as an independent district one branch of the Deputy Director of Industries for Dibang Valley district was established in the year 1981 with the head quarter at Roing mainly concentrating its activities for development of small scale, village and cottage industries. The notable features of the District Industries Centre are the establishment of craft centre, comprehensive production centre, extension of sericulture programme and establishment of small scale industries.

There is no factory in the district registered under factory act. 1948. So far, the DIC has registered 3 (three) SSI in the district during 2011-12 which are eligible for all incentive and subsidiary available for industrially backward are. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2012 total numbers of SSI units functioning in the district is 48. Total number of employment generated by the small scale industry (SSI) units during the year 2011-12 is 140. Annual turn over through SSI units during 2011-12 is not available. District Industry Centre has been implementing the scheme for self employment to educated unemployed youth and deputed local youth for Industrial Management Training and Entrepreneur Development Programme in various parts of India. The DCI provides raw material assistance to small and cottage industries through banks of APIDFC and extends technical help to entrepreneurs. Number of beneficiaries assisted under Prime Minister Employment Guarantee Programme (PMEGP) during the year 2011-12 are 20 numbers of candidate and candidate selected for ITI for the year 2011-12 are 132 numbers.

## **TEXTILE AND HANDICRAFTS**

Textile and Handicrafts was previously under the control / supervision of District Industry Centre. Now Textile and Handicrafts has been bifurcated from the Industry department which is under the control / supervision of Assistant Director of Textile and Handicrafts in the district.

The department looks after the development of traditional and modern handloom and handicraft. It is the only department through which the traditional handloom and handicrafts are preserved. The District Textile and Handicraft department, Roing imparts training, such as weaving, knitting, tailoring, cane and bamboo and carpentry to unemployment youths.

In addition to the above 3(three) numbers of sericulture farms / centre are functioning in the district viz. Eri extension Centre, Bolung Collective Mulberry Garden at Meka and sericulture seed Production Centre at Dambuk. Sericulture plays a vital role in improving the Socio-economic condition on the society. The silk cloth produced out of sericulture activities are eco-friendly and it is only the silk cloth which can protect the harmful effects of ultra violet rays of the sun. Climatic condition of our district are suitable for the growth of three varieties of silk production i.e. Eri, Muga, Mulberry.

At present there are 2 (two) nos. of craft centres, 18 trainees can be accommodated per year in the district. Annual turn over of different craft centres during the year 2011-12 is Rs 1.06 lakhs. Number of trainees participated during 2011-12 is 18 numbers out of which 4 males and 14 females. Total 11 trainees passed out during the year 2011-12 out of which 0 males and 11 females.

## **CO-OPERATION**

Co-operative institution plays a vital role in changing the socio-economic condition of the people. The Co-operative movement in the district started in 1964 with the opening of Co-Operative General Stores Ltd. at Roing. At present total 13 numbers of co-operative societies are functioning in Lower Dibang Valley District as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2012.

i)	Multipurpose Co-operative society	1 no.
ii)	Consumer Co-operative society	2 nos.
iii)	Transport Co-operative society	1 no. (Defunct)
iv)	Weaving / Handicraft society	02 nos.
v)	Industrial Co-operative society	Nil.
vi)	Tea Grower and producer Co-op. society	1 no.
vii)	Others Co-operative society	3 Nos.
viii)	Total number of membership	1461 persons
ix)	Paid-up share capital Govt.	14.74 lakhs.
x)	Paid up share capital individual	5.65 lakhs.
xi)	Paid up share capital societies	0.35 lakhs

In addition to supply of essential commodities to the people of the district at a reasonable rate during the decades, the main trust as directed towards improving establishing two branches of co-operative Apex Bank. One Bank is established at Roing and one bank is established at Dambuk to provide credit and deposit, which made commendable progress in changing socio-economic condition of the district.

The Government of Arunachal Pradesh introduced Kishan Credit card loan to facilitate to the rural people of the district for improvement of living and economic condition through this loan.

## **BANKING**

State bank of India is the only nationalized bank working in the district head Quarter at Roing. Besides State Bank, there are two branched of Arunachal Pradesh state co-operative Apex Bank functioning in the, one at Roing and other at Dambuk and one Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank at Roing. These banks provide short term loan, term loan in advance by various scheme like IRDP etc.

These banks have helped to facilitate deposits loans and advance to the people of this area. Deposit loan and advance provide the bank during the year 2011-12 is given below:-

a)	State Bank of India, Roing:-	
	i) Total deposit as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2012	11770 lakhs.
	ii) Loan and advance provided during 2011-12	2114 lakhs.
	iii) Loan outstanding as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2012	2637 lakhs.
b)	A. P. Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd :-	
	i) Total deposit as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2012	368.93 lakhs.
	ii) Loan and advance provided during 2011-12	22.64 lakhs
	iii) Loan outstanding as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2012	78.38 lakhs.
c)	A.P.Rural Bank :	
	i) Total deposit as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2011	183.60 lakhs.
	ii) Loan and advance provided during 2010-11	17.50 lakhs
	iii) Loan outstanding as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2011	16.36 lakhs.

## **CIVIL SUPPLY AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM**

Earlier due to limited road communication facilities, management of public distribution and procurement of essential commodities was a difficult task. The essential commodities are supplied through road transport, air dropping and head load porters where ever necessary. The supply of essential commodities are procured and distributed by both, the department of Civil Supply and Supply and Transport. The Civil Supply usually covers the supply articles through fair price shop and supply and Transport Department covers air field area of the district through the unit of Central Procurement Organization (CPO).

There are 51 nos of fair Price Shop functioning in Lower Dibang Valley district, out of which 05 nos of Fair Price Shops are being run through Co-operative Society and 46 nos of shops are run by private individuals. The procurement of food grains from FCI during the year 2011-12 are shown below:-

i) Rice	32359 Qtls.
ii) Wheat	4954 Qtls.
iii) Sugar	4273 Qtls.
iv) S. K. Oil	417 K.Litres.

### **PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT (PHED)**

The main activities of PHED are to provide potable drinking water facilities and to initiate water supply scheme etc. to the villages as well as town.

The following drinking water facilities are available in the district as on 31<sup>st</sup> march 2012.

1.
  - i) Town covered drinking water : 1 no.
  - ii) Village provided with drinking water : 200 nos.
  - iii) Hamlet/ Habitation provided with drinking water : 231 nos.
2. Population benefited:-
  - i) Urban : 11385
  - ii) Rural : 33991
3. Expenditure incurred during the year 2011-12 : Rs. 875.61 lakhs.

### **RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT (RWD)**

The main functions of the rural works department are as follows:-

- i) To perform construction and maintenance of rural link roads, wire rope suspension bridge etc.
- ii) Land development, construction of staff quarter, office building, godown and rural housing.
- iii) To provide construction assistance to rural family.

### **WATER RESOURCE DEPARTMENT (WRD)**

Irrigation and Flood Control Department (IFCD) has been renamed as Water Resources Department. The main activities of the WRD are performing the construction at Minor Irrigation Project (MIP) / Canal, Govt. Canal and Flood control. Area covered under Minor Irrigation Project (MIP) as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2012 is 7805 Hectares. Total Minor Irrigation Project as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2012 implemented is 211 numbers and 38 numbers of Minor Irrigation Projects are in progress. Area irrigated as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2012 is 7805 hectares.

### **RURAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)**

Presently, Rural Development Programmes like Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (Hariyali), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) are being implemented by the DRDA, Lower Dibang Valley District, Roing. The funding pattern between Central and state is in the 75:25 ratio. The fund is released in 2 (two) installments by the central and state government depending on timely implementation and proper utilization of fund.

#### **(a) INDIRA AWAS YOJANA (IAY)**

Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) was launched in the year 1985-86 as component of RLEGP/ JRY. IAY later declared as independent scheme is to provide assistance for construction of dwelling houses for the families living below poverty alleviation.

Priorities for selection of beneficiaries among the persons who have applied for house are as follows:-

- i) Free bonded labour
- ii) SC/ ST household affected by flood, fire, earthquake and similar natural calamities, victim of atrocity.

- iii) Families headed by widows and unmarried women.
- iv) Physically handicapped and
- v) others.

### **INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (ICDS)**

The integrated child development scheme is aims to accelerate welfare programmes for women and children and nutrition programme for pregnant women, nursing mothers and children (age group 0-6 years) especially in tribal hilly backward areas.

There are 3 (three) ICDS projects in Lower Dibang Valley District, namely Roing, Hunli and Dambuk ICDS projects and 160 (one hundred sixty) Anganwadi workers.

The following table shows the numbers of scheme implemented, number of beneficiaries benefited and expenditure incurred in rupees during the year 2011-12 under ICDS in Lower Dibang Valley District.

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	Beneficiaries in Nos.	Expenditure incurred in Rs. lakhs
1	ICDS Beneficiaries Assisted	3653	160.93
2	SNP	20087	12.13
3	National Old Age Pension (Central Share)	1076	25.16
4	National Old Age Pension (State Share)	116	2.78

### **DISTRICT URBAN DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (DUDA)**

The District Urban Development Agency has been introduced in the state of Arunachal Pradesh few years back. The Lower Dibang Valley District, H.Q. Roing is one of the urban areas of the state. The task of DUDA is being looked after by Urban Project Officer (UPO) under the supervision/ control of Deputy Commissioner.

The main object of DUDA is for beautification of town in a planned way and keeping the town clean, construction of roads, drains and buildings.

### **RESEARCH**

To preserve the cultural heritage of the local people, the District Research Office has been established in the District. The prime objective of the Research Department is to preserve, protect and promote the indigenous cultural heritage from three broad perspectives:-

- a) Cultural, (b) Linguistic and (c) Archaeological

By studying the people from its socio-cultural, economical, political, religious and linguistic aspects the department prepares monographs tribewise. Secondly the studies of historical and archaeological monuments are carried out and these are preserved and protected with great care.

Under cultural section few research projects are taken in hand namely, the change in culture, customs and traditions among the Idu Mishmis and studies on oral literature. Photographic works on traditional life pattern among the local tribal population are also in progress during the period reported upon.

The department has few collections of the Museum objects on traditional arts and crafts, handloom and handicrafts etc.

Two books of linguistic section have been published namely the "Idu Mishmi proverb and Saying" and "A Hand Book on Idu Mishmi Language".

## **EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE**

There is one employment Exchange cell in the district at Roing. Total job seeker registered during the year 2011-12 was 340 out of which 197 were males and 143 were females.

The employment exchange cell sponsors candidates against the demand placed by the department from time to time and thus provides deployment of suitable candidates. To fill up the post, reservation is followed strictly and most of the posts are kept reserved for local schedule tribe candidates.

## **REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS**

The registration of Births and Deaths is compulsory under the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1969 and it is enforced in the district of Arunachal Pradesh w.e.f. 31-05-1969. The revamped system of births and death rules were introduced in Arunachal Pradesh which came into force from February 2001. In this district the deputy commissioner is the ex-officio district registrar and the district statistical officer is the additional district registrar. The administrative officer-in-charge of the school and gram sevika is sub-registrar of birth and death events.

Responsibility for reporting of vital events of rural area of the registrar or sub-registrar lies with gaon burahs/ gram panchayat members. For the births and deaths occurring in Hospital/ PHC/ HU boarding houses etc. it is the duty of the head of the institution to report the occurrence of vital events to the concerned registrar as the events can be registered within the stipulated time period. The birth and death events occurring in a village/ town are to be registered in registration unit under the administrative jurisdiction of that area.

## **AUTHORITY FOR DELAYED REGISTRATION**

- i) Any birth or death events, of which information is to be given to the registrar after the expiry of the period 21 days but within thirty days of its occurrence, shall be registered on payment of late fee as may be prescribed.
- ii) Any birth and death of which delayed information is given to the registrar after thirty days but within one year of its occurrence shall be registered only with the written permission of the officer/ registrar or on production of an affidavit made before the magistrate on payment of the prescribed fee.
- iii) Any birth or death event which was not registered within one year of its occurrence shall be registered with prior permission of the registrar and production of an affidavit made before 1<sup>st</sup> class judicial magistrate on payment of the prescribed fee.

## **REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS ACT 1969**

The registration of births and deaths act has made reporting and registration of births and deaths compulsory. Some of the important provisions of the act are given below:-

- a) **REPORTING OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS**:- Births and deaths are to be reported to the registrar of births and deaths appointed by the state government for registration. Births and Deaths are registered only at the place of occurrence. The person responsible for reporting events for registration depends on the place of occurrence of the events as shown below:-

Sl. No.	Place of Occurrence	Person responsible for reporting (informant)
i	House	Head of the household or in his absence his relative or an adult male person
ii	Hospital, Nursing Home, Maternity Home, health centre	Medical officer in-charge or any other person authorized by him in his absence.
iii	Jail	Jailor in-charge
iv	Hostel, Dharamshala, boarding house, lodging house etc.	Person in-charge
v	New born baby or death found in a public place	Village headman or corresponding officer in village and police station in-charge in other area.

b) HOW TO REPORT

All vital events i.e. live births, still births and deaths are to be reported in the forms prescribed by the state government, there are form-1 Birth Report, form-2 death report, form-3 still birth report.

The information has to be given under the signature/ thumb impression of the informant. Name of the child if not reported at the time of registration can be reported later on.

c) WHEN TO REPORT

All events are to be reported within 21 days of its occurrence. Events reported later than 21 days can be registered on completion of certain formalities as below:-

Sl. No.	When reported	Formalities to be completed
i	After 21 days but within 30 days of occurrence	Payment of prescribed late fee.
ii	After 30 days but within one year of occurrence	An affidavit made before a notary public or officer prescribed by State Govt. on his behalf payment of late fee and permission of the prescribed authority.
iii	After one year	Order of a First Class Magistrate and payment of late fee.