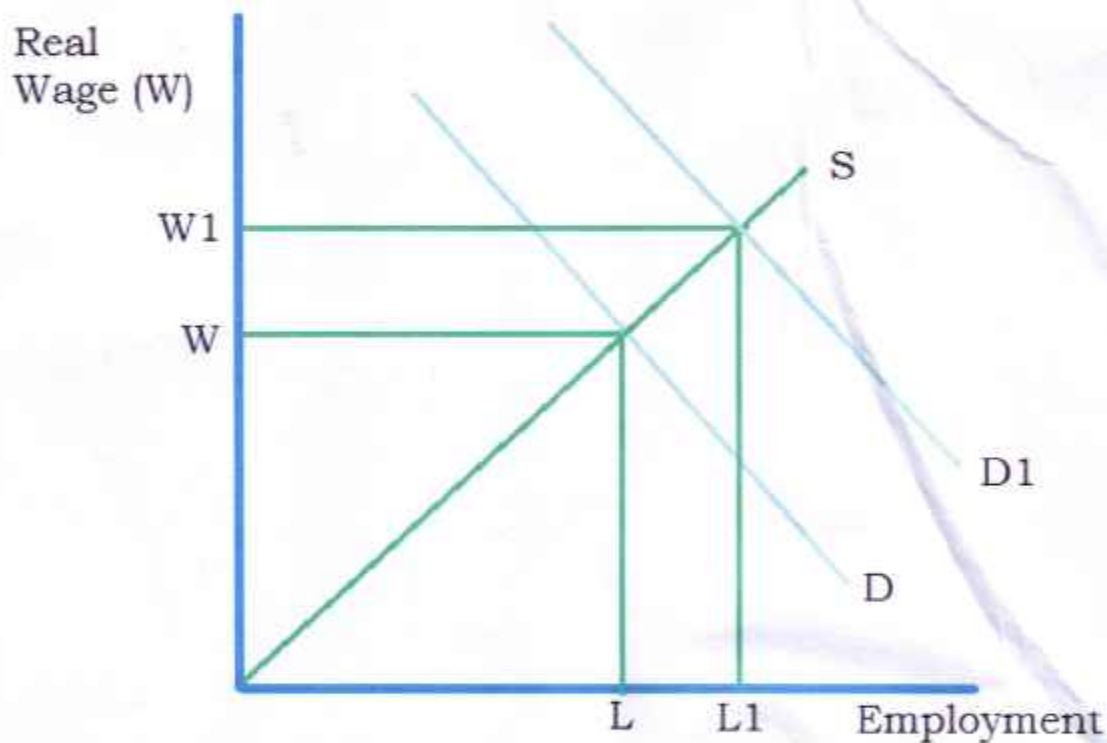




FACT BOOK ON MANPOWER

IN ARUNACHAL PRADESH - 2018



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FOREWORD

The ... February, 2019

“Fact Book on Manpower in Arunachal Pradesh-2018” is an annual publication basically designed to assess the present and perspective availability of skilled and unskilled manpower vis-a-vis the Demand and Supply position of workforce to remove the employment imbalances of the State. The data pertaining to manpower is collected from various source offices and establishments besides reports of population Census, Economic Census and NSS reports. However, the inference perceived herein may be farcical owing to inadequacy of requisite data.

This Department is grateful to various Departments/Institutions for timely supply of requisite data for this publication. This Publication has been made possible under the guidance of Shri BEBING MEGU, Director, Economics & Statistics, GoAP, involving Shri KAGO TALO, Research Officer and Shri MARLI INGO, SIS. I take this opportunity to put on record their sincere service.

Suggestions/Comments for improvement of the publication are most welcome.

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CHAPTER - I

GENERAL BACKGROUND

Manpower is the number of people working or available for work or services in the labor market. The planning on available manpower resources to harness balance and optimal productivity based on existing infrastructure in the economy is called manpower planning. The planning of man for job and the job for man is the main aspect of manpower planning in the modern economic development. Manpower planning based on realistic estimates of present and perspective requirements is essential to study the trend for the success of development planning. Manpower planning plays a pivotal role in the economic development of the state and the nation as a whole. As such, emphasis must be laid on proper planning process to identify the need based sector in terms of technical and specialized manpower which is scarce in the state. In Arunachal Pradesh the dearth of trained personnel in the field of medicine, Engineering, Agriculture, Fishery, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services etc. remains a constraint to achieve the desired target of economic planning and development in the state. In this endeavour, many students of the state are sponsored by the government to acquire the requisite technical know-how in other states to bridge the gap of trained and technical manpower requirements. However, the gap of trained and technical manpower requirement continues to persist in certain fields, where the gap is supposed to be bridged by technical experts from other states. The process of manpower planning can be successful only with concrete policy formulation at par the available vacancy and requirement of manpower to the annual production rate within a specific time period in the state. As an initiative of successive Govt., Tomo Riba Institute of Health and Medical Science (TRIHMS) has started functioning from 2018 by offering various Medical courses. Apart from that, the Govt. is also committed to establish an Engineering college at Toru, which is about 50 kms away from the Itanagar and a Law College at Jote at the outskirts of Itanagar.

Basically the efficient manpower planning depends on developed statistical system of data collection and proper analysis of data by which the trend on present and long run requirement of manpower can be projected in advance to the dynamic demand and supply of workforce. The proper utilization of manpower based on appropriate strategy needs to be adopted for the balanced development of different sector in the economy. An accurate estimate of manpower investment in terms with the available physical resources is equally important for economic growth in the state. Mismanagement in the existing manpower

resources may aggravate to unemployment and underemployment problems which can be restrained by judicious manpower planning toward effective utilization and productivity. It has to be emphasised to make a very accurate estimate of the resources and to work out genuine strategy for the development of different sectors to cultivate employment potentials in the economy. Realistic approach needs to be adopted in the state to meet the future demand and supply of manpower requirement in a balanced manner for faster growth of the region and the state in particular.

The Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi had identified the following spheres for which correct and upto date information will be necessary for proper Manpower Planning.

- a) **Population Statistics** : Population distribution by sex, age, literacy and level of education both for rural and urban areas.
- b) **Labour force Statistics** : The labour force with distribution by sex, age, literacy and education, skilled and unskilled workers, categorisation by type of technical education.
- c) **Migration Statistics** : Stock of educated/skilled manpower in the region and likely out-migration estimation and likely in-migration to the region.
- d) **Educational Statistics** : General trend of literacy output of educated persons with different level of education either annually or above a period as against some bench-mark data for a base-year output of technically educated persons with estimated stock at any point of time.
- e) **Utilisation of educated and skilled manpower within the region.**
- f) **Statistics on labour market behaviour:** Jobs openings, recruitments in different industries/occupation etc. Training facilities-wages and Income etc.-job seeking and willingness to work.
- g) **Unemployment Statistics** : Number of job seekers with qualification and their job preferences.

In India decennial census continues to be the primary source for data on population, labour force, migration etc. For education and training, the UGC and the Ministry of Education bring out some statistics utilized for an appraisal of the availability of trained manpower in the country. The utilisation of educated manpower and the labour market behaviour can be obtained from different source such as census, Director General of employment and training, labour Bureau, various Central and State Govt. departments and other statistical and research organisations. For assessing the position of employment the source is the publication brought out by the Director General of Employment and Training. The Employment Exchanges, which register the job seeking persons, also prepare the quantum of job seekers according to qualification, job preferred and other related data.

The Planning Commission, from its very inception was interested in manpower planning and improvement in data system. In the field of employment and unemployment statistics, the planning Commission examined the situation and appointed Dantwala Committee. The Committee examined the employment and unemployment data available with different organisations with special reference to the National Sample Survey on employment and unemployment which was conducted quinquennially by central Organisation and suggested number of steps to improve the quality of the employment data and develop concept and methodologies which were utilised later on by the NSSO in its surveys. It also suggested a number of studies which have been carried out by different agencies.

The continuing concern of the Planning Commission arises from its responsibility for utilisation of material, human and financial resources of a country. In the beginning of the planning process, training of technical manpower was emphasised so that the needs of the project are met. On the face of unemployment situation in the country, which was observed later, judicious manpower utilisation was emphasised so that wastage due to surplus could be avoided.

The first population census in the state of Arunachal Pradesh was taken up in 1961 (on a sample basis) and was followed by a full-fledged census in 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011.

Census of 1961 was conducted through the Statistical setup then existed and from 1971 onwards the full fledged Directorate of Census operations was created. The Statistics of population, labour force, migration, and other demographic aspects can now be obtained

from the census publications. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics has been collecting under the programme of official statistics, some data on education from the Directorate of Higher Education and school Education, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh. These statistics broadly give the number of schools, enrolment of students and success in examinations.

In a seminar on Manpower and employment held with the participation of the representative of NEC, North Eastern States and members of Planning Commission, the following vital points emerged during discussion:

1. Major thrust of the Plan is on Employment Strategy for employment generation.
2. Growth without employment generation will not be of any help to the society.
3. Employment generation is a function of peace and development process. Thus it cannot be seen in isolation to the planning process.
4. Employment in the NE states was generally understood to be employment in the Govt. /Public sector undertakings. But in planning parlour when employment is mentioned, it refers to creation/opening up facilities in different sectors of economy for more job and self employment.
5. The North Eastern States have realised that they can no longer add to their existing strength, unless Employment Avenue is created in private sectors.
6. Tourism could become an important economic activity for employment generation in NE states. Relaxation of existing Inner-Line permit system in the states was considered and Ministry of Home is looking after the matter.
7. KVDC can help in setting up cottage industries.
8. Alternative credit institutions alike working woman forum of Madras, Seva of Ahmedabad, Gramin Bank of Bangladesh etc. were proposed to be set up in the NE states.

Although some of these recommendations have already been implemented, a lot more is yet to be done and achieved.

CHAPTER - II

TOPOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

Arunachal Pradesh occupies the North Eastern most border of the country with the geographical area of 83,743 Sq. Km. It has a varied topography with high mountain ranges of the great Himalaya in the North, gradually tapering off to the plains of Assam in the South. The topographical features are characterised by several terrain, undulating hills, Torrent Rivers and streams. Flat land is limited to some valleys and narrow belts of foothills adjoining Assam. About 82% of the total area is under forest with valuable timber and other forest products. Mineral resources like oil, Natural gas, Limestone, Graphite, Hematite, Marble etc. are also found in the state. Accurate scientific assessment of the hidden mineral resources in the state is yet to be consolidated except some limited extraction of oil, coal and limestone that has started in the recent years. The maximum network of perennial rivers and streams in Arunachal Pradesh amounts to highest potential of water resources in the country for the development of hydro power as well.

In spite of natural potentiality, the economy of many parts of the state remains at the subsistence level because of the inaccessibility and isolation of the area from the main stream of economic life of the country due to inadequate transport and communication infrastructure in the remote areas of the state. The inhospitable terrain, loose soil, heavy rainfall, unpredictable streams and rivers had been the static constraints for construction of roads and bridges without which the desired development cannot be achieved.

POPULATION:

As per Population Census, 2011, the population of the state is 13,83,727. The decadal growth of population for 1961-71, 1971-81, 1981-91, 1991-2001 and 2001-2011 had been recorded 38.91%, 35.15%, 36.83%, 27.00% and 26.03% respectively. The sex ratio recorded in 2011 is 938 females per thousand males and the density of population of the State is 17 persons per Km².

The district wise growth rates, salient features of population, ST population and literate population are shown in the following tables below. The overall growth of literacy in the state is also shown from 1961 onwards in the table 2.1.

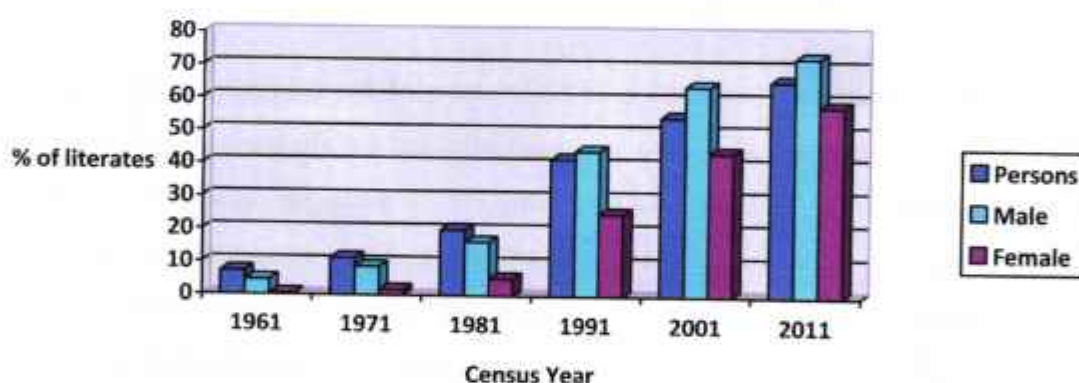
The literacy percentage shown in 1991 and 2011 census are for population with 7 years or more age group, whereas the population with 5 years or more had been recorded as literates during the earlier censuses. There is a gradual improvement in the literacy rate in the State

particularly in urban Sector for male as well as female population as revealed from Table 2.5. It also appears from the table that overall literacy rate of the State had risen from 7.13% in 1961 to 65.38% in 2011. The low female literacy rate particularly in the rural area amongst the scheduled tribes remain stagnant which needs to be accorded urgent attention.

Table No.: 2.1

PERCENTAGE OF LITERATE TO TOTAL POPULATION FROM 1961 TO 2011 CENSUS

Year	Person	Male	Female
1961 Census	7.23%	4.62%	0.41%
1971 Census	11.29%	8.72%	1.70%
1981 Census	20.09%	16.40%	5.14%
1991 Census	41.59%	44.00%	24.94%
2001 Census	54.30%	63.80%	43.50%
2011 Census	65.38%	72.55%	57.70%



Literacy has both economic and social motives of individual's well being. It improves self-esteem, enhances social status & decision making and gains confidence level of individual in the society. It impacts human development outcomes both as input and output. Arunachal Pradesh attained 65.38 percent against national average of 72.99 percent in Census 2011 registering a decadal increase of 11.08 percent between 2001 and 2011. As per Census 2011, male literacy rate stands at 72.55 percent and female literacy rate stands at 57.7 percent in Arunachal Pradesh as against all India male literacy rate of 80.89 percent and 64.64 percent female literacy rate.

Table No.: 2.2 VARIATION OF POPULATION (2001-2011) BY DISTRICT.

District	Area in Sq. Km.	Population 2001	Population 2011	Variation of Population	Percentage Variation 2001-2011	Percentage of urban population (2011 Census)
Tawang	2,172	38,924	49,977	11,053	28.40%	22.41%
West Kameng	7,422	74,599	83,947	9,348	12.57%	18.98%
East Kameng	4,134	57,179	78,690	21,511	37.62%	23.32%
Papum Pare	3,462	1,22,003	1,76,573	54,570	44.73%	54.91%
Lower Subansiri	3,508	55,726	83,030	27,304	49.00%	15.42%
Kurung Kumey	6,040	42,518	92,076	49,558	116.56%	2.55%
Upper Subansiri	7,032	55,346	83,448	28,102	50.76%	16.06%
West Siang	8,325	1,03,918	1,12,274	8,356	8.04%	22.24%
East Siang	3,603	87,397	99,214	11,817	13.52%	27.85%
Upper Siang	6,590	33,363	35,320	1,957	5.87%	18.52%
Dibang Valley	9,129	7,272	8,004	732	10.07%	29.79%
Lower Dibang Valley	3,900	50,448	54,080	3,632	7.20%	21.06%
Lohit	5,212	1,24,991	1,45,726	20,735	16.89%	22.25%
Anjaw	6,190	18,536	21,167	2,631	14.19%	4.64%
Changlang	4,662	1,25,422	1,48,226	22,804	18.18%	12.97%
Tirap	2,362	1,00,326	1,11,975	11,649	11.61%	18.58%
Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	10,97,968	13,83,727	2,85,759	26.03%	22.94%

Source: Census 2011

Table No. : 2.3 SALIENT FEATURES OF POPULATION 2011 CENSUS

District	Total Population	Sex ratio	Percentage of ST to total population
Tawang	49,977	714	69.65
West Kameng	83,947	819	55.25
East Kameng	78,690	1029	92.01
Papum pare	1,76,573	980	66.38
Lower Subansiri	83,030	984	87.81
Kurung Kumey	92,076	1032	98.58
Upper Subansiri	83,448	998	93.56
West Siang	1,12,274	930	82.64
East Siang	99,214	980	70.53
Upper Siang	35,320	889	80.60
Dibang Valley	8,004	813	71.23
Lower Dibang Valley	54,080	928	48.03
Lohit	1,45,726	912	32.53
Anjaw	21,167	839	77.72
Changlang	1,48,226	926	36.35
Tirap	1,11,975	944	87.85
Arunachal Pradesh	13,83,727	938	68.79

Source: Director of Census Operation

Table No.: 2.4

SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH-CENSUS 2011

District	Total ST population		
	Person	Male	Female
Tawang	34,811	16,770	18,041
West Kameng	46,380	22,771	23,609
East Kameng	72,400	35,266	37,134
Papum pare	1,17,216	56,469	60,747
Lower Subansiri	72,911	35,803	37,108
Kurung Kumey	90,764	44,459	46,305
Upper Subansiri	78,323	38,570	39,753
West Siang	92,783	45,746	47,037
East Siang	69,979	34,533	35,446
Upper Siang	28,468	14,413	14,055
Dibang Valley	5,701	2,850	2,851
Lower Dibang Valley	25,974	12,649	13,325
Lohit	47,410	23,457	23,953
Anjaw	16,451	8,208	8,243
Changlang	53,878	27,061	26,817
Tirap	98,372	49,365	49,007
Arunachal Pradesh	9,51,821	4,68,390	4,83,431

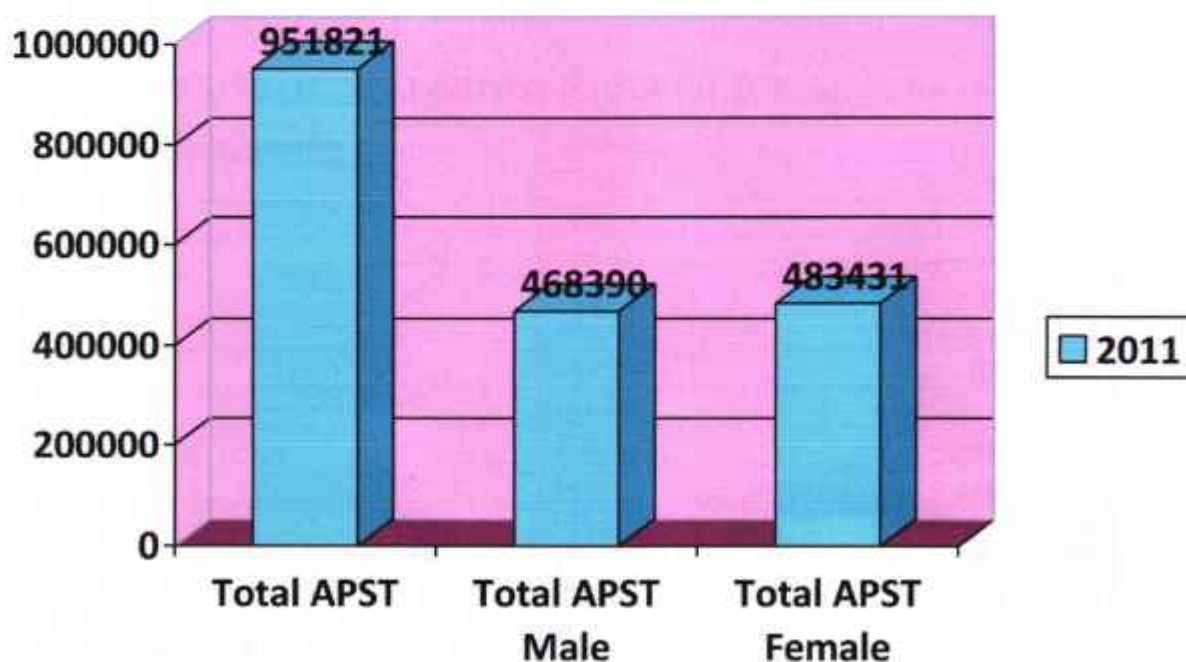
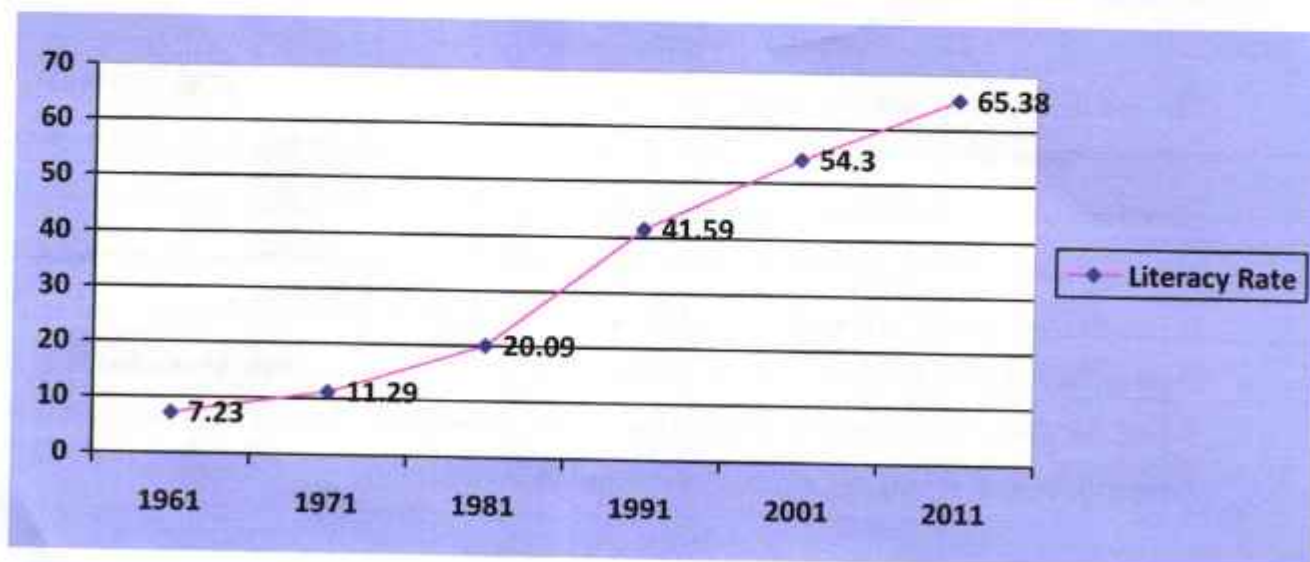


Table No.: 2.5

DISTRICT-WISE RURAL - URBAN LITERACY RATES- Census 2011

District	General Literacy rate	Literacy Rate					
		Rural			Urban		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Tawang	59.00%	49.05	55.06	41.96	90.88	95.91	74.76
West Kameng	67.07%	64.37	71.15	55.59	78.21	83.58	72.24
East Kameng	60.02%	54.81	63.19	46.87	77.10	85.90	68.09
Papum Pare	79.95%	73.94	80.93	66.88	84.74	90.10	79.22
Lower Subansiri	74.35%	72.27	78.83	65.61	85.52	89.81	81.26
Kurung Kumey	48.75%	48.22	54.51	42.22	69.45	77.05	60.80
Upper Subansiri	63.80%	60.73	66.74	54.85	79.47	86.03	72.36
West Siang	66.46%	60.91	67.34	54.18	85.37	90.33	79.49
Upper Siang	59.99%	55.59	62.58	47.51	79.17	84.10	73.96
East Siang	72.54%	69.59	75.67	63.35	80.05	85.58	74.43
Dibang valley	64.10%	55.56	59.02	51.25	84.05	89.23	77.60
Lower Dibang valley	69.13%	63.63	70.72	56.07	88.39	91.94	84.35
Lohit	68.18%	64.37	72.40	55.57	80.81	85.66	75.23
Anjaw	56.46%	55.18	66.18	41.93	80.31	76.79	86.90
Changlang	59.80%	55.75	65.18	45.71	84.93	90.29	78.08
Tirap	52.19%	45.14	55.24	34.78	80.80	86.50	73.75
Arunachal Pradesh 2011	65.38%	59.94	67.44	52.04	82.93	88.45	76.66



EDUCATION: EDUCATED AND SKILLED MANPOWER

Human resources development is a dynamic subject in modern economic development. It is the educational skill and technical know-how in the human resources which can deliver desired economic growth in the economy. The technical education system in diversified form is to produce trained and skilled manpower in adequate numbers to the demand of perceived economic development of the state and the country. The facilities of education and training in the field of engineering and technology for vocational training need to be emphasized and expanded systematically.

The education system in Arunachal Pradesh begins with only four primary schools at the time of Independence. It is a pride that Arunachal Pradesh is now having a Central University, a Deemed University Regional Institute of Science & Technology (NERIST), National Institute of Technology (NIT), College of Horticulture and Forestry, numbers of Govt. and Private Degree & Professional and Polytechnic Institutes, along with a good numbers of Public and Private schools, spread across the entire state. Besides, a Women degree college has also been established and it is temporarily functioning at Lekhi until its permanent site is fully developed at Jote, which is around 10 kms away from the heart of Itanagar.

The much awaited, State hospital which has been up-graded into a full-fledged Medical College, Tomo Riba Institute of Health & Medical Science (TRIHMS), Naharlagun would start functioning from the next academic calendar by offering MBBS course and to cater need of better health care facilities to the State. Apart from that, a Law college is also proposed to be established at Jote, at the outskirts of Itanagar and an Engineering College at Toru under Papum Pare District is also on priority of the Govt. In the days to come, Arunachal Pradesh would be given fair share for establishing more institutes of national importance by the central Govt. and bloom as a multi-dimensional educational hub.

The measure of attainment of education is the improvement in literacy percentage as recorded in last four censuses. From 7.23% in 1961 census, the literacy rate has swollen to 54.74% in 2001 census. The table 2.5 in the earlier chapter reflected the growth of literacy in Arunachal Pradesh as a whole from 1961 to 2001 with district wise position for 2001 Census.

There had been a tremendous progress in spreading educational network in the state over the years. The tables 3.1 and 3.2 show the growth of educational Institutions and their enrolment in the state since 1956. Progressive coverage of population in schooling age is indicated by the rise in the number of institutions and growth in enrolment. College education had been introduced in Arunachal Pradesh in the year 1964 with a college at Pasighat. But then there is limited scope for specialized educational infrastructure in many subjects' namely medical science, geology and mining, bio-chemistry etc. in graduate and post graduate level of studies in the State. Science education had been introduced for the first time in J.N. College Pasighat, in 1973. In addition to this, the Science Stream had also been introduced in D.N. College Itanagar, from the academic session 2001-02.

DISTRICT-WISE LITERACY RATE AND GENDER GAR STATUS - CENSUS 2011

Sl. No.	Districts	Literacy Rate (%)			
		Total	Male	Female	Gender Gap
1	Tawang	59.00	67.54	46.53	21.01
2	West Kameng	67.07	73.45	59.05	14.40
3	East Kameng	60.02	68.65	51.69	16.96
4	Papum Pare	79.95	86.06	73.72	12.34
5	Lower Subansiri	74.35	80.53	68.08	12.45
6	Kurung Kumey	48.75	55.12	42.64	12.48
7	Upper Subansiri	63.80	70.02	57.59	12.43
8	West Siang	66.46	72.81	59.63	13.18
9	East Siang	72.54	78.47	66.49	11.98
10	Upper Siang	59.99	66.45	52.63	13.82
11	Dibang Valley	64.10	68.07	59.16	08.91
12	Lower Dibang Valley	69.13	75.55	62.19	13.36
13	Lohit	68.18	75.52	60.04	15.48
14	Anjaw	56.46	66.81	43.71	23.10
15	Changlang	59.80	68.93	49.84	19.09
16	Tirap	52.19	61.87	41.89	19.98
Arunachal Pradesh		65.38	72.55	57.70	14.85

Source: Census 2011

Table: 3.2

NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Year	Pre-Primary & Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Total Schools	College	Engg. Institution /NERIST	University
2011	1,941	920	191	118	3,170	12	3	1
2012	2,098	945	220	118	3,381	16	3	1
2013	2,176	970	229	112	3,497	16	3	1
2014	2,226	1,121	227	138	3,712	29	2	1
2015	2,201	1,186	250	143	3,780	36	8	9
2016	2,367	1,262	263	155	4,047	36	9	9
2017	2,308	1,299	293	159	4,059	36	9	9
2018	2,273	1,311	302	161	4,047	36	9	9

Source: Directorates of Elementary/ School/ Higher and Technical Education, Itanagar.

Table: 3.3

NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN DIFFERENT STAGES OF INSTITUTIONS

Year	Pre-Primary and Primary stage	Middle stage	Secondary & Higher Secondary stage	College	University	Total Students
2011	2,75,487	81,022	58,990	15,492	1,078	4,32,069
2012	2,67,580	88,798	68,327	17,362	2,190	4,44,257
2013	2,47,471	98,731	79,102	17,740	1,310	4,44,354
2014	2,53,502	99,995	84,668	23,858	3,334	4,65,357
2015	2,52,088	1,01,244	87,842	27,818	5,760	4,74,752
2016	2,49,914	1,01,228	88,822	-	-	4,39,964
2017	1,94,756	93,335	80,290	19,790	13,797	4,01,968
2018	1,99,363	90,353	81,432	21,945	12,984	4,06,077

Source: Director of School Education, Itanagar

The number of students in various stages of institution for the last few years has been considerably variable. The variation has not been in correspondence with regular growth of population over the years. The reasons for such irregular variation, though not so warranted, need to be looked into by the departments concerned.

Table: 3.4 District wise Enrolment of Students in different stages: 2016-2017

	District	Pre Primary	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher secondary	Total Enrolment
1	ANJAW	13	1047	1926	523	975	4484
2	CAPITAL COMPLEX	0	2746	10649	7931	15263	36589
3	CHANGLANG	63	8270	14689	8332	9048	40402
4	DIBANG VALLEY	0	392	454	165	509	1520
5	EAST KAMENG	57	4600	7771	3759	4293	20480
6	EAST SIANG	0	3502	11003	4889	6303	25697
7	KRA DAADI	168	2845	6329	1094	497	10933
8	KURUNG KUMEY	8	2150	4131	1305	756	8350
9	LOHIT	18	2691	5193	3931	2515	14348
10	LONGDING	0	5551	4781	2576	3796	16704
11	LOWER DIBANG VALLEY	0	2307	5460	3792	3440	14999
12	LOWER SUBANSIRI	0	1442	5529	5986	4250	17207
13	NAMSAI	135	5316	8464	4259	4809	22983
14	PAPUM PARE	0	3125	7161	4507	3263	18056
15	SIANG	0	1197	2966	2883	1626	8672
16	TAWANG	6	1079	4039	1557	1514	8195
17	TIRAP	0	2486	4565	3588	2564	13203
18	UPPER SIANG	6	2920	3612	1985	1833	10356
19	UPPER SUBANSIRI	366	6174	13909	5365	3217	29031
20	WEST KAMENG	0	2835	7562	3852	4210	18459
21	WEST SIANG	15	4909	7566	6681	8542	27713
Total of All management		855	67584	137759	78960	83223	368381

Source: Director of Elementary/ Secondary Education, GoAP, Itanagar

Table: 3.4 District wise Enrolment of Students in different stages of Institutions in Arunachal Pradesh: 2017-2018 (All Management)

	District	Pre Primary	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher secondary	Total Enrolment
1	ANJAW	26	866	1772	515	1032	4211
2	CAPITAL COMPLEX	0	2495	9460	8851	15761	36567
3	CHANGLANG	134	7984	13905	8692	8937	39652
4	DIBANG VALLEY	0	361	486	175	456	1478
5	EAST KAMENG	68	4477	9333	3862	4213	21953
6	EAST SIANG	0	3091	11252	4593	5635	24871
7	KAMLE	294	1549	3587	300	1036	6766
8	KRA DAADI	98	3552	6005	1055	533	11243
9	KURUNG KUMEY	0	2506	4281	1205	913	8905
10	LOHIT	8	2657	5101	4297	2148	14211
11	LONGDING	0	5717	4910	2703	4182	17512
12	LOWER DIBANG VALLEY		1934	5337	3776	3183	14230
13	LOWER SIANG	0	1666	4364	2013	3342	11385
14	LOWER SUBANSIRI	0	894	3413	5306	4288	13900
15	NAMSAI	25	4642	10113	4260	4471	23511
16	PAPUM PARE	0	3262	7706	4166	4212	19346
17	SIANG	55	937	3419	2644	1486	8541
18	TAWANG	0	1242	3489	1841	1669	8241
19	TIRAP	0	3014	4550	3561	3052	14177
20	UPPER SIANG	7	2413	3742	2057	1930	10149
21	UPPER SUBANSIRI	296	4562	9727	5022	2306	21914
22	WEST KAMENG	0	3132	8849	4210	4126	20319
23	WEST SIANG	0	3601	4272	4544	5649	18066
Total of All management		1013	66554	139073	79947	84561	371148

Source: Director of Elementary/ Secondary Education, GoAP, Itanagar

CHAPTER - IV

LABOUR MARKET BEHAVIOUR

Generally the labour market is a place where workers and employees come in contact with each other for sale and purchase of labour. The changing pattern of labour force observed for a specific time period on floating job seeker, out turn of passed out manpower from colleges and universities and the total applicants per post against any advertisement reflect the labour market behavior in the state. It is basically dynamic in nature and any changes may result in the change of demand and supply positions, changes in wages, migration and drainage of skilled manpower, shifting of population from rural to urban areas for employment etc.

In Arunachal Pradesh, the progress of planned development started lately. However, within a short period of time there has been a significant change in the labour market behavior. The spread of education and exposure to modern ways of living added another dimension in the social outlook of the people. The introduction of various programmes like SGSY, JGSY, development programme of Agriculture, Horticulture, Livestock, Industry, Construction etc in the state have encouraged the skilled and unskilled labour force both in rural and urban areas.

The Mahatma Gandhi national rural employment guarantee act (MGNREGA) is an Indian law that aims to guarantee the right to work and ensure livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Since its implementation in the state, the rural work force has actively participated in this programme. During 2014-15 with an estimated expenditure of Rs. 3838.29 lakhs, 1,39,646 households were provided with 100 days of guaranteed employment in the State. a

Table: 4.1

LIVE REGISTER IN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

Year	Live Register		Percentage increase in live register
	Male	Female	
2013	23,486	16,125	-
2014	22,115	20,120	6.62
2015	28,499	21,954	19.46

Year	Live Register		Percentage increase in live register
	Male	Female	
2016	37,505	27,200	28.25
2017	36,334	29,430	96.5
2018	37,373	30,561	96.8

VOCATIONAL TRAINING & COURSES

The department of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh is the nodal department in the state for imparting vocational training courses for generation of self employment opportunities through Vocational Training Provider (VTP) across the country. The department of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship dealing with;

1. Vocational/ Craftsmanship Training Scheme (ITIs)
2. Apprenticeship Training - Apprenticeship ProtsaanYojna
3. Skill Development Schemes - SDI Schemes/ Capacity Building Programme under BADP, Pradhan Mantri Kausal Vikas Yojana(PMKVY) etc
4. Employment Generation
5. Entrepreneurship

Objectives: With thousands of indigenous youths graduating every year, and with limited opportunity to absorb all of them in Govt. sector, it is immensely important for the young generation to have an alternative ways and means to employ themselves. Therefore, the Govt. entered with Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with vocational institutes wherein the selected candidates would undergo training in various disciplines. Once they successfully complete the course, the candidates would be recruited through campus recruitment. The basic objectives underlying are;

- Enhancing Individual's Employability as to improve the Income Generation Opportunities of the Youth.
- Improving Productivity and Living Standards of People
- Create Job Opportunities & Skilling for All - Youth, Women and Disadvantaged Groups
- To Provide Industry-Specific Training to Unemployed and Under employed Youth.
- To Provide Vocational Training as an Alternative to Formal Education.
- To Help Youth in Building Confidence and Develop the Soft Skills Needed to Succeed in the Professional World.

Path for achieving self employment opportunity

- 5 Industrial Training Institutes(ITIs)

- 54 Vocational Training Providers (VTPs) in MES Under Skill Development Initiative (SDI) Scheme
- Capacity Building & Skill Development Training Under Boarder Area Development Programme (BADP)
- Other Short term Employable Skill Development Training on Being Sponsored by NEC or Any Other Agencies/Organisations
- 5 Govt. ITIs located at Roing, Balinong, Yupia, Dirang and Tabarijo.

Discipline of Vocational Training

There are 54 numbers of empanelled VTPs located all over the country who impart training in various sectors like Automobile, Banking, Beauty, Spa, Information communication Technology, Retail, Travel & Tourism, Security Guards, Plastic Processing, Hospitality, Fabrication, Garment Technology, Medical & Nursing, Food Processing , Electrician, Construction Equipment, Earth Mover etc. Besides, 3260 candidates are trained under BADP during 2015-16 in Basic Computer, House Wiring -cum- Electrician, Weaving Cloth, Plumbing, Bee Keeping, Beauty Culture, Carpet Making, Knitting Wool, Handicrafts Making, Pickle Making, Envelop Making, Handmade Paper Making broom making, Tailoring, Carpentry etc.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojan

The Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojann (PMKVY) is a flagship program under Skill India. There are two components in PMKVY

1. Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) which will be implemented by NSCD.
2. Centrally Managed State Sponsored (CSSM) which will be implemented by the state skill department.

The trainee target allocated under this two component are shown below.

S. No.	Parameter	Year I (2016-18)	Year II (2018-19)	Year III (2019-2020)	Total
1	CSSM Component	9838	9836	9836	29510
2	CSCM Component	Total Target from 2016-2020			56860
	Total Trainees to be trained				86370

Anticipated financial expenditure under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojann (PMKVY) by 2020

		Physical	Financial
I	Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed	56860	Rs 83.79 Cr
II	Centrally sponsored State Managed	29510	Rs 72.53 Cr
	Total	86370	Rs 156.32 Cr

Road Map of the Department of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship

- Setting-up of one ITI in each District
- Setting up of 11 PMKK on Phase
- Livelihood Mission School in every Assembly Constituency
- 100 Multi Skill Development Centres (MSDCs), one each for every Block
- Setting up of Institute for Training of Trainers (IToT)
- Pro-active Placement Cell in Every ITI/Polytechnic/College
- To Organize Special Skill Development Training Programme for Self Employment for International Border Areas Youth under Border Area Development Programme (BADP)
- To Organize Special Skill Development Training Programme Under Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess for Registered Workers/ Dependent
- To Create a Common Platform/Single Window System On Skill Development Programme for All Departments in the State
- Encourage VTPs to set up Skill Development Infrastructure in the State
- Skill Gap Survey and Analysis in the State
- Creation of Skill Development Training Infrastructure in the State
- To Conduct Job Mela-cum-Skill Development Selection Rally to Create Awareness and Sensitize the Skill Development Programmes Among Youth to create a Pool of Skilled Youth.
- Job Preference/Self Employment Schemes in State for ITI Graduate/Skilled Persons
- Skill Development Programme in Traditional Arts and Crafts for Self Employment
- Establishment of Multi-Skill Development Centre by Private Party under CSR

New Initiatives

- I. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikash Yojana (PMKVY):- Target to train 29,510 candidates in different employable sector by 2020 under PMKVY.
- II. All Existing ITIs are to be upgraded into Centre of Excellence (CoE).
- III. To Establish 4 (four) New ITIs at Sagalee (Women), Ziro, Pangin and Kanubari.
- IV. To establish Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikash Kendra (PMKK).
- V. Establishment of Regional Institute for Training of Trainers (IToT).
- VI. Establishment of Model ITIs: 1(one) Sanctioned.
- VII. Setting up of Multi Skill Development Centre.
- VIII. 150 youth to be provided employable skill development training on earth mover - Excavator/Road Roller/Dozer/Dumper etc on sponsored by NHPC under their CSR.

DISCIPLE WISE NUMBERS OF CANDIDATE SPONSORED (Under SDI Scheme, PMKVV-2 and other Training Program) FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Sl. No.	Sector	Financial Year	Total Number of Trainees sent	Total number of trainees Completed the course	Job Offered	Joined	Not Joined	Drop out
1	Travel & Tourism	2016-17	45	45	45	35	10	0
2	Plastic Processing	2016-17	32	24	24	18	6	8
3	Hospitality	2016-17	70	64	64	44	20	6
		2017-18	777	598	200	154	46	14
4	ICT	2016-17	116	116	116	0	0	0
5	Spa & Wellness	2016-17	14	14	0	0	0	0
6	Beauty	2016-17	72	72	31	21	10	0
7	Medical & Nursing	2016-17	13	10	10	4	6	3
8		2017-18	60	0	0	0	0	0
	Automotive.	2016-17	10	10	0	0	0	0
9	Food Processsing & Preservation.	2016-17	27	21	21	11	10	6
10	Consignment booking	2017-18	40	0	0	0	0	0
11	Consignment Tracking Executives	2017-18	60	0	0	0	0	0
12	Customer Care Relationship Management	2017-18	74	0	0	0	0	0
13	Domestic Data Entry Operator	2017-18	90	0	0	0	0	0
14	Self Employ Tailoring	2017-18	210	0	0	0	0	0
15	Solar Panel Installation	2018-19	120	0	0	0	0	0
16	Sound Editor	2018-19	120	0	0	0	0	0
17	Aviation and Hospitality	2018-19	37	0	0	0	0	0
18	B.Com	2018-19	12	0	0	0	0	0
19	B.Sc Hospitality & Management	2018-19	12	0	0	0	0	0
20								

	Computer Accounting	2018-19	7	0	0	0	0	0
21	Diploma in Food & Beverages	2018-19	9	0	0	0	0	0
22	Earth Mover/ Dozer and Roller	2018-19	59	0	0	0	0	0
23	Hospitality and Tourism Management	2018-19	14	0	0	0	0	0
24	Hospitality and Tourism Management (Diploma)	2018-19	3	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Total Candidate trained/ undergoing training under SDI scheme, PMKVY-2 and other Training Programme of Arunachal Pradesh	Grand Total	2103	974	511	287	108	37

Source: Directorate of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, GoAP, Itanagar.

FIVE YEAR PLAN:

The plan outlay has direct impact on employment generation as it rises with the rise in investment. The successive plan investments shown below for the state broadly indicates the rising trend.

Table: 4.2

Plan	Year	Plan outlay (Rs. In Lakhs)
11 th five year plan	2007-2012	790100.00 (Agreed Outlay)
		250000.00 (Approved Outlay)
		256092.77 (Revised Outlay)
		256092.77 (Expenditure Anticipated)
12 th five year plan	2012-2017	21126.00 (Agreed Outlay)
		32000.00 (Approved Outlay)
		294260.23 (Revised Outlay)
		294260.23 (Expenditure Anticipated)

Source: - Directorate of planning (State Plan)

It appears that the outlay during 1st Four Plans had been too low and infrastructural development had been delayed. Higher doses of investment from 6th Plan onwards enhanced transformation of socio-economic structure of the state by building basic infrastructure within the state. Unless the plan outlays are substantially enhanced in core sectors, the economy of the state cannot be in a position to catch up with the other states in the country.

The economy of Arunachal Pradesh is mainly agricultural which provides maximum employment to the rural population. Of late the state Agriculture Department in a humble effort to neutralise the impending unemployment problem in the state has introduced noble scheme through which incentives are provided to 60 nos. of unemployed educated rural youths every year, one each from each assembly constituency by providing infrastructural support in the form of distribution of Power Tiller, Farm Machineries etc.

LABOUR FORCE:

Employment is a relationship between two parties, usually based on a contract where work is paid for, where one party which may be a corporation for profit, not-for-profit

organization, co-operative or other entity is the employer and the other is the employee. The working population and population available for work constitute the labour force of the state. Normally persons in the age group of 14 years to 60 years constitute the labour force. In Arunachal Pradesh, most of the adult household members participate in the agriculture cultivation in various agricultural activities such as wood-cutting, weeding, harvesting, jungle clearance, sowing etc. Engagement of the working force of the state in various activities is shown in table 2.7. The number and percentage of workers and non-workers recorded in 1991, 2001 & 2011 censuses are produced in table 4.3 below.

CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS

Those workers who had worked for the major part of the reference period (i.e. 6 months or more) are termed as *Main Workers*. Those workers who had not worked for the major part of the reference period (i.e. less than 6 months) are termed as *Marginal Workers*. A person who did not at all work during the reference period was treated as *Non-worker*. The non-workers broadly constitute Students who did not participate in any economic activity paid or unpaid.

Table: 4.3

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN ARUNACHAL PRADESH DURING LAST THREE CENSUSES

Census	Total/ Male/Female	Number of workers			No. of Non-Workers	Percentage to total Population			
		Main	Marginal	Total		Main Worker	Marginal Worker	Total Worker	Non- Worker
1991	T	3,90,976	8,806	3,99,782	4,64,776	45.22	1.02	46.24	53.76
	M	2,48,876	1,117	2,49,993	2,15,011	53.52	0.24	53.76	46.24
	F	1,42,100	7,689	1,49,789	2,49,765	35.57	1.92	37.49	62.51
2001	T	4,15,007	67,895	4,82,902	6,15,081	37.80	6.18	43.98	56.02
	M	2,67,384	26,228	2,93,612	2,85,691	46.11	4.52	50.63	49.26
	F	1,47,623	41,667	1,89,290	3,29,390	28.50	8.04	36.54	63.59
2011	T	4,78,721	1,08,936	5,87,657	7,96,070	34.60	7.87	42.47	57.53
	M	3,01,109	49,164	3,50,273	3,63,639	42.18	6.89	49.06	50.94
	F	1,77,612	59,772	2,37,384	4,32,431	26.52	8.92	35.44	64.56

Source: - Census of India, 2011. (T=Total, F=Female, M=Male)

It is revealed from these figures that about 44 percent of the total population of Arunachal Pradesh is classified as workers and the remaining 56 percent as non-workers. Out of the total workers, main worker constitute 86% only and the remaining 14% is marginal worker.

Table: 4.4

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY CATEGORY OF WORK, Census 2011

Category of Worker (Main & Marginal)	Number of workers			Percentage to total workers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
(a) Cultivators	3,02,723	1,52,863	1,49,860	51.51	43.64	63.13
(b) Agricultural Labourers	36,171	18,377	17,794	6.16	5.25	7.50
(c) Household Industry	8,365	4,148	4,217	1.42	1.18	1.78
(d) Other workers	2,40,398	1,74,885	65,513	40.91	49.93	27.60
Total workers (Main & Marginal)	5,87,657	3,50,273	2,37,384	100.00	100.00	100.00

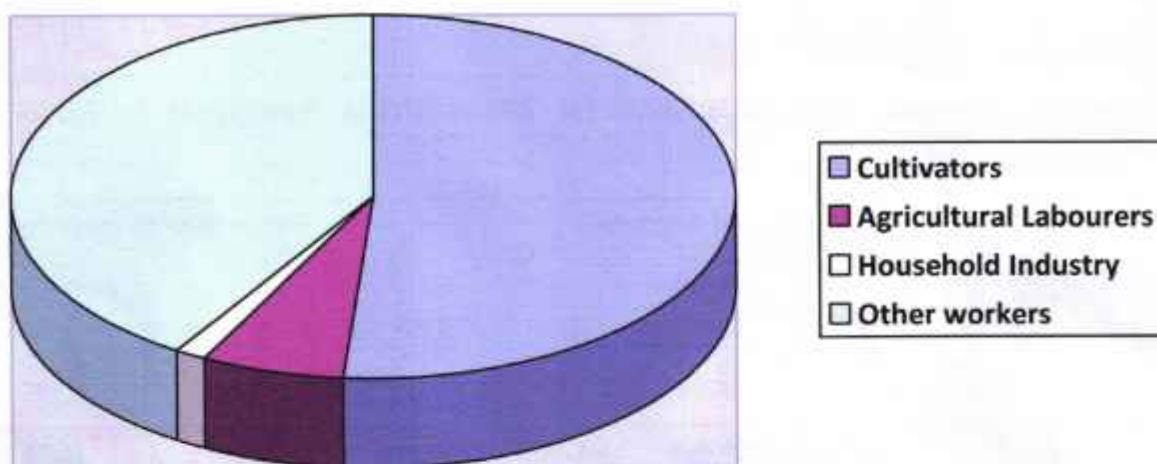


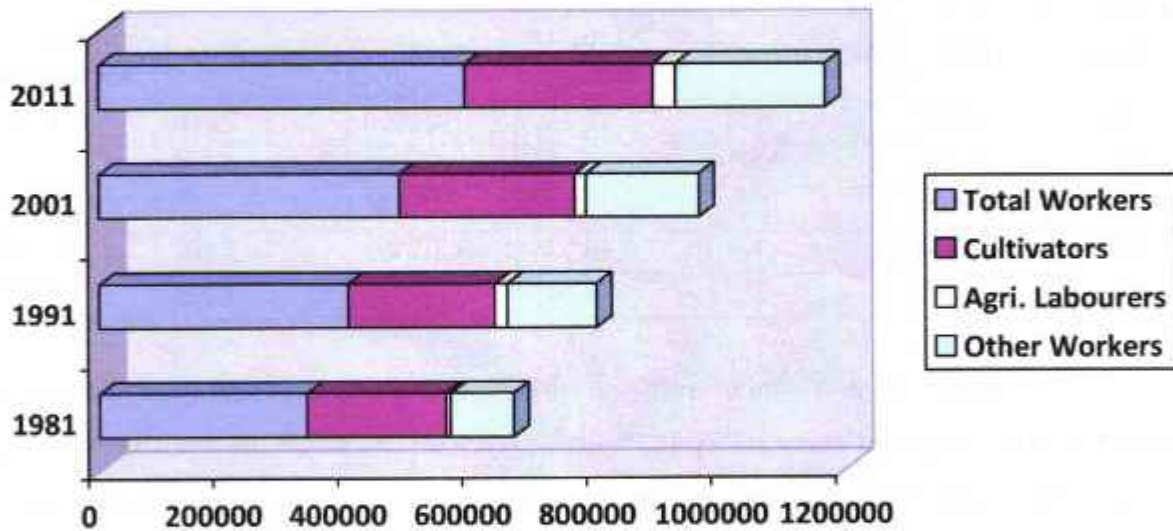
Table above reveals that as per 2011 Census the main activity of the people is cultivation which engages 51.51% of the workers. Also it is seen that as many as 63.13% of the female workers are engaged in cultivation. The number of workers in Secondary and tertiary sectors are gradually increasing in the state in comparison to 1971, 1981 and 1991 Censuses. The increasing trend of workers in the last four Censuses are shown in *table 4.5 below:-*

Table: 4.5

BREAKUP OF WORKER AND DECADAL PERCENTAGE RISE DURING LAST FOUR CENSUSES

Item	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total workers	3,32,555 (23.38%)	3,99,782 (20.21%)	4,82,206 (20.62%)	5,87,657 (21.87%)
Cultivators	2,23,358 (5.77%)	2,35,987 (5.65%)	2,81,822 (19.42%)	3,02,723 (7.45%)
Agri. Labourers	7,796 (47.31%)	20,054 (157.23%)	1,85,69 (-7.40%)	36,171 (94.80%)
Other Workers	1,01,401 (91.00%)	1,43,741 (41.75%)	1,81,815 (26.49%)	2,40,398 (32.22%)

(Figures in bracket indicate percentage rise over the decade)



However, the work participation rate to total population has registered a declining trend in last three censuses i.e.1981, 1991 & 2001 such as 52.59, 46.24 & 43.97 respectively. During the period from 1991 to 2001, the number of cultivators has increased by 19.42% and the number of Agriculture labourers has decreased by 7.4%. The proportion of decadal rise in the number of worker in non-agricultural activities during 1991-2001 is 26.49%. This trend is indicative of the fact that avenues of employment were created in non-agricultural sectors during this decade.

A good number of other workers shown in those tables are basically migrant workers in Govt. service and in other business activities. The trend of shifting to activities under secondary and tertiary sectors by the workers is also revealed from the table.

ECONOMIC CENSUS:

A detailed insight view of the composition of working force can be seen from the Economic Census data. The number of enterprises and total workers recorded during 1980, 1990, 1998, 2005 and 2013 Economic Censuses are shown in *table 4.6 below:-*

Table: 4.6

NO. OF ENTERPRISES AND WORKERS IN 1980, 1990, 1998, 2005 AND 2013 ECONOMIC CENSUSES IN ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Census Years	No. of Enterprises			Workers in Enterprises		
	Total	Agriculture	Non-Agriculture	Total	Agriculture	Non-Agriculture
1980	11,037	865	11,222	43,800	2,400	41,400
1990	20,812	1051	19,761	93,200	3,100	90,100
1998	20,694	201	20,493	80,536	733	79,803
2005	28,734	396	28,338	1,10,385	2,107	1,08,278
2013	36,415	320	36,095	1,08,936	1,215	1,07,721

The number of non-agricultural enterprises has nearly doubled over the decade 1980-90 and employment also rises by 117% in non-agricultural sector. In Agricultural sector the growth is only 29%. The increase in non-agricultural sector is a healthy sign in the potentiality of growth in employment market. Out of the total non-agricultural workers, about half of the workers are Govt. and public sector employees. The economic census 1998 however shows a declining trend due to the fact that all forest based industries were closed during the survey period after imposition of total ban on extraction of timber by the Supreme Court.

Activity wise distribution of enterprises and employment by type as per 5th Economic Census and 6th Economic Census are given below in table 4.7.

Table: 4.7

(COMPARISION 5th & 6TH ECONOMIC CENSUS)

Sl no	Indicators	5 th	6 th	Growth rate	
1.	Enterprises				
1.1	Numbers of enterprises	28734	36415	26.73	
1.2	Number of agricultural enterprises	396	320	-19.19	
1.3	Number of non-agricultural enterprises	28338	36095	27.37	
2	Employment				
2.1	Numbers of persons employed	110385	108936	-1.31	
2.2	Numbers of persons employed in agricultural enterprises	2107	1215	-42.33	
2.3	Numbers of persons employed in non agricultural enterprises.	108278	107721	-0.51	
3	Selected characteristics of enterprises				
3.1	Number of perennial enterprises	27887	34394	23.33	
3.2	Number of non perennial enterprises	847	2021	138.60	
4.1	Number of enterprises under social group of owner	ST	1502	1885	25.49
		SC	7947	9657	21.51
		OBC	1671	2082	24.59
4.2	Number of enterprises by type of ownership	Govt./PSU	5136	4640	-9.65
		Private NPI	1245	1997	60.40
		Others	22353	29778	33.21

Table: 4.8

Data in respect of selected characteristics of 6th economic census of Arunachal Pradesh:

Sl no	Indicators	Rural	Urban	Total
1.1	Commercial establishments	15329	13284	28613
1.2	Residential -cum-commercial establishment	4754	3048	7802
2.1	Establishments without hired worker	9956	9571	19527
2.2	Establishments with at least one hired worker	10127	6761	16888
2.3	Persons employed in establishments without hired worker	13609	12779	26388
2.4	Persons employed in establishments with at least one hired worker	46123	36425	82548
3	Type of ownership-wise number of establishment:			
	a. Govt. / PSU	3888	752	4640

	b. Private proprietary	12620	14400	27020	
	c. Private partnership	114	97	211	
	d. Private company	52	47	99	
	e. Pvt. Self Help Group	22	46	68	
	f. Private co-operative	90	67	157	
	g. Pvt. Non-Profit Institutions	1695	302	1997	
	h. Private Others	1602	621	2223	
4	Proprietary establishments by social group of owner:				
	a. Scheduled Tribe	5128	4529	9657	
	b. Scheduled Caste	750	1135	1885	
	c. OBC	864	1218	2082	
	d. Others	5878	7518	13396	
5	Proprietary establishments by religion of the owner:				
	a. Hindu	4563	7436	11999	
	b. Islam	657	1270	1927	
	c. Christian	1604	1163	2767	
	d. Sikh	16	19	35	
	e. Buddhist	2010	1202	3212	
	f. Parsi	1	4	5	
	g. Jain	24	41	65	
	h. Others	3745	3265	7010	
6	Distribution of establishments by major source of finance				
	a. Self -finance	11113	13492	24605	
	b. Assistance from Govt. sources	4765	1060	5825	
	c. Borrowing from financial institutions	170	158	328	
	d. Borrowing from non-institutions/ money lenders	112	94	206	
	e. Loan from self help group	101	47	148	
	f. Donations/transfers from other agencies	3822	1481	5303	
7	Distribution of establishments by nature of operation:				
	a. Perennial	18859	15535	34394	
	b. Seasonal	777	484	1261	
	c. Casual	447	313	760	
8	Distribution of persons employed:				
	a. Male hired:	Agricultural activities	247	330	577
		Non -agricultural activities	27312	20981	48293
	b. Female hired:	Agricultural activities	69	173	242
		Non -agricultural activities	13032	8326	21358
	c. Non -hired male:	Agricultural activities	216	51	267
		Non -agricultural activities	12431	14181	26612
	d. Non -hired female:	Agricultural activities	104	25	129

		Non -agricultural activities	6321	5137	11458
	e. Total number of persons employed:	Agricultural activities	636	579	1215
		Non -Agricultural activities	59096	48625	107721
9	No of establishments with 8 or more persons employed:		874	645	1519
	a. Agricultural activities		6	15	21
	b. Non -agricultural activities		868	630	1498
10	No. of establishments with 10 or more persons employed:		727	550	1277
	a. Agricultural activities		6	15	21
	b. Non -agricultural activities		721	535	1256
11	No. of establishments under women entrepreneurs:		3242	3171	6413
	a. Agricultural activities:	without hired worker	25	5	30
		With at least one hired worker	11	6	17
	b. Non -agricultural activities:	without hired worker	2168	2240	4408
		With at least one hired worker	1038	920	1958
12	No. of women establishments:		2634	2443	5077
	a. without hired worker		1937	2004	3941
	b. With at least one hired worker		697	439	1136
13	Total no. of persons employed under women entrepreneurs		7361	6718	14079
14	No. of all women self help groups		6	2	8
15	Total no. of handloom/handicrafts establishments		103	102	205
16	Persons employed in handloom/handicrafts establishments		294	353	647

MIGRATION:

Human migration is the movement by people from one place to another with the intentions of settling or to find work or better living conditions. Since, the State of Arunachal Pradesh is constitutionally safeguard from possession of land and property by the people from other parts of the country, migration of people from other states basically take place to find works.

The prevailing migration statistics are inadequate to reveal the exact migratory trend in the state. The National Sample Survey (NSS) had collected internal migration data with some educational characteristics. The migration data collected from census are not adequate to

study migration effect based with educational characteristics. However, the migration trend of workers from other states to Arunachal Pradesh as per 2011 Census is *shown in table 4.9 below:-*

Table: 4.9

INTRA-NATION MIGRATION TO ARUNACHAL PRADESH, AS PER 2011 CENSUS

Sl. No.	STATES	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
1	Assam	83,216	45,901	37,315
2.	Bihar	17,558	11,823	5,735
3.	West Bengal	7,734	4,667	3,067
Total Migrants		1,08,508	62,391	46,117

Source:-*Census of India, 2011, Migration Tables, Arunachal Pradesh*

Generally the majority portions of migrants in the State are from the neighboring state of Assam followed by Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. It is interesting to note that as per 2001 census, 1,70,626 migrants came to Arunachal Pradesh from different parts of India.

But census 2011 data reveals that only three states constituted a total of 108508 migrants to Arunachal Pradesh. It also to be noted that due to non-availability of data from other States, it is difficult to give a clear picture of the total migrants. The census 2011 also give some picturesque of international migration to Arunachal Pradesh.

Table: 4.10

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION TO ARUNACHAL PRADESH, AS PER 2011 CENSUS

SI No.	COUNTRY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
1	Nepal	9,090	5,630	3,460
2	Bangladesh	6,591	3,447	3,144
3	China	1,086	544	542
Total Migrants		P16,767	9,621	7,146

Source:-*Census of India, 2011, Migration Tables, Arunachal Pradesh*



**REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS IS COMPULSORY AS PER
RBD ACT 1969**

Ensure Registration of Births and Deaths to help you as

Births : Age Proof, School/Service entry, Driving License /legal contact, Marriage/voting rights etc

Deaths :Inheritance settlement, Insurance Claim, Family allowances, Other Social Security etc.

For Details: Contact

Respective District Statistics Office.

All are requested to Co-operate with NSS field staff as and when they approach you for survey work by providing correct and complete information.

The success of the survey depends on your response.

Incorrect information will thus lead to a wrong database which will result in faulty planning.