ARUNACHAL PRADESH VISION DOCUMENT 2030

Broad Parameters which should be covered

SECTION I - OVERVIEW

I.1. The Sweeping Picture

Arunachal Pradesh over the years – since its formation as a State in 1987 Parameters:

- o Population, demographics
- Literacy & school educational attainment
- Roads and other infrastructure
- Economy GSDP, per capita income, comparison to other States,
 occupation of the people
- Society Urban centres, schools, colleges, hospitals

Reference Periods

- 0 1991
- 0 2014

I.2 Visualized Face of the State in 2030

Where the vision document sees Arunachal Pradesh in 2030

- Same parameters as at above
- What we feel are the aspirations of the people of the State
- The main elements will the State be different from where it is now, particularly in respect of occupation, incomes, housing, education and health systems
- The desire to be among the leading states in peoples' income and human welfare
- The intra-State regional, societal and cultural dimension tribes and peoples
- Politically empowering the grassroots local self-governance and enhancing women's status and participation
- Preserving the biological and geographical heritage

SECTION II – ENDOWMENTS

II.1 Geographical Inheritance

- Terrain area (both 2 D and 3 D), plain areas, mountainous regions,
 Himalayas, Arakan ranges. Passes and traditional road trade routes.
- Water resources rainfall and river flow
- Mineral resources
- o International borders remoteness of areas, cut-off in monsoons and winter

II.2 Biological Inheritance

- Agro-climatic tropical, semi-tropical, temperate and alpine
- Forests and their character
- o Rivers, lakes and water bodies biotic life
- Wildlife including birdlife
- Biological hotspots and their character

II.3 The People – An Interplay of Geography, Culture and Occupation

- Tribes, ethnicity and language
- Where people live and what they do
 - Population in plain areas & foothills. Their traditional occupation and their culture inter-woven with their daily life. How it varies across tribes and regions
 - Population in hilly and high mountains. Their traditional occupation and their culture inter-woven with their daily life. How it varies across tribes and regions
 - What do people expect from their Government? How do they want their State to develop? What kind of opportunities and lifestyle appeals to them?
- Societal linkages with Assam & Nagaland and cross-border with Tibet and Myanmar.

Section III – Instruments of Realizing the Vision

III.1 Economy, Infrastructure & Occupation

Occupation & Economic Activity

III.1.1 Rural sector – focus

Conventional

- Crop agriculture (paddy, maize, millets, etc.)
- Horticulture
- Animal husbandry
- Fishing river, lake and semi-intensive aquaculture

Innovative

- o Eco-Tourism trekking, birding, game fishing
- Floriculture
- Medicinal and other herb plantation
- Mushroom growing
- Silk and mulberry economy

III.1.2 Urban sector – focus

- Light industry taking advantage of (a) local hydro-power, (b) locally available inputs and (c) those of a more general nature which can cater to markets in the North East Region (NER)
- Emphasis on food processing from the fruits and vegetables produced in the State
- Emphasis on handicrafts and handlooms showcasing the diverse traditions,
 skills and design of the tribal people of the State
- Entrepreneurship development: Encouraging the youth of the State to become self-employed in the entire spectrum of economic activities – from handicrafts, food processing, light construction, tourism hotels & lodges, package tours, transportation, other light industry, specialized services catering to tourism and maintenance of assets

 Encouraging cultural festivals (e.g. Tawang festival) as a pivot to give a push to both tourism as well as marketing of the State's produce – from handicrafts to processed foods etc.

III.1.3 Infrastructure

- To enable this, the State's poorly developed infrastructure will have to be brought up to speed:
 - o Roads
 - Airports and helipads
 - o Railways
- Hydropower: The State has the country's largest hydropower potential. By tapping and generating power the following benefits will become available:
 - Provide adequate power within the State for supporting economic development in both urban and rural areas.
 - o Provide abundant clean, renewable power to the rest of the country
 - Provide adequate financial resources to the State government for funding rural economic infrastructure, state wide social and economic infrastructure and social welfare support for the population of the State
- Details of the above
 - o Rural roads
 - Airports & Helipads
 - Railways
 - Hydropower generation & transmission and local distribution

III.2 Education: Schools, Skill Development, College/University

- To equip the people of the State to seize the opportunities conceived in the Vision many steps have to be taken in terms of education and skill development and provision of municipal amenities.
 - Schools what are the ideas? Rural areas how to build up towards high school and +2? Boarding schools? Urban areas – initiatives?

- Skill development what are the objectives (end state) and how to go about it?
- Colleges & Universities, Research establishments what are the ideas?

VII. Instruments of Progress – Health Care, Housing & Municipal Amenities

- Preventive health care (including vector control) Objectives & targets
- Maternal and child health care Objectives & targets
- The envisioned health care system network villages, wards, diagnostic and dispensing centres, district HQ, state central hospital-cum-medical college, multi-specialty hospitals
- State's health insurance system Status and further development plans
- Rural and Urban Housing Plans
- o Drinking water & sanitation complete sewerage treatment
- Garbage disposal plans –clean, effective and comprehensive. Check against available technologies with effectiveness and ease of operation and maintenance in mind
- Other municipal amenities sports centres, crèches, reading rooms, entertainment centres, old age homes.

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