सत्यमेव जयते
NORTH EASTERN COUNCIL
GOVT. OF INDIA

NEC YEARBOOK 2025

March 2025

NEC YEARBOOK 2025

"To meet the growing aspirations of the people, it is important that the North Eastern Council introspects and assesses the extent to which it has been able to achieve its objectives. Perhaps there is a need to reorient and upgrade the North Eastern Council. You may like to consider developing NEC as a state-of-the-art resource centre for North Eastern states with the necessary resources, knowledge and skills. The resource centre may enable the states and the implementing agencies to properly plan and execute projects, promote research and innovation and provide strategic policy vision for the region. The NEC may look into developing a specialized domain expertise either by itself or through an agency model to assist states and central ministries in their development planning as also problem-solving needs. This will enable the imbibing of good governance and best practices in the region. The NEC should also consider focusing on issues in emerging areas of livelihood entrepreneurship, venture funds, start-up and skill development. All this will help in generating jobs."

Shri Narendra Modi
Hon'ble Prime Minister of India

Address at the Plenary Session of the North-Eastern Council
27th May 2016

अमित शाह

गृह मंत्री एवं सहकारिता मंत्री
भारत सरकार

सत्यमेव जयते

सन्देश

माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में, पूर्वोत्तर का समग्र विकास और इसे मुख्यधारा से जोड़ना हमारी सरकार की प्राथमिकता रही है। इसी दृष्टि से, सरकार की नीतियों, क्षेत्र की आर्थिक प्रगति और सामाजिक संकेतकों को व्यापक रूप से समाहित करते हुए NEC Year Book 2025 का प्रकाशन एक महत्वपूर्ण पहल है, जो क्षेत्र की विकास यात्रा को स्पष्ट रूप से प्रतिबिंबित करता है।

मोदी जी की 'Act East, Act Fast, Act First' नीति से प्रेरित होकर, पूर्वोत्तर शांति, स्थिरता और विकास की नई दिशा में आगे बढ़ रहा है। मोदी सरकार के नेतृत्व में पूर्वोत्तर का विकास केवल नीतियों तक सीमित नहीं रहा, बल्कि यह धरातल पर व्यापक परिवर्तन का प्रतिबिंब बन चुका है। बुनियादी ढांचे के विस्तार, आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण और सुशासन के माध्यम से क्षेत्र को नई दिशा और ऊर्जा मिली है। साथ ही, Act East Policy के तहत NEC की भूमिका को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाया गया है, जिससे पूर्वोत्तर न केवल आत्मनिर्भरता की ओर बढ़ रहा है, बल्कि राष्ट्रीय प्रगति में भी अहम योगदान दे रहा है।

चाहे PM-DevINE योजना के तहत पूर्वोत्तर के लिए नई परियोजनाओं की शुरुआत हो, कृषि क्षेत्र को सशक्त बनाने के लिए अंतर-मंत्रालयी समन्वय हो, DoNER मंत्रालय के बजट में ऐतिहासिक वृद्धि हो, या SAMBHAV योजना के तहत अष्टलक्ष्मी क्षेत्र की ग्राम पंचायतों और परिषदों को बुनियादी सुविधाओं से सशक्त किया जा रहा हो—मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में पूर्वोत्तर एक नए विकास और विश्वास के स्वर्णिम युग का साक्षी बन रहा है।

आने वाले समय में पूर्वोत्तर, प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी के $5 ट्रिलियन की अर्थव्यवस्था वाले भारत के लक्ष्य को साकार करने में महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने वाला है। मैं NEC Year Book 2025 के सफल प्रकाशन की कामना करता हूँ।

(अमित शाह)

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ज्योतिरादित्य मा. सिंधिया
JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA

सत्यमेव जयते

संचार मंत्री एवं उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्री
भारत सरकार
Minister of Communications; and
Minister of Development of North Eastern Region

Foreword

I am happy to present the NEC Yearbook 2025, a comprehensive compilation that underscores our steadfast commitment to the development of the North Eastern Region (NER). This edition delves into key socio-economic indicators and highlights the transformative initiatives spearheaded under the visionary leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi.

Over the past decade, North East India has emerged as a pivotal growth engine in Bharat's developmental journey. The region has experienced unprecedented progress, with investments exceeding ₹5 lakh crore, driving GDP growth to an impressive 10-12%, well above the national average. The Ministry of Development of the North Eastern Region remains resolute in its mission to accelerate the socio-economic advancement of the NER and to realize the Government's vision of making it the "gateway to India's progress".

A landmark achievement in this endeavor was the 72nd Plenary Session of the North Eastern Council (NEC), held on December 20-21, 2024, in Agartala, Tripura. This session fostered strategic discussions aimed at accelerating the region's socio-economic growth, with central ministries outlining their developmental blueprints for the NER.

The NEC envisions transforming the North East into a beacon of peace, progress, and prosperity. By strengthening connectivity, fostering economic integration, and championing sustainable development, we aspire to establish the NER as a pivotal gateway to India's progress. The ongoing advancements in the region will not only benefit its inhabitants but also play a critical role in enhancing Southeast Asia's prosperity.

I am confident that the NEC Yearbook 2025 will serve as an invaluable resource for policymakers, researchers, and all stakeholders dedicated to the region's development. As we step into this New Year, let us reaffirm our collective commitment to fostering inclusive and sustainable growth in the North Eastern Region

Best wishes,

(Jyotiraditya M. Scindia)

New Delhi
01st January, 2025

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ডঃ সুকান্ত মজুমদার
डॉ. सुकान्त मजूमदार
DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR

सत्यमेव जयते

राज्य मंत्री
शिक्षा; एवं उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास
भारत सरकार
MINISTER OF STATE FOR EDUCATION; AND
DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FOREWORD

The development of the North East region has been a key priority for the government since Hon'ble Prime Minister Narendra Modi assumed office in 2014. Recognizing the North Eastern states as the 'Ashta Lakshmi' of India, the Hon'ble Prime Minister has focused on enhancing critical sectors such as road and rail connectivity, IT infrastructure, energy, industrial growth, and education.

Several special initiatives, such as PM-DevINE, the Special Infrastructure Development Scheme, and the North East Venture Fund, have generated new employment opportunities and accelerated development in the region. Additionally, the Unnati Scheme has been launched to harness the industrial potential of the North East. These efforts have led to remarkable improvements in infrastructure and the quality of life for the region's residents. The government has also fast-tracked the implementation of long-pending projects, ensuring tangible progress.

The Central Government's commitment is further underscored by the requirement for 54 Ministries and Departments to allocate at least 10% of their budgets to the North Eastern Region.

As a regional planning body, the North Eastern Council (NEC) plays a pivotal role in advancing the economic and social development of the eight North Eastern states: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, and Tripura. I hope that the information available in the NEC Yearbook 2025 will give a clear picture to the public at large of the progress made in different sectors towards achieving the Prime Minister's vision for the North Eastern Region.

15.12.2024

(DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR)

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सचिव
CHANCHAL KUMAR
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सत्यमेव जयते

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Dated 20.01.2025

FOREWORD

North Eastern Region has witnessed accelerated development in all sectors during the last decade. This has been possible because of Central Government's focussed and innovative policy initiatives. It is indeed wonderful to see that the NEC Yearbook 2025 has been brought out as the second edition of the widely accepted NEC Yearbook. It has been a common desire in North Eastern Region to have sets of authentic information and data of the region in one place. I am glad to note that the NEC Yearbook 2025 is an endeavor towards this end.

The Yearbook provides a valuable window on information about the NE Region. It covers different schemes of Government of India, including those of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region and the North Eastern Council, apart from statistics regarding the economic and social development parameters of the NE Region. Through this Yearbook, there will be an increased awareness about the progress made in the different sectors in the North Eastern Region during the recent past.

I am sure that the people of the North Eastern Region and elsewhere in India will find the Year book very useful, as it is perhaps the most comprehensive source of statistics published in the North East.

Beyond being a reflection of the present, the NEC Yearbook2025 serves as a guide for future endeavors, contributing to informed decision-making. May its contents serve as an invaluable resource for those seeking to explore and understand the diverse facets of the North Eastern Region.

20/01/25

(CHANCHAL KUMAR)

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NORTH EASTERN COUNCIL
MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF
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FOREWORD

I am pleased to bring out the second edition of the "NEC Yearbook 2025," a testament to our ongoing commitment to comprehensively showcase the North Eastern Region of India. This publication stands as a valuable repository of information, carefully curated to provide a detailed overview of the region.

The NEC Yearbook 2025 provides a wide range of data on diverse sectors of the economy of the North Eastern Region such as demography, GSDP, plans &public finances, agriculture & allied sectors, transport & communications, tea & rubber plantations, tourism, handicrafts and handlooms, power &renewable energy, industry & mining, employment, education, health, forest & environment, banking & insurance etc. These are based on a compilation of facts and figures sourced from government agencies and other reliable sources. The changes in the present edition include State wise Net State Value, Sector Specific statistics on Sericulture and Handicrafts & Handlooms, Industrial Land Availability, Investment in Larger Industrial Undertakings, Microfinance under SHG Bank Linked Programme etc.

I convey my appreciation to the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, the North Eastern Council team and the NEDFi team for their dedicated efforts in making the NEC Yearbook 2025 a success. The data offered in the Yearbook will give the people the opportunity to see the strength of the North Eastern states in terms of investment, business opportunities and get them familiarized with the tourism potential of the region.

(Angshuman Dey)

New Delhi
15th January 2025

Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region

The Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region is the only Ministry with a territorial jurisdiction; and it functions to coordinate the developmental efforts in the North Eastern (NE) Region of India. It was constituted, first as a Department in 2001 and then as a Ministry in 2004, basically for better coordination between the State Governments of North Eastern Region and the Central Ministries and Departments of Government of India. The Ministry aims to give a focused attention to address the special needs of the NE Region. It coordinates with various Ministries and Departments that are primarily concerned with the developmental activities in this region. However, respective Ministries and Departments remain responsible for the implementation of schemes and programmes in their respective fields.

The Ministry has been implementing various schemes for the development of the North East Region; viz. the North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS), Schemes of North Eastern Council (NEC), Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR), North East Road Sector Development Scheme (NERSDS) and Special Development Packages. In October 2022, the Union Cabinet approved the Prime Minister's Development Initiative for North East Region (PM-DevINE) Scheme, with total outlay of Rs. 6,600 crore for remaining 15th Finance Commission Period from 2022-23 to 2025-26. The schematic budget of Ministry of DoNER is limited and it is essentially intended for gap-filling schemes and projects. In addition to the above, the Ministry also coordinates with other stakeholders, who can be from non-government sector or multilateral sector, to work for the development of NE Region.

North Eastern Council

The North Eastern Council (NEC) was constituted in 1971 by an Act of Parliament. The constitution of the Council has marked the beginning of a new chapter of concerted and planned endeavour for the rapid development of the North Eastern Region. Over the years, NEC has played a significant role in ushering development into the region at a time when most states were in their formative stages. Roads and air connectivity were supported, foundation for important regional institutions were established, and various socio-economic infrastructures were created across the length and breadth of the NE Region, making a difference in the lives of people and thereby earning a lot of goodwill in the local community.

Presently, NEC is looking to continue its efforts, especially in terms of gap-filling in areas which have escaped the attention of various development agencies, and creating convergence at different levels. NEC is also looking at building capacities, sharing best practices and introducing cutting edge technologies among the NE states.

The NEC Yearbook 2025

Table of Contents

	Heading	Page No.
1	**Introduction to the North Eastern Region**	**1**
1.1	Glimpses of the States of the North Eastern Region of India	13
1.2	Physiography	16
1.3	Climate	19
1.4	Soil Conditions	34
1.5	Land Use	38
1.6	River Systems & Water Resources	46
1.7	Natural Vegetation & Flora	54
1.8	Fauna	64
1.9	Demographic & Social Indicators	79
2	**Economic Situation of the North Eastern Region**	**96**
2.1	Economic Conditions of the North Eastern States	97
2.2	State Budgets of the North Eastern States	130
2.3	Economic Establishments in the North Eastern Region	150
3	**Development Initiatives of the Central and State Governments in the NE Region**	**169**
3.1	Gross Budgetary Support to the North Eastern Region	170
3.2	Major Schemes being implemented by Government of India	177
3.3	Developmental Initiatives of the State Governments	249
4	**Brief about the North Eastern Council and Different Agencies, Societies & Institutions working in NE Region**	**271**
4.1	North Eastern Council	272
4.2	North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd.	285
4.3	North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Ltd.	289
4.4	North Eastern Handicrafts & Handlooms Development Corporation Ltd.	291
4.5	North Eastern Region Community Resource Management Society	293
4.6	North East Resource Centre	297
4.7	North East Cane and Bamboo Development Council	298
5	**Sector Specific Statistics**	**301**
5.1	Agriculture & Horticulture	302
5.2	Livestock & Animal Husbandry	344
5.3	Fisheries	360
5.4	Sericulture	364
5.5	Forests & Bamboo	371
5.6	Minerals & Mining	383
5.7	Industry including MSME and Start-Ups	395
5.8	Electricity & Renewable Power	430
5.9	Transportation (Roads, Railways, Airways and Waterways)	453
5.10	Information & Communication Technology	480
5.11	Tourism	493
5.12	Banking, Financial Inclusion & Insurance	501
5.13	Education (School Education & Higher Education including Professional Programmes)	520

	Heading	Page No.
5.14	Health & Family Welfare	553
5.15	Water Supply & Sanitation	593
5.16	Rural Development	607
5.17	Science & Technology	615
5.18	Sports	622
5.19	Labour & Employment	626
5.20	Handicrafts & Handlooms and Khadi & Village Industries	640
6	**Scenario of Exports and Imports of the North Eastern Region**	**651**
6.1	Land Customs Stations in the North Eastern Region	652
6.2	Integrated Check Posts in the NE Region	655
6.3	Volumes of Trade through the Land Customs Stations in NE Region	657
6.4	Exports from the States of the NE Region	666
6.5	Border Haats	668
7	**Ranking of the North Eastern States on Various Indices**	**671**
7.1	SDG India Index	672
7.2	Logistics Ease Among Different States (LEADS) Index	676
7.3	India Innovation Index	678
7.4	Export Preparedness Index	682
7.5	Business Reforms Action Plan	685
7.6	Health Index	687
7.7	School Education Quality Index	691
7.8	Swachh Survekshan Grameen Ranking	694
7.9	Swachh Survekshan 2023: State-wise Summary (Urban Local Bodies)	696
7.10	Multidimensional Poverty Index	699
	Annexure – Brief Note on North East Resource Centre	**701**

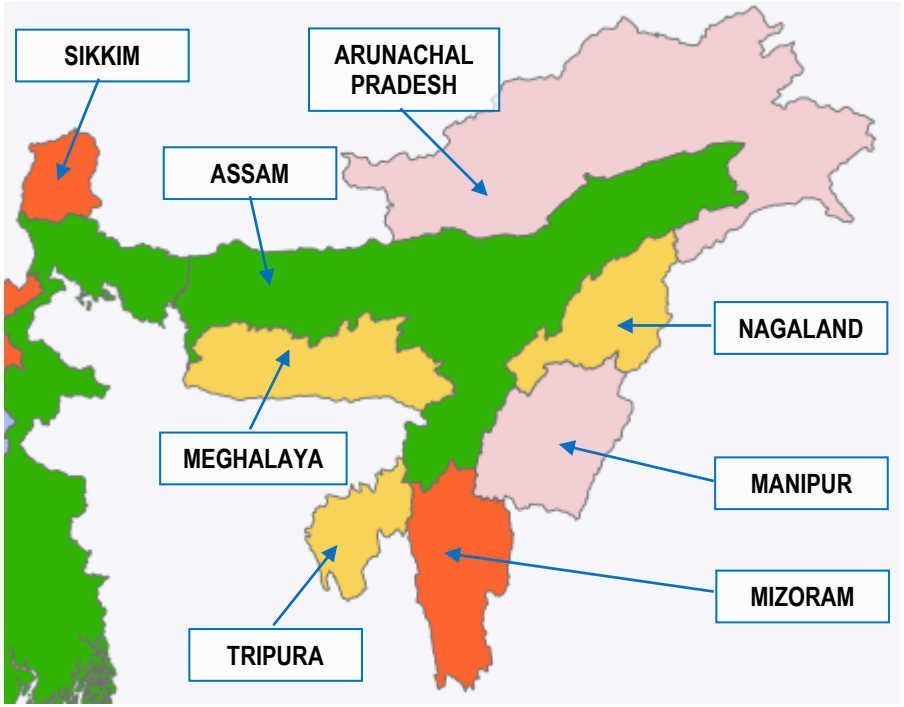
1. Introduction to the North Eastern Region of India

The North Eastern (NE) Region of India includes eight states of the Union, viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, and Tripura. It is the easternmost part of the country, located between the longitudes 88.01°E and 97.41°E and the latitudes 21.94°N and 29.47°N. The NE states exhibit a diversity of terrain, climate, people, languages, and cultures. As the region straddles two global biodiversity hotspots, i.e. the Indo-Burma and the Himalayas, it has a wide range of flora and fauna, including many that are that are endemic to the region. The internationally recognised biodiversity riches of the region are under threats from multiple sources, which pose considerable challenges for efforts of various stakeholders involved in their conservation.

Occupying nearly 8% of India's area, the NE Region has less than 4% of the nation's population. During the British rule of India, the colonialists largely confined their administrative and economic activities to the plain areas, where tea could be grown for export to their 'home country'. People living in the mountains and hills, which constitute around 70% of the region by area, were mostly left to their own devices. External shocks, such as the emergence of Japanese soldiers on the eastern doorsteps of the region in 1942 and the Chinese aggression upon the erstwhile North Eastern Frontier Agency in 1962, led to endeavours to overcome the remoteness of the region.

During the past few decades, the NE states have been receiving special attention from the policy-makers and administrators at the helm of affairs in India. A significant achievement has been the gradual removal of the physical and psychological barriers of distance and remoteness that had beset the region in the past. In addition, the developmental journey of these states has resulted in the emergence of an educated and articulate generation of North-easterners, who have made a mark for themselves in various spheres of life. However, as most areas had been woefully neglected in the past, the NE Region still needs special efforts, so that the indices of its socio-economic development attain or exceed the all-India levels.

The North Eastern Region at a Glance



Map-1.1: States of the North Eastern Region of India

Source: https://bhuvan.nrsc.gov.in/home/stateapp/index.php?type=state_apps

Notes:

1. Colours used in the above map are from the source and these have no significance.
2. The lines marking international borders are approximate. These have been indicated in the above map for depiction purposes only.

Table-1.1: Vital Statistics of the NE States of India

State	Area (km^2)	Census of India 2011			
		Population	Density (per km^2)	Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 males)	Literacy Rate (%)
Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	13,83,727	17	938	65
Assam	78,438	3,12,05,576	397	958	72
Manipur	22,327	28,55,794	128	992	77
Meghalaya	22,429	29,66,889	132	989	74
Mizoram	21,081	10,97,206	52	976	91
Nagaland	16,579	19,78,502	119	931	80
Sikkim	7,096	6,10,577	86	890	81
Tripura	10,486	36,73,917	350	960	87
NE Region	**2,62,179**	**4,57,72,188**	**175**	**960**	**75**

Source: Census of India, 2011

The NE states of India have less than 4% of the country's population, living in nearly 8% of the nation's area. Arunachal Pradesh is the largest-sized state of the region. Over 70% of the area of the NE Region is estimated to be mountainous or hilly.

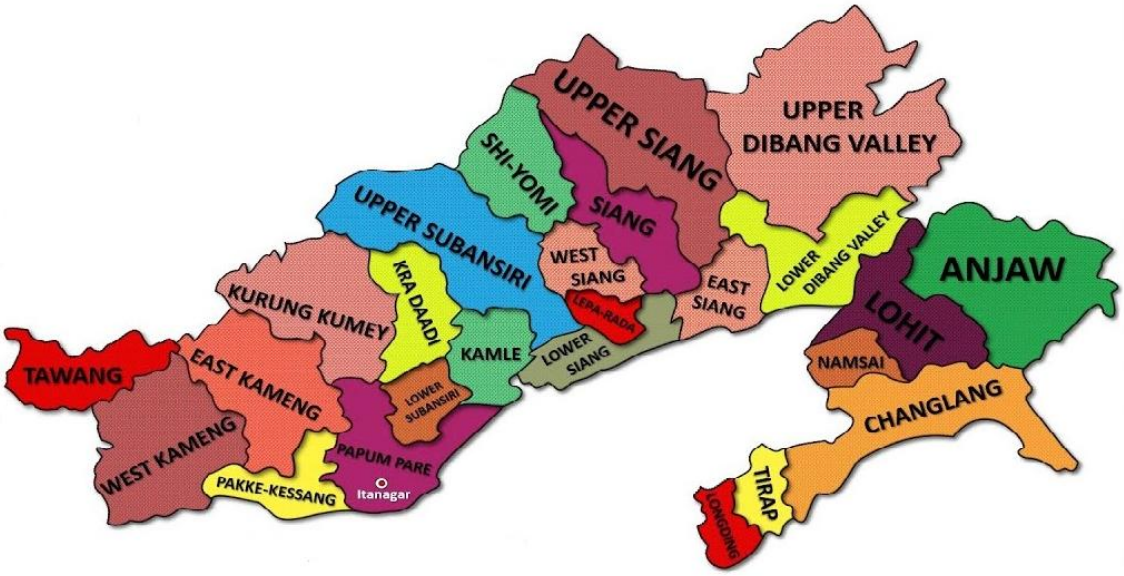
Assam has 68% of the total population of the NE Region, while the next most populous state Tripura has 8%. The average density of population is 175 persons per sq. km. Leaving aside Assam and Tripura; the density of the other states is 63 persons per sq. km. Many of the states of the region are predominantly tribal, as a majority of their population belong to various communities that have been listed as Scheduled Tribes.

The literacy rates are comparatively high in many of the NE states, and the region itself has a higher literacy rate than that of India as a whole. But, there is a limited reach of higher education in some of the NE states. Further, the rate of unemployment is inferred to be higher in the region than the national average.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

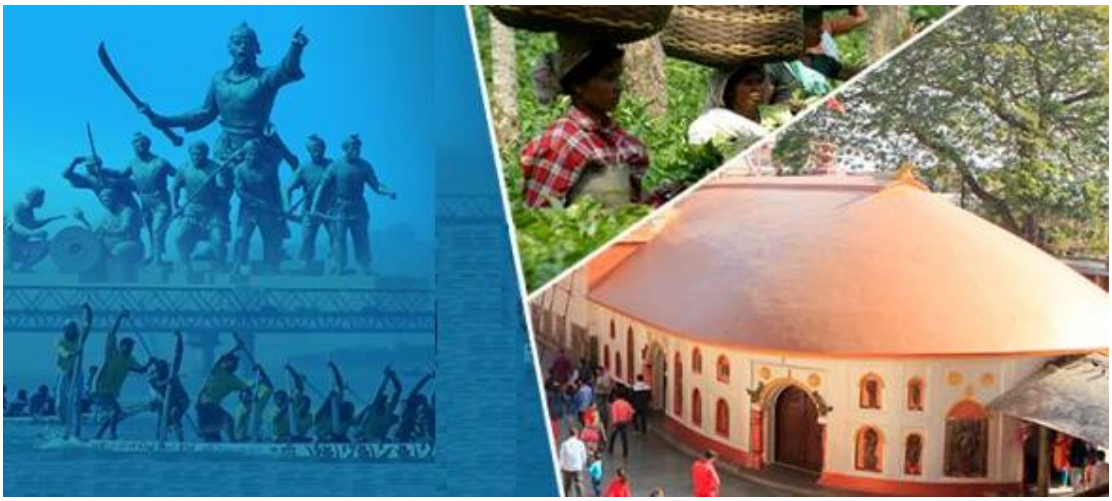
Date of Formation	21st January 1972 as a Union Territory 20th February 1987 as a State
Capital	ITANAGAR
Population	13.84 lakh as per the Census of India 2011
Seats in the Indian Parliament	2 in the **Lok Sabha** 1 in the **Rajya Sabha**
Seats in the State Assembly	60

Map of the State



Additional Details at https://www.advancingnortheast.in/state_about_us/arunachal-pradesh/

[Information sources have been listed after these Infographics of the NE States]



ASSAM

Date of Formation	1921 as a 'Governor's Province of British India' Specified in the First Schedule ('The States') to the Constitution of India , which was given effect from 26th January 1950
Capital	DISPUR
Population	3.12 crore as per the Census of India 2011
Seats in the Indian Parliament	14 in the **Lok Sabha** 7 in the **Rajya Sabha**
Seats in the State Assembly	126

Map of the State

Additional Details at https://www.advancingnortheast.in/state_about_us/assam/

[Information sources have been listed after these Infographics of the NE States]

MANIPUR

Date of Formation	21st January 1972 as a State
Capital	IMPHAL
Population	28.56 lakh as per the Census of India 2011
Seats in the Indian Parliament	2 in the **Lok Sabha** 1 in the **Rajya Sabha**
Seats in the State Assembly	60

Map of the State

Additional Details at https://www.advancingnortheast.in/state_about_us/manipur/
[Information sources have been listed after these Infographics of the NE States]

MEGHALAYA

Date of Formation	2nd April 1970 as an Autonomous State 21st January 1972 as a full-fledged State
Capital	SHILLONG
Population (2011)	29.67 lakh as per the Census of India 2011
Seats in the Indian Parliament	2 in the **Lok Sabha** 1 in the **Rajya Sabha**
Seats in the State Assembly	60

Map of the State

Additional Details at https://www.advancingnortheast.in/state_about_us/meghalaya/
[Information sources have been listed after these Infographics of the NE States]

MIZORAM

Date of Formation	21st January 1972 as a Union Territory 20th February 1987 as a State
Capital	AIZAWL
Population (2011)	10.97 lakh as per the Census of India 2011
Seats in the Indian Parliament	1 in the **Lok Sabha** 1 in the **Rajya Sabha**
Seats in the State Assembly	40
Map of the State	

Additional Details at https://www.advancingnortheast.in/state_about_us/mizoram/

[Information sources have been listed after these Infographics of the NE States]

NAGALAND

Date of Formation	1st December 1963 as a State
Capital	KOHIMA
Population (2011)	19.79 lakh as per the Census of India 2011
Seats in the Indian Parliament	1 in the **Lok Sabha** 1 in the **Rajya Sabha**
Seats in the State Assembly	60

Map of the State

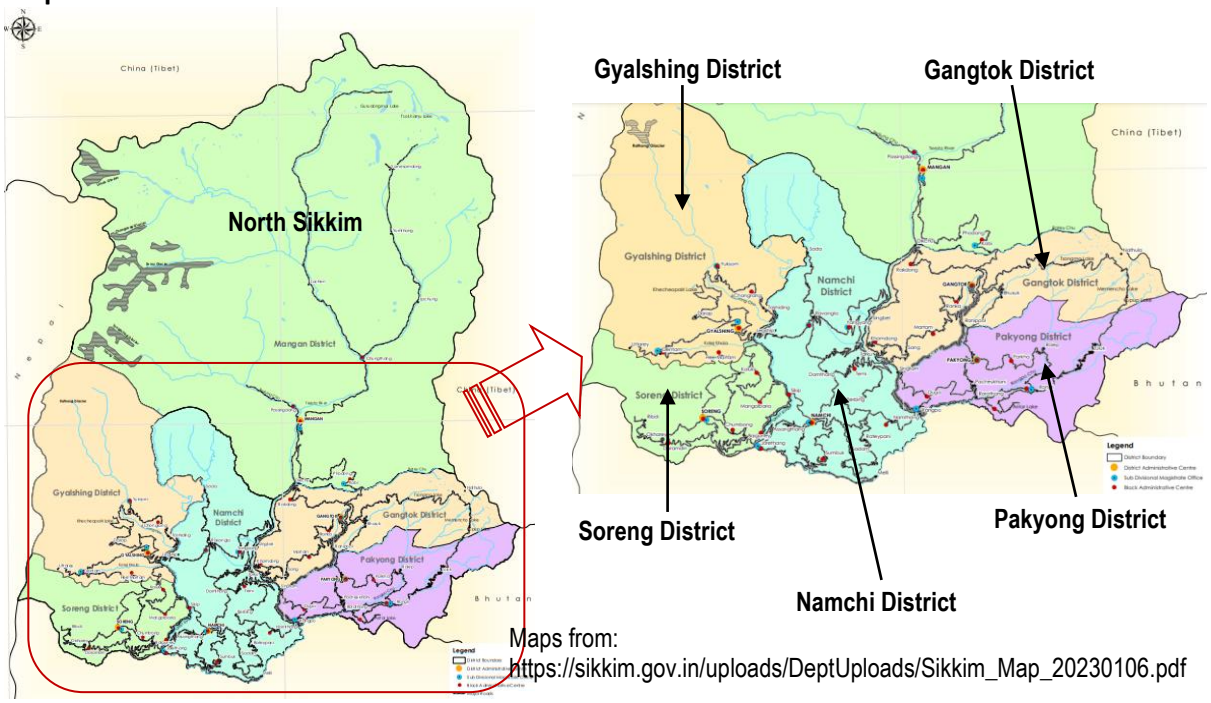
Additional Details at https://www.advancingnortheast.in/state_about_us/nagaland/

[Information sources have been listed after these Infographics of the NE States]

SIKKIM

Date of Formation	16th May 1975 as a State
Capital	GANGTOK
Population (2011)	6.11 lakh as per the Census of India 2011
DEMOCRATIC REPRESENTATION	
Seats in the Indian Parliament	1 in the **Lok Sabha** 1 in the **Rajya Sabha**
Seats in the State Assembly	32

Maps of the State



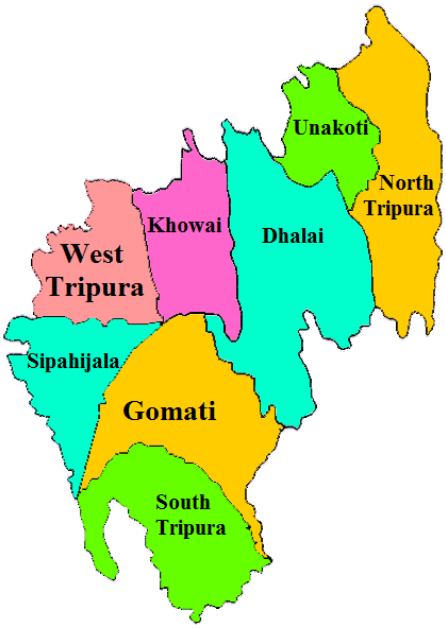
Maps from:
https://sikkim.gov.in/uploads/DeptUploads/Sikkim_Map_20230106.pdf

Additional Details at https://www.advancingnortheast.in/state_about_us/sikkim/

[Information sources have been listed after these Infographics of the NE States]

TRIPURA

Date of Formation	26th January 1950 as a Part 'C' State 1st November 1956 as a Union Territory 21st January 1972 as a State
Capital	AGARTALA
Population (2011)	36.74 lakh as per the Census of India 2011
Seats in the Indian Parliament	2 in the **Lok Sabha** 1 in the **Rajya Sabha**
Seats in the State Assembly	60
Map of the State	



Additional Details at https://www.advancingnortheast.in/state_about_us/tripura/
[Information sources have been listed after these Infographics of the NE States]

Information Sources for Infographics of the NE States (at the previous pages)

Dates of Formation of the States of North Eastern Region

'Arunachal Pradesh

In January 1972, the North East Frontier Agency was created as a Union Territory and was renamed as Arunachal Pradesh. On 20th February 1987 it became the 24th state of Indian Union.

Manipur

On 15th October 1949, the administration was taken over by the Government of India under a merger agreement. Later it attained full a full-fledged statehood on 21st January 1972.

Meghalaya

Meghalaya was carved out of Assam on 2nd April 1970. It became a full-fledged state on 21st January 1972.

Mizoram

Since 21st January 1972, it was a Union Territory. Later, by the Constitution's 53rd Amendment and the state of Mizoram Act, July 1986, it became a state on 20th February 1987.

Nagaland

It includes former Naga Hills district of Assam and former Tuensang Frontier Division of NEFA. It attained statehood on 1st December 1963.

Sikkim

By the 36th Constitution Amendment Act, 1974 it got associated with Indian Union. By 38th Amendment Act, 1975, it became the 22nd state of Indian Union.

Tripura

On 1st November 1957, Tripura was declared as a Union Territory. On 21st January 1972, this territory attained the status of a full-fledged state.'

[**Source**: From National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organization, Department of Science and Technology (in its Chapter on 'Administrative' from the 'Socio-Economic Atlas of India' (as Chapter-1) published in 2001, which is available at the following link: https://geoportal.natmo.gov.in/sites/default/files/ADMINISTRATIVE_0.pdf)]

Additional Sources on Dates of Formation

Arunachal Pradesh: The dates of its formation as Union Territory and State are available at https://appsc.gov.in/Index/history (website of Arunachal Pradesh Public Service Commission as a part of its write up on the 'Commission's History')

Assam: 'At the end of the First Burmese war in 1826, the whole of Assam gradually came under the British rule. In 1874, Assam was detached from the administrative control of Bengal and was made into a separate Chief Commissionership. As a consequent of the partition of Bengal in 1905, Assam was tagged with Eastern Bengal to form the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam under a Lieutenant Governor. In 1912, the Chief Commissionership of Assam was revived and in 1921, Assam became a Governor's province'. (Source: 'Our History', Department of Archives, Government of Assam)

Meghalaya: The dates of its formation as Autonomous State and full-fledged State have been given at the 'Official Portal of the Government of Meghalaya', which is available at the link: https://meghalaya.gov.in/about

Sikkim: The date of its formation has been inferred from the article 'The 48th State Day of Sikkim, to commemorate the formation of Sikkim as the 22nd State of India Union,' brought out by the Information & Public Relations Department of Government of Sikkim, which is available at https://sikkim.gov.in/media/press-release/press-info?name=The+48th+State+Day+of+Sikkim%2C+to+commemorate+the+formation+of+Sikkim+as+the+22nd+State+of+India+Union%2C+was+celebrated+in+a+function+at+Chintan+Bhawan

Tripura: 'On January 26, 1950 Tripura was accorded the status of a 'C' category state and on November 1, 1956, it was recognized as a Union Territory. With the sustained efforts and struggle of the people of Tripura, it gained full statehood on January 21, 1972, as per the North-East Reorganisation Act, 1971'. (as per 'Tripura State Portal', the Official Portal of the Government of Tripura – available at the link: https://tripura.gov.in/historical-background)

Continued…

Population of States

From 'Basic Population Figures of India and States, 2011' at website of Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner India, Ministry of Home Affairs (https://censusindia.gov.in/census.website/data/population-finder)

Seats in the Parliament & State Legislatures

Seats in Lok Sabha

From 'State / UT wise Seats in the Lok Sabha' made available at the following link of the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India: https://www.mea.gov.in/Uploads/PublicationDocs/19167_State_wise_seats_in_Lok_Sabha_18-03-2009.pdf. It shows the State-wise break –up of seats and reserved seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes before and after the Delimitation in 2008.

Seats in Rajya Sabha / Lok Sabha

From the 'Terms of the Houses', brought out by the Election Commission of India (at https://eci.gov.in/elections/term-of-houses/)

Seats in Legislative Assemblies

From the 'Terms of the Houses', brought out by the Election Commission of India (at https://eci.gov.in/elections/term-of-houses/)

Maps

All except the ones listed below have been sourced from 'Explore North East States' in website of 'Advancing North East', which is available at 'https: //www.advancingnortheast.in/about/'

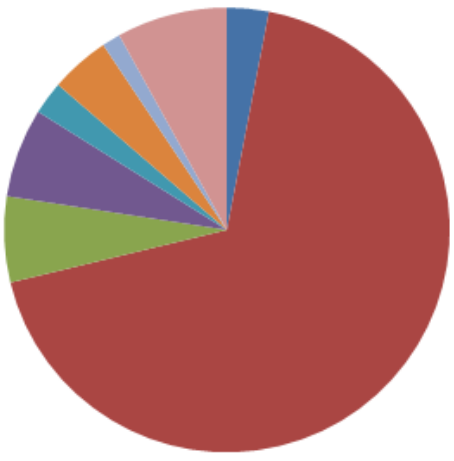
1. Map of Meghalaya: From 'Map of Meghalaya' available at the Official Web Portal of the Government of Meghalaya (at the link: https://www.meghalaya.gov.in/maps)

Map of Sikkim: From 'State of Sikkim' at https://sikkim.gov.in/uploads/DeptUploads/Sikkim_Map_20230117.pdf

Graph-1.1: NE States – Population & Area (as a Part of the Regional Total)

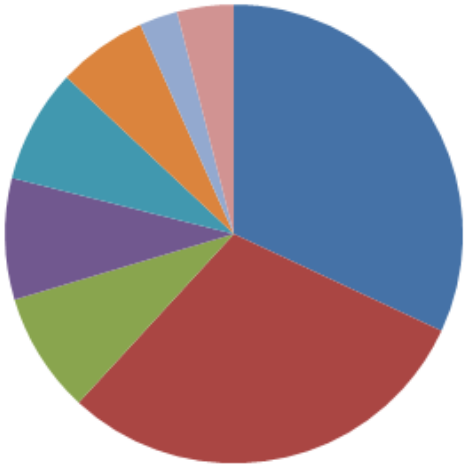
By Population (2011 Census)

NE Region had about 3.78% of India's population (in 2011)



By Area

NE Region has about 7.98% of India's area



1.1. Glimpses of the States of the North Eastern Region

Arunachal Pradesh

Popularly known as the 'land of the dawn-lit-mountains', Arunachal Pradesh is the first state of India to greet the morning sun. It is situated in the north-eastern corner of the North Eastern Region, adjoining countries like Bhutan, China and Myanmar. While it is the largest state of this region by area, most of its land consists of thinly populated and well-forested mountainous terrain that forms a part of the Eastern Himalayas. In addition, the eastern districts of the state are located on the Mishimi Hills bordering China and the Patkai range, which separates India from Myanmar and runs southwards towards Nagaland. Arunachal Pradesh also has the eastern-most fringes of the Brahmaputra Valley, which mostly covers the neighbouring Assam state.

Arunachal Pradesh extends from the foothill areas adjoining Assam towards the Himalayan peaks in the north. Consequently, the state has a large range of agro-climatic conditions, besides being well-endowed with a wide array of flora and fauna. Its misty hills, sparkling rivers, and gurgling waterfalls add to the beauty of this charming state, which is populated by several tribes having their own cultures, traditions, and languages. These are being increasingly showcased successfully through the joint efforts of the concerned stakeholders, both governmental and non-governmental.

Assam

Assam is located on the two major river valleys of the North Eastern Region, i.e. the Brahmaputra Valley and the Barak Valley. The Karbi Plateau and the hills of Dima Hasao separate these valleys. The mighty Brahmaputra, which is India's biggest river by annual discharge, is intricately woven into the local identities. The state serves as a corridor to the different states of the region, as it shares a boundary with all of them, except with Sikkim. Its largest city, Guwahati, is often referred to as the 'Gateway to the NE Region'. In addition, Assam has borders with Bangladesh and Bhutan. Being mostly well-inhabited, the state has the largest population and economy of the region.

Well known during the British rule of India for its tea, oil and timber, Assam is a beautiful and diverse state with an incredible range of cultures and landscapes. Its wildlife, tea gardens, monuments, religious shrines and other tourist destinations continue to attract an increasingly larger number of tourists from across India, as well as from other nations. The vast improvement of connectivity between the state and the other parts of India have helped in promoting tourism in the state, as well as a better understanding of its people and their cultures and traditions.

Manipur

The centre of Manipur is formed by the Imphal Valley, which is a small-sized valley surrounded on all sides by hills that comprise over 90% of the state's area. These hills form a part of an unbroken range stretching southwards from Nagaland to Mizoram and Myanmar, besides abutting neighbouring Assam to the west. Located on the eastern flank of the North Eastern Region, the state adjoins Myanmar with which it has a readily accessible border crossing. This makes Manipur as India's main 'Gateway to South-East Asia'.

Manipur is well-endowed with natural resources as well as human talents that can propel the state to fully realise its developmental potential. Its pristine beauty and diversity of landscapes, people, cultures, and traditions make it 'a land of gems', both literally and figuratively. An unforgettable example is the Loktak Lake at the heart of the Imphal Valley. A boat-ride here can offer a unique aquatic experience along with long-lasting impressions about the state's beauty and the traditional way of life of its lakeside inhabitants.

Meghalaya

Meghalaya translates as 'the abode of clouds', which is a befitting name for a state that includes Cherrapunjee. This town, which officially reverted to its original name of Sohra in 2007, has long enjoyed a global reputation as the 'rainiest place in the world', despite periodic reports about higher rainfall at other locations. After the re-organization of the north-eastern areas of India; Meghalaya inherited Shillong, which had been developed as the capital of the Assam province of British India. Now, the city serves as the capital of the state of Meghalaya. It is a regional hub of education and tourism, besides hosting many offices of the Government of India, including the Secretariat of the North Eastern Council.

The hills and plateaus of Meghalaya rise steeply from the plains of neighbouring Bangladesh located to the south. These ranges descend to the Brahmaputra Valley of Assam located to the north of the state. Apart from supporting significant agricultural, horticultural and mining activities, the local landscape offers a large variety places worth visiting. These include innumerable waterfalls, crystal clear rivers, charming hamlets, biosphere reserves, mysterious and internationally famous caves, and stunning view-points spread across the state.

Mizoram

Mizoram, 'the Land of the Mizo people', is the southern-most state of the NE Region. It is situated in-between Bangladesh and Myanmar. In its northern part, the state also adjoins other Indian states like Assam, Manipur, and Tripura. Mizoram is almost fully hilly, being traversed by a series of parallel ranges running roughly in a north-south manner. These are separated by deep and narrow valleys, along which several sizeable rivers flow. Many of these rivers run northward to the plains of the Barak valley in Assam, while others enter Bangladesh and Myanmar before debouching into the Bay of Bengal.

Large tracts of Mizoram are covered by bamboo and cane, apart from lush forests. It is the most urbanized state of the region, and the interiors have relatively low populations. Mizoram is noted for having the second-highest literacy rate among the states of India as per the Census of India 2011. A relatively less-visited state of the region, its natural charms and the disciplined nature of its people can impress the first time traveller.

Nagaland

Nagaland is a state located on the eastern hills of the NE Region, bordering Myanmar to the east. The states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Manipur adjoin it on the other sides. Apart from a narrow fringe to the west, Nagaland is entirely hilly and thinly populated outside the district and

sub-divisional towns. Nagaland has been settled by a variety of tribal groups, who have developed a 'Naga' identity over the past decades. These tribes still retain their distinct cultures, traditions, and languages, while embracing the wider global trends and fashions, including the use of English for official and educational purposes.

As a part of the development journey of Nagaland, its remoteness has been reduced gradually over the past decades, while the mystique of its people and their ways of life still holds a wide appeal in the outer world. The 'Hornbill Festival', which is annually held in the first part of December every year, has been highlighting the food, music, folklore, and dances of Nagaland. Over the decades, this festival has built-up a wide base of adherents within and outside the state, including in several countries outside India.

Sikkim

Mount Kanchenjunga, the third highest point of the world, is located on the India-Nepal border. The Indian side of this peak falls within the state of Sikkim. This is a small sized and entirely mountainous state, with its southern areas being relatively more populated. It is bordered by Bhutan, China and Nepal on three sides, while West Bengal is situated to the south. Sikkim is not contiguous to any of the other states of the North Eastern Region. The state enjoys the highest per-capita income in the region, which along with many of its other socio-economic indices indicates the success of Sikkim's developmental endeavours. One notable feature of the state is its image of peace and tranquillity, which is supplemented by the friendly nature of its inhabitants.

The terrain of Sikkim had limited its connectivity in the past, but several routes have been developed in the recent decades. These have greatly reduced the isolation of the state and promoted it as a preferred destination across the globe. In fact, the well-known travel magazine 'Lonely Planet' had declared Sikkim as the top-most destination amongst the 'Top 10 Regions' in its 'Best in Travel 2014'. The state's promotion of responsible community-based tourism and organic farming has been praised widely, both across the country and outside India.

Tripura

Tripura is a North Eastern state of India that projects into Bangladesh, which surrounds it on three sides. The state also shares borders with Assam and Mizoram. Locally referred to as 'Twipra' by sections of the population, the state has a diverse population of non-tribal people and various tribal groups. Its western areas are well populated, but large parts consist of forested and thinly populated rolling terrain. The state has the second largest population and economy in the region, after Assam.

In the past, the state had been beset by disrupted road connectivity, especially during the rainy months. However, recent efforts have strengthened its road and rail connectivity with other parts of the country. In addition, efforts are underway to promote connectivity with other parts of India through Bangladesh using the railways and ports of the latter country. A remarkable development in the state has been the successful and large-scale plantation of rubber trees in the recent past, which have started yielding sizeable incomes to the growers, most of whom are tribal households.

1.2. Physiography

The major physiographic features of the North Eastern Region include: (a) the mountainous areas of the Eastern Himalayas; (b) the plains of the Brahmaputra and the Barak; (c) the eastern hills like Patkai Hills, Naga Hills, Manipur Hills and Mizoram hills belonging to the unbroken Assam-Arakan ranges; and (d) the central hills and plateaus of Meghalaya, and Assam's central districts of Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao. The state-wise physiographic details have been summarized below.

Arunachal Pradesh

Arunachal Pradesh has four physiographic regions: (a) the Greater Himalayas, with snow-capped mountains rising up to 5,500 m above the mean sea level (MSL) with some peaks soaring above 6,500 m; (b) the Lower Himalayan range, rising up to 3,500 m; (c) the sub-Himalayan belt, including foothills classified as 'Siwalik Hills', with elevations up to 1,500 m; and (d) the plains near eastern Assam. Most of the state is covered by mountains and hills, which along with escarpments and ridges cover 70% of the state. Rocky and dissected areas constitute 20% of its area. Valley regions or cultivable slopes cover about 4% of the area. There are some plain areas in a few eastern districts that are contiguous to Assam. One notable feature is the Mishimi Hills in the north eastern corner of the state. These are a spur of the Himalayas, and they contain some peaks above 5,000 m in height.

Assam

There are four major physiographic regions in Assam; viz. the Brahmaputra Valley, the Barak Valley, the Karbi plateau, and the hills of Dima Hasao. The Brahmaputra Valley is a continuation of the great Indo-Gangetic plain. It is bounded by mountains and hills on three sides. These include the sub-Himalayan foothills on the north, the Meghalaya plateau and the Karbi plateau on the south and the Patkai and Naga Hills to the east and south-east. The Barak valley, in the southern part of the state, is an alluvial flat land. It is similarly bounded by hills on all sides except to the west. It has a few low ridges descending from the Mizo Hills and running northwards till the River Barak. The areas in central Assam comprise of the plateau of Karbi Anglong, which is an extension of the Meghalaya plateau, and the hilly areas of Dima Hasao district, which includes the picturesque Barail range.

Manipur

Manipur is mostly hilly in nature, with a centrally located plain area called the Imphal Valley. This valley accounts for about 9% of the state's area, and it is marked by some isolated hillocks. The valley is surrounded by hills on all sides, with these consisting mainly of ranges running in a north-south manner. The hills on the western side of the valley have elevations ranging from 800 m to 1,100 m above the MSL, while those on the eastern side are having higher elevations of 1,800-3,000 m. One distinguishing feature of the state's physiography is the Loktak Lake, which forms about 1% of the state's area. It is located within the Imphal Valley.

Meghalaya

Meghalaya can be broadly divided into three zones; viz. the central plateau region, sub-montane region and a border region stretching southward that drops abruptly from the central plateau to the

plains of Bangladesh. The central plateau has an elevation of 900–2,000 m above the MSL, while the sub-montane areas are below 900 m in height. The plateau region stands as a watershed between the Surma valley of Bangladesh in the south and the Brahmaputra valley in the north.

Mizoram

The terrain of Mizoram is reported to be young and immature. It shows prominent relief features with steep slopes, and is still undergoing denudation due to various factors. The state's predominant feature is a series of sharply rising ridges that run in a north-south direction. These ridges are separated by swiftly flowing rivers. The ranges on the western side of the state have wider valleys as compared to those on its eastern side. On an overall basis, the state's hills can be divided into three sub-zones depending upon the intensity of the slopes: viz. steep hill slopes; moderate hills slopes, and gently sloping uplands. The elevations are usually between 150 m and 900 m, while some of the peaks of Mizoram rise up to 1,500 m above MSL.

Nagaland

Nagaland is largely a hilly state, with its hill ranges generally running from the north-eastern part of the state towards the south. These are separated by narrow valleys. The state's topography includes foothills located near the Assam border, which are about 100 m or lower in altitude. These gradually rise up to the mid-ranges having varying degree of slopes, with elevations of 1,000 m or more. Towards the interior, there exist higher hills and mountainous areas. Some of the peaks of the state ascend up to considerable heights, including the Saramati (3,826 m) and the Japfu (3,048 m).

Sikkim

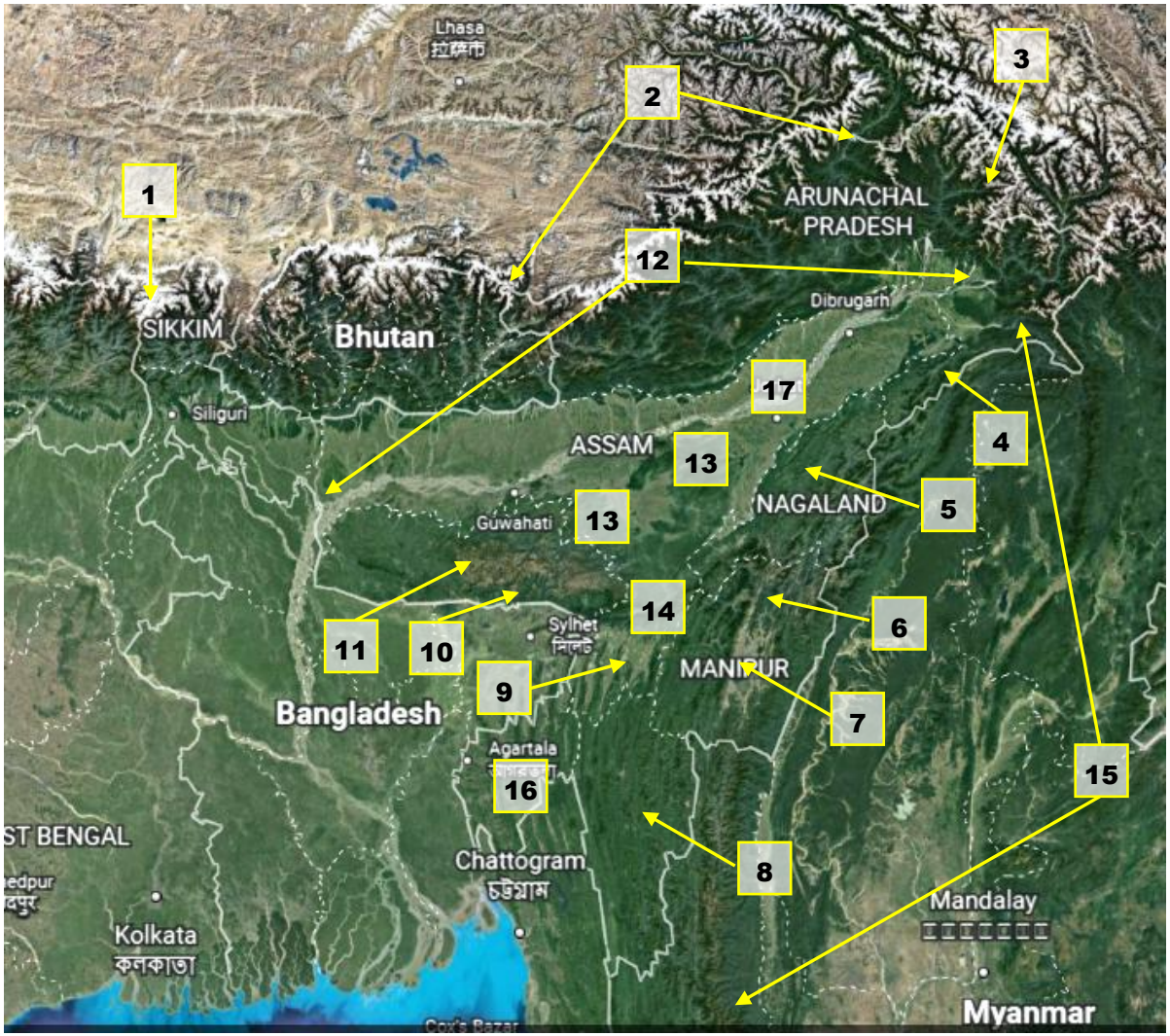
The dominant feature of the Sikkim's physiography is Mount Kanchenjunga, the third highest peak of the world with a height of 8,586 m. The state is entirely mountainous, with its landscape being marked by features like summits and ridges, zones of glacial drifts and perpetual snow escarpments, cliffs and precipitous slopes. Some areas have moderately steep slopes and narrow valleys. The main ranges run in a north-south direction, with these having subsidiary interlacing spurs that are aligned roughly in an east-west manner.

Tripura

Despite being a small-sized state, Tripura has a wide variety of physiographic zones. A series of low hill ranges running in a north-south direction are the major feature of the state's physiography. There are many rounded hillocks, locally called as 'tillas', as well as small hills which account for a large part of the state's area. In addition, these tillas and hillocks are separated by small lowlands. Near the western parts of the state, there are some plain areas adjoining the Bangladesh border.

[Adapted from the details at 'Degraded and Wastelands of India: Status and Spatial Distribution', Indian Council of Agricultural Research, 2010 which had been accessed from the website of ICAR-National Bureau of Soil Survey & Land Use Planning.]

Map-1.2.1: Physiographic Map of the NE Region and Nearby Areas



Index of some Physiographic Features

1	Mount Khangchendzonga / Kanchenjunga (3rd highest mountain peak in the world)
2	Arunachal Himalayas (part of Eastern Himalayas)
3	Mishimi Hills
4	Patkai Hills
5	Naga Hills
6	Manipur Hills
7	Imphal Valley & Loktak Lake
8	Mizo Hills
9	Barak Valley
10	Cherrapunjee / Sohra, the rainiest place on the world
11	Meghalaya Plateau
12	Brahmaputra Valley
13	Karbi Anglong Plateau, an extension of the Meghalaya Plateau
14	Barail Hills of Dima Hasao
15	Assam Arakan Range (A chain of continuous hill ranges on the eastern flank of NE Region, which include the Patkai Hills of Arunachal Pradesh, Naga Hills, Manipur Hills, and Mizo Hills apart from the Arakan Yoma in the western flank of Myanmar)
16	Tripura Ridges & Hills
17	Majuli, a geographically and culturally significant river island

The lines marking the international border are approximate. These have been indicated in the adjacent map for depiction purposes only.

1.3. Climate

Climate is usually defined as the 'average weather', or more rigorously, as the 'statistical description in terms of the mean and variability of relevant quantities over a period of time ranging from months to thousands of years'. A period of three decades is widely used, as per norms of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). The local climate gets influenced by several factors, especially temperature and precipitation. The former varies according to the latitude and altitude of the location, as well as the influence of diurnal and seasonal variations. Precipitation consists of rainfall, except at high latitudes where snowfall constitutes another source. The other factors influencing climate include the prevailing winds, ocean currents, maritime and continental situations.

The North Eastern Region is located between the latitudes 21.94°N and 29.47°N. This indicates that some parts of the region lie to the south of the Tropic of Cancer (23.4362°N), while most others are located above this latitude. Accordingly, the states of Northeast India have a subtropical or tropical climate at the lower altitudes. The plain areas of the region are located at below 200 m (above mean sea level), except the Imphal valley that is at a height of around 800-1,000 m.

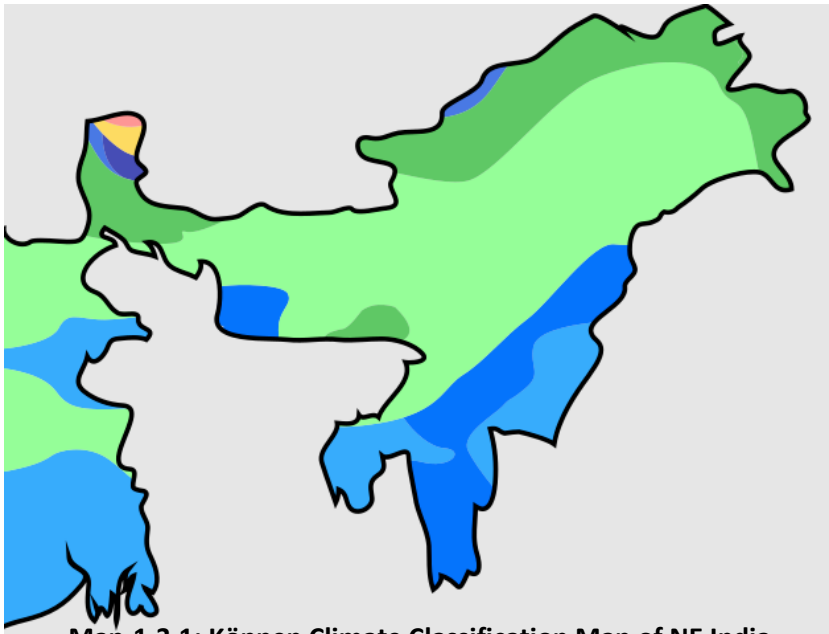
The special characteristic of tropical climates is that they essentially do not experience temperatures below 18°C, which are too low for plant growth. In such areas rainfall decides the vegetation types. The tropical zone straddles the equator till the latitudes 23°26'10.3" on either side. The sub-tropical areas are located beyond the tropical zone and till the the latitudes at 35°. Technically, these areas are a part of the temperate zone. The sub-tropical climate is marked by hot summers and cool winters. The above climates, i.e. tropical and sub-tropical, characterize areas of the NE Region lying at lower elevations.

About 70% of the NE Region is hilly or mountainous. The foothill areas have warmer and rainier climates as compared to the interiors, which are at greater heights, and therefore have colder and drier climates. In the hilly or mountainous states of the region, the prevailing climate can vary from sub-tropical to temperate depending upon the altitude of the location and other pertinent factors. Such changes can occur at short distances in mountainous states like Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim, where the climate can range from sub-tropical to alpine.

The NE states have some of the heaviest rainfall in the world. Most of the rainfall in these states occurs during the southwest monsoon months, which extend from June to September every year. Considerable rainfall also occurs in the pre-monsoon period (March-May) and post-monsoon months (after September). The cool (or cold) season is much drier. One fact highlighted by Indian Meteorological Department based on its studies of annual rainfall covering the period from 1981 to 2010, is that rainfall in some NE states has been showing a falling trend. This has been established for NE states like Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland.

The map at the next page gives the climate classification of the NE states as per the 'Köppen climate classification' system. This system has been described later-on as a part of this discussion. The table given after the next page summarizes the prevalence of different climate types in the above states, according to the Köppen Classification. In addition, the climatic conditions in the different states have been individually discussed thereafter in brief.

Köppen Climate Classification Map of NE Region



Map-1.3.1: Köppen Climate Classification Map of NE India.

Index of Classification Codes

- Monsoon climate (Am)
- Tropical savanna climate (Aw)
- Warm desert climate (BWh)
- Warm semi-arid climate (BSh)
- Cold desert climate (BWk)
- Cold semi-arid climate (BSk)
- Warm mediterranean climate (Csa)
- Humid subtropical climate (Cwa)
- Humid subtropical climate/ Subtropical oceanic highland climate (Cwb)
- Oceanic subpolar climate (Cwc)
- Warm oceanic climate/ Humid subtropical climate (Cfa)
- Temperate oceanic climate (Cfb)
- Temperate continental climate/ Mediterranean continental climate (Dsb)
- Cool continental climate/ Subarctic climate (Dwc)
- Cold continental climate/ Subarctic climate (Dwd)
- Warm continental climate/ Humid continental climate (Dfa)
- Temperate continental climate/ Humid continental climate (Dfb)

MAIN GROUPS (First Letter: Capital)		**Seasonal Precipitation Sub-Group** (Second Letter)		Third Letter (Used with 'B', 'C' and 'D' Groups)	
A	Tropical	f	No dry season	a	Hot summer
B	Arid	s	Dry summer	b	Warm summer
C	Temperate	w	Dry winter	c	Cold summer
D	Continental	m	Monsoon (*)	d	Very cold winter (**)
E	Polar	(*) used with 'A' only		(**) Only for 'D'	

Humid Sub-tropical Climate ('Cwa')

In the Köppen-Geiger climate classification, Humid Sub-tropical climate is indicated by 'Cwa', where 'C' stands for 'temperate' viz. sub-tropical (as opposed to tropical); 'w' indicates 'dry winter' and 'a' denotes 'hot summer'. This indicates a climate which is a **monsoon-influenced humid sub tropical** climate. Such a climate is marked by the following characteristics:

- Coldest month averaging above 0°C,
- At least one month's average temperature above 22°C,
- At least four months averaging above 10 °C; and
- At least ten times as much rain in the wettest month of summer as in the driest month of winter (alternative definition is 70% or more of average annual precipitation is received in the warmest six months)

Similarly, the other climatic areas (e.g. Monsoon climate ('Am') and Tropical Savannah climate ('Aw') will exhibit their characteristics, which distinguish such areas from the others.

Table-1.3.1: Climate Types in the NE States
(As per Köppen Classification System)

Climate Type	Occurrence (per Map)	Description
Am	Assam (Parts of Barak Valley) Manipur (Western Belt) Meghalaya (Garo Hills) Mizoram Nagaland	Tropical Monsoon Climate
Aw	Manipur (Eastern Areas) Mizoram (Fringe Areas) Tripura (Almost entire state)	Tropical Savannah Climate
Cwa	Arunachal Pradesh (Foothills) Assam (almost entire state) Manipur (Foothills) Meghalaya (Foothills)	Humid Sub-tropical Climate
Cwb	Arunachal Pradesh (Mid Hills) Meghalaya (Plateau) Sikkim (Lower Altitudes)	Sub-tropical Highland climate
BWk	Fringes of North Sikkim	Cold Desert Climate
BSk	Parts of North Sikkim	Cold Semi-arid Climate
Dwc	Arunachal Pradesh (Northern Fringes) Parts of North Sikkim	Cool Continental
Dwd	Higher Altitudes in Sikkim	Cold Continental

Source: As interpreted from the map at the previous page

The Köppen Classification System

Under the Köppen classification system, climate zones across the globe have been classified based on local vegetation. This was on account of the observations of some scientists in the 19th century that vegetation and climate appeared to be closely related. The vegetation growing in a region is dependent on the local temperature and precipitation, which are also two key parameters of its climate. The Köppen climate classification system has been considerably enhanced and modified after it was first published.

The above system divides the world into five climatic zones based on criteria, usually temperature, which allows for different vegetation growth. While most of the zones are organized based on the temperature of a region, Zone B focuses on the aridity of a region (based on precipitation). The zones are as follows: Zone A: tropical or equatorial zone; Zone B: arid or dry zone; Zone C: warm/mild temperate zone; Zone D: continental zone and Zone E: polar zone.

In addition, each zone is subdivided based on temperature or precipitation. For example, Zone A has three subdivisions: Zone Af has no dry season, Zone Am has a short dry season, and Zone Aw has a winter dry season. Zone B is divided into categories related to regions such as hot arid deserts (Zone BWh); cold arid deserts (Zone BWk); hot arid steppes (Zone BSh); and cold arid steppes (Zone BSk).

Further, climate zones C and D have been categorised based on the following factors: (a) period when the dry season occur in the zones (summer or winter), and (b) the temperatures of hottest month in summer or coldest month in winter. Zone E is separated into tundra regions (Zone ET) or frost (snow and ice) regions (Zone EF).

The above classification system is still used by scientists, with modifications. For example, some revisions to the system include a sixth region, known as Zone H. This denotes a highland climate located in mountainous areas.

Table-1.3.2: Description of Köppen Climate Symbols and Defining Criteria

1st	2nd	3rd	Description	Criteria
A			Tropical	Not (B) & T (cold) ≥ 18°C
	f		- Rainforest	P (dry) ≥ 60 mm
	m		- Monsoon	Not (Af) & P (dry) ≥ 100-MAP/25 (in mm)
	w		- Savannah	Not (Af) & P (dry) < 100-MAP/25 (in mm)
B			Arid	MAP < 10 x P (threshold)
	W		- Desert	MAP < 5 x P (threshold)
	S		- Steppe	MAP ≥ 5 x P (threshold)
		h	- Hot	MAT ≥ 18°C
		k	- Cold	MAT < 18°C
C			Temperate	Not (B) & T (hot) > 10°C; 0°C < T (cold) < 18°C
	s		- Dry summer	P (s-dry) < 40 mm; P (s-dry) < P (w-wet) /3
	w		- Dry winter	P (w-dry) < P (s-wet) /10
	f		- Without dry season	Not (Cs) or (Cw)
		a	- Hot summer	T (hot) ≥ 22°C
		b	- Warm summer	Not (a) and T (mon 10) ≥ 4°C
		c	- Cold summer	Not (a or b) and 1°C ≤ T (mon 10) < 4°C
D			Cold	Not (B) & T (hot) ≥ 10°C and T (cold) ≤ 0°C
	s		- Dry summer	P (s-dry) < 40 mm; P (s-dry) < P (w-wet) /3
	w		- Dry winter	P (w-dry) < P (s-wet) /10
	f		- Without dry season	Not (Ds) or (Dw)
		a	- Hot summer	T (hot) ≥ 22°C
		b	- Warm summer	Not (a) and T (mon 10) ≥ 4°C
		c	- Cold summer	Not (a or b or d)
		d	- Very cold winter	Not (a or b) and T (cold) ≤ -38°C
E			Polar	Not (B) & T (hot) < 10°C
	T		- Tundra	T (hot) > 0°C
	F		- Frost	T (hot) ≤ 0°C

Where:

MAP	Mean Annual Precipitation
MAT	Mean Annual Temperature
T (hot)	Temperature of the Hottest Month
T (cold)	Temperature of the Coldest Month
T (mon 10)	Number of Months where Temperature is above 10°C
P (dry)	Precipitation of the Driest Month
P (s-dry)	Precipitation of the Driest Month in Summer
P (w-dry)	Precipitation of the Driest Month in Winter
P (s-wet)	Precipitation of the Wettest Month in Summer
P (w-wet)	Precipitation of the Wettest Month in Winter
P (threshold)	As follows: If 70% of MAP in winter, then P (threshold) = 2 x MAT If 70% of MAP in summer, then P (threshold) = 2 x MAT + 28 Otherwise, P (threshold) = 2 x MAT + 14
Summer	Warmer six month period of ONDJFM and AMJJAS
Winter	Colder six month period of ONDJFM and AMJJAS

Source: Peel et al (2007), 'Updated world map of the Köppen-Geiger climate classification', Hydrology and Earth System Sciences Discussions (www.hydrol-earth-syst-sci-discuss.net/4/439/2007/)

Note that the tropical (A), temperate (C), cold (D), and polar (E) climates are mutually exclusive but may intersect with the (B) class climate. To account for this, **climate type B is given precedence over the other classes.**

Climate of the North Eastern States

Arunachal Pradesh

The climate of the sub-Himalayan belt of Arunachal Pradesh is humid and per-humid subtropical, marked by high levels of rainfall and humidity. The average annual rainfall varies in the different districts of the state, from 1,492 mm (in Upper Subansiri district) to 4,442 mm (in the Lower Dibang Valley). About 64% of such rainfall occurs during the monsoon period from June to September.

The minimum temperature is below 0°C in winter months in the higher reaches (that ascend to nearly 7,100 m), and temperatures can rise to 35°C during summer months in the plain areas in the eastern districts. In such plains, the mean annual air temperature is 23.8°C, while it is 16.2°C in hilly regions of the state.

Assam

Assam's climate is neither too cold in winter nor too hot in summer. In general, it is of subtropical type, influenced by the monsoons. The state receives high precipitation during June to September (nearly two-thirds of the average annual rainfall). Smaller amounts of rainfall are received during the pre-monsoon period (April and May) and the post-monsoon period (after September). Rainfall is scanty in winter months from November to February. The average annual rainfall is 2,135 mm, and average annual temperature is about 24°C.

There are variations of rainfall across the districts, since some of the districts like Kamrup Metropolitan (1,643 mm), Nagaon (1,469 mm), and Karbi Anglong (1,356 mm) receive less than half of the rainfall that occurs in other districts such as Kokrajhar (3,401 mm) and Karimganj (3,462 mm).

Manipur

The hilly terrain of the state is characterized by heavy precipitation that occurs across the year. The eastern hill ranges and the central plain (of Imphal valley) are relatively cooler than western hills. The average temperature of the eastern hills is about 20°C, and the summer temperature is around 29°C here, which drops to 0–12°C in the winter season. In the western hills, the mean annual temperature exceeds 22°C, and summer temperature ranges from 35 to 40°C. The average annual precipitation varies from 1,200 to 1,350 mm in the drier eastern hills; while the western ranges receive from 2,000 to 2,650 mm of rainfall on an average. The Imphal Valley is surrounded by hills on all sides. Consequently, it has low temperatures during the winter.

Meghalaya

The climate of Meghalaya is per-humid as the average rainfall ranges between 2,000 and 4,000 mm, with the state's average annual rainfall being 3,784 mm. It has some of the rainiest places in the world. Over 70% of the annual rainfall takes place during the monsoon months of June to September. There are district level variations; with the Ri Bhoi district located on the northern face of the Meghalaya plateau receiving just 2,119 mm, while the East Khasi Hills (which includes Cherrapunjee / Sohra) has an annual rainfall of 6,019 mm, which is almost three times greater.

The mean summer temperature of the state is 26°C, while the mean winter temperature is just 9°C. At places, it drops below the freezing point in the winter. The mean annual soil temperature at higher elevations is between 15°C and 22°C, while at lower elevations, it exceeds 22°C.

Mizoram

Mizoram has a humid tropical climate, which is marked in most places by warm summers and cool winters (that are not very cold). The average summer temperature ranges from 20°C to 30°C, while the average winter temperature varies between 11°C and 21°C, as per the 'Climate Profile of Mizoram', prepared by the Mizoram State Climate Change Cell and published in 2018.

The average annual rainfall in the state is 2,483 mm as it lies under the direct influence of monsoon blowing in from the nearby Bay of Bengal. About 67% of the annual rainfall takes place during the monsoon months (June-September). Most of the districts appear to have similar levels of rainfall, as the driest Champhai district receives almost 80% of the rainfall of Kolasib, which is the wettest of the state's districts.

Nagaland

The overall climate of locations within Nagaland mainly depends upon their altitude. At locations situated at elevations up to 1,200 m, the climate is hot to warm sub-tropical. On the other hand, in areas with elevations of 1,200 m and above, the climate is warm sub-temperate. As per data furnished in the Nagaland Statistical Handbook 2021, the monthly mean temperatures ranged between 18°C-30°C in the hottest month and 10°C-19°C in the coldest month during 2019.

The state has comparatively lower rainfall than the other NE states, and its average annual rainfall is 1,664.6 mm. Over 67% of the state's rainfall takes place during the monsoon period (June-September). As in many other NE states, there are district level variations of rainfall. Kiphere (next to Myanmar) receives 869 mm in a year (on an average), which is just 45% of the annual rainfall of 1,915 mm in Mokokchung district on the western side of the state, adjoining Assam.

Sikkim

The climate of locations in Sikkim varies from sub-tropical to alpine depending upon the elevation of the place. The mean annual rainfall is 2,548 mm in the state, with nearly 64% falling in the monsoon months from June to September. July is the wettest month in the state with an average rainfall of 476 mm (about 19% of the annual rainfall). The variation of rainfall amongst the districts is not very marked in Sikkim, as the rainfall of the driest East Sikkim being about 75% of the wettest South Sikkim district.

The average annual temperature of Sikkim is reported to be 18°C. The average temperature is very cool in the north as compared to the south, and it reaches 0°C in winter.

Tripura

Tripura has a tropical climate, with most of the inhabited locations in the state being usually situated at low heights. The average mean annual temperature varies from 20.1° to 24.6°C and the mean

winter temperature is 16°C, while the summer temperature is 28.2°C. The average rainfall is about 2,400 mm, with over 60% of it falling in the months from June to September.

Winters are usually moderately cold in the state, even though low temperatures (2°C-3°C) have been recorded on a few occasions. The prevailing temperatures increase from March onward, leading to thunderstorms in the pre-monsoon period. The monsoon period commences from the first week of June, when moist cloud-bearing winds start blowing from the Bay of Bengal. This is a warm (31°C-32°C) and humid period that brings the bulk of the state's rainfall. In the post-monsoon period, which starts from mid-October, the temperatures start falling, reaching 26°C (average maximum) and 11°C (average minimum) by December.

Sources:

1. 'Degraded and Wastelands of India: Status and Spatial Distribution', Indian Council of Agricultural Research, 2010 which had been accessed from the website of ICAR-National Bureau of Soil Survey & Land Use Planning
2. Observed Rainfall Variability & Change Studies carried out by the Indian Meteorology Department (IMD) for the following states based on data from 1998 to 2018: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Sikkim.

   Summary of state-wise data is available at https://internal.imd.gov.in/press_release/20200330_pr_778.pdf

   State-wise Reports are at: https://imdpune.gov.in/Reports/rainfall%20variability%20page/raintrend%20new.html
3. 'Climate of Tripura', a write-up prepared by the Agartala Meteorological Centre of the Indian Meteorology Department (IMD) based on data from 1981-2010 (https://agartala.imd.gov.in/Tripura-Climatology/)

The table at next page gives information on the important temperature and rainfall parameters recorded at the various observatories of the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) located in the NE Region. The table has been brought out by IMD based on the average of data collected by these observatories over a period of 30 years, from 1991 to 2020.

NOTE: Four observatories (all located in Assam) have been not included in the following table; as their temperature related data has not been reported in the source document.

Sohra (also known as Cherrapunjee) in Meghalaya is one of the wettest places on earth

Table-1.3.3: Temperature & Rainfall Data from IMD Observatories located in the NE States

(Temperatures in °C / Rainfall in mm / Rainy Days in Numbers)

Index No.	Location of Observatory	State	Height above Mean Seal Level (m)	Average Annual Value in °C of		Average over 1991-2020 (in °C)		Average Annual Rainfall (mm)	Average Number of Rainy Days
				Daily Maximum Temperatures	Daily Minimum Temperatures	Highest Annual Temperatures	Lowest Annual Temperatures		
42724	Agartala	Tripura	16	30.8	20.4	37.1	6.8	2,108.0	92.5
42727	Aizawl	Mizoram	950	26.6	16.9	33.8	7.8	2,100.5	111.5
42512	Barapani	Meghalaya	893	26.2	14.0	33.2	0.1	2,173.1	121.0
42414	Chaparmukh	Assam	66	30.0	14.9	37.4	5.9	1,590.4	76.7
42515	Cherrapunjee (Sohra)	Meghalaya	1,313	21.8	13.7	28.9	3.0	11,175.8	153.5
42529	Deomali	Arunachal Pradesh	130	29.8	15.7	38.5	3.3	2,344.5	113.0
42404	Dhubri	Assam	35	28.3	21.1	35.6	9.3	2,309.6	90.3
42299	Gangtok	Sikkim	1,756	18.8	12.6	26.3	2.9	3,574.0	164.3
42410	Guwahati	Assam	54	30.0	19.7	37.8	7.7	1,695.3	90.0
42623	Imphal	Manipur	781	27.7	15.5	34.2	1.7	1,381.0	93.8
42308	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	203	29.4	18.4	37.3	7.4	3,146.2	127.2
42423	Jorhat	Assam	88	29.1	19.1	36.8	6.7	1,921.7	104.2
42618	Kailashahar	Tripura	29	30.8	20.1	37.0	8.4	2,662.0	114.7
42527	Kohima	Nagaland	1,406	22.8	11.9	30.2	2.7	1,727.6	116.1
42726	Lengpui	Mizoram	429	29.6	17.7	36.3	6.1	2,290.9	111.3
42413	Mazbat	Assam	120	29.7	19.3	36.7	7.1	2,116.5	92.9
42314	Mohanbari	Assam	111	28.5	18.8	37.1	6.6	2,518.3	123.2
42309	North Lakhimpur	Assam	102	29.2	18.3	37.7	5.6	3,205.3	130.7
42220	Pasighat	Arunachal Pradesh	157	27.6	19.6	36.5	9.6	4,165.1	126.7
42408	Rangia	Assam	60	28.4	20.9	37.1	11.3	1,751.1	83.5
42516	Shillong	Meghalaya	1,598	21.2	12.9	28.3	2.0	2,099.9	111.3
42619	Silchar	Assam	20	30.5	20.5	38.2	8.8	3,039.7	128.4
42217	Tadong	Sikkim	1,322	23.5	14.4	31.1	4.7	3,116.5	151.1
42409	Tangla	Assam	65	27.5	19.4	36.1	9.3	1,825.0	87.4
42415	Tezpur	Assam	79	29.3	19.7	36.8	8.8	1,749.0	96.1

Source: 'Climatological Tables of Observatories in India 1991-2020', issued by the Indian Meteorological Department (2022)

Notes

1. Temperature is recorded at 830 hours IST (0300 UTC) and 1730 hours IST (1200 UTC) every day, and the daily maximum and minimum temperatures are noted. The average annual value of these parameters is derived separately for the daily maximum and minimum temperatures, based on average of the monthly values of all observations from 1991-2020.
2. The average over 1991-2020 of highest / lowest temperatures is an average of the highest /lowest temperature of each of the years (where records are available).
3. 'Rainy day' is where daily rainfall is at least 2.5 mm during the past 24 hours ending at 0300 UTC.

Rainfall in the NE States

(A) Data for the Meteorological Sub-Divisions covering NE States

Table-1.3.4: Seasonal Normal Rainfall in the Meteorological Sub-Divisions covering the NE States

(In millimetres)

Meteorological Sub-Division	Winter	Pre-Monsoon	SW Monsoon	Post Monsoon	Annual
Arunachal Pradesh	133.1	757.3	1675.1	241.5	2807.0
Assam & Meghalaya	42.1	582.6	1762.2	190.1	2577.0
Nagaland Manipur Mizoram & Tripura	31.9	477.0	1301.7	199.1	2009.7
Sub Himalayan West Bengal & Sikkim	43.6	438.4	1889.5	168.3	2539.8

Source: 'Rainfall Statistics of India, 2022', IMD (Derived from Maps at Page No. 15)

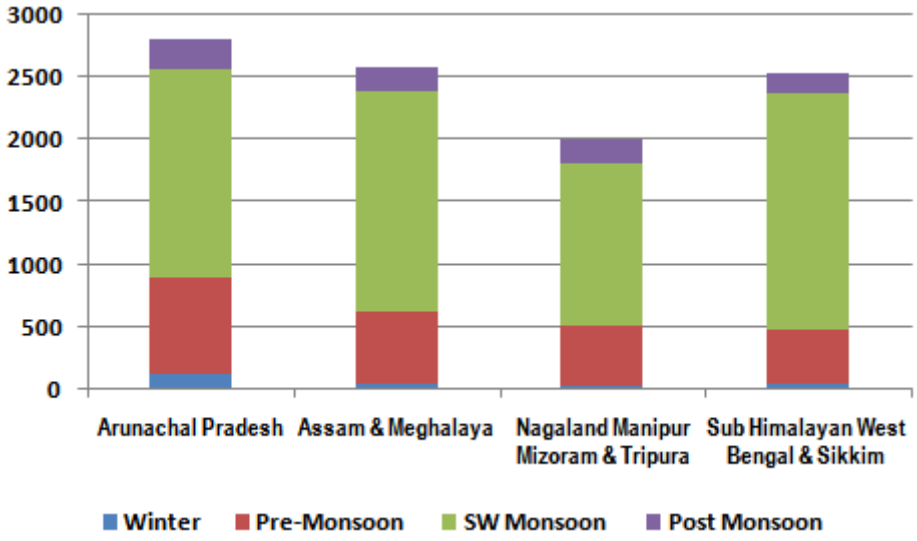
Notes

1. Normal' Rainfall is the new normal being used with effect from 2022 based on data for the 50-year period from 1971 to 2020. This has replaced the previous 'Normal' used till 2021, which was based on the period from 1961 to 2010.
2. Sikkim is within a Meteorological Sub-Division that includes the Sub Himalayan West Bengal, which consists of the districts of Darjeeling, Alipur Duar, Cooch Bihar, Jalpaiguri, Kalimpong, North Dinajpur and South Dinajpur of West Bengal.
3. The above Seasons cover the Months of the Year as follows.

Season	Months Covered	Remarks
Winter	January & February	---
Pre-Monsoon	March to May	---
South West Monsoon	June to September	---
Post Monsoon	October to December	Also known as the 'North East Monsoon Season'

Source: https://www.imdpune.gov.in/Reports/glossary.pdf

Graph-1.3.1: Seasonal Normal Rainfall in the Meteorological Sub-Divisions covering the NE States



[Y-axis gives the average annual rainfall in millimetres.]

NOTE: The above graph has been constructed using the data furnished at Table-1.3.4 (A) based on the new Normal Rainfall being used by IMD with effect from 2022 based on data for the 50-year period from 1971 to 2020.

Table-1.3.5: Annual Rainfall in the Meteorological Sub-Divisions covering the NE States

(In millimetres)

Meteorological Sub-Division	Normal (*)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Arunachal Pradesh	2,807.0	2,706.9	2,745.3	2,032.5	2,433.3	2,992.9	2,083.8	2,810.6	2,249.3
Assam & Meghalaya	2,577.0	2,266.9	2,711.7	1,903.1	2,306.3	3,082.8	1,974.5	2,752.3	2,015.6
Nagaland Manipur Mizoram & Tripura	2,009.7	1,956.4	2,805.4	2,119.9	1,639.3	1,541.4	1,340.2	1,564.6	1,369.3
Sub Himalayan West Bengal & Sikkim	2,539.8	2,624.8	2,684.9	2,355.3	2,472.7	3,353.6	2,616.7	2,764.1	2,618.2

(*) 'Normal' Rainfall is the new normal being used with effect from 2022 based on data for the 50-year period from 1971 to 2020. This has replaced the previous 'Normal' used till 2021, which was based on the period from 1961 to 2010.

Source: Reserve Bank of India, 'Handbook of Statistics on Indian States', 2022-23' – based on data from the Indian Meteorological Department [Table No. 103, Page No. 280] for the Years 2016-2022 (excluding 2020) / Year 2020: As per Note-4 below / Year 2023 and 'Normal Rainfall': 'Annual Climate Summary 2023' (Indian Meteorological Department) [Page No. 29]

Notes

1. Sikkim is within a Meteorological Sub-Division that includes the Sub Himalayan West Bengal, which consists of the districts of Darjeeling, Alipur Duar, Cooch Bihar, Jalpaiguri, Kalimpong, North Dinajpur and South Dinajpur of West Bengal.
2. Rainfall for Arunachal Pradesh for the years 2016 and 2017 has been obtained from 'Rainfall Statistics of India' for these years brought out by IMD.
3. Figures cover the annual rainfall for the indicated year from January to December in millimetres.
4. In **2020**, the data furnished from the source document in the above table refers to the South West Monsoon period only **and hence it has been disregarded**. The data for the entire calendar year is given below as made available by another source document. The figures in the following table refer to the rainfall for the given period in millimetres.

Meteorological Sub-Division	Winter	Pre Monsoon	SW Monsoon	Post Monsoon	Annual
Arunachal Pradesh	98.2	599.9	1,972.0	247.2	2,992.9
Assam & Meghalaya	35.0	663.7	2,152.9	215.1	3,082.8
Nagaland Manipur Mizoram & Tripura	44.1	303.8	975.6	217.9	1,541.4
Sub Himalayan West Bengal & Sikkim	48.9	499.5	2,691.1	114.2	3,353.6

Source: 'Rainfall Statistics of India 2020', Indian Meteorological Department

(B) State-wise Data for the NE States

Table-1.3.6: Seasonal Normal Rainfall in the NE States

(In millimetres)

State	Winter	Pre-Monsoon	SW Monsoon	Post Monsoon	Annual
Arunachal Pradesh	133.1	757.3	1675.1	241.5	2807.0
Assam	44.5	542.1	1479.1	155.0	2220.7
Manipur	38.2	363.0	1038.8	183.0	1623.0
Meghalaya	34.4	716.0	2695.3	305.8	3751.5
Mizoram	28.0	563.0	1626.1	247.9	2465.0
Nagaland	32.5	339.8	1038.8	146.0	1557.1
Sikkim	101.4	611.5	1672.9	184.3	2570.1
Tripura	30.7	665.0	1391.1	202.6	2289.4

Source: https://mausam.imd.gov.in/responsive/rainfallinformation.php

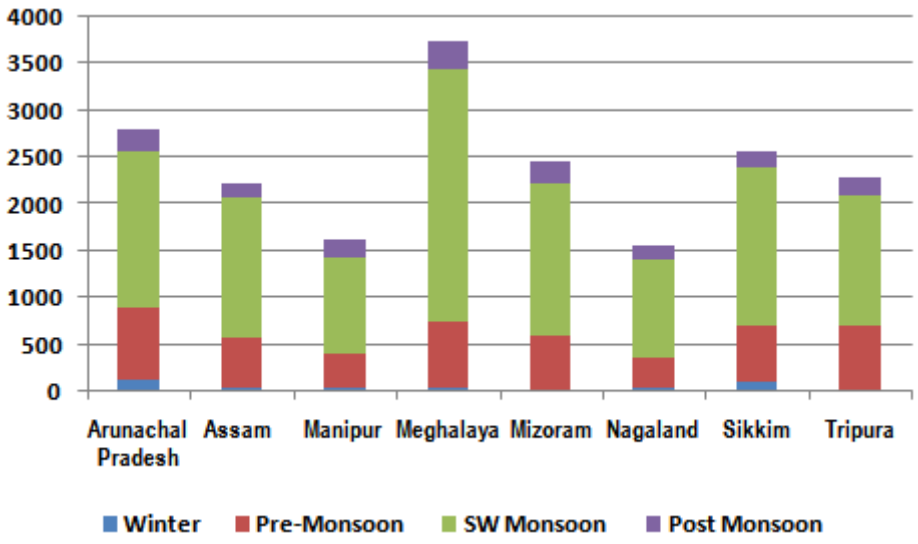
Notes

1. Normal' Rainfall is the new normal being used with effect from 2022 based on data for the 50-year period from 1971 to 2020. This has replaced the previous 'Normal' used till 2021, which was based on the period from 1961 to 2010.
2. The above Seasons cover the Months of the Year as follows.

Season	Months Covered	Remarks
Winter	January & February	---
Pre-Monsoon	March to May	---
South West Monsoon	June to September	---
Post Monsoon	October to December	Also known as the 'North East Monsoon Season'

Source: https://www.imdpune.gov.in/Reports/glossary.pdf

Graph-1.3.2: Seasonal Normal Rainfall in the NE States



[Y-axis gives the average annual rainfall in millimetres.]

NOTE

The above graph has been constructed using the data furnished at Table-1.3.5 (A) based on the new Normal Rainfall being used by IMD with effect from 2022 based on data for the 50-year period from 1971 to 2020.

Table-1.3.7: Annual Average Rainfall in the NE States

(In millimetres)

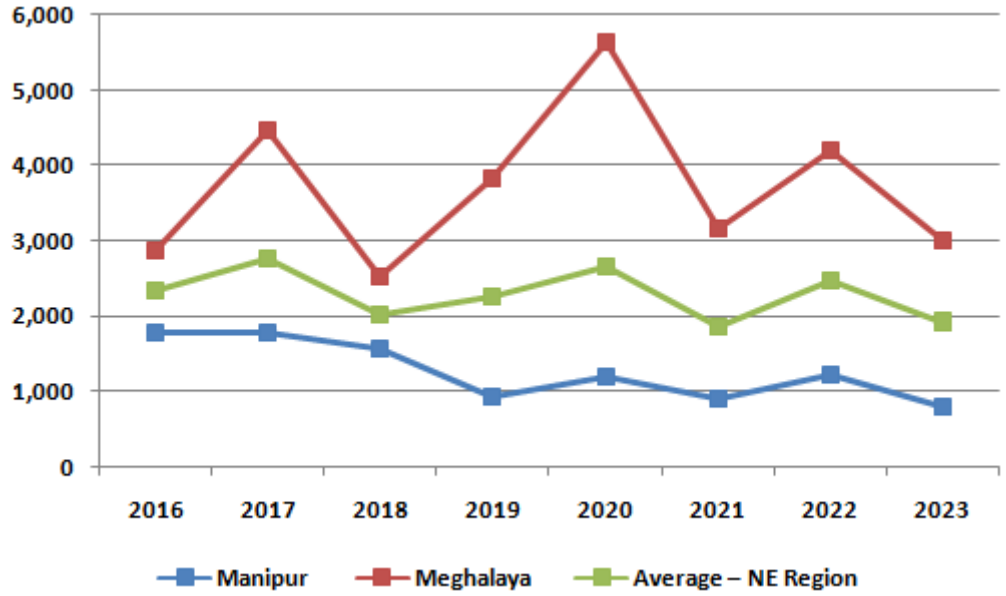
State	Normal (*)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Arunachal Pradesh	2,807.0	2,706.9	2,745.3	2,032.5	2,433.3	2,992.9	2,083.8	2,810.6	2,249.3
Assam	2,220.7	2,140.5	2,398.3	1,807.1	2,084.7	2,372.9	1,622.5	2,375.7	1,716.7
Manipur	1,623.0	1,777.4	1,780.0	1,580.2	928.6	1,196.9	913.6	1,225.2	798.6
Meghalaya	3,751.5	2,891.5	4,472.4	2,540.0	3,844.4	5,649.1	3,171.9	4,216.1	3,022.6
Mizoram	2,465.0	2,233.5	3,865.8	2,552.6	2,178.5	1,665.2	1,653.1	1,833.3	1,714.4
Nagaland	1,557.1	1,364.9	1,722.0	1,581.3	1,593.0	1,372.7	1,153.1	1,456.0	1,299.2
Sikkim	2,570.1	2,756.6	2,873.7	3,105.2	2,740.0	3,350.1	3,043.3	3,300.7	2,811.1
Tripura	2,289.4	2,381.9	3,326.8	2,191.4	2,252.8	2,169.1	1,761.1	1,772.8	1,750.3
Average – NE Region	2,477.9	2,339.5	2,759.2	2,018.6	2,249.0	2,649.2	1,858.8	2,473.2	1,924.7

Source: 'Rainfall Statistics of India' brought out annually by the Indian Meteorological Department for the above years from 2016 to 2022 / 'State-wise Annual Climate' for 2023 (available at the link: https://www.imdpune.gov.in/Reports/Statewise%20annual%20climate/statewise_annual_climate.html)

Notes

1. Figures cover the annual rainfall for the indicated year from January to December in millimetres.
2. Normal' Rainfall is the new normal being used with effect from 2022 based on data for the 50-year period from 1971 to 2020. This has replaced the previous 'Normal' used till 2021, which was based on the period from 1961 to 2010.
3. The figures for NE Region have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

Graph-1.3.3: Variation of Average Annual Rainfall from 2016 to 2023 in the wettest and driest states in the NE Region



There is a wide variation in the average annual rainfalls of different NE states.

The above graph shows the time-series data for Meghalaya, the NE state with the highest average annual rainfall (shown in indigo), and the same for Manipur, which has been the driest NE state in the recent years (in blue). In, addition, the average annual rainfall for the NE Region has been shown (in green).

[Y-axis gives the average annual rainfall in millimetres.]

Table-1.3.8: Rainfall Distribution in the Meteorological Sub-Divisions covering the NE States

(Rainfall in mm / Departures in %)

Meteorological Sub-Division	ANNUAL 2022 (Jan-Dec)				ANNUAL 2021 (Jan-Dec)				SW MONSOON SEASON 2020				ANNUAL 2019 (Jan-Dec)			
	Actual	Normal	Departure %	Category	Actual	Normal	Departure %	Category	Actual	Normal	Departure %	Category	Actual	Normal	Departure %	Category
Arunachal Pradesh	2810.6	2807.0	0	N	2083.8	2913.6	-28	D	1972.0	1726.6	14	N	2433.3	2913.6	-16	N
Assam & Meghalaya	2752.3	2577.0	7	N	1974.5	2604.7	-24	D	2152.9	1773.7	21	E	2306.3	2604.7	-11	N
Nagaland Manipur Mizoram & Tripura	1564.6	2009.7	-22	D	1340.2	2168.5	-38	D	975.6	1426.7	-32	D	1639.3	2168.5	-24	D
Sub Himalayan West Bengal & Sikkim	2746.1	2539.8	8	N	2616.7	2639.0	-1	N	2691.1	1970.8	37	E	2472.7	2639.0	-6	N

Source: Annual Reports of Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) from 2019-20 to 2022-23

Notes

1. Actual rainfall is the amount of accumulated rainfall in millimetres received over the concerned Meteorological Sub-Division for the period (calendar year for the above years, except for 2020, where the data covers the South West Monsoon period only). **Rainfall data for the calendar year 2020 is given at the previous page**.

   [Daily rainfall is recorded at 08.30 hours every day throughout the country. The daily rainfall at an observatory is the total rainfall for the preceding 24 hours ending at 08.30 hours of the date of the measurement. The monthly rainfall is the sum of all the daily rainfall recorded during that month. The monthly "Actual rainfall" of a sub-division is the mean of monthly rainfall of all the stations in that sub-division for which rainfall data are available for that month. The sum of actual monthly rainfall for the 12 months is the "actual annual" rainfall of the sub-division for that year.]

2. Normal rainfall is based on the long period average computed by using time series data of rainfall available at the rainfall recording stations located within the concerned Meteorological Sub-Division. These can vary depending upon the availability of data from the various recording stations used for their computations. In June 2022, the new normal rainfall was computed by using the long-period average (LPA) based on the period from 1971 to 2020. It replaced the previous normal rainfall, which was based on the LPA covering the period 1961-2010.

   [The 'monthly normal' rainfall of a station was calculated using all the available data during the period 1941-1990. This period was from 1901 to1970 in 'The Statistical Abstract, India 2004'. The monthly "normal rainfall" of the sub-division is the mean of monthly normal rainfall of the corresponding stations and "annual normal rainfall " is the sum of the monthly normal rainfall for all the 12 months.]

3. Departure in % = (Actual Rainfall – Normal Rainfall) / Normal rainfall x 100%

4. Category: E= Excess / N= Normal / D = Deficit

   These are categories to describe the realized rainfall averaged over the temporal scale (usually the calendar year in the above cases) as compared with the normal rainfall. When the realized rainfall is more than the normal rainfall by 20% to 59%, the realized rainfall is categorized as 'excess' (E). If realized rainfall is within -19% to +19% of the normal rainfall, it is categorized as 'normal' (N). In case, realized rainfall is within -20% to -59% of the normal rainfall, it is categorized as 'deficit' (D). [Realised rainfall that is +60% or more as compared with the normal rainfall is categorised as 'large excess'. Rainfall that is -60% or less as compared with the normal rainfall is categorised as 'large deficit'.]

Table-1.3.9: Rainfall Distribution in the NE States

(Rainfall in mm / Departures in %)

State	ANNUAL 2022 (Jan-Dec)				ANNUAL 2021 (Jan-Dec)				ANNUAL 2020 (Jan-Dec)				ANNUAL 2019 (Jan-Dec)			
	Actual	Normal	Departure %	Category	Actual	Normal	Departure %	Category	Actual	Normal	Departure %	Category	Actual	Normal	Departure %	Category
Arunachal Pradesh	2810.6	2807.0	0.1	N	2083.8	2913.6	-28.5	D	2992.9	2913.6	2.7	N	2433.3	2913.6	-16.5	N
Assam	2375.7	2220.7	7.0	N	1622.5	2239.4	-27.5	D	2372.9	2239.4	6.0	N	2084.7	2239.4	-6.9	N
Manipur	1225.2	1623.0	-24.5	D	913.6	2032.9	-55.1	D	1196.9	2032.9	-41.1	D	928.6	2032.9	-54.3	D
Meghalaya	4216.1	3751.5	12.4	N	3171.9	3979.3	-20.3	D	5649.1	3979.3	42.0	E	3844.4	3979.3	-3.4	N
Mizoram	1833.3	2465.0	-25.6	D	1653.1	2530.0	-34.7	D	1665.2	2530.0	-34.2	D	2178.5	2530.0	-13.9	N
Nagaland	1456.0	1557.1	-6.5	N	1153.1	1720.7	-33.0	D	1372.7	1720.7	-20.2	D	1593.0	1720.7	-7.4	N
Sikkim	3300.7	2570.1	28.4	E	3043.3	2540.3	19.8	E	3350.1	2540.3	31.9	E	2740.0	2540.3	7.9	N
Tripura	1772.8	2289.4	-22.6	D	1761.1	2392.8	-26.4	D	2169.1	2392.8	-9.3	N	2252.8	2392.8	-5.9	N

Source: 'Rainfall Statistics of India' for the above years (2019-2022) published by the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) / Normal Rainfall has been derived from 'Reply to Starred Question No.* 165 (to be answered on 3rd August 2021) in the Rajya Sabha as per data furnished by the Ministry of Earth Sciences, Government of India

Notes

1. Actual rainfall is the amount of accumulated rainfall in millimetres received over the concerned Meteorological Sub-Division for the period (calendar year for the above years.

   [Daily rainfall is recorded at 08.30 hours every day throughout the country. The daily rainfall at an observatory is the total rainfall for the preceding 24 hours ending at 08.30 hours of the date of the measurement. The monthly rainfall is the sum of all the daily rainfall recorded during that month. The monthly "Actual rainfall" of a state is the mean of monthly rainfall of all the stations in that state for which rainfall data are available for that month. The sum of actual monthly rainfall for the 12 months is the "actual annual" rainfall of the sub-division for that year.]

2. Normal rainfall is based on the long period average computed by using time series data of rainfall available at the rainfall recording stations located within the concerned state. These can vary depending upon the availability of data from the various recording stations used for their computations. In June 2022, the new normal rainfall was computed by using the long-period average (LPA) based on the period from 1971 to 2020. It replaced the previous normal rainfall, which was based on the LPA covering the period 1961-2010.

3. Departure in % = (Actual Rainfall – Normal Rainfall) / Normal rainfall x 100%

4. Category: E= Excess / N= Normal / D = Deficit

   These are categories to describe the realized rainfall averaged over the temporal scale (usually the calendar year in the above cases) as compared with the normal rainfall. When the realized rainfall is more than the normal rainfall by 20% to 59%, the realized rainfall is categorized as 'excess' (E). If realized rainfall is within -19% to +19% of the normal rainfall, it is categorized as 'normal' (N). In case, realized rainfall is within -20% to -59% of the normal rainfall, it is categorized as 'deficit' (D). [Realised rainfall that is +60% or more as compared with the normal rainfall is categorised as 'large excess'. Rainfall that is -60% or less as compared with the normal rainfall is categorised as 'large deficit'.]

1.4. Soil Conditions

The soils of the North Eastern states have mainly developed in-situ over different geological eras, except in the valleys and foothill areas of the region where the nature of soil is alluvial or colluvial (loose and unconsolidated depositions at foothills). The soils of these states exhibit remarkable variability due to factors like parent materials, surface relief, climate, rainfall and natural vegetation. Soil depth is an important factor for agriculture as it defines the root space and the volume of soil from where the plants fulfil their water and nutrient demands. The depth of soil can vary widely in the region, especially in the hilly areas, due to physiographic features, slope of the land etc.

The major soils problems of the region are soil degradation, soil acidity and soil erosion due to rainfall, landslides, floods, and water logging etc., apart from the shortening cycles of traditional shifting (jhum) cultivation in the hill states and haphazard human activities.

Soil Taxonomy: Soils are classified into orders, sub-orders, great groups and sub-groups – based on 'soil taxonomy', a system of soil classification developed by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). This system is based on measurable and observable soil properties and was designed to facilitate detailed soil survey. Although it is not the only system for classifying soils, soil taxonomy is widely used worldwide.

At the highest level of classification, Soil Taxonomy places soils into one of 12 categories known as 'orders'. Each of these orders represents a grouping of soils with distinct characteristics and ecological significance. Each order is based on one or two dominant physical, chemical, or biological properties that differentiate it clearly from the other orders. In turn, 'orders' are classified into 'sub-orders', 'great groups' and 'sub-groups'.

Table-1.4.1: Soil Taxonomy of the NE States

State	Taxonomical Numbers present in State			
	Order	Sub-Order	Great Groups	Sub Groups
Arunachal Pradesh	4	10	16	31
Assam	4	9	15	26
Manipur	4	8	13	22
Meghalaya	4	8	14	25
Mizoram	4	7	11	13
Nagaland	4	7	10	14
Sikkim	3	7	12	26
Tripura	5	7	9	19

Source: 'Degraded and Wastelands of India: Status and Spatial Distribution', Indian Council of Agricultural Research, 2010 accessed from the website of ICAR-National Bureau of Soil Survey & Land Use Planning

(https://nbsslup.icar.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2022/Books/Publication_Degraded-and-Wastelands.pdf)

The following pages briefly describe the soil conditions of the NE states in terms of the above classification system of USDA. In addition, two tables have been provided, which respectively cover the extent of acidic soils and the soil losses due to water erosion in the states of the NE Region.

Table-1.4.2: Extent of Soils of Prevalent Orders in the NE States

(As a % of geographical area)

State	ALFISOLS	ENTISOLS	INSEPTISOLS	MOLLISOLS	ULTISOLS	HISTOSOLS	MISC. SOIL TYPES
Arunachal Pradesh	0.3	35.6	37.3	0.0	14.2	0.0	12.6
Assam	11.3	33.6	41.4	0.0	5.6	0.0	8.1
Manipur	0.2	23.1	38.4	0.0	36.4	0.0	1.9
Meghalaya	3.6	10.7	45.7	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0
Mizoram	2.6	21.5	37.3	38.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nagaland	2.9	7.3	66.0	0.0	24.0	0.0	0.0
Sikkim	0.0	42.0	43.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tripura	4.5	8.1	80.6	0.0	6.6	0.2	0.0
NE Region	**4.4**	**28.0**	**43.0**	**3.5**	**14.5**	**0.0**	**6.6**

Source: 'Degraded and Wastelands of India: Status and Spatial Distribution', Indian Council of Agricultural Research, 2010 accessed from the website of ICAR-National Bureau of Soil Survey & Land Use Planning

(https://nbsslup.icar.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2022/Books/Publication_Degraded-and-Wastelands.pdf)

Notes

1. The National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (NBSS & LUP) with its Regional Centres at Jorhat and Calcutta surveyed the soils of the states of this region based on three tier approach (land form analysis, field survey, and laboratory investigation).
2. Accordingly, the following soil orders are found to be present in the NE states:

   ALFISOLS: These are soils with a B horizon in which clay has accumulated that do not have a significant depletion of base. They have good levels of plant nutrients and are generally very productive without large additions of lime and fertilizer. These are similar to Ultisols but are less intensively weathered and less acidic. They tend to be more inherently fertile than Ultisols and are located in similar climatic regions, typically under forest vegetation.

   ENTISOLS: These are recent soils lacking B horizon development. Commonly found on floodplains or areas of retreating glaciers and landslides; these soils are marked by absence of any paedogenic horizons, due to inert parent material. These soils occur in areas of recently deposited sediments, often in places where deposition is faster than the rate of soil development.

   INSEPTISOLS: These include a wide variety of soils, which form quickly through alteration of parent material. These have a minimal horizon development and have no accumulation of clays, iron oxide, aluminium oxide or organic matter. They occur over a wide range of parent materials and climatic conditions, and thus have a wide range of characteristics.

   MOLLISOLS: These are soils of grassland ecosystems; they are characterized by a thick, dark surface horizon. These are highly fertile, and are rich in chemical 'bases' such as calcium and magnesium.

   ULTISOLS: These are soils that have formed in humid areas and they are intensely weathered. They typically contain a subsoil horizon that has an appreciable amount of trans-located clay, and are relatively acidic. Most nutrients are held in the upper centimetres. These soils are generally of low fertility although they can become productive with additions of fertilizer and lime.

   HISTOSOLS: These soils are dominantly composed of organic material in their upper portion. These mainly contain soils commonly called bogs, moors, peat lands, muskegs, fens, or peats and mucks. These soils form when organic matter, such as leaves, mosses, or grasses, decomposes more slowly than it accumulates due to a decrease in microbial decay rates..

   MISCELLANEOUS LAND includes remaining soils, including un-surveyed areas.
3. From the above table and the geographical areas of the NE states, it is inferred that the overall distribution of most common soil orders in the NE Region is as follows: Inseptisols: 43%, Entisols: 28%, and Ultisols: 14.5%. The remaining areas have the following soils: Miscellaneous Soils: 6.6%, Alfisols: 4.4%, Mollisols: 3.5%, and a negligible percentage under Histosols.
4. The figures for NE Region have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

Table-1.4.3: Extent of Acidic Soil in the NE States

(In '000 hectares / %)

State	Area in '000 Hectares				% of Area under Acidic Soils
	Total Geographical Area	Exclusively Acidic Soils	Acidic Soils under Water Erosion	Acidic Soils under Open Forest	
Arunachal Pradesh	8,374.3	300	501	968	21
Assam	7,843.8	411	1,319	265	25
Manipur	2,232.7	115	86	1,396	72
Meghalaya	2,242.9	52	175	796	46
Mizoram	2,108.1	150	0	1,013	55
Nagaland	1,657.9	17	45	1,454	91
Sikkim	709.6	2	43	13	8
Tripura	1,048.6	101	83	525	68
Total – NE Region	26,217.9	1,148	2,252	6,430	37
Total – India	328,726.3	5,080	5,720	7,130	5

Source: 'Degraded and Wastelands of India: Status and Spatial Distribution', Indian Council of Agricultural Research, 2010 accessed from the website of ICAR-National Bureau of Soil Survey & Land Use Planning [Table No.-10, under Columns 3, 4 & 5] (https://nbsslup.icar.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2022/Books/Publication_Degraded-and-Wastelands.pdf)

Notes

1. Acidic soils include: strongly acidic soils (with pH < 4.5) and moderately acidic soils (with pH between 4.5 and 5.5).
2. Soil acidity is one of the most important factors affecting the productivity of crops. The NE Region, which occupies about 8% of India's geographical area, has 55% of its acidic soils.
3. These soils develop in humid and per-humid areas due to excessive leaching of cations with high rainfall, resulting in lowering of pH and loss of soil fertility. These can be reclaimed by addition of chemical amendments like lime.
4. The figures for NE Region have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

Tea thrives in the acidic soil of Assam

Table-1.4.4: Soil Losses Due to Water Erosion in the NE States

(In sq. km. / %)

State	Total Area (km^2)	Moderate Losses		Moderately Severe Losses		Severe Losses		Very Severe Losses		Extremely Severe Losses		Total Affected Area (km^2)	As a % of State's Total Area
		Area (km^2)	Area (%)	Area (km^2)	Area (%)	Area (km^2)	Area (%)	Area (km^2)	Area (%)	Area (km^2)	Area (%)		
Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	4,271	5	4,539	5	19,805	24	22,870	27	9,354	11	60,839	73
Assam	78,438	3,592	5	14,182	18	11,632	15	22,198	28	0	0	51,604	66
Manipur	22,327	3,405	15	2,552	11	5,941	27	0	0	0	0	11,898	53
Meghalaya	22,429	3,315	15	2,290	10	5,888	26	3,109	14	2,871	13	17,472	78
Mizoram	21,081	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nagaland	16,579	678	4	630	4	2,646	16	4,722	28	5,793	35	14,468	87
Sikkim	7,096	64	1	84	1	555	8	776	11	1,137	16	2,616	37
Tripura	10,486	745	7	734	7	682	7	902	9	965	9	4,027	38
Total – NE Region (#)	262,179	16,070	7	25,011	10	47,149	20	54,577	23	20,120	8	162,924	68
Total – India (*)	3,222,922	365,118	11	209,998	7	322,760	10	232,401	7	129,633	4	1,259,910	39

(#) excluding Mizoram for soil loss data. The figures for NE Region have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

(*) **excluding** Goa and Mizoram; apart from UTs like Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshwadeep, and Puducherry.

Source: 'Degraded and Wastelands of India: Status and Spatial Distribution', Indian Council of Agricultural Research, 2010 accessed from the website of ICAR-National Bureau of Soil Survey & Land Use Planning [Table No.-7 at Page No. 14] (https://nbsslup.icar.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2022/Books/Publication_Degraded-and-Wastelands.pdf)

Notes

1. Mizoram had not been covered in the above study, apart from Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Goa elsewhere in India.
2. Losses have been classified as follows:

Type of Loss	Moderate Losses	Moderately Severe Losses	Severe Losses	Very Severe Losses	Extremely Severe Losses
Soil Loss (MT / Hectare / Year)	10-15	15-20	20-40	40-80	Over 80

1.5. Land Use

The Land Use Classification in India follows a nine-fold classification that had been recommended by the Technical Committee on Coordination of Agricultural Statistics, which was set up in 1949 by the then Ministry of Food & Agriculture, Government of India. The classification is primarily based on whether a particular area is cultivated, grazed or forested. The purpose is to show the land-use according to its actual use. Once the actual land-use pattern is known, it is possible to explore the alternatives for an effective sustainable use, protect agriculture land from depletion and assist the Government in framing land use policy towards better conservation while pursuing sustainable development goals.

From the point of view of collection of area statistics, the states and Union Territories (UTs) of the country are divided into three broad categories. The first category covers States and UTs which have been cadastrally surveyed. Here, the area and land use statistics are built up as a part of the land records maintained by the revenue agencies. These states are called 'Land Record States' or temporarily settled states. This system is followed in 18 major states of India, including Assam (excluding the hilly districts). These States and UTs account for about 86% of reporting area of the country for land area statistics.

The second category includes those states, where land had been 'permanently settled' during the British rule. Here, periodic land surveys and settlements are not being undertaken. Area statistics for crop production are based on large-scale sample surveys. The NE states like Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura are now being covered by such surveys. These states of India (including the above NE states) cover 9% of the reporting area of the country. In the third category of states, which includes Manipur, Meghalaya, and Mizoram, apart from the hilly districts of Assam in the NE Region, the area statistics states are based on impressionistic approach. These states and areas uder the third category, which also covers Goa and some UTs located elsewhere in India, account for 5% of the reporting area of the nation.

The Nine-Fold Classification includes the following categories of land-uses.

1. **Reporting Area** stands for the area for which data on land use classification of area are available. In areas where land utilization figures are based on land records, reporting area is the area according to village papers, i.e. the papers prepared by the village accountants. In some cases, the village papers may not be maintained in respect of the entire area of the State. For example, village papers are not prepared for the forest areas but the magnitude of such area is known. Also, there are tracts in many States for which no village paper exists. In such cases, ad-hoc estimates of classification of area are derived to complete the coverage.
2. **Forests**: This includes all lands classed as forest under any legal enactment dealing with forests or administered as forests, whether state-owned or private, and whether wooded or maintained as potential forest land. The area of crops raised in the forest and grazing lands or areas open for grazing within the forests should remain included under the forest area.
3. **Land Not Available for Agriculture**: Includes the following:
    - **Area under Non-agricultural Uses**: This includes all lands occupied by buildings, roads and railways or under water, e.g. rivers and canals and other lands put to uses other than agriculture.
    - **Barren and Un-culturable Land**: includes all barren and un-culturable land like mountains, deserts, etc. Land which cannot be brought under cultivation except at an exorbitant cost should be classed as un-culturable whether such land is in isolated blocks or within cultivated holdings.

Other Uncultivated Land (excluding Fallow Land): consists of the following (Sl. Nos. 4, 5 & 6):

4. **Permanent Pastures and other Grazing Lands**: includes all grazing lands whether they are permanent pastures and meadows or not. Village common grazing land is included under this head.
5. **Land under Miscellaneous Tree Crops, etc.**: This includes all cultivable land which is not included in 'Net area sown', but is put to some agricultural uses. Lands under Casurina trees, thatching grasses, bamboo bushes and other groves for fuel, etc. which are not included under 'Orchards' should be classed under this category.
6. **Culturable Waste Land**: This includes lands available for cultivation, whether not taken up for cultivation or taken up for cultivation once but not cultivated during the current year and the last five years or more in succession for one reason or other. Such lands may be either fallow or covered with shrubs and jungles, which are not put to any use. They may be assessed or un-assessed and may lie in isolated blocks or within cultivated holdings. Land once cultivated but not cultivated for five years in succession should also be included in this category at the end of 5th year.

Fallow Lands: Include the following (Sl. Nos. 7 & 8):

7. **Fallow Lands other than Current Fallows**: This includes all lands, which were taken up for cultivation but are temporarily out of cultivation for a period of not less than one year and not more than five years.
8. **Current Fallows**: This represents cropped area, which are kept fallow during the current year. For example, if any seeding area is not cropped against the same year it may be treated as current fallow.

Sown Area

9. **Net area Sown**: This represents the total area sown with crops and orchards. Area, which is sown more than once in the same year, is counted only once.

The land use classification of the NE states is given in the following page. The following depicts the same graphically. [Y-axis gives area in '000s of hectares.]

Graph-1.5.1: Land Use Classification of the NE States

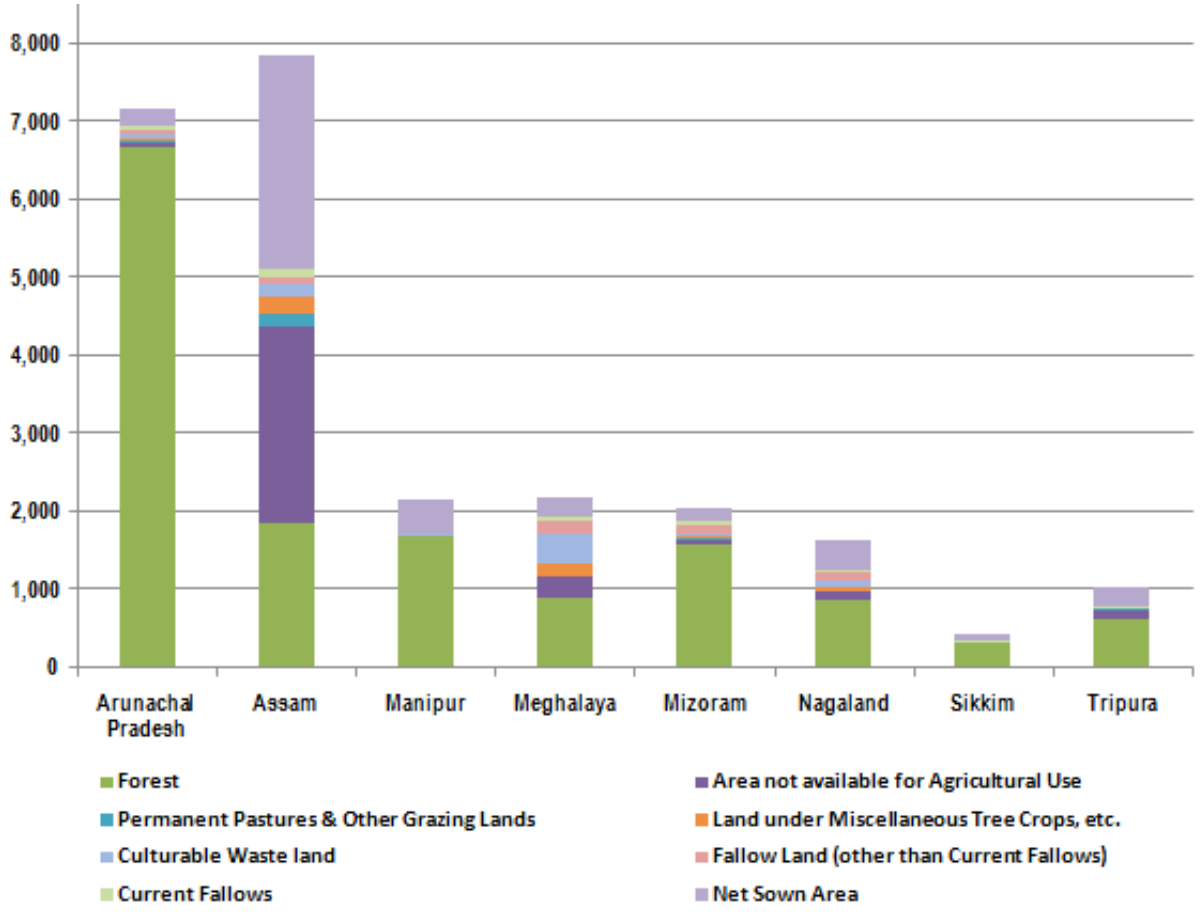


Table-1.5.1: Land Use Classification of the North Eastern States

(Area in '000 hectares)

State	Total Geographical Area	Reporting Area for Land Use Statistics	Forest	Area not available for Agricultural Use			Permanent Pastures & Other Grazing Lands	Land under Miscellaneous Tree Crops, etc. (*)	Culturable Waste land	Fallow Lands			Net Sown Area
				Area under Non-agricultural uses	Barren & unculturable land	Sub-total				Fallow Land (other than Current Fallows)	Current Fallows	Sub-total	
Arunachal Pradesh	8,374	7,154	6,643	25	37	62	18	32	56	57	33	90	253
Assam	7,844	7,829	1,829	1,333	1,180	2,513	173	215	148	96	112	208	2,744
Manipur	2,233	2,077	1,660	26	1	27	1	6	1	0	0	0	382
Meghalaya	2,243	2,203	867	197	126	323	0	167	370	150	53	203	274
Mizoram	2,108	2,039	1,585	69	6	75	11	41	7	127	47	174	145
Nagaland	1,658	1,657	863	122	2	124	0	68	61	121	59	180	361
Sikkim	710	491	334	28	16	45	9	4	7	6	3	9	83
Tripura	1,049	1,049	629	142	8	150	1	10	2	1	1	2	255
Total – NER	26,218	24,499	14,410	1,942	1,376	3,319	213	543	652	558	308	866	4,497
Total - India	3,28,747	3,06,650	72,021	27,845	16,554	44,399	10,248	2,992	11,659	11,128	13,498	24,626	1,40,705

Source: 'Land Use Statistics At A Glance: 2022-23', Economics, Statistics and Evaluation Division, Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Government of India [Table 1.1 'State-wise Land Use Classification, 2013-14 to 2022-23'], which is available at https://desagri.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/Final-file-of-LUS-2022-23-for-uploading.pdf

Notes

1. The above figures pertain to the Year **2022-23**. All figures have been rounded off. The figures for NE Region have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table. Areas below 500 hectares have been ignored.
2. The figures related to area under forest are taken from records of all land classified either as forest under any legal enactment, or administered as forest, as available at the time of the preparation of the above table.
3. The other categories of land use, net irrigated area, gross irrigated area, net area sown and area under crops are estimated as follows.

   The State Agricultural Statistics Authorities (SASA)/ State Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DESs) of all the States and UTs Department/Office furnish the data. Officials of Departments like Revenue, Irrigation and Agriculture, etc. at block-level collect data on Land Use Statistics (LUS) and reconcile the same at Sub-division and District levels and finalize the LUS of a particular district at District level. Finalized LUS data is sent to SASA (State HQ.) and after validation of the report at State HQ the report is sent to Govt. of India.

   Otherwise, data from other Divisions of Dept. of Agriculture & FW or from Agriculture Census is taken, or previous year's data is repeated. (As reported in the source document)

Wastelands in NE States

India has 17.71% of the world's population, but covers just 2.4 % of the land area of the planet. The ever-increasing population of the country has resulted in a gradual decrease in the per capita availability of land, besides rendering swathes of the countryside underproductive or unproductive. It is necessary to devise strategies for reclaiming wastelands, in order to put these to productive use. Since 1986, the assessment of India's wastelands is being carried out at regular intervals; jointly by the National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) of ISRO, Department of Space and the Department of Land Resources of the Ministry of Rural Development. The output from these wasteland mapping exercises has provided vital information for formulating reclamation and afforestation policies and schemes aimed at bringing such areas under productive use.

Most of the categories of wastelands found in India are also present in the NE states. The region has 16 of the 23 categories found in the country, including a few categories having negligible or low areas in the region. The table below summarizes the extent of wastelands in the NE Region.

Table-1.5.2: Extent of Wastelands in the NE States

State	Total Geographical Area (km^2)	Total Wastelands in km^2 (2019 Atlas)	Wasteland as part of Total Geographical Area in (%)
Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	13,906.16	16.61
Assam	78,438	9,003.08	11.48
Manipur	22,327	5,651.89	25.31
Meghalaya	22,429	4,135.77	18.44
Mizoram	21,081	4,300.66	20.40
Nagaland	16,579	5,064.17	30.55
Sikkim	7,096	3,294.79	46.43
Tripura	10,486	920.52	8.78
NE Region	262,179	46,277.04	17.65

Source: 'Wasteland Atlas of India 2019', prepared by the Department of Land Resources in collaboration with the National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Department of Space

Alpine Scrubland is found in Arunachal Pradesh

The following table gives the area under different types of wastelands, as per the Wasteland Atlas of India 2019. The notes to this table furnish additional details about the nature of such wastelands.

Table-1.5.3: Classification of Wastelands in the North Eastern States

	Parameter	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura	NE Region
(A)	Total Geographical Area (sq. km)	83,743.00	78,438.00	22,327.00	22,429.00	21,081.00	16,579.00	7,096.00	10,486.00	2,62,179.00
(B)	Total Wastelands (2019 Atlas) in sq. km	13,906.16	9,003.08	5,651.89	4,135.77	4,300.66	5,064.17	3,294.79	920.52	46,277.04
C	Wasteland to Area as (%)	16.61	11.48	25.31	18.44	20.40	30.55	46.43	8.78	17.65
(D)	Categories of Wastelands									
1	Gullied & Ravine Land (Medium)	0.00	0.00	1.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.48	1.77
2	Gullied & Ravine Land (Deep)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Dense Scrub	633.53	2,092.81	1,211.12	509.98	1,586.84	1,315.87	0.00	204.80	7,554.95
4	Open Scrub	1,818.25	1,993.34	3,145.10	2,612.19	466.88	2,077.72	16.30	214.51	12,344.29
5	Water-logged / Marshy Land (Permanent)	1.28	175.86	7.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.82	186.49
6	Water-logged / Marshy Land (Seasonal)	0.00	573.67	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.18	579.86
7	Land affected by salinity / alkalinity (Medium)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Land affected by salinity / alkalinity (Strong)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Jhum Land - Current	509.11	52.60	499.98	237.87	691.55	979.33	0.00	30.62	3,001.06
10	Jhum Land - Abandoned	1,204.22	82.09	298.65	422.68	1,011.39	681.21	0.00	64.20	3,764.44
11	Degraded Forest - Scrub Dominant	16.80	1,761.25	486.00	64.61	544.00	0.01	92.09	371.56	3,336.32
12	Degraded Forest - Farm Dominant	14.94	2,116.06	0.21	0.00	0.00	1.59	0.00	16.11	2,148.91
13	Degraded Pastures	253.52	21.35	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.10	0.00	278.34
14	Plantations on Degraded Lands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.15	6.30
15	Sands - River	0.00	42.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.68	45.70
16	Sands - Coastal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Sands - Desert	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Sand Dunes > 40 m	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Sand Dunes 15-40 m	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Mining Wastelands	0.00	86.32	0.00	54.49	0.00	4.92	0.00	0.00	145.73
21	Industrial Wastelands	0.00	5.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.42	6.13
22	Barren & Rocky Land	124.24	0.00	1.63	233.78	0.00	3.53	1,116.92	0.00	1,480.10
23	Snow & Glacier	9,330.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,066.38	0.00	11,396.64

Source: 'Wasteland Atlas of India 2019', prepared by the Department of Land Resources in collaboration with the National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Department of Space
Available at https://dolr.gov.in/en/documents/wasteland-atlas-of-india

Note: The totals for the NE Region (at the right-most column in the table) have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

Notes: The following gives the description of the various types of wastelands referred to at the above table. The data is based on the 5th cycle of wasteland mapping (in the year 2015-16).

(A)	**Gullied and Ravine Land**	Gully is a narrow channel when surface water flow increases in response to clearing and excessive use of land. Other factors that play a role in gully initiation are the type of landscape, geology, rainfall, soil texture, hill-slope length and seasonal climatic extremes. The intricate network of gullies is referred to as ravines. Two categories of ravines viz., medium ravines and deep ravines could be delineated based on their depth
1	Gullied & Ravine Land (Medium)	These are the ravines with a depth of gullies ranging between 2.5 and 5 meters. Generally, these are seen confined to the head region of the stream close to agricultural land.
2	Gullied & Ravine Land (Deep)	The depth of ravines is more than 5 meters. Deep ravines, generally, occur along the higher order stream areas that are close to the main river.
(B)	**Scrubland**	This is the land, which is generally prone to deterioration due to erosion. Such lands generally occupy topographically high locations, excluding hilly/mountainous terrain. Based on the presence of vegetation cover, two sub-classes could be delineated i.e., land with dense scrub and land with open scrub.
3	Dense Scrub	These areas have shallow and skeletal soils, at times chemically degraded, extremes of slopes, severely eroded and are subjected to excessive aridity with scrubs dominating the landscape. They have a tendency for intermixing with croplands.
4	Open Scrub	This category is same as mentioned in the earlier category except that it has sparse vegetative cover or is devoid of scrub and has a thin soil covers.
(C)	**Water-logged / Marshy Land**	Waterlogged land is that low lying land where the water is at/or near the surface and the water stands for most part of the year. Depending on duration of water-logging, two sub-classes viz., permanently waterlogged and seasonally waterlogged areas could be delineated.
5	Water-logged / Marshy Land (Permanent)	Permanently waterlogged areas are those where the water-logging conditions prevail during most part of the year. These areas are mostly located in low-lying areas, with impervious substratum along the canals/ river banks, coastal inlands, etc.
6	Water-logged / Marshy Land (Seasonal)	Seasonally waterlogged areas are those where the water-logging condition prevails usually during the monsoon period. These lands are mostly located in plain areas associated with the drainage congestion. Use of multi-season satellite data enables delineation of this category.
(D)	**Land affected by salinity / alkalinity**	Land affected by salinity/alkalinity has excess soluble salts (saline) or high exchangeable sodium. Salinity is caused due to capillary movement of water, during extreme weather conditions leaving salt encrustation on the surface. Alkali soils have exchangeable sodium percentage (ESP) values of 15 or more, which is generally considered as the limit between normal and alkali soils. The predominant salts in alkali soils are carbonates and bicarbonates of sodium. Considering the degree of salinity and or alkalinity, the following two sub- classes viz., moderately saline / alkali and strongly saline / alkali areas could be delineated

7	Land affected by salinity / alkalinity (Medium)	These are the areas located in the fluvial plains with the degree of salinity (ECe) ranging from 8 to 30 (dS/m), pH between 9.0 – 9.8 and the Exchangeable Sodium Percentage (ESP) values ranging between 15 and 40.
8	Land affected by salinity / alkalinity (Strong)	These are the salt-affected lands with ECe values greater than 30 dS/m, pH values more than 9.8 and ESP values of >40. 5)
(D)	**Jhum Land (Shifting Cultivation)**	Shifting cultivation is a traditional practice of growing crops on forested/ vegetated hill-slope by the slash and burn method.
9	Jhum Land - Current	The areas that are used for cultivation by the slash and burn practices and are clearly perceptible on the satellite image in pre-burnt /post-burnt conditions.
10	Jhum Land - Abandoned	those areas that were earlier under shifting cultivation but subsequently left idle for more than one year but less than 5 years, thereby giving a scope for the regeneration of secondary vegetation such as bamboo or grasses. This category has a tendency to get mixed with forests.
(E)	**Degraded Forests**	Two sub-classes have been delineated viz., scrub dominated degraded forest land and agriculture land inside notified forest area
11	Degraded Forest - Scrub Dominant	Land, as notified under the Forest Act and those lands with various types of forest cover with less than 20 % of vegetative cover, are classified as degraded forest. These lands are generally confined to the fringe areas of notified forest.
12	Degraded Forest - Farm Dominant	This category refers to land that have been notified under the Forest Act, in which agriculture is being practiced, (excluding for the de-notified forest areas).
13	Degraded Pastures & Grazing Land	These are the lands in non-forest areas that are either under permanent pastures or meadows, which have degraded due to lack of proper soil and water conservation and drainage development measures
14	Plantations on Degraded Lands	These are the degraded lands that have been brought under plantation crops after reclamation, and are located outside the notified forest areas
(F)	**Sand (coastal / desert / riverine)**	This category refers to land with accumulation of sand, in coastal, riverine or inland areas. Generally, these lands vary in size, occur in various shapes with contiguous to linear pattern. These lands are mostly found in deserts, riverbeds and along the shores.
15	Sands - River	Riverine sands are those that are accumulated in the flood plain of the river as sheets, or sand bars. It also includes inland sand which was accumulated along the abandoned river courses or by reworking of sand deposits by wind action leading to long stretches of sand dunes or sand cover areas noticed in Indo-Gangetic alluvial plains
16	Sands - Coastal	Coastal sands are the sands that are accumulated as a strip along the seacoast due to action of seawater. These are not being used for any purpose like recreation.
17	Sands - Desert	These are those confined to arid environment where the rainfall is scanty. These lands are characterized by accumulation of sand in the form of varying size of sand dunes and height that have developed as a result of transportation of soil through aeolian processes.

		The following two categories of desert sands could be mapped based on their vertical approximate heights.
18	Sand Dunes > 40 m	Semi-stabilized to stabilized dunes with >40 m height
19	Sand Dunes 15-40 m	Semi-stabilized to stabilized moderately high dunes with heights ranging between 15 and 40 m
(G)	**Others**	
20	Mining Wastelands	Mine dumps are those lands where waste debris is accumulated after extraction of minerals. Included in this category is the mine / quarry areas subject to removal of different earth material (both surface and sub-surface) by manual and mechanized operations. Large scale quarrying and mechanical operations result in creation of mine dumps. It includes surface rocks and stone quarries, sand and gravel pits, soil excavation for brick kilns, etc
21	Industrial Wastelands	These are areas of stockpile of storage dump of industrial raw material or slag/effluents or waste material or quarried/mixed debris from earth's surface.
22	Barren & Rocky Land	These are rock exposures of varying lithology often barren and devoid of soil and vegetative cover. They occur amidst hill-forests as openings or as isolated exposures on plateau and plains. Barren rocky areas occur on steep isolated hillocks/hill slopes, crests, plateau and eroded plains associated with barren and exposed rocky/stony wastes, lateritic out-crops, mining and quarrying sites. The category also includes steep sloping areas devoid of vegetation cover that were classified separately in the earlier exercise
23	Snow & Glacier	These lands are under perpetual snow cover and are confined to the Himalayan region. The mountain peaks and slopes and high relief areas are the places where snow/glacial areas occurs

1.6. River Basins & Water Resources

Water is indispensable for human life, as well as for the socio-economic development of countries. The uses of water cover different needs, such as agricultural, industrial, household, institutional and other requirements. The water cycle is driven by climatic and other factors that are global in nature. These drivers of climate can lead to significant variations in precipitation and evaporation, which in turn determine the run-off patterns and water availability over space and time. On the other hand, the availability of water can be augmented by natural and artificial storages.

Water resources have two facets, i.e. static and dynamic. Static water bodies, such as lakes, reservoirs, wetlands etc., are important for some activities like fisheries, hydro-power generation, recreation and tourism etc. Dynamic water resources, which are measured as flows, are more relevant for most development needs.

Freshwater accounts for only 2.5% of the world's water, in all the above forms. The balance is present as saline water in the seas and oceans. The freshwater lakes and rivers of the world contain just 0.3% of its water resources, with some of the rest being fresh water that is locked up in the polar areas as ice-sheets, at high altitudes as glaciers and snow, and within the earth as groundwater resources. In addition, soil moisture accounts for about three times of the freshwater found in rivers and various inland water bodies.

In India, the inland water resources are classified as: rivers and canals; reservoirs; tanks, lakes & ponds; lakes and derelict water bodies; and brackish water. The different types of water bodies (excluding rivers and canals) cover an area of about 9.09 million hectares (MHa). Among these water bodies, 'reservoirs' have maximum area (4.03 MHa) followed by 'tanks and ponds' (2.55 MHa). Amongst the NE states, Assam has considerable areas under such water bodies. Further, India is blessed with many rivers with varying catchment areas and water resources potential. While reliable estimates are not available about the total area under all rivers and canals in the country; it has been reported by the Government that their length is more than 2.5 lakh km.

The water resources potential of the country, which occurs as natural run-off in the rivers, is about 1,999 Billion Cubic Metres (BCM) as per the estimates of Central Water Commission (CWC), taking both surface and ground water into account. The estimated utilizable water resources of the country are 1,126 BCM per year; out of which, the share of surface water and ground water is 690 and 436 BCM per year respectively. (One billion cubic metres, which is 1,000 million cubic metres, can be visualised as a cube with all its sides measuring 1 kilometre.) In the 'Dynamic Ground Water Resources of India, 2022' brought out by Central Ground Water Board, the annual extractable ground water resources have been placed at 398.08 BCM.

The following pages furnish information about the water resources of the NE Region. This has been through different tables that cover the various aspects, such as: (a) extent of river basins in the NE states; (b) inland water resources like reservoirs, tanks and ponds and other water bodies; (c) area under different types of wetlands; (d) groundwater resources of the NE states; and (e) assessed power potential of NE states, based on various existing hydro-electric dams, hydro-electric projects under construction, and surveyed sites.

Table-1.6.1: River Basins located in the NE States

River Basin	Catchment Area (Sq. Km)	Available Water Resources Potential (BCM)	Utilizable Surface Water Resources (BCM)
Brahmaputra	193,252	527.28	24.0
Barak & Others	41,723	86.67	NA
Minor Rivers Draining into Myanmar & Bangladesh	31,382	31.17	NA
Total - India	3,271,953	1999.20	690.32

Source: 'Water & Related Statistics 2021', brought out by the Central Water Commission (CWC), Ministry of Jal Shakti based on data from its BP-I Directorate / 'Catchment Area' for the 'Barak & Others' has been taken from the 'Water & Related Statistics 2013' of CWC.

Notes

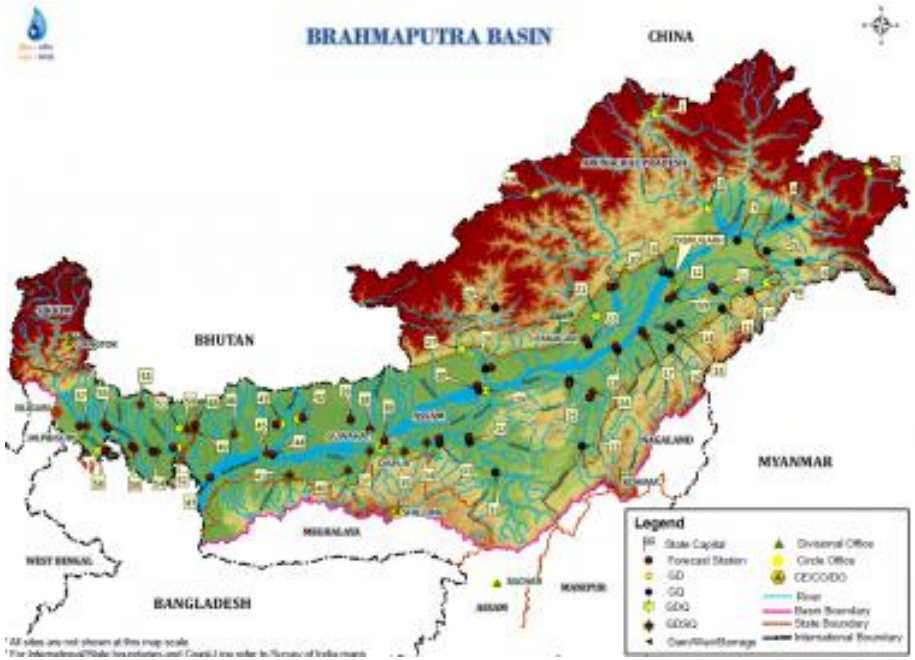
1. BCM: Billion Cubic Metres / NA: Not Available
2. The 'Brahmaputra' and 'Barak & Others' are constituents of the Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna Basin.
3. The catchment area of the Brahmaputra River includes areas located in some of the northern districts of West Bengal. Catchment areas have been taken from the 'Reassessment of Water Availability in India using Space Inputs, June 2019', which had been carried out by CWC.
4. The 'Total - India' for 'Catchment Area' gives the sum of the catchment areas of the listed river basins. The total geographical area of India is 3,287,469 square kilometres.
5. 'Available Water Resources Potential' is based on 'Reassessment of Water Availability in India using Space Inputs, June 2019' by CWC
6. 'Utilizable Surface Water Resources' has been furnished based on the 'Report of the Standing Sub-Committee for assessment of availability and requirement of water for diverse uses in the country, August 2000'.
7. As per the 'Water & Related Statistics 2021', brought out by the Central Water Commission (CWC), Ministry of Jal Shakti: 'The estimate of area of rivers and canals in the country is not available. However, their total length is more than 2.5 lakh km'. The length of rivers in the states of the NE Region has been furnished at the next table, based on information furnished by the State Governments.
8. Additional details including maps about the above river basins are available at publications brought out by India Water Resource Systems (WRIS), which cover each basin separately in depth. These can be accessed at https://indiawris.gov.in/wiki/doku.php?id=wris_publications.

   [The above is a collaborative effort of the Central Water Commission (CWC), Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (now Ministry of Jal Shakti) and the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), Department of Space. This project was funded by the Central Water Commission.]

The maps at the following page give the extent of the Brahmaputra and Barak River Basins within the land boundaries of India.

The Brahmaputra and Barak River Basins within India

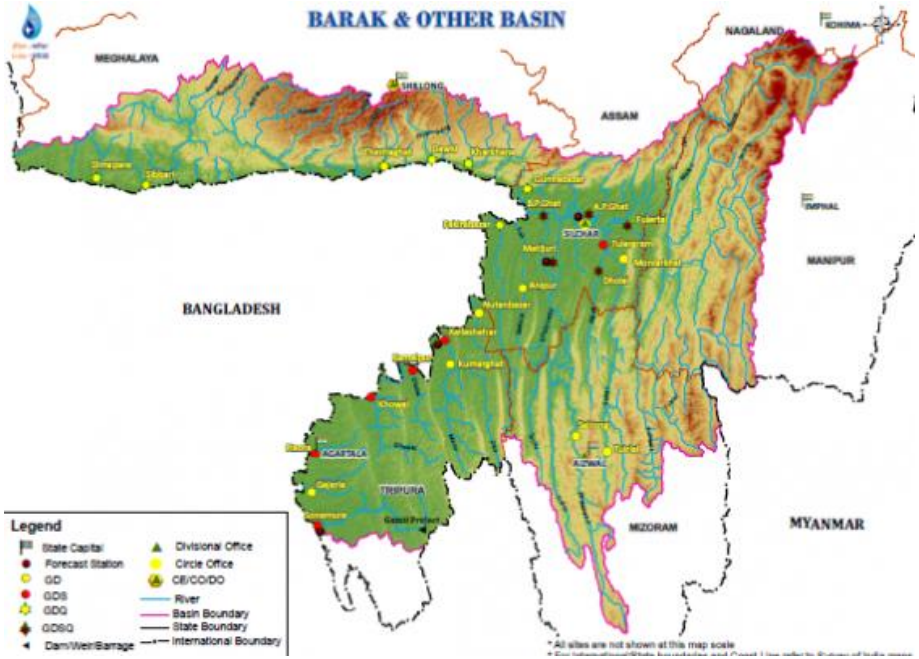
[Note: The following maps are not to the same scale]



Map-1.6.1: Brahmaputra River Basin in India

Source: India WRIS

https://indiawris.gov.in/wiki/doku.php?id=brahmaputra



Map-1.6.2: Barak River Basin in India

Source: India WRIS

https://indiawris.gov.in/wiki/doku.php?id=barak_and_others

Table-1.6.2: Inland Water Resources in the NE States

State	Rivers & Canals (Length in km)	Small Reservoirs		Medium & Large Reservoirs		Tanks & Ponds (Hectare)	Brackish Water (Hectare)	Beels, Oxbow lakes / Derelict Water bodies (Hectare)	Any Other (Hectare)
		Number	Area (Hectare)	Number	Area (Hectare)				
Arunachal Pradesh	11,157	4	226	0	0	2,297	0	3,277	5,950
Assam	10,607	0	0	2	1,863	85,068	0	0	404,517
Manipur	1,647	5	960	1	1,182	1,748	0	29,161	0
Meghalaya	4,383	7	717	0	0	4,320	0	286	67
Mizoram	1,750	3	10	2	8,000	5,506	0	10	0
Nagaland	1,600	0	0	1	2,258	3,524	0	1,110	0
Sikkim	1,600	3	850	0	0	1,579	0	0	0
Tripura	1,080	0	0	1	3,049	29,369	0	100	1,754
Total – NE Region	33,824	22	2,763	7	16,352	133,411	0	33,944	412,288

Source: 'EnviStats India 2023, Vol-I Environmental Statistics', National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India based on data from the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying [Statement 1.07]

Notes

1. Inland Water resources of the country are classified as rivers and canals; reservoirs; tanks & ponds; beels, oxbow lakes, derelict water; and brackish water.
2. Water bodies other than rivers and canals cover an area of 8.6 million hectares. Reservoirs have maximum area (2.8 million hectares.) followed by Tanks and ponds (2.4 million hectares.). The total length of rivers and canals in India is reported to be 280,751 km.
3. The above data pertains to the position in the year 2021 as per the source document. It has been furnished under 'Statement-1.07 in the above-mentioned source. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.
4. State-wise live storage capacities (in terms of billion cubic metres) have been summarized below.

State	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura	Total NE Region
Billion Cubic Metre	0.000	0.012	0.532	0.479	0.000	1.220	0.007	0.312	2.562

Source: 'Water & Related Statistics 2021', brought out by the Central Water Commission (CWC), Ministry of Jal Shakti based on data from its Water Management Directorate

Above figures had been furnished to the CWC on 1.12.2017

Total live storage capacity of India was reported to be 257.812 BCM as per the above table.

Table-1.6.3: Area under Different Types of Wetlands in the NE States

(In Hectares)

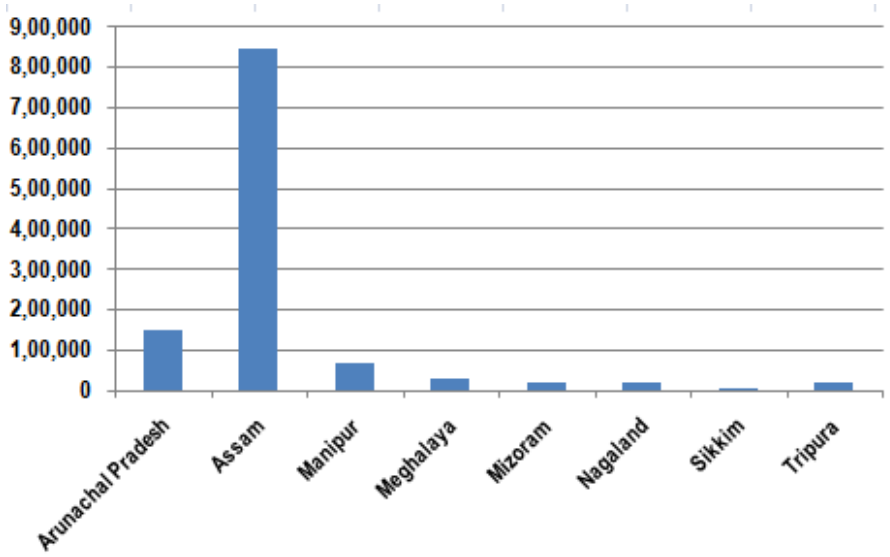
State	Area under Different Types of Wetland (in Hectares)											Total Wetland Area (in Hectares)
	Lake	Oxbow Lake / Cut-off Meander	High Altitude Wetland	Riverine Wetland	Waterlogged (Natural)	River / Stream	Reservoir / Barrage	Tank / Pond	Water-logged (Man-made)	Salt Pan (Inland)	Aquaculture pond (Inland)	
Arunachal Pradesh	116	291	11,294	0	289	138,863	116	20	0	0	115	151,104
Assam	57,316	15,471	0	3,905	51,965	705,210	2,939	1,462	380	0	10,430	849,078
Manipur	42,660	56	0	0	2,365	16,828	1,878	114	0	0	3,507	67,408
Meghalaya	1,307	150	0	1,163	303	26,387	1,559	133	0	0	0	31,002
Mizoram	168	0	0	0	710	12,542	6,016	38	0	0	2	19,476
Nagaland	15	11	0	0	66	19,052	1,544	357	0	0	73	21,118
Sikkim	15	0	2,991	0	0	3,963	80	0	0	0	0	7,049
Tripura	1,103	389	0	0	2,433	6,833	7,247	408	0	0	25	18,438
Total – NE Region	102,700	16,368	14,285	5,068	58,131	929,678	21,379	2,532	380	0	14,152	1,164,673

Source: 'EnviStats India 2024, Environmental Statistics', National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India [From Statement 1.04 (a) given at Page No. 34]

Notes

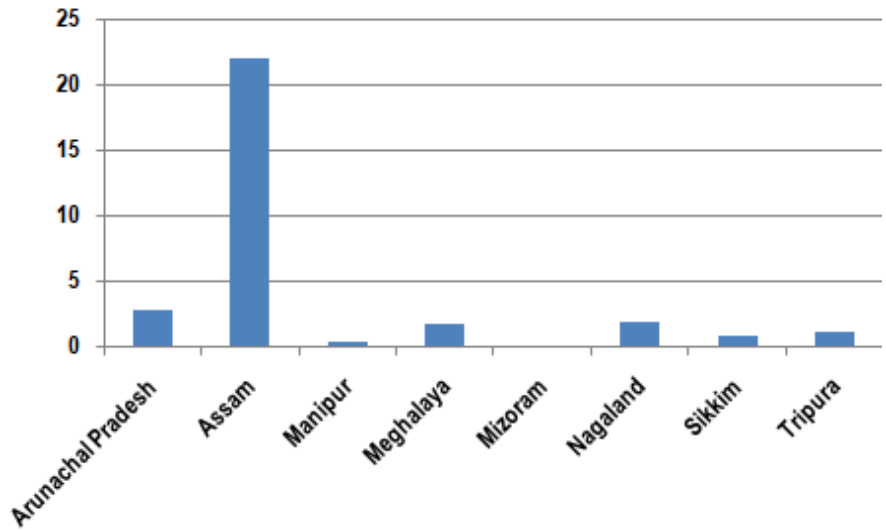
1. The above gives the status of wetlands in 2017-18 as per satellite based observations summarized at Statement- 1.04 (a) 'State-wise wetland distribution (type-wise) in India' furnished in the above source.
2. The figures for NE Region have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.
3. The source document furnishes the state-wise areas of other types of wetlands prevalent in the coastal eco-systems, which are not found in the land-locked states of the NE Region. These include wetland types like lagoon, creek, sand / beach, inter-tidal mud-flat, salt marsh, mangrove, coral reef, salt pan (coastal), and aquaculture pond (coastal). These have not been mentioned in the above table.

Graph-1.6.1: Wetland Areas of the NE States



[Y-axis gives area in Hectares]

Graph-1.6.2: Net Annual Ground Water Availability of the NE States



[Y-axis gives availability in Billion Cubic Metres]

Table-1.6.4: Ground Water Resources in the NE States

(In Billion cubic metres per year)

State	Ground Water Recharge				Total Annual Ground Water Recharge	Total Natural Discharges	Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource	Current Annual Ground Water Extraction				Annual GW Allocation for Domestic Use as on 2025	Net Ground Water Availability for future Use	Stage of Ground Water Extraction (%)
	Monsoon Season		Non-monsoon Season					Irrigation	Industrial Uses	Domestic Uses	Total			
	Recharge from Rainfall	Recharge from Other Sources	Recharge from Rainfall	Recharge from Other Sources										
1	2	3	4	5	6 (2+3+4+5)	7	8	9	10	11	12 (9+10+11)	13	14	15 (12/8 x 100%)
Arunachal Pradesh	1.96	0.94	1.06	0.56	4.52	0.41	4.07	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	4.03	0.79
Assam	17.92	1.15	6.52	0.94	26.53	2.56	21.40	2.06	0.01	0.58	2.65	0.62	18.71	12.38
Manipur	0.40	0.00	0.11	0.01	0.52	0.05	0.47	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.43	7.95
Meghalaya	1.29	0.01	0.42	0.00	1.72	0.17	1.51	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.06	1.45	3.55
Mizoram	0.19	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.22	0.02	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.19	3.96
Nagaland	0.36	0.33	0.08	0.02	0.79	0.08	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.69	2.89
Sikkim	0.17	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.27	0.03	0.24	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.23	6.04
Tripura	0.81	0.06	0.22	0.22	1.31	0.25	1.06	0.02	0.00	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.96	9.70
Total – NE Region	23.10	2.49	8.54	1.75	35.88	3.57	29.66	2.13	0.02	0.77	2.91	0.83	26.69	9.83

Source: 'Dynamic Ground Water Resources of India, 2022', Central Ground Water Board [https://static.pib.gov.in/WriteReadData/userfiles/file/GWRA2022(1)HIDO.pdf] at Page No. 99

Notes

1. Ground water is 'water within the earth that supplies wells and springs; water in the zone of saturation where all openings in rocks and soil are filled, the upper surface of which forms the water table'.
2. The above figures (including those in the source document) have been rounded off to two decimal places. Hence, some of the totals or percentages may not appear to tally. The figures for NE Region, including the 'Stage of Ground Water Extraction' for the region as a whole, have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table
3. The above table gives the status of ground water resources for the year 2022.
4. The Current Annual Ground Water Extraction refers to the utilization of the ground water resources for various purposes like irrigation, industry, and domestic uses. The stage of ground water extraction reflects the total annual use of ground resources as a percentage of the Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource.

Table-1.6.5: Hydro-Power Development in the NE States (Projects & Sites with Capacities above 25 MW)

(In Numbers / Mega Watts)

State	Conventional Project														Pumped Storage Project			
	Exploitable Hydro-Power Potential (Conventional Project)		Break-up of Hydro-Power Potential (Convectional Project)												Exploitable Hydro-Power Potential (Pumped Storage Project)		Break-up of Hydro-Power Potential (Pumped Storage Project) [F. Balance Capacity]	
			A. Projects in Operation		B. Projects under Construction		C. Concurred by CEA & yet to be taken up for Construction		D. Projects returned to Project Authority		E. Projects under S&I		F. Balance Capacity					
	Nos.	MW	Nos.	MW	Nos.	MW	Nos.	MW	Nos.	MW	Nos.	MW	Nos.	MW	Nos.	MW	Nos.	MW
Arunachal Pradesh	109	50,394	3	1,115	2	4,880	14	13,798	12	3,523	9	19,991	68	9,694	1	660	1	660
Assam	8	643	3	350	1	120	0	0	1	60	0	0	3	143	1	320	1	320
Manipur	9	615	1	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	510	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	22	2,026	5	322	0	0	1	85	0	0	2	270	14	1,488	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	11	1,927	1	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1,867	4	5,550	4	5,550
Nagaland	4	325	1	75	0	0	1	186	0	0	0	0	2	64	0	0	0	0
Sikkim	34	6,051	8	2,282	2	620	1	520	0	0	0	0	23	2,629	0	0	0	0
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total – NE Region	197	61,981	22	4,309	5	5,620	17	14,589	13	3,583	11	20,261	128	16,395	6	6,530	6	6,530

Source: 'State Profile on Hydro Development, August 2024', Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power, Government of India (https://cea.nic.in/hpi-report/?lang=en)

Notes:

1. Hydro-electric Potential is based on the Re-assessment Study (2017-23). It indicates the 'exploitable Large Hydro Power Potential from Hydroelectric Projects'. Such projects have a capacity of above 25 MW.
2. Hydro-electric Potential is based on the following types of projects: Storage projects; Run-of-River projects; Run-of-River projects with Pondage; and Multi-Purpose Projects. Project numbers refer to projects (both in operation and under active construction) and sites for projects (both allotted by states and project sites where balance capacity has been assessed). Pumped storage projects have not been included.
3. S&I: Survey & investigation
4. **'Balance Capacity is different from arithmetic calculation from the potential accessed due to change in capacity of the Projects, addition/deletion of the projects and merger of two projects into one etc.',** as mentioned in the source document**.**
5. Tripura has no identified large-scale hydro-electric power potential. There is a small hydel power station in south Tripura named Gumti Hydel project, having capacity of 3x5 MW.

1.7. Natural Vegetation & Flora

Vegetation is a general term that encompasses the assemblage of all plants, as well as the ground cover provided by them. Natural vegetation is a sub-set of vegetation; and it refers to the 'plant community, which has grown naturally without human aid and has been left undisturbed by humans for a long time'. Flora refers to the taxonomic composition of all native plants of a particular region. This section will initially cover the natural vegetation of the North East Region, before proceeding to a discussion on the flora of the region.

Natural Vegetation of the NE Region

The NE Region has a range of landforms, climates (including temperatures and rainfall patterns) and soil conditions. This has led to the evolution of various types of natural vegetation covering the undisturbed areas of the region. Forests form the dominant type of natural vegetation, which can include grasslands, scrub, swamps, rocky outcrops, and other treeless vegetation. In the NE Region, there are various types of forests and other forms of natural vegetation, which have been briefly discussed in the following paragraphs. An important point of note is that the wide variety of natural vegetation in the region has led to the diversity of flora and fauna found in the different states located here.

1. Tropical Evergreen Forests

The tropical wet evergreen forests of the NE Region are dominated by trees of the Dipterocarpaceae family. These forests are dense and show a structure of four to five strata like the emergent layer (which grows above the canopy), the canopy of various trees, the understory, and the undergrowth at the bottom. These are found with areas of the region having a higher rainfall (about 2,000-3,000 mm per annum). They are marked by the abundant presence of climbers, occurrences of palms and canes; abundance of epiphytes, and ground cover of evergreen shrubs.

The 'Assam Valley tropical wet evergreen forest' type is found in Arunachal Pradesh (at elevations up to 900 m), Assam and Nagaland. The 'Cachar tropical evergreen forest' occurs in Assam within the Barak valley districts and adjacent Dima Hasao district, as well as in nearby areas of Meghalaya. Further, there are 'Kayea forests' in Arunachal Pradesh and Assam, apart from a small area under 'Mesua forests' in Assam. The tropical evergreen forests of the region (including all the above-mentioned types) extend over an area of just over 5,900 sq. km as per the latest India State of Forest Report (ISFR) of 2023.

2. Tropical Semi-Evergreen Forests

The tropical wet semi-evergreen forests of the NE Region adjoin its tropical wet evergreen forests and form a transition zone between the evergreen forests and moist deciduous forests. In this type of forests, the canopy is deciduous and sheds its leaves during the dry season. Such forests are found in areas having an annual rainfall of 1,500-2,000 mm.

The tropical semi-evergreen forests include: (a) the Assam alluvial plains semi-evergreen forests, which are found mostly in Arunachal Pradesh (near the alluvial plains), apart from Assam and Meghalaya; (b) the Eastern sub-montane semi-evergreen forests, occurring in Arunachal Pradesh; (c) the Sub-Himalayan light alluvial semi-evergreen forests covering Arunachal Pradesh, and smaller areas in Assam; (d) the Eastern alluvial secondary semi-evergreen forests that are mainly found in Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland, apart from smaller occurrence in Assam; and (e) Cachar semi-evergreen forests occurring in the Barak Valley of Assam, and adjoining areas like parts of Manipur and Mizoram.

Taken together, these tropical semi-evergreen forests extend over an area of almost 38,900 sq. km in the different NE states as per ISFR 2023. They form over one-fifth (21.71%) of the mapped area of the region under forest cover, scrub and grassland outside forest cover. Nearly 54% of the tropical semi-evergreen forests consist of the 'Cachar semi-evergreen forests'.

Other Vegetation in the Tropical Semi-Evergreen Belt: These include (a) the secondary moist bamboo brakes found mostly in Mizoram, apart from lesser occurrences in the other NE states, except Sikkim; (b) Pioneer Euphorbiaceous scrub that is mostly found in Manipur, apart from occurrences in Assam and Mizoram and a small area in Tripura; and (c) small area under Syzygium parkland in Assam. Such vegetation extends for about 12,400 sq. km, forming nearly 7% of the mapped area of the region under forest cover, scrub and grassland outside forest cover as per ISFR 2023. Nearly 91% of this area (under 'Other Vegetation in the Tropical Semi-Evergreen Belt') is covered by secondary moist bamboo brakes.

3. Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests

The tropical moist deciduous forests are found in areas having an annual rainfall of 1,000-1,500 mm and marked by a dry season extending to about 3-4 months. The deciduous trees shed their leaves during the dry season. After the first spells of pre-monsoon rainfall, they sprout a new flush of leaves.

The tropical moist deciduous forests of the NE Region include: (a) a small area under Eastern Himalaya sal in Sikkim; (b) the Khasi hill sal covering parts of Meghalaya and some pockets of Assam; (c) East Himalayan upper bhabar sal found in Assam and Tripura; (d) the areas under 'Kamrup sal forests' in Assam; (e) the relatively extensive presence of the East Himalayan moist mixed deciduous forests that are found in Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura, as well as smaller areas in Sikkim; (f) the Northern secondary moist mixed deciduous forests occurring in Assam; (g) the Low alluvial savannah woodlands covering a small area in Assam ; and (g) the forests under Terminalia-Duabanga in Arunachal Pradesh.

Together, the above types of tropical moist deciduous forests cover an area of more than 36,500 sq. km, of which over 88% consists of the East Himalayan moist mixed deciduous forests. These forests account for about one-fifth (20.41%) of the mapped area of the NE Region under forest cover, scrub and grassland outside forest cover as per the ISFR 2023.

4. Sub-Tropical Broadleaved Hill Forests

The sub-tropical broadleaved hill forests are a category of montane sub-tropical forests found in different states of India in the lower altitudes of hills and mountains. These forests typically occur at elevations ranging from 1,000 m to 2,000 m above mean sea level.

The above group of forest types includes: (a) the East Himalayan sub-tropical wet hill forest found relatively extensively in Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur, as well as in small areas in Mizoram; (b) the Khasi sub-tropical wet hill forest, mostly occurring in Meghalaya and Nagaland, apart from lower occurrence in Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur; and (d) a small area in Assam under Assam sub-tropical hill savannah woodland.

Taken together; the above types of forests account for just less than one-sixth of the total mapped area of the region under forest cover, scrub and grassland outside forest cover as per the ISFR 2023. They cover a combined area of almost 29,500 sq. km as per the above report.

5. Montane Wet Temperate Forests

The montane wet temperate forests are characteristic of the Eastern Himalayas, where they occur in belts that are 1,800 m to 3,000 m in altitude. The following are the types of such forests found in the region: (a) the East Himalayan wet temperate forests occurring in Arunachal Pradesh; apart from lesser areas under (b) the Buk oak forest in Manipur and Sikkim, and (c) the Naga Hills wet temperate forests native to the higher hills in Manipur and Nagaland.

The extent of montane wet temperate forests in the NE Region is about 18,700 sq. km, which forms almost 10.5% of the mapped area in the region under forest cover, scrub and grasslands outside forest cover. Nearly 84% of the total area under montane wet temperate forests consists of the East Himalayan wet temperate forests that are found in Arunachal Pradesh.

6. Sub-Alpine Forests

East Himalayan sub-alpine birch and fir forests cover almost 8,500 sq. km of area in Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim as per ISFR 2023, accounting for about 4.7% of the mapped area of the region under forest cover, scrub and grasslands outside forest cover. These forests are located in belts with altitudes ranging from 3,000 m till the snowline, provided that the annual precipitation here is below 600 mm.

7. Other Types of Forests and Natural Vegetation

The types of forests listed at above [Sl. No. (1) - Sl. No. (6)] cover an area of nearly 150,000 sq. km in the NE Region. In addition, there are other types of forests occurring in the region, which account for about 16% of the mapped area in this region under forest cover and other forms of natural vegetation like scrub and grassland outside forest. These include the following:

(a) Small pockets of ‘Swamp forests; found in Assam that are very small in area;

(b) Small areas in Assam having natural occurrences or plantations of khair (*Senegalia catechu*) and sishoo (*Dalbergia sissoo*) which belong to the group 'Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests' and usually grow in sub-Himalayan tracts;

(c) 'Assam sub-tropical pine forests', which cover nearly 3,550 sq. km in all the NE states (excluding Sikkim and Tripura) at altitudes ranging from 1,000 m to 1,800 m and account for just less than 2% of the mapped areas', with the Khasi pine being a widely known tree belonging to this forest type;

(d) Areas in Arunachal Pradesh under 'East Himalayan dry temperate coniferous forests' belonging to the ''Himalayan Dry Temperate Forests' group that grow in the inner Himalayas in areas that are 1,700-3,000 m in altitude and have annual precipitation of below 1000 mm (often received as winter snow fall);

(e) 'Moist Alpine scrub' areas of birch and rhododendron scrub thickets in Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim (growing at 3,300m to 4,600m), along with dwarf rhododendron scrub and dwarf juniper scrub found in Sikkim;

(f) 'Dry Alpine Scrub' found in small pockets in Sikkim at altitudes of 3,000m – 4,600 m; and

(g) Grasslands outside forest cover, of which the most extensive belong to the type 'Alpine pastures' that cover over 3% of the mapped area (under forest cover, scrub and grasslands outside forest cover) in the region as per ISFR 2023.

8. Plantations / Tree Outside Forest

Plantations and Trees Outside Forest cover over 10,000 sq. km in all the NE states, with this representing 5.63% of the mapped area in the region under forest cover, scrub and grasslands outside forest cover. Assam and Tripura have nearly 85% of the areas covered by Plantations and Trees Outside Forest.

The table at overleaf gives the extent of the various forest types found in the NE states, as determined by the India State of Forest Report 2023, which is the latest available document of its kind in the public domain (having been issued in December 2024).

It reports the areas in these states under various types of forests, including bamboo brakes, swamp forests, scrub, grasslands, and pastures. The 'Champion & Seth' classification system has been used in the table. This is a classification of forest types in India, which is based on species composition, topography, soil factors, climate, altitude, and other factors.

The picture obtained from the above table gives a fair idea of the natural vegetation covering most parts of the NE Region.

Table-1.7.1: Forest Types found in the NE States

(Area in square kilometres)

	Forest Type	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura	Total NE Region
1B/C1	Assam Valley tropical wet evergreen forest	1,453.35	1,008.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	71.66	0.00	0.00	2,533.39
1B/C2a	Kayea Forest	751.37	210.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	961.48
1B/C2b	Mesua forest	0.00	5.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.57
1B/C3	Cachar tropical evergreen forest	0.00	893.32	0.00	1,518.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,412.25
1/2S1	Pioneer Euphorbiaceous scrub	238.23	0.00	0.00	448.48	0.00	667.27	0.00	0.00	1,353.98
2B/C1a	Assam alluvial plains semi-evergreen forest	4,010.17	444.74	0.00	128.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,583.18
2B/C1b	Eastern sub-montane semi-evergreen forest	2,430.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,430.47
2B/C1/1S1	Sub-Himalayan light alluvial semi-evergreen forest	3,996.57	364.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,361.05
2B/C1/1S2	Syzygium parkland	0.00	17.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.79
2B/C1/2S1	Pioneer Euphorbiaceous scrub	0.00	83.47	973.65	0.00	74.28	0.00	0.00	1.09	1,132.49
2B/C1/ 2S2	Eastern alluvial secondary semi-evergreen forest	3,773.66	344.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,436.73	0.00	0.00	6,555.22
2B/C2	Cachar semi-evergreen forest	0.00	10,389.59	2,826.42	0.00	5,572.04	0.00	0.00	2,141.12	20,929.17
2/2S1	Secondary moist bamboo brakes	1,114.03	832.53	1,248.28	354.84	6,656.91	491.42	0.00	583.60	11,281.61
3C/C1a(i)	Eastern Himalayan sal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	69.80	0.00	69.80
3C/C1a(ii)	Khasi hill sal	0.00	41.18	0.00	1,117.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,158.30
3C/C1b(i)	East Himalayan upper bhabar sal	0.00	632.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	195.35	828.12
3C/C2d (iv)	App. Kamrup sal	0.00	771.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	771.94
3C/C3b	East Himalayan moist mixed deciduous forest	0.00	5,106.98	4,451.11	8,709.09	5,897.13	4,899.37	190.98	3,020.86	32,275.52
3C/C3/2S1	Northern secondary moist mixed deciduous forest	0.00	508.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	508.50
3C/1S1	Low alluvial savannah woodland	0.00	12.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.84
3C/C3/2S2	Secondary Euphorbiaceous scrub	28.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.34
3/1S2b	Terminalia-Duabanga	911.97	2.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	914.81
4C/FS3	Creeper swamp forest	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06
4D/SS1	Eastern seasonal swamp forest	0.00	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83
5/1S2	Khair-sissu forest	0.00	23.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.20
8B/C1	East Himalayan sub-tropical wet hill forest	15,259.14	0.00	6,073.13	0.00	7.97	0.00	889.35	0.00	22,229.59
8B/C2	Khasi sub-tropical wet hill forest	1,210.22	0.00	410.18	3,569.97	0.00	2,008.62	0.00	0.00	7,198.99
8B/DS1	Assam sub-tropical hill savannah woodland	0.00	9.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.13

	Forest Type	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura	Total NE Region
9/C2	Assam sub-tropical pine forest	744.38	131.95	705.58	1,170.24	92.68	700.80	0.00	0.00	3,545.63
11B/C1	East Himalayan wet temperate forest	15,681.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15,681.90
11B/C1b	Buk oak forest	0.00	0.00	507.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	877.86	0.00	1,384.95
11B/C2	Naga hills wet temperate forest	0.00	0.00	235.12	0.00	0.00	1,446.81	0.00	0.00	1,681.93
12/C1f	Low-level blue pine forest	243.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	243.61
12/C3a	East Himalayan mixed coniferous forest	5,165.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	223.74	0.00	5,388.76
12DS1	Montane bamboo brakes	138.03	0.00	15.40	0.00	0.00	15.44	7.08	0.00	175.95
13/C6	East Himalayan dry temperate coniferous forest	663.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	663.89
14/C2	East Himalayan sub-alpine birch / fir forest	7,576.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	903.18	0.00	8,479.86
15/C1	Birch / Rhododendron scrub forest	494.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	145.60	0.00	639.99
15/E1	Dwarf Rhododendron scrub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.50	0.00	11.50
15/E2	Dwarf juniper scrub	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	208.76	0.00	208.76
16/C1	Dry alpine scrub	491.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	491.22
	Sub-Total	**66,376.64**	**21,837.03**	**17,445.96**	**17,016.94**	**18,301.01**	**12,738.12**	**3,527.85**	**5,942.02**	**1,63,185.57**
	TOF / Plantation	563.91	6,717.45	113.15	570.31	3.99	151.62	134.04	1,816.02	10,070.49
	Total (Forest Cover & Scrub)	**66,940.55**	**28,554.48**	**17,559.11**	**17,587.25**	**18,305.00**	**12,889.74**	**3,661.89**	**7,758.04**	**1,73,256.06**
	Grassland forest types (outside forest cover)									
4D/2S1	Syzygium parkland	0.00	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.63
4D/2S2	Eastern wet alluvial grassland	0.00	144.36	135.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	280.29
9/C2/DS1	Assam sub-tropical pine savannah	17.48	0.00	48.83	725.26	0.00	18.39	0.00	0.00	809.96
12/DS3	Himalayan temperate pastures	256.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	256.30
15/C3	Alpine pastures	4,231.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	136.28	0.00	4,367.57
	Sub-total	**4,505.07**	**144.99**	**184.76**	**725.26**	**0.00**	**18.39**	**136.28**	**0.00**	**5,714.75**
	Grand Total	**71,445.62**	**28,699.47**	**17,743.87**	**18,312.51**	**18,305.00**	**12,908.13**	**3,798.17**	**7,758.04**	**1,78,970.81**

Source: India State of Forest Report 2023

Note: The above table gives the area under different forest types as per the Champion & Seth classification (1968), according to the Atlas Forest Types of India 2020.

Flora of the North Eastern Region

The North Eastern Region has a variety of vegetation and flora, with it having a high share of India's floral diversity. While the region has less than 8% of India's geographical area, it is reported to have 57% of India's orchids, as well as over 40% of the total number of bamboo and cane species found in the country. Further, the region has over 9,500 varieties of rice, 15 varieties of maize, 14 varieties of banana and 17 varieties of citrus. In all, the region has over 8,000 taxa of flowering plants, of which 2,526 are reported to be endemic.

Biogeographically, the NE Region represents a highly transitional zone, where large-scale commingling of the Asiatic and Indian Peninsular floras has occurred. Further, it is largely characterized by highly humid tropical and sub-tropical climates, which along with the existing variety of landforms and soils, help in promoting such floral diversity. The Botanical Survey of India (BSI) has been compiling and consolidating information on plant discoveries in the NE Region and updating the estimated taxa in every group. The BSI has established three Regional Centres at Shillong, Itanagar and Gangtok to cover the NE Region for the above works.

The following discussion covers the taxonomic status of various plants discovered in the region. This has been done separately for Assam and the other NE states (viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura).

Assam

Assam has a presence of about 22.68% of India's flora, including over one-quarter of the taxa of gymnosperms found in India, along with over one-fifth of the taxa of angiosperms. This has been reported by a detailed study on the state's plant diversity, which had been carried out by the Assam Science, Technology and Environment Council (ASTEC). The above assignment involved a thorough analysis of all published data and works submitted by doctoral students, which were supplemented by field visits. The work was completed in 2014, after having been initially conceived in 2009.

As per the above study on Assam's plant diversity, the state has 3,854 taxa of flowering plants (dicotyledons and monocotyledons) and gymnosperms under 236 families and 1,394 genera. The following table gives the position of the above seed producing plants of Assam, as reported by the ASTEC study.

Table-1.7.2: Flora of Assam (Angiosperms & Gymnosperms)

Category	Family	Genera	Taxa
Angiosperms			
• Dicotyledons	189	1,012	2,752
• Monocotyledons	40	368	1,080
Gymnosperms	7	14	22
TOTAL	236	1,394	3,854

Source: 'Plant Diversity of Assam' (2014) published by Assam Science, Technology and Environment Council

Out of the above biodiversity of angiosperms and gymnosperms found in Assam, about 47% were herbs, 22% shrubs, 20% trees and small trees, 8% climbers and lianas and 3% under-shrubs. Further, the above study has reported that 167 taxa are endemic to the state, which included 95

dicotyledonous taxa, 71 monocotyledonous taxa, and 1 gymnosperm taxa. Further, the above study reported that 316 of the taxa are threatened, with their status being critical, endangered or vulnerable), which include 301 taxa of orchids.

As regards the taxa of dominance, Orchidaceae (orchids) is the most dominant family with 328 taxa. The distribution of major families is tabulated below. It may be noted that these dominant families form over 31% of the genera and taxa that constitutes the flower plants of Assam.

Table-1.7.3: Major Families of Flora in Assam (Angiosperms & Gymnosperms)

Family →	ORCHIDACEAE	POAECEAE	PAPILIONACEAE	RUBIACEAE	EUPHORBIACEAE	ASTERACEAE
No. of Genera	96	108	51	57	48	74
No. of Taxa	328	295	198	141	139	129

Source: 'Plant Diversity of Assam' (2014) published by Assam Science, Technology and Environment Council

As per the ENVIS Assam Centre, which is being hosted by ASTEC, the state's flora also includes:

- More than 25% of India's ferns and over one-third of the nation's fern-allies (excluding ferns), with the state having 315 taxa of ferns and 40 taxa of fern-allies;
- Nearly 25% of the nation's taxa of orchids;
- 42 taxa of bamboos and 14 taxa of canes; and
- 952 plant species that have uses in medical practices in some form or other.

[Source: https://asmenvis.nic.in/Database/PlantDiversity_833.aspx?format=Print]

Other NE States

Compared with Assam, the other NE states have a wider range of floral taxa. However, most areas of these states are remote and quite difficult to access; and consequently have not yet been explored fully to determine their floral diversity. It has been assessed that these states can hold considerable potential for new plant discoveries in the coming decades.

The North Eastern states have a high occurrence of plants, with over 8,000 taxa of angiosperms and gymnosperms being discovered here, out of the 15,000 such plants present in India. The numbers of these seed-producing plants (angiosperms of dicotyledonous and monocotyledonous taxa and gymnosperms) in the NE states has been tabulated below.

Table-1.7.4: Flora of NE States (Angiosperms & Gymnosperms) – Other than Assam

State	Arunachal Pradesh	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura
No. of Taxa	5,000	2,500	2,250	2,200	2,250	4,500	1,600

Source: WWF-India (2006) 'Biodiversity Significance of North East India' (2006) available at the following link: https://trpenvis.nic.in/test/doc_files/BiodiversitySignificanceNEIndia_WWF.pdf

Notes:

1. The above numbers are approximate.
2. The numbers include seed producing plants only, i.e. angiosperms and gymnosperms.

As per the above table, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim (located in the Himalayan zone) have the highest presence of taxa of angiosperms and gymnosperms. However, much of the above diversity

has been affected by biotic and abiotic pressures. It has been estimated that out of 1,500 endangered taxa in India, about 800 taxa are present in North East India.

The diversity of other plants in the NE Region is expected to be even higher. Based on work done so far, it has been estimated that half of the non-flowering plants found in the nation are occurring in this region. For example, Arunachal Pradesh has more than 654 taxa of ferns and fern-allies under 94 genera belonging to 32 families. However, the cataloguing the non-flowering plants found in the NE States will require decades of serious efforts, including extensive field studies.

In addition, a large number of medicinal plants are found in the North East region, which has been used for treatment purposes. These include 200 plant species from Arunachal Pradesh, 526 from Nagaland, 194 from Tripura, and 834 from Meghalaya.

Foxtail Orchid (Kopou Phul) – The State Flower of Assam

Sikkim has a wide range of flora

Table-1.7.5: Flora, Fungi, Lichens and Algae of the NE States

	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura
Fungi	N.A.	N.A.	50 spp.	N.A.	200 spp.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Lichens (*)	827 spp.	443 spp.	441 spp.	349 spp.	214 spp.	325 spp.	596 spp.	31 spp.
Algae (**)	N.A.	N.A.	121 spp.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Bryophytes	217 spp.	143 spp.	110 spp.	294 spp.	14 spp.	40 spp.	362 spp.	1 spp.
Pteridophytes	NA	315 spp.	300 spp.	30 families 146 genera 484 spp.	35 families 66 genera 211 spp.	32 families 93 genera 397 spp.	N.A.	18 families 38 genera 70 spp.
Gymnosperms	18 genera 33 spp.	4 genera 7 spp.	20 spp.	10 families 19 genera 29 spp.	4 families 6 genera 6 spp.	5 families 6 genera 9 spp.	16 spp.	6 families 8 genera 13 spp.
Angiosperms	8500 spp.	1111 genera 3010 spp.	203 families 1052 genera 2376 spp.	216 families 1449 genera 4243 spp.	176 families 905 genera 2141 spp.	186 families 963 genera 2431 spp.	4500 spp.	168 families 816 genera 1463 spp.

Source: Letter No. BSI/ERC/Tech./23-24/1424 dated 13.10.23 from the Eastern Regional Centre of the Botanical Survey of India

(*) complex life form that is a stable symbiotic association between a fungus and algae and/or cyanobacteria

(**) photo-synthetic protists ('protists' being 'single-celled eukaryotes') which exhibit a diverse range of morphologies

Fiddlehead Fern (a Pteridophyte) is found in Manipur

Red Vanda, an orchid, is the state flower of Mizoram

1.8. Fauna

The Animal Kingdom includes complex multi-celled organisms that do not produce their own food. It (i.e. the Animal Kingdom) is divided into several phyllums (or 'phylla'), of which chordata, arthropoda (especially insecta) and mollusca are prominent. Chordata include animals that develop a notochord, a cartilaginous skeletal rod that supports the body in the embryo and can often become a spine. Arthropoda include invertebrate animals with an exoskeleton and segmented bodies such as insects, crustaceans, and arachnids. This is the largest phylum by species count. Mollusca form the second largest phylum by species count, and the largest marine phylum. These comprise of invertebrates with soft un-segmented bodies.

The Eastern Himalaya in the NE Region is a part of the transition zone between the Indian, Indo-Malayan, and Indo-Chinese bio-geographical regions. This coupled with the variations of regional physiography, climate, and forest cover has resulted in the proliferation of a variety of habitats that harbour a diversity of fauna with a high incidence of endemic species in the region.

As per the State Fauna Series (SFS) Reports published by the Zoological Survey of India (ZSI), the different states of the region have a large number of genera and species, the count of which has been tabulated after the following discussion. The details of the local fauna of various NE states have been briefly summarized below. (**The State Fauna Series reports of ZSI in the pertinent website do not include Assam, along with some other states, and hence it has been reported separately**.)

Arunachal Pradesh

Arunachal Pradesh forms a complex hill system of Siwalik and Himalayan origin, with a variety of altitudes, climates and vegetative cover. The Eastern Himalayas and hills the state are under vast stretches of tropical evergreen, semi-evergreen and other sub-tropical and deciduous forests. These form the abode for a very large number of species and populations of species. ZSI has observed that the diversity is lower in higher stretches and highest in the areas adjacent to Myanmar, Assam and Nagaland i.e. in the erstwhile Tirap and East Siang districts.

The present account of animals, especially of non-vertebrate species, is a partial indicator, since much of the state has yet to be fully explored for its faunal riches. As made available by by ZSI in its State Fauna Series report, the state hosts 143 species of fishes under 61 genera, 39 amphibian species belonging to 11 genera, and 78 species of reptiles under 46 genera, apart from a large number of mammal species. Further, the state has 473 species of birds. In addition, it has a large number of invertebrate species, including a variety of insects. However, much of the faunal diversity of Arunachal Pradesh has yet to be explored and detailed out.

Manipur

The faunal resources of Manipur have been explored by scientists and naturalists in the past decades. Such efforts have helped in the compilation of a database of the states faunal status by the ZSI. As per its report on Manipur in the 'State Fauna Series', there are '2,601 species belonging to various categories in 1,261 genera, 368 families, of which 5 are new to science, 509 species are new

records to the state and 28 are new records to the country'. This include the records of fossil animals, totalling 167 species under 134 genera. As per the above compilation, insect species are most numerous with 1,264 species, followed by birds with 586 species, fishes 141 species, and molluscs 127 species. One noteworthy fact is that Manipur has a comparatively large number of genera and species for the phylum Arthropoda.

Meghalaya

The fauna of Meghalaya shows a rich diversity on account of the wide variations of the underlying factors determining such faunal variety. The 'State Fauna Series' of ZSI on Meghalaya records a total of 5,538 species out of total of 81,000 species known across India. Of these, there are 3,624 species of insects, which form almost two-thirds of the species by numbers. In some groups, viz. Mammalia, more than 35% of total Indian species are found in the state. Similarly, nearly 50% of the bird species found in India have been sighted in the state.

Mizoram

The ZSI has undertaken a detailed study of the fauna of Mizoram, before which there was adearth of reliable information regarding its faunal diversity. The 'State Fauna Series' report covering Mizoram contains details about 1,321 species found by the study. These belong to 860 genera. This number includes 5410 insect species, which form over 40% of the total number of species found in the state. Birds are the next abundant group, with 370 species being found by the above ZSI study.

Nagaland

Nagaland has a wide range of faunal species of vertebrate and non-vertebrate genera. The ZSI has compiled the inventory of animals in the state, with many of the species being newly found. This state, like others in the region, requires additional exploration of its undiscovered faunal riches.

Out of the 397 species of mammals distributed in India, 92 species and subspecies are reported from the 'Fauna of Nagaland' by Zoological Survey of India. The list of avian species includes 428 species, under 205 genera. As per the ZSI compilation, there are 10 amphibian species under 5 genera and 4 families, with the species diversity requiring further exploration. The fish fauna of Nagaland includes some of the rare species. As per ZSI records, the state's fish fauna includes 108 species under 57 genera, 20 families and 7 orders, of these 40 species were recorded for the first time from Nagaland. In addition, there is a limited range of non-vertebrates as given at the next table.

Sikkim

The mountainous state of Sikkim has a wide range of fauna in view of its varied climates and altitudes. Many species are endemic to the state. One aspect is that the fauna of the state share commonalities with those of the neighbouring Darjeeling district of West Bengal. There are 92 mammalian species, with a preponderance of Palaearctic species at the upper reaches of the state. There are reportedly over 422 avian species and sub species, 21 amphibian species and 31 reptile species, apart from 64 species of fish in Sikkim. Further, there is a wide variety of non-vertebrate species found in different areas of the state

Tripura

Due to its unique bio-geographical position and tropical humid climate marked by good rainfall, Tripura has been always inhabited by rich variety of wildlife. An analysis of the fauna of Tripura had been carried out by ZSI, which reported it in their 'State Fauna Series' publication on the state. This report states that there are 1,708 species of animals in 1042 genera, including 596 species under 386 genera belonging to vertebrate fauna. The largest number of species includes insects with 546 species and birds with 292 species.

[The above has been adapted from information available for the NE states (except Assam) in the reports brought out by the Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) under its 'State Fauna Series'.
These reports are available at the following link: https://faunaofindia.nic.in/php/sfs_books_list.php]

Tabulation of the Number of Species in the NE States (excluding Assam)

Over the decades, the Zoological Survey of India has been undertaking field surveys and explorations to study the faunal diversity of the states of the NE Region. It has published its findings in the form of multiple volumes under the 'State Fauna Series' covering various states of the country, which have been made available in the public domain. The following table has been constructed on the basis of data available in the above works.

It may be noted that the reports covering the fauna of Assam have not been made available. Hence, the following table does not include the above state.

Fauna of Assam

Assam is located in the bio-diverse NE Region of India, which is at the meeting zone of three bio-geographical regions, viz. the Indian, Indo-Malayan, and Indo-Chinese regions. With variegated physiography, climate and soil conditions, the state hosts a wide variety of faunal species, some of them being world-famous like the One-horned Indian Rhinoceros (the state's symbol), the Royal Bengal Tiger, and the Indian Elephant - to name a few of such species. The state hosts a wide variety of birds, including many seasonal visitors attracted by its wetlands and other places. It has a large range of fishes, reptiles and amphibians. Many of the state's species are endangered, and quite a few have drawn widespread support for their conservation.

The Zoological Survey of India has furnished the numbers of genera and species of vertebrates and invertebrates recorded by the organization to be found in Assam. The table has been furnished after the next page.

In addition, the Assam Science Technology and Environment Council (ASTEC) has published the 'Vertebrates of Assam – A Checklist with IUCN status'. The numbers of species of vertebrates recorded by them has also been tabulated after the next page.

Table-1.8.1: Faunal Diversity in the NE States (Other than Assam)

(In numbers)

Categories	Arunachal Pradesh		Manipur		Meghalaya		Mizoram		Nagaland		Sikkim		Tripura	
	Genera	Species	Genera	Species	Genera	Species	Genera	Species	Genera	Species	Genera	Species	Genera	Species
Vertebrata														
Mammalia	58	105	55	69	83	139	61	84	61	92	63	92	33	44
Aves	NS	473	261	586	232	540	205	370	205	428	296	422	180	292
Reptilia	46	78	6	9	51	94	47	71	NS	62	23	31	33	38
Amphibia	11	39	7	14	11	33	8	13	5	10	12	21	8	17
Pisces	61	143	64	141	74	152	49	89	57	108	43	64	132	205
Sub-Total: Vertebrata	**176**	**838**	**393**	**819**	**451**	**958**	**370**	**627**	**328**	**700**	**437**	**630**	**386**	**596**
Invertebrata														
Bryozoa	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	4	2	4
Arthropoda	398	784	769	1,366	1,805	3,901	387	541	324	717	1,730	3,922	406	642
Annelida	1	7	NA	NA	25	49	NA	NA	NA	NA	17	26	25	28
Mollusca	NA	NA	45	127	67	223	40	65	16	21	36	89	29	48
Nematoda	NA	NA	NS	34	49	77	51	74	NA	NA	76	103	64	87
Acanthocephala	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	8	9	17
Rotifera	NA	NA	NA	NA	30	111	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	15	29
Platyhelminthes	6	8	NA	NA	56	83	12	14	10	14	NA	NA	29	36
Medusae	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Porifera	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	31	119
Protozoa	39	72	54	86	56	128	NA	NA	NS	59	43	80	46	102
Sub-Total: Invertebrata	**444**	**871**	**868**	**1,613**	**2,094**	**4,580**	**490**	**694**	**350**	**811**	**1,908**	**4,232**	**656**	**1,112**
Total (Other NE States)	**620**	**1,709**	**1,261**	**2,432**	**2,545**	**5,538**	**860**	**1,321**	**678**	**1,511**	**2,345**	**4,862**	**1,042**	**1,708**

Source: Complied on the basis of 'State Fauna Series' available in the website of the Zoological Survey of India (https://faunaofindia.nic.in/php/sfs_books_list.php)

NOTES:

1. The above table has been constructed on the basis of the reports of 'State Fauna Series' made available in the website of the Zoological Survey of India. These numbers are on the basis of the reports submitted by ZSI scientists. These may have increased over the years in view of additional focus upon surveying the region's fauna.
2. The 'State Fauna Series' Report for Assam is not available in the above website (till October 2024). Assam data has been separately furnished for other sources.
3. In some instances, the number of species found in a state has been reported without mentioning the corresponding number of genera. These have been marked as 'NS' (i.e. 'not specified' in the sources). Further, the number of species includes sub-species in case of some states.
4. 'NA' means 'not reported' in the source documents of ZSI. This includes most of the invertebrates in the NE states, which may need to be explored in the future.

Fauna of Assam (Continued)

Vertebrates and Invertabrates found in Assam (Zoological Survey of India)

Table-1.8.2: Genera and Species of Vertebrates and Invertabrates found in Assam (as per the Zoological Survey of India)

	Numbers found in Assam	
	Genera	Species
Vertebrates		
Mammalia	78	124
Aves	296	709
Reptilia	69	141
Amphibia	31	54
Pisces	111	229
Sub-Total: Vertebrates	**585**	**1257**
Invertebrata		
Bryozoa	---	---
Arthropoda	3048	6271
Annelida	---	---
Mollusca	65	104
Nematoda	52	118
Acanthocephala	---	---
Platyhelminthes	56	93
Medusae	2	5
Porifera	3	4
Protozoa	22	80
Sub-Total Non-Vertebrates	**3248**	**6675**
Total	**3833**	**7932**

Source: E-Mail from Zoological Survey of India (HQ) dated 25th September 2024

ASTEC Study

The Assam Science Technology and Environment Council (ASTEC) has published the 'Vertebrates of Assam – A Checklist with IUCN status'. The book includes a comprehensive checklist of five major classes of vertebrate species and subspecies found in Assam. It gives the following numbers of vertebrates found in Assam, with the check-list having been prepared based on extensive secondary study and field work. Similar data on the invertebrate species of the state are not readily available.

The following table summarizes the findingsof the above study.

Table-1.8.3: Vertebrate Species found in Assam

Category	Mammalia	Aves	Reptilia	Amphibia	Fishes
Species in Assam (Nos.)	192	841	128	67	232

Source: ASTEC (2016), 'Vertebrates of Assam – A Checklist with IUCN Status'

Other Studies

There have been other studies covering some classes of vertebrata in the NE states, which include data about species numbers in Assam. The following table summarises the findings of these reports.

Table-1.8.4: Species Count of some Vertebrata Classes in the NE States

Class	Numbers of Species								Total NE Region
	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura	
Mammals	166	161	113	169	116	119	154	74	267
Aves	645	689	523	366	243	451	NA	139	788
Amphibia	46	48	17	49	19	22	NA	16	83
Pisces	271	311	325	231	202	210	194	199	422

Sources: As follows

Mammals — Rahman Talukdar et al, (2021) 'Mammals of northeastern India: an updated checklist', Journal of Threatened Taxa, 13 (4), 18059-18098
[https://threatenedtaxa.org/index.php/JoTT/article/view/6010/7458]

Aves — Saikia et al (2000), 'Diversity of Bird fauna in North East India', Journal of Assam Science Society, Vol. 41, No. 4, December 2000, pp 37-396
[https://indiabiodiversity.org/biodiv/content/documents/document-d547b841-5455-434e-8fdc-04bb29376cc6/312.PDF]

Amphibia — Sen (2004), 'Further Notes on State-wise Distribution of the Amphibian Fauna of North East India', Rec. Zool. Survey. India: 102 (Part 3-4) : 105-112
[https://faunaofindia.nic.in/PDFVolumes/records/102/03-04/0105-0112.pdf]

Pisces — Goswami et al, (2012) 'Fish diversity of North East India, inclusive of the Himalayan and Indo Burma biodiversity hotspots zones: A checklist on their taxonomic status, economic importance, geographical distribution, present status and prevailing threats', International Journal of Biodiversity and Conservation Vol. 4(15), pp. 592-613
[https://academicjournals.org/article/article1380036327_Goswami%20et%20al.pdf]

NOTE

The Assam Science Technology and Environment Council (ASTEC) has published the book titled 'Vertebrates of Assam – A Checklist with IUCN status'. The book includes the number of species of different vertebrates in Assam based on an extensive study of secondary sources, including the SRS reports of ZSI. The above book has mentioned the following as the number of avian species in the NE states in its introduction.

Table-1.8.4 (A): Species Count of Aves in the NE States

Category	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura
Aves	738	841	586	540	500	492	612	341

Source: ASTEC (2016), 'Vertebrates of Assam – A Checklist with IUCN Status', based on different works, including works by ZSI and by the noted naturalist and ornithologist Dr. A U Choudhury on birds in some of the above states.

Protected Area Network in India

India is one of the 17 mega diverse countries of the world. Despite having only 2.4% of the world's land area, and supporting 16.7% of the world's human population and 18% of the global livestock; the country hosts about 8% of the known global biodiversity. However, this puts enormous demands on the nation's natural resources. India is home to world's largest wild tigers population and it has an unique collection of globally important and endangered species like the Asiatic lion, Asian Elephant, One-horned Rhinoceros, Gangetic River Dolphin, Snow Leopard, Kashmir Stag, Dugong, Gharial, Great Indian Bustard, Lion Tailed Macaque etc.

Protected Area Network in India

The Indian Constitution now places the subject of 'forests and wildlife' in the Concurrent list. The National Board for Wildlife (NBWL) is chaired by the Prime Minister of India. It provides the policy framework for wildlife conservation in the country. While the Government of India guides the policies and planning for wildlife conservation, the State Forest Departments are vested with the responsibility of implementation of the national policies at the ground level. The National Wildlife Action Plan (2017-2031) was released in October 2017. It seeks to mainstream wildlife conservation in development planning processes, while strengthening and promoting the integrated management of wildlife and their habitats. Further, it has plans to address adaptation to climate change, management of aquatic biodiversity, eco-tourism, nature education etc., strengthening of wildlife research, development of human resources etc.

There are four categories of Protected Areas in India, viz. National Parks, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves. A network of 1, 014 Protected Areas (PAs) has been established, extending over 175,169.42 sq km (5.33% of total geographic area), comprising 106 National Parks, 573 Wildlife Sanctuaries, 115 Conservation Reserves, and 220 Community Reserves. In addition, 55 Tiger Reserves and 33 Elephant Reserves have been designated for species-specific management of tiger and elephant habitats. Further, there are 42 World Heritage Sites (with 7 being Natural World Heritage Sites, 34 being Cultural World Heritage Sites and one being a Mixed World Heritage Site.)

The state-wise details of Protected Areas in the NE Region have been given at the following pages, along with some additional details about their area and other pertinent points.

A **Wild Life Sanctuary** is an area which is of adequate ecological, faunal, floral, geo-morphological, natural or zoological significance. The Wild Life Sanctuary is declared for the purpose of protecting, propagating or developing wildlife or its environment. Certain rights of people living inside the Sanctuary could be permitted. Further, during the settlement of claims, before finally notifying the Sanctuary, the Collector may, in consultation with the Chief Wildlife Warden, allow the continuation of any right of any person in or over any land within the limits of the Sanctuary.

National Park is an area having adequate ecological, faunal, floral, geo-morphological, natural or zoological significance. The National Park is declared for the purpose of protecting, propagating or developing wildlife or its environment, like that of a Sanctuary. The difference between a Wild Life Sanctuary and a National Park mainly lies in the vesting of rights of people living inside. Unlike a Wild Life Sanctuary, where certain rights can be allowed, in a National Park, no rights are allowed. No grazing of any livestock shall also be permitted inside a National Park; while in a Wild Life Sanctuary, the Chief Wildlife Warden may regulate, control or prohibit it. In addition, while any removal or exploitation of wildlife or forest produce from a Wild Life Sanctuary requires the recommendation of the State Board for Wildlife, removal etc., from a National Park requires recommendation of the National Board for Wildlife (*However, as per orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 9th May 2002 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 337 of 1995, such removal/ exploitation from a Wild Life Sanctuary also requires recommendation of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife*).

Conservation Reserves can be notified by the State Governments covering any area owned by the Government, particularly the areas adjacent to National Parks and Sanctuaries and those areas which link one Protected Area with another. Such declaration should be made after having consultations with the local communities. Conservation Reserves are declared for the purpose of protecting landscapes, seascapes, flora and fauna and their habitat. The rights of people living inside a Conservation Reserve are not affected.

Community Reserves can be declared by the State Government in any private or community land, where an individual or a community has volunteered to conserve wildlife and its habitat; provided that such an area is not within a National Park, Wild Life Sanctuary or a Conservation Reserve,. Community Reserves are declared for the purpose of protecting fauna, flora and traditional or cultural conservation values and practices. As in the case of a Conservation Reserve, the rights of people living inside a Community Reserve are not affected.

[Source: https://www.ndrdgh.gov.in/NDR/pdf/Protected%20Area%20Network.pdf; with updated data]

The Greater One Horned Rhinoceros is emblematic of the Kaziranga National Park in Assam

The Namdapha National Park in Arunachal Pradesh harbours the northernmost lowland evergreen forests in the world at 27°N latitude along with a wide range of flora and fauna

Table-1.8.5: Protected Area Network in the NE States (National Parks & Wild Life Sanctuaries)

State	State's Area (sq. km)	National Parks			Wildlife Sanctuaries		
		Number	Area (sq. km)	As % of State's Area	Number	Area (sq. km)	As % of State's Area
Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	2	2,290.80	2.74	13	7,614.56	9.09
Assam	78,438	7	2,664.58	3.40	17	1,728.95	2.20
Manipur	22,327	2	140.00	0.63	7	708.14	3.17
Meghalaya	22,429	2	267.48	1.19	4	94.11	0.42
Mizoram	21,081	2	150.00	0.71	9	1,359.75	6.45
Nagaland	16,579	1	202.02	1.22	4	43.91	0.26
Sikkim	7,096	1	1,784.00	25.14	7	399.10	5.62
Tripura	10,486	2	36.71	0.35	4	603.64	5.76
Total – NE Region	262,179	19	7,535.59	2.87	65	12,552.16	4.79
Total - India	**3,287,263**	**106**	**44,402.95**	**1.35**	**573**	**123,762.56**	**3.76**

Source: Wildlife Institute of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change. Government of India

Links: as given at below

National Parks data at: https://wii.gov.in/nwdc_national_parks/
Wildlife Sanctuaries data at: https://wii.gov.in/wildlife_sanctuaries

Notes

1. The above data base pertains to the position as in November 2023. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.
2. As per the above-mentioned website link for National Parks:

   'There are 106 existing national parks in India covering an area of 44,402.95 km^2, which is 1.35% of the geographical area of the country (National Wildlife Database, Jan. 2023). In addition to the above; 75 National Parks covering an area of 16,608 km^2 are proposed in the Protected Area Network Report'.

   Further, as per the above-mentioned website link for Wildlife Sanctuaries:

   'There are 573 existing wildlife sanctuaries in India covering an area of 123,762.56 km^2, which is 3.76% of the geographical area of the country (National Wildlife Database Centre, Nov. 2023). Another 218 sanctuaries are proposed in the Protected Area Network Report covering an area of 16,829 km^2' .

Phawngpui National Park of Mizoram

Table-1.8.6: Protected Area Network in the NE States (Conservation Reserves & Community Reserves)

State	State's Area (sq. km)	Conservation Reserves			Community Reserves		
		Number	Area (sq. km)	As % of State's Area	Number	Area (sq. km)	As % of State's Area
Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	0	0.00	0.000	9	131.60	0.157
Assam	78,438	0	0.00	0.000	0	0.00	0.000
Manipur	22,327	0	0.00	0.000	11	112.60	0.504
Meghalaya	22,429	0	0.00	0.000	74	141.69	0.632
Mizoram	21,081	0	0.00	0.000	0	0.00	0.000
Nagaland	16,579	0	0.00	0.000	114	851.78	5.138
Sikkim	7,096	1	0.06	0.001	0	0.00	0.000
Tripura	10,486	1	12.93	0.123	0	0.00	0.000
Total – NE Region	262,179	2	12.99	0.005	208	1,237.67	0.472
Total - India	**3,287,263**	**115**	**5,548.75**	**0.170**	**220**	**1,455.16**	**0.043**

Sources: Wildlife Institute of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change. Government of India

Links: as given at below

Conservation Reserves data at: https://wii.gov.in/nwdc_conservation_reserves
Community Reserves data at: https://wii.gov.in/nwdc_community_reserves

Notes

1. The above data base pertains to the position as in November 2023. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.
2. As per the above-mentioned website link for Conservation Reserves:

   'There are 115 existing Conservation Reserves in India covering an area of 5548.75 km^2, which is 0.17% of the geographical area of the country (National Wildlife Database Centre, Nov. 2023)'.

   Further, as per the above-mentioned website link for Community Reserves:

   'There are 220 existing Community Reserves in India covering an area of 1455.16 km^2, which is 0.04% of the geographical area of the country (National Wildlife Database, Nov.. 2023)'.

Conservation Reserves & Community Reserves have found wide acceptance in Nagaland

Table-1.8.7: Project Tiger Reserves in the NE States

Name of the Tiger Reserve	State	Year of Inclusion under Project Tiger	Year of Notification / Re-notification (*)	Area (sq. km)		
				Core / Critical Tiger Habitat	Buffer / Peripheral	Total Area
Kamlang Tiger Reserve	Arunachal Pradesh	2016-17	2015	671.00	112.00	783.00
Namdhapa Tiger Reserve	-Do-	1982-83	1987	1,807.82	245.00	2,052.82
Pakke Tiger Reserve	-Do-	1999-00	2012	683.45	515.00	1,198.45
Kaziranga Tiger Reserve	Assam	2008-09	2007	625.58	548.00	1,173.58
Manas Tiger Reserve	-Do-	1973-74	2008	526.22	2,310.88	2,837.10
Nameri Tiger Reserve	-Do-	1999-00	2000	320.00	144.00	464.00
Orang Tiger Reserve	-Do-	2016	2016	79.28	413.18	492.46
Dampa Tiger Reserve	Mizoram	1994-95	2007	500.00	488.00	988.00

(*) Under Section 38 V of Wildlife Protection Act, 1972

Source: EIACP Programme Centre "Wildlife & Protected Areas Management, hosted by Wildlife Institute of India (based on information from the National Tiger Conservation Authority, New Delhi)

Link: https://wiienvis.nic.in/Database/trd_8222.aspx

Notes

1. The above data reflects the status as in January 2024.
2. Project Tiger was launched by the Government of India in the year 1973 to save the endangered species of tiger in the country.

Project Tiger has boosted the numbers of this large cat in the country, including in the North Eastern Region

Table-1.8.8: Biosphere Reserves in the NE States

Name of Biosphere Reserve	State	Bio-geographic Zone	Area in sq. km	Date of Declaration	Inclusion in UNESCO's World network of Biosphere Reserve
Nokrek	Meghalaya	Burma Monsoon Forest (Meghalaya Hills)	820.00 [Core: 47.48 / Buffer: 227.92 / Transition: 544.60]	1st September 1988	2009
Manas	Assam	Indo-Malayan Realm	2837.00 [Core: 391 / Buffer: 2446]	14th March 1989	---
Dibru-Saikhowa	Assam	Indian & Malayan Sub-region (Brahmaputra Valley)	765.00 [Core: 340 / Buffer: 425]	28th July 1997	---
Dehang Debang	Arunachal Pradesh	Indo-Malayan Realm (Eastern Himalayas)	5,111.50 [Core: 4094.80 / Buffer: 1016.70]	2nd September 1998	---
Khangchendzonga	Sikkim	Sikkim Trans-Himalaya (Central Himalayas)	2,655.26 (*) [Core: 1819.34 / Buffer: 835.92]	7th February 2000	2018

Sources: (a) EIACP Programme Centre "Wildlife & Protected Areas Management , hosted by Wildlife Institute of India (based on information from the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change and State Forest Departments) [Website: https://wiienvis.nic.in/Database/br_8225.aspx] / (b) 'EnviStats India 2023; Vol-I Environmental Statistics', National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation' [Statement 1.14]

(*) figure mentioned by ENVIS Centre Sikkim (http://www.sikkimforest.gov.in/kan%20bios_main.htm)

Notes

1. Biosphere reserves are sites established by countries and recognized under UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme to promote sustainable development based on local community efforts and sound science.
2. The programme of Biosphere Reserve was initiated by UNESCO in 1971. The purpose of the formation of the biosphere reserve is to conserve in situ all forms of life, along with its support system, in its totality, so that it could serve as a referral system for monitoring and evaluating changes in natural ecosystems.
3. The first biosphere reserve of the world was established in 1979, since then the network of biosphere reserves has increased across the world.

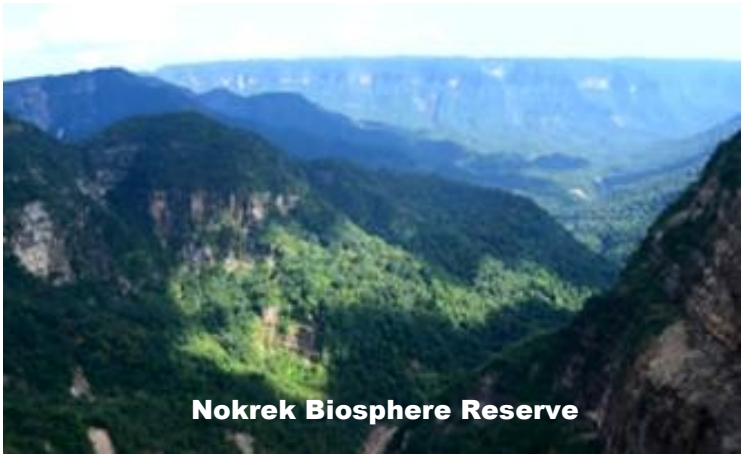

Nokrek Biosphere Reserve

Table-1.8.9: Project Elephant Reserves in the NE States

Name of Elephant Reserve	State	Date of Notification	Total Area (sq. km)
Kameng Elephant Reserve	Arunachal Pradesh	19th June 2002	1,892
South Arunachal Elephant Reserve	-Do-	29th February 2008	1,957.50
Sonitpur Elephant Reserve	Assam	6th March 2003	1,420
Dihing-Patkai Elephant Reserve	-Do-	17th April 2003	937
Kaziranga-Karbi Anglong Elephant Reserve	-Do-	17th April 2003	3,270
Dhansiri-Lungding Elephant Reserve	-Do-	19th April 2003	2,740
Chirang-Ripu Elephant Reserve	-Do-	7th March 2003	2,600
Garo Hills Elephant Reserve	Meghalaya	31st October 2001	3,500
Intaki Elephant Reserve	Nagaland	28th February 2005	202
Singphan Elephant Reserve	-Do-	16th August 2018	23.57

Source: EIACP Programme Centre "Wildlife & Protected Areas Management , hosted by Wildlife Institute of India (based on information from the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change and State Forest Departments)

Link: https://wiienvis.nic.in/Database/eri_8226.aspx

Notes

1. The above data reflects the status as in December 2023.
2. The Indian elephant *Elephas maximus* occurs in the central and southern Western Ghats, North-east India, eastern India and northern India and in some parts of southern peninsular India. It is found in 16 of the 28 states in the country.
3. The Indian elephant is included in Schedule I of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and in Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna (CITES).
4. Project Elephant was launched by the Government of India in the year 1992 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with following objectives: (a) to protect elephants, their habitat & corr1idors; (b) to address issues of man-animal conflict; and (c) welfare of captive elephants.
5. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change provides the financial and technical support to major elephant range states in the country through Project Elephant.

Project Elephant seeks to address the challenges being faced by the Indian Elephant in the wild

Table-1.8.10: Ramsar Wetland Sites in the NE States

Name of Wetland Site	State	Date of Declaration	Total Area (sq. km)
Deepor Beel	Assam	19th August 2002	40.00
Loktak Lake	Manipur	23rd March 1990	266.00
Pala Wetland	Mizoram	31st August 2021	18.50
Rudrasagar Lake	Tripura	8th November 2005	2.40

Source: EIACP Programme Centre "Wildlife & Protected Areas Management , hosted by Wildlife Institute of India (based on information from the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change and State Forest Departments)

Link: https://wiienvis.nic.in/Database/ramsar_wetland_sites_8224.aspx

Notes

1. The above data reflects the status as in June 2024.
2. The Ramsar Convention is an international treaty for the conservation and sustainable utilization of wetlands, recognizing the fundamental ecological functions of wetlands and their economic, cultural, scientific, and recreational value.
3. Additional information about the above sites is available at: https://www.ramsar.org/country-profile/india

The Loktak Lake in Manipur (above) is a Ramsar Wetland Site as is Deepor Beel in Assam (below)

Table-1.8.11: World Heritage Sites in the NE States

Name of World Heritage Site	State	Year of Notification	Total Area (sq. km)
Natural World Heritage Sites			
Kaziranga National Park	Assam	1985	429.96
Manas Wild Life Sanctuary	Assam	1985	391.00
Mixed World Heritage Sites			
Khangchendzonga National Park	Sikkim	2016	1784.00

Source: EIACP Programme Centre "Wildlife & Protected Areas Management, hosted by Wildlife Institute of India (based on information from *the* UNESCO World Heritage Convention)

Link: https://wiienvis.nic.in/Database/whs_pas_8227.aspx

Notes

1. The above data reflects the status as in January 2024. The area of the Khangchendzonga National Park has been obtained from the website of UNESCO World Heritage Convention (https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1513).
2. A UNESCO World Heritage Site is a place that is listed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as of special cultural or physical significance.
3. Additional information about the above sites is available at: http://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/in-title=World

Khangchendzonga National Park in Sikkim

Manas National Park in Assam

1.9. Demographic & Social Indicators of the States of NE Region

Demographic Indicators

Demography is defined as the 'statistical study of populations, especially of human populations'. Such study uses various sources like census data, sample surveys, and statistical models to analyze the size, structure and trends of populations. In India, the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India, which functions under the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, is assigned with the responsibility of arranging, conducting and analysing the results of the demographic surveys of India such as: (a) the Census of India; (b) the annual demographic surveys under the Sample Registration System; and (c) the Civil Registration System. The demographic analysis of the States and Union Territories of India, including the states located in the NE Region, is based on the above sources.

The decadal **Census of India** is one of the largest administrative and statistical exercises undertaken in the world. The first Pan India Census was undertaken in 1872 in a non-synchronous manner, while the first synchronous decennial Population Census was conducted in 1881. The exercise has been carried out thereafter every decade despite World Wars, famines, natural calamities, elections etc. However, the Census of 2021 had to be postponed due to the impact of the global COVID-19 pandemic.

The **Sample Registration System** (SRS) is a large-scale demographic survey for providing reliable annual estimates of birth rate, death rate and other fertility & mortality indicators at the national and sub-national levels. It is a large-scale demographic survey conducted every year by Office of the Registrar General, India in all States and Union Territories. The results of the above surveys are furnished in the 'SRS Bulletin', which gives the estimates of Birth Rate, Death Rate, Natural Growth Rate and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) for the States and Union Territories on a year-wise basis.

The **Civil Registration System** (CRS) is based on the continuous, permanent, compulsory recording of the occurrence and characteristics of vital events, like births, deaths and still births. In India the registration of births and deaths is carried out under provisions of the Registration of Birth and Death (RBD) Act, 1969. The Registrar General, India is entrusted with the responsibilities of coordinating and unifying the activities of the Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths. The Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths in each State and Union Territory is the implementing authority.

The following pages give the major demographic indicators for the states of the NE Region, such as state-wise population, rural population, urban population, decadal growth of population, sex ratio, and literacy rate. This has been done covering all the censuses since 1951 till 2011, which can be used to assess the demographic trends of these states. In addition, the following have been covered from the SRS: Estimated Birth Rate, Death Rate, Natural Growth and Infant Mortality Rate, Estimated Death Rate by Sex and Residence (Rural / Urban), Number of Registered Births, and Sex Ratio at Birth.

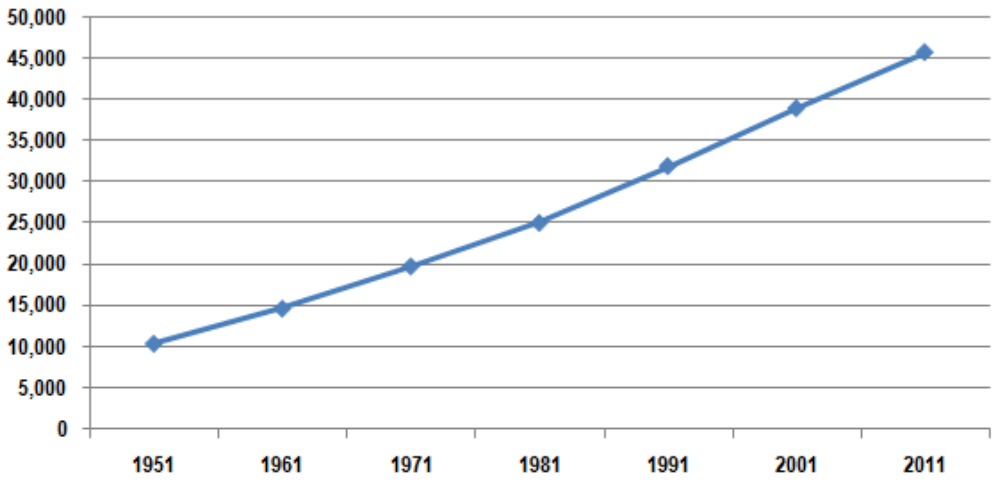
Population Projections: In addition, a Technical Group was constituted by the National Commission on Population (NCP) to prepare the population projections for the period 2017-2036 with the

mandate of reviewing the methodology of population projections adopted in the past and to prepare fresh projections. The Report of the above Technical Group has been used for tabulating the projected total populations of the NE states from 2011 to 2025, along with their characteristics.

Social Indicators: Data about major social indicators of NE states have been furnished at Chapter-5. The coverage includes areas like education, health and family welfare, water supply and sanitation, and employment.

Ensuring the proper education and health of the younger generation can yield a demographic dividend for the North Eastern Region of India

Graph-1.9.1: Population of the NE States (1951-2011)



Y-axis gives the Population in Thousands of areas now forming the NE Region

Table-1.9.1: Total Population of the NE States (1951-2011)

(In Thousands)

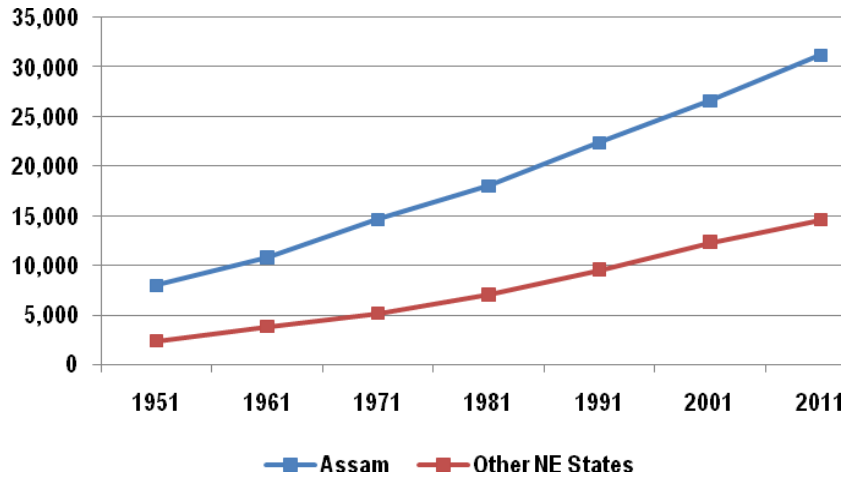
State	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Arunachal Pradesh	NA	337	468	632	865	1,098	1,384
Assam	8,029	10,837	14,625	18,041	22,414	26,656	31,206
Manipur	578	780	1,073	1,421	1,837	2,294	2,856
Meghalaya	606	769	1,012	1,336	1,775	2,319	2,967
Mizoram	196	266	332	494	690	889	1,097
Nagaland	213	369	516	775	1,210	1,990	1,979
Sikkim	138	162	210	316	406	541	611
Tripura	639	1142	1,556	2,053	2,757	3,199	3,674
Total – NE Region	10,399	14,662	19,792	25,068	31,954	38,986	45,774
Total - India	361,088	439,235	548,160	683,329	846,421	1,028,737	1,210,855

Source: Reserve Bank of India, 'Handbook of Statistics on Indian States, 2022-23' – based on data from Censuses of India released by the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India as reported in various issues of the Economic Survey, Government of India [Table No-1 at Page No.-3]

Notes

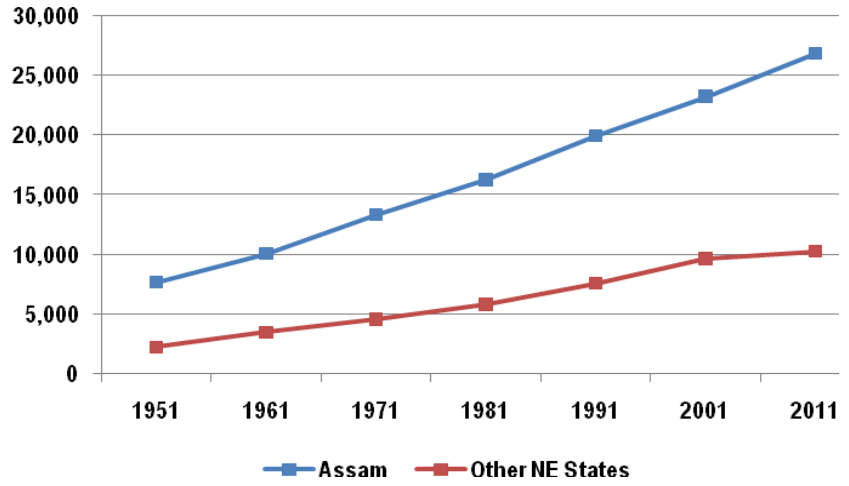
1. In the areas now forming the state of Arunachal Pradesh, the census was conducted for the first time in 1961. The population for 1951 has been marked as 'NA' (meaning Not Available). 'Total-NE Region' for 1951 excludes the population in areas now forming Arunachal Pradesh for that year.
2. The 1981 Census could not be held in Assam. Its total population for 1981 has been worked out by interpolation.
3. India and Manipur figures for 2001 include the estimated populations of three sub-divisions viz., Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of the Senapati district of Manipur as census results in these three sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons.
4. The populations of states that were formed from the composite Assam state, like Nagaland in 1963, and Meghalaya in 1972, have been obtained from the populations of areas forming these states before their constitution. Arunachal Pradesh (which was previously a directly administered agency) and Mizoram were initially constituted as Union Territories in 1972, before being conferred statehood in 1987. Similarly, the populations of Assam for the years prior to the administrative reorganization of the NE Region, include the same from the areas now forming the state.
5. Sikkim joined India in 1975. This state was included in the North Eastern Council in 2002. Its population has been included in the row marked 'Total-NE Region' from 1951 onward to give a comparative estimate of the growth of population in areas now forming the NE Region. This is despite the prior administrative status of Sikkim. The data for the population in Sikkim have been taken from the above-mentioned source document.
6. In view of the comments at above, the figures in the row marked 'Total-NE Region' are to be interpreted as 'the population of the areas now forming a part of the NE Region, irrespective of their prior administrative position'. This row includes the population of Sikkim in all the above years.
7. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

Graph-1.9.2: Population of Assam and Other NE States (1951-2011)



Y-axis gives the Population in Thousands

Graph-1.9.3: Rural Population of Assam and Other NE States (1951-2011)



Y-axis gives the Rural Population in Thousands

Table-1.9.2: Rural Population of the NE States (1951-2011)

(In Thousands)

State	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Arunachal Pradesh	NA	337	450	590	754	870	1066
Assam	7,684	10,056	13,336	16,259	19,927	23,216	26,807
Manipur	575	712	931	1,045	1,332	1,718	2,022
Meghalaya	547	652	865	1,094	1,445	1,865	2,371
Mizoram	189	252	295	372	372	448	525
Nagaland	209	350	465	655	1,001	1,647	1,408
Sikkim	135	155	190	265	369	481	457
Tripura	596	1,039	1,394	1,827	2,335	2,653	2,712
Total – NE Region	9,935	13,553	17,926	22,107	27,535	32,898	37,368
Total - India	**298,644**	**360,298**	**439,046**	**523,867**	**628,856**	**742,618**	**833,749**

Source: Reserve Bank of India, 'Handbook of Statistics on Indian States, 2022-23' – based on data from Censuses of India released by the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India [Table No-2 at Page No.-4]

Notes

1. Rural population is population residing in areas of the country not forming a part of any urban area (including Census Towns) at the time of the Census.
2. In the areas now forming the state of Arunachal Pradesh, the census was conducted for the first time in 1961. The population for 1951 has been marked as 'NA' (meaning 'Not Available'). 'Total-NE Region' for 1951 excludes the rural population in areas now forming Arunachal Pradesh for that year.
3. The 1981 Census could not be held in Assam. Its rural population for 1981 has been worked out by interpolation.
4. India and Manipur figures for 2001 include the estimated rural populations of three sub-divisions viz., Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of the Senapati district of Manipur as census results in these three sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons.
5. The rural populations of states that were formed from the composite Assam state (like Nagaland in 1963, and Meghalaya in 1972) have been obtained from the rural populations of areas forming these states before their constitution. Arunachal Pradesh (which was previously a directly administered agency) and Mizoram were initially constituted as Union Territories in 1972, before both were conferred statehood in 1987. Similarly, the rural populations of Assam for the years prior to the administrative reorganization of the NE Region, include the same from the areas now forming the state.
6. Sikkim joined India in 1975. This state was included in the North Eastern Council in 2002. Its rural population has been included in the row marked 'Total-NE Region' from 1951 onward to give a comparative estimate of the growth of rural population in areas now forming the NE Region. This is despite the prior administrative status of Sikkim. The data for the rural population in Sikkim have been taken from the above-mentioned source document.
7. In view of the comments at above, the figures in the row marked 'Total-NE Region' are to be interpreted as 'rural population of the areas now forming a part of the NE Region, irrespective of their prior administrative position'. This row includes the rural population of Sikkim in all the above years..
8. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

Table-1.9.3: Urban Population of the NE States (1951-2011)

(In Thousands)

State	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	17	41	111	228	317
Assam	345	781	1,289	1,782	2,488	3,439	4,399
Manipur	3	68	141	375	506	576	834
Meghalaya	59	117	147	241	330	454	595
Mizoram	7	14	38	122	318	441	572
Nagaland	4	19	51	120	208	343	571
Sikkim	3	7	20	51	37	60	154
Tripura	43	103	162	226	422	546	961
Total – NE Region	464	1,109	1,865	2,958	4,420	6,087	8,403
Total - India	62,444	78,937	109,114	159,463	217,566	286,120	377,106

Source: Reserve Bank of India, 'Handbook of Statistics on Indian States, 2022-23' – based on data from Censuses of India released by the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India [Table No-3 at Page No.-5]

Notes

1. Urban population is population residing in areas forming the part of any urban area (including Census Towns) at the time of the Census.
2. In the areas now forming the state of Arunachal Pradesh, the census was conducted for the first time in 1961. Its urban populations for 1951 and 1961 has been marked as 'NA' (meaning 'Not Available'). 'Total-NE Region' for 1951 excludes the urban population in areas now forming Arunachal Pradesh for the above years.
3. The 1981 Census could not be held in Assam. Its urban population for 1981 has been worked out by interpolation.
4. India and Manipur figures for 2001 include the estimated urban populations of three sub-divisions viz., Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of the Senapati district of Manipur as census results in these three sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons.
5. The urban populations of states that were formed from the composite Assam state (like Nagaland in 1963, and Meghalaya in 1972) have been obtained from the urban populations of areas forming these states before their constitution. Arunachal Pradesh (which was previously a directly administered agency) and Mizoram were initially constituted as Union Territories in 1972, before both were conferred statehood in 1987. Similarly, the urban populations of Assam for the years prior to the administrative reorganization of the NE Region, include the same from the areas now forming the state.
6. Sikkim joined India in 1975. This state was included in the North Eastern Council in 2002. Its urban population has been included in the row marked 'Total-NE Region' from 1951 onward to give a comparative estimate of the growth of urban population in areas now forming the NE Region. The data for the urban population in Sikkim have been taken from the above-mentioned source document.
7. In view of the comments at above, the figures in the row marked 'Total-NE Region' are to be interpreted as 'urban population of the areas now forming a part of the NE Region, irrespective of their prior administrative position'. This row includes the urban population of Sikkim in all the above years.
8. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

Table-1.9.4: Decadal Growth Rate of Population in the NE States (1951-2011)

(As a Percentage)

State	1951-61	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001	2001-11
Arunachal Pradesh	NA	38.91	35.15	36.83	27.00	26.03
Assam	34.98	34.95	23.36	24.24	18.92	17.07
Manipur	35.04	37.53	32.46	29.29	24.86	24.50
Meghalaya	27.03	31.50	32.04	32.86	30.65	27.95
Mizoram	35.61	24.93	48.55	39.70	28.82	23.48
Nagaland	73.24	39.88	50.05	56.08	64.53	-0.58
Sikkim	17.76	29.38	50.77	28.47	33.06	12.89
Tripura	78.71	36.28	31.92	34.30	16.03	14.84
Growth Rate – NE Region	40.99	34.99	26.66	27.47	22.01	17.41
Growth Rate - India	21.51	24.80	24.66	23.87	21.54	17.70

Source: Reserve Bank of India, 'Handbook of Statistics on Indian States, 2022-23' – based on data from Censuses of India released by the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India [Table No-4 at Page No.-6]

Notes

1. In the areas now forming the state of Arunachal Pradesh, the census was conducted for the first time in 1961. Hence, the decadal growth rate of population for the period 1951-61 has been marked as 'NA' (meaning 'Not Available'). The computation of the decadal growth rate of population for areas now forming the NE Region (i.e. Rate-NE Region') for the period 1951-61 excludes the growth of population in areas now forming Arunachal Pradesh.
2. The 1981 Census could not be held in Assam. Its decadal growth rate of population for the periods 1971-1981 and 1981-91 have been computed from the population of 1981 worked out by interpolation.
3. India and Manipur figures for 2001 include the estimated populations of three sub-divisions viz., Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of the Senapati district of Manipur (as well as their decadal growth), since census results in these three sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons.
4. The decadal growth rate of population for the states that were formed from the composite Assam state (like Nagaland in 1963, and Meghalaya in 1972) have been obtained from the populations of areas forming these states before their constitution. Arunachal Pradesh (which was previously a directly administered agency) and Mizoram were initially constituted as Union Territories in 1972, before both were conferred statehood in 1987. Similarly, the decadal growth rate of population of Assam for the years prior to the administrative reorganization of the NE Region, include the same from the areas now forming the state.
5. Sikkim joined India in 1975. This state was included in the North Eastern Council in 2002. Its figures for the decadal growth rate of population have been included in the row marked 'Total-NE Region' from 1951-61 onward to give a comparative estimate of the growth rate of population during various decades in areas now forming the NE Region. The data for the decadal growth rate of population in Sikkim have been taken from the above-mentioned source document.
6. In view of the comments at above, the figures in the row marked 'Growth Rate-NE Region' are to be interpreted as 'growth rate of population of the areas now forming a part of the NE Region, irrespective of their prior administrative position'. **These rates for the NE Region as a whole have been derived from the data furnished at Table-1.9.1**.

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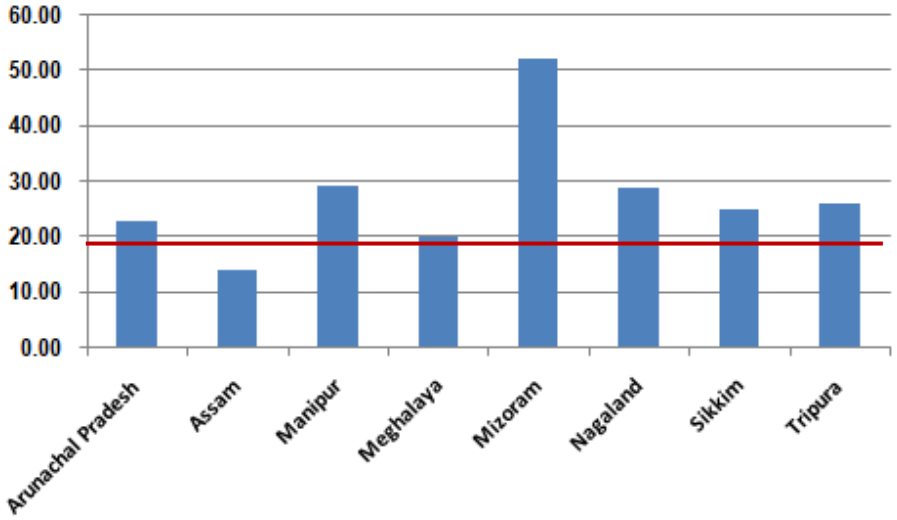
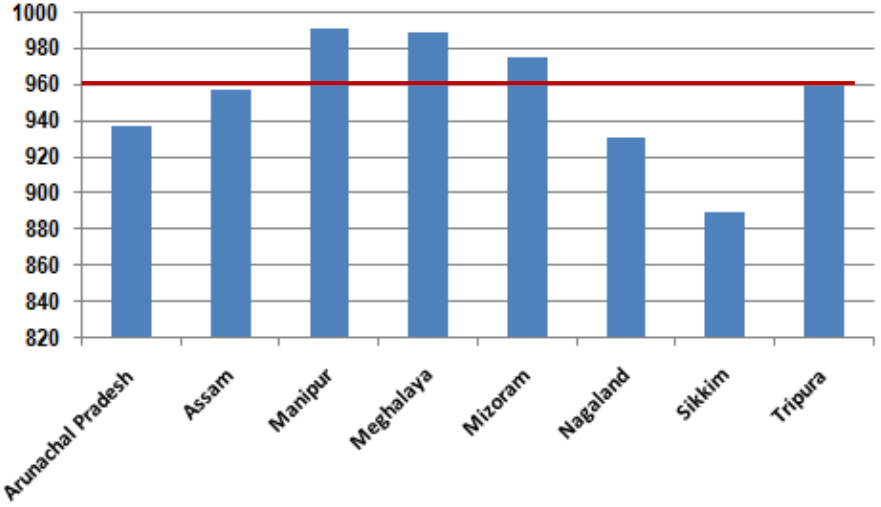
Graph-1.9.4: Urbanization in the NE States (2011)



Y-axis gives the Urban Population of the State as a Percentage of Total Population

Graph-1.9.5: Sex Ratio of the NE States (2011)



Y-axis gives the Sex Ratio of the State (Females per 1,000 Male)

Note: Red line indicates the average for the NE Region in the above graphs

Table-1.9.5: Sex-Ratio of the NE States (1951-2011)

(Females per Thousand Males)

State	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Arunachal Pradesh	NA	894	861	862	859	893	938
Assam	868	869	896	910	923	935	958
Manipur	1,036	1,015	980	971	958	978	992
Meghalaya	949	937	942	954	955	972	989
Mizoram	1,041	1,009	946	919	921	935	976
Nagaland	999	933	871	863	886	900	931
Sikkim	907	904	863	835	878	875	890
Tripura	904	932	943	946	945	948	960
Sex Ratio – NE Region	890	889	905	915	925	937	960
Sex Ratio - India	946	941	930	934	927	933	943

Source: Reserve Bank of India, 'Handbook of Statistics on Indian States, 2022-23' – based on data from Censuses of India released by the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India [Table No-5 at Page No.-7]

Notes

1. In the areas now forming the state of Arunachal Pradesh, the census was conducted for the first time in 1961. The sex-ratio for 1951 has been marked as 'NA' (meaning 'Not Available'). 'Sex Ratio-NE Region' for 1951 excludes the male & female population figures of areas now forming Arunachal Pradesh for that year.
2. The 1981 Census could not be held in Assam. Its sex ratio for 1981 has been worked out by interpolation.
3. India and Manipur figures for 2001 include the estimated population of males and females of three sub-divisions viz., Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of the Senapati district of Manipur as census results in these three sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons.
4. The sex ratio of states that were formed from the composite Assam state (like Nagaland in 1963, and Meghalaya in 1972) have been obtained from the populations of males and females of areas forming these states before their constitution. Arunachal Pradesh (which was previously a directly administered agency) and Mizoram were initially constituted as Union Territories in 1972, before both were conferred statehood in 1987. Similarly, the sex ratio of Assam for the years prior to the administrative reorganization of the NE Region, include the same from the areas now forming the state.
5. Sikkim joined India in 1975. This state was included in the North Eastern Council in 2002. Its sex-ratio has been included in the row marked 'Sex Ratio-NE Region' from 1951 onward to give a comparative estimate of the variation of sex ratio in areas now forming the NE Region. The data for the sex-ratio in Sikkim have been taken from the above-mentioned source document.
6. In view of the comments at above, the figures in the row marked 'Sex Ratio-NE Region' are to be interpreted as 'sex-ratio of population in the areas now forming a part of the NE Region, irrespective of their prior administrative position'. **These ratios for the NE Region as a whole have been derived from the data furnished at Tables-1.9.1 and 1.9.5**.

Table-1.9.6: Literacy Rate of the NE States (1951-2011)

(In Percentage)

State	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Arunachal Pradesh	NA	7.13	11.29	25.55	41.59	54.34	65.39
Assam	18.53	32.95	33.94	NA	52.89	63.25	72.19
Manipur	12.57	36.04	38.47	49.66	59.89	70.50	76.90
Meghalaya	NA	26.92	29.49	42.05	49.10	62.56	74.43
Mizoram	31.14	44.01	53.80	59.88	82.26	88.80	91.33
Nagaland	10.52	21.95	33.78	50.28	61.65	66.59	79.60
Sikkim	NA	NA	17.74	34.05	56.94	68.81	81.42
Tripura	NA	20.24	30.98	50.10	60.44	73.19	87.22
Literacy Rate - India	**18.33**	**28.30**	**34.45**	**43.57**	**52.21**	**64.84**	**72.99**

Source: Reserve Bank of India, 'Handbook of Statistics on Indian States, 2022-23' – based on data from Censuses of India released by the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India [Table No-6 at Page No.-8]

Notes

1. In the areas now forming the state of Arunachal Pradesh, the census was conducted for the first time in 1961. The literacy rate for 1951 has been marked as 'NA' (meaning 'Not Available'). 'Literacy Rate-NE Region' for 1951 excludes the numbers of literate and illiterate persons then living in the areas now forming Arunachal Pradesh for that year, while deriving the literacy ratio for the region.
2. The 1981 Census could not be held in Assam. Its literacy rate for 1981 has not been given. Further, literacy rates are not available for the following states for the indicated census years: Meghalaya for 1951; Sikkim for 1951 and 1961; and Tripura for 1951.
3. India and Manipur figures for 2001 include the estimated populations of three sub-divisions viz., Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of the Senapati district of Manipur (as well as the number of literate persons living here), since census results in these three sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons.
4. The literacy rates of states that were formed from the composite Assam state (like Nagaland in 1963, and Meghalaya in 1972) have been obtained from the populations of literate and illiterate persons then living in the areas forming these states before their constitution. Arunachal Pradesh (which was previously a directly administered agency) and Mizoram were initially constituted as Union Territories in 1972, before both were conferred statehood in 1987. Similarly, the literacy rates of Assam for the years prior to the administrative reorganization of the NE Region, include the same from the areas now forming the state.
5. Sikkim joined India in 1975. This state was included in the North Eastern Council in 2002. Its literacy has been included in the row marked 'Literacy Rate-NE Region' from 1951 onward to give a comparative estimate of the variation of literacy rates in areas now forming the NE Region. The data for the literacy rates in Sikkim have been taken from the above-mentioned source document.
6. Literacy rate is computed by considering the population that is 7 years and older in age.

Table-1.9.7: Estimated Birth Rate, Death Rate, Natural Growth Rate and Infant Mortality Rate, in the NE States (2020)

(Per Thousand)

State	Birth Rate			Death Rate			Natural Growth Rate			Infant Mortality Rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Arunachal Pradesh	17.3	17.8	15.0	5.7	5.9	4.4	11.6	11.8	10.6	21	22	13
Assam	20.8	21.9	14.3	6.2	6.4	5.4	14.5	15.5	8.9	36	39	17
Manipur	13.3	13.5	12.8	4.3	4.0	4.8	9.0	9.5	8.0	6	6	5
Meghalaya	22.9	25.1	12.9	5.3	5.5	4.4	17.6	19.6	8.5	29	30	16
Mizoram	14.4	16.8	11.7	4.2	3.8	4.6	10.2	13.0	7.1	3	3	3
Nagaland	12.5	12.9	11.8	3.7	3.9	3.5	8.8	9.0	8.4	4	7	NA
Sikkim	15.6	14.0	18.2	4.1	4.3	3.7	11.6	9.7	14.5	5	8	1
Tripura	12.6	13.4	10.7	5.7	5.4	6.5	6.9	8.0	4.2	18	18	17
Average Rate for India	19.5	21.1	16.1	6.0	6.4	5.1	13.5	14.7	11.0	28	31	19

Source: SRS Bulletin (Volume-55 No.-1, May 2022), Sample Registration System, Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India [Table 1 at Page No. 4]

Notes

1. Birth Rate is a crude measure of fertility of a population and is a crucial determinant of population growth. It gives the number of live births per thousand population in a given region and year.
2. Mortality is one of the basic components of population change and the related data is essential for demographic studies and public health administration. Death rate is one of the simplest measures of mortality and is defined as the number of deaths per thousand population in a given region and time period.
3. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), which is widely accepted as a crude indicator of the overall health scenario of a country or a region, is defined as the infant deaths (less than one year) per thousand live births in a given time period and for a given region.
4. Infant mortality rates for smaller states and Union Territories (with populations of less than 10 million persons as per the 2011 Census) are based on three-year period 2018-20. All states of the NE Region, except Assam, are small states as per the above definition.
5. 'NA' means 'Not Available' as no infant death was recorded in the respective sample units for the year 2020.
6. Gross Natural addition to the Population = Total Registered Births – Total Registered Deaths, assuming no migration.

Table-1.9.8: Estimated Death Rate by Sex & Residence in the NE States (2020)

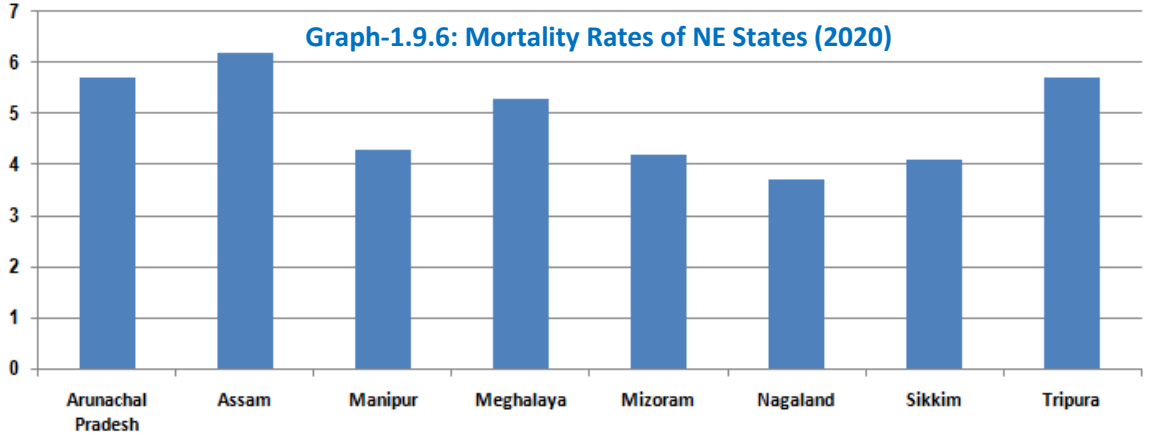
(Per Thousand)

State	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Arunachal Pradesh	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.9	6.2	5.7	4.4	4.5	4.2
Assam	6.2	6.7	5.8	6.4	6.8	5.9	5.4	5.9	4.9
Manipur	4.3	5.1	3.5	4.0	4.8	3.2	4.8	5.6	4.1
Meghalaya	5.3	5.8	4.9	5.5	6.0	5.0	4.4	4.7	4.2
Mizoram	4.2	4.5	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	4.6	5.2	4.0
Nagaland	3.7	4.3	3.2	3.9	4.4	3.4	3.5	4.0	2.9
Sikkim	4.1	4.5	3.6	4.3	4.8	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.4
Tripura	5.7	6.2	5.2	5.4	6.0	4.8	6.5	6.8	6.1
Average Rate for India	6.0	6.6	5.4	6.4	7.0	5.8	5.1	5.7	4.5

Source: SRS Bulletin (Volume-55 No.-1, May 2022), Sample Registration System, Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India [Table 4 at Page No. 7]

Notes

1. Mortality is one of the basic components of population change and the related data is essential for demographic studies and public health administration. Death rate is one of the simplest measures of mortality and is defined as the number of deaths per thousand population in a given region and time period.



Y-axis gives the Mortality Rate per Thousand Population in 2020

Table-1.9.9: Number of Registered Births in the NE States (2011-20)

(Number of Registered Births)

State	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Arunachal Pradesh	32,513	41,619	42,261	43,246	62,058	47,963	95,539	77,249	46,837	39,493
Assam	6,00,656	6,12,576	6,88,458	7,23,482	10,05,681	7,34,454	7,08,744	7,67,856	7,62,318	7,51,694
Manipur	28,762	30,172	47,615	58,756	59,703	N.A.	74,179	68,733	30,120	23,895
Meghalaya	92,994	1,02,012	76,616	75,223	87,242	N.A.	75,118	86,999	1,30,255	1,12,464
Mizoram	25,420	26,042	24,584	24,516	24,786	22,497	20,984	20,984	23,808	23,320
Nagaland	45,669	45,709	45,769	58,950	79,539	72,984	69,121	47,357	77,706	46,079
Sikkim	8,588	8,591	8,589	8,057	7,878	7,132	7,124	7,035	6,639	7,189
Tripura	44,615	46,449	46,498	45,741	51,930	43,334	79,200	73,575	72,053	66,589
Total-NE Region	8,79,217	9,13,170	9,80,390	10,37,971	13,78,817	9,28,364	11,30,009	11,49,788	11,49,736	10,70,723
Total- India	2,18,36,920	2,19,51,519	2,24,82,951	2,30,01,523	2,31,36,145	2,22,00,991	2,21,04,418	2,32,69,383	2,48,20,886	2,42,22,444

Source: 'Vital Statistics of India based on the Civil Registration System 2020' brought out in 2022 by the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India [Statement No-7 at Page No-34]

Notes

1. Civil Registration System (CRS) in India, popularly known as birth and death registration system, is the unified process of continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of the vital events (births, deaths, stillbirths) and characteristics thereof, on a continuous and permanent basis.
2. Births can include live birth or still birth.
3. Live Birth is 'Complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such expulsion or extraction, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, and each product of such birth is considered live-born'.
4. Still Birth means 'foetal death, where a product of conception has attained at least the prescribed period of gestation'.

   The model rules framed under the Act define period of gestation as 28 16 weeks. In effect, the Act read in conjunction with model Rules framed there under, would imply that the still birth would mean foetal death of conception of at least 28 weeks or more.
5. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

Table-1.9.10: Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) in the NE States (2020)-based on Registered Events

(Female Babies per Thousand Male Babies)

State	Sex Ratio at Birth
Arunachal Pradesh	1,011
Assam	956
Manipur	880
Meghalaya	922
Mizoram	954
Nagaland	953
Sikkim	NA
Tripura	974
SRB-NE Region	941

Source: 'Vital Statistics of India based on the Civil Registration System, 2020', brought out in 2022 by the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India

Notes

1. Civil Registration System (CRS) in India is the unified process of continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of the vital events (births, deaths, stillbirths) and characteristics thereof.
2. The above figures are based on the registered births.
3. NA means 'Not Available'
4. Sex Ratio of Registered Births is arrived at after deducting figures of delayed Registration of more than 1 year from the respective Total Registered Births.
5. Sex Ratio of Registered Birth

   SRB (Registered) = [Number of Female Births registered during the Year] / [Number of Male Births registered during the Year] x 1000

   The delayed Registered Birth events of more than one year have been duly deducted for arriving at the sex ratio of Registered Births.
6. Sex Ratio at Birth for NE Region excludes Sikkim, since SRB for this state is not available in the source docuent. The Sex Ratio at Birth for NE Region has been computed on the basis of data at the above table, and at Table-1.9.9.

The Sex Ratio at Birth was 941 in 2020, i.e. 941 female babies were born that year for every 1,000 male babies

Table-1.9.11: Projected Total Population of the NE States (2011-2025)

(In Thousands)

Year	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura	Total NE Region	Total-India
2011	1,384	31,206	2,856	2,967	1,097	1,979	611	3,674	45,774	12,10,855
2012	1,399	31,598	2,887	2,999	1,109	2,000	617	3,714	46,323	12,26,731
2013	1,414	31,991	2,918	3,032	1,121	2,022	624	3,754	46,876	12,42,607
2014	1,429	32,383	2,949	3,064	1,133	2,043	631	3,794	47,426	12,58,483
2015	1,444	32,776	2,980	3,096	1,145	2,065	637	3,834	47,977	12,74,359
2016	1,459	33,168	3,012	3,129	1,157	2,086	644	3,874	48,529	12,90,235
2017	1,474	33,543	3,042	3,161	1,169	2,108	650	3,914	49,061	13,04,457
2018	1,489	33,918	3,073	3,192	1,181	2,129	657	3,953	49,592	13,18,678
2019	1,504	34,293	3,103	3,224	1,192	2,150	664	3,992	50,122	13,32,900
2020	1,519	34,668	3,134	3,256	1,204	2,171	670	4,032	50,654	13,47,121
2021	1,533	35,043	3,165	3,288	1,216	2,192	677	4,071	51,185	13,61,343
2022	1,548	35,378	3,194	3,318	1,227	2,213	683	4,109	51,670	13,73,761
2023	1,562	35,713	3,223	3,349	1,238	2,233	689	4,147	52,154	13,86,180
2024	1,576	36,047	3,253	3,379	1,250	2,253	695	4,184	52,637	13,98,598
2025	1,590	36,382	3,282	3,410	1,261	2,274	702	4,222	53,123	14,11,016

Source: Technical Group on Population Projections, 'Population Projections for India and States 2011-36' – Report published in November 2019 by the National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India [Table-8 at Page Nos. 43-55]

Notes

1. Population projection is a scientific attempt to estimate into the future population scenario, conditioned by certain assumptions using past data. Assumptions used and their holding true in future, is a critical condition in this exercise.
2. The Cohort Component Method is the universally accepted method of making population projections because growth of population is determined by fertility, mortality and migration rates. Twenty-one States and one UT have been considered and applied the Cohort Component method. These states include Assam.
3. The projection of the seven north-eastern states (excluding Assam) has also been carried out as a whole using the Cohort Component Method.
4. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.
5. The methodology and assumptions made by the Technical Group have been detailed at Page Nos. 17-22 of the above source document, and may be referred to if needed. The source document is available at: https://main.mohfw.gov.in/sites/default/files/Population%20Projection%20Report%202011-2036%20-%20upload_compressed_0.pdf

Table-1.9.12: Projected Population Characteristics of NE States (as on 1st March of Indicated Year)

Characteristic	ASSAM				NE STATES (EXCLUDING ASSAM)			
	2011	2016	2021	2026	2011	2016	2021	2026
Population ('000)								
Total	31206	33168	35043	36717	14567	15362	16142	16890
Male	15939	16915	17843	18661	7422	7817	8200	8563
Female	15266	16253	17200	18056	7145	7545	7942	8327
Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 Male)	958	961	964	968	963	965	969	972
Population by Broad Age Group ('000)								
0-14 years	10255	9821	9348	8873	4758	4245	3811	3448
15-59 years	18956	20980	22808	24253	8919	9992	10907	11642
60 years and Above	1994	2367	2888	3590	890	1124	1424	1799
Proportion in Broad Age Group (%)								
0-14 years	32.9	29.6	26.7	24.2	32.7	27.6	23.6	20.4
15-59 years	60.7	63.3	65.1	66.1	61.2	65.0	67.6	68.9
60 years and Above	6.4	7.1	8.2	9.8	6.1	7.3	8.8	10.7
Median Age (in Years)	23.78	25.55	27.43	29.76	23.20	26.00	28.55	31.04
Dependency Ratio (per 1000 in Age Group 15-59 years)								
Young (0-14 years)	541	468	410	366	534	425	349	296
Old (60 years and Above)	105	113	127	148	100	113	131	155
Total: Young & Old	646	581	537	514	634	538	480	451

Source: Technical Group on Population Projections, 'Population Projections for India and States 2011-36' – Report published by the National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India [Tables at Page No. 201 for Assam and Page No. 253 for NE States (except Assam)].

Notes

1. Sex Ratio is the number of females per 1000 males in the total population
2. The Dependency Ratio relates the number of children (0-14 years old) and older persons (60 years or over) to the working-age population (15-59 years old).

Table-1.9.13: Demographic Indicators of the NE States (2011-25)

Year	Unit	Assam	NE States (excluding Assam)	All-India
2011-15				
Population Growth Rate	Per 1000	12.2	10.6	12.7
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	Per 1000	20.3	15.6	19.6
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	Per 1000	7.5	5.0	6.9
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Per 1000	51.4	31.8	42.9
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	In Nos. / Female	2.34	1.79	2.34
Life Expectancy of Males	In Years	63.51	70.51	66.87
Life Expectancy of Females	In Years	66.22	73.88	69.96
2016-20				
Population Growth Rate	Per 1000	11.0	9.9	10.7
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	Per 1000	18.8	15.2	17.9
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	Per 1000	7.3	5.3	7.2
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Per 1000	45.7	29.1	38.5
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	In Nos. / Female	2.17	1.70	2.13
Life Expectancy of Males	In Years	65.51	71.31	68.37
Life Expectancy of Females	In Years	68.22	74.88	71.46
2021-25				
Population Growth Rate	Per 1000	9.3	9.1	8.9
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	Per 1000	17.1	14.7	16.1
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	Per 1000	7.2	5.7	7.2
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Per 1000	41.5	26.5	35.3
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	In Nos. / Female	2.0	1.65	1.93
Life Expectancy of Males	In Years	67.01	72.11	69.37
Life Expectancy of Females	In Years	69.72	75.88	72.66

Source: Technical Group on Population Projections, 'Population Projections for India and States 2011-36' – Report published by the National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India [Tables at Page No 160 for India; Page No. 201 for Assam; and Page No. 253 for NE States (except Assam)]

Notes

1. Crude Birth Rate: It indicates the number of live births occurring during the year, per 1,000 population, with the population being estimated at the midyear point.
2. Crude Death Rate: It indicates the number of deaths occurring during the year, per 1,000 population, with the population being estimated at the midyear point.
3. Subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate provides the rate of natural increase, which is equal to the rate of population change in the absence of migration.
4. Infant Mortality Rate: This is defined as the infant deaths (of infants aged less than one year) per thousand live births in a given time period and for a given region.
5. Total Fertility Rate: It represents the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with age-specific fertility rates of the specified year.
6. Life Expectancy: Life Expectancy (at birth) is 'the average number of years that a newborn could expect to live, if he or she were to pass through life exposed to the sex- and age-specific death rates prevailing at the time of his or her birth, for a specific year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area'.

2. Economic Situation of the North Eastern Region

This chapter combines information on three separate sections that highlight soe aspects of the economic situation of the North Eastern Region. The areas covered in this chapter include: (a) the economic conditions of the NE States; (b) the State Budgets; and (c) the status of economic establishments in the region. The following paragraphs give a brief introduction about each of the above sections, while the details are available later on within the chapter.

Economic Conditions of the NE States

This section covers the macro-level economic conditions of the NE States by furnishing data on areas like the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at constant and current prices (which give an idea of the real and nominal levels of the state's economies); the per capita NSDP at constant and current price levels (giving the citizen's economic conditions in the real and nominal terms); the state-wise Net State Value Added (NSVA) for different economic activities across the different sectors like primary, secondary and tertiary. These economic activities include agriculture, mining, manufacturing, utilities, construction, and various service-related economic activities. The data have been presented in tabular formats for each state, giving the NSVA at both current and constant prices, apart from deriving the NSDP from the NSVA. The related terms have been explained by means of brief notes given after the above tables.

Study of State Budgets

The coverage of the State Budgets has been done for the NE states including major areas like major fiscal indicators, revenue deficits (and surpluses), gross fiscal deficits (and surpluses), tax and non-tax revenues, loans from the Government of India, outstanding liabilities of the states. The pertinent data have been furnished in tabular formats, while the related terms have been discussed in brief at the notes furnished below these tables.

Economic Establishments in the North Eastern Region

Further, this chapter covers the status of economic establishments in the NE states by highlighting some of the pertinent findings the 6th Economic Census. [It may be noted that the results of the 7th Economic Census have not been released till date.] The data have been tabulated separately for segments like agricultural and non-agricultural establishments, as well as for the handicrafts and handlooms related establishments. In addition, the data regarding establishments operated by women entrepreneurs has been separately tabulated.

2.1. Economic Conditions of the North Eastern States

The previous chapter had discussed the geographical and demographic conditions of the North Eastern states of India. This section focuses upon the macro-level economic conditions of these states.

Economic Activities at the National Level

At the national level, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) measures the monetary value of final goods and services produced in a country in a given period of time, usually a quarter or a year. The term 'final goods and services' refer to. those goods and services that are bought by the final user. GDP counts all the output generated within the borders of a country. It is composed of goods and services produced for sale in the market and it also includes some non-market production, such as education or health services provided by the Government. Not all productive activity is included in GDP. For example; unpaid work performed in the home or by volunteers and black-market activities are not included, because they are difficult to measure and value accurately. For example, this means that a tailor who produces a shirt for a customer would contribute to GDP, but would not contribute to GDP if he stitched a skirt for his daughter, although the cloth and stitching yarn he purchased would be counted in the latter case.

Moreover, Gross Domestic Product takes no account of the 'wear and tear' on the productive assets like machinery, buildings, and so on (the so-called capital stock) that are used in producing the output. If this depletion (or 'consumption') of the fixed capital stock is subtracted from GDP, it results in the Net Domestic Product.

It is necessary to know whether the total output of goods and services of an economy is growing or shrinking. Since the GDP is collected at current (or nominal) prices, the comparison of two periods without making adjustments for inflation will yield erroneous results. To determine 'real' GDP, its nominal value is adjusted to take into account price changes. The 'real' GDP, measured at constant prices, enables an assessment whether the value of output has gone up because more is being produced or simply because prices have increased.

Economic Activities at the Sub-National (State) Level

In India, the work on estimation of state income has improved and expanded in different states with the progress of time. At present, practically all the States and Union Territories of India compute state income estimates and are preparing district level estimates as well. These estimates are prepared by the State Income Units of the respective State Directorates of Economics and Statistics (DESs). The National Statistics Office (earlier the Central Statistical Organisation) assists the states in the preparation of these estimates by rendering advice on conceptual and methodological problems.

The subsequent pages furnish the pertinent statistics related to the state income (or net state domestic product) and per capita income, as well as the Net State Value Added (NSVA) from different economic activities in the states of the NE Region. The various tables give the state-wise NSVA at both current and constant prices, apart from deriving the NSDP from the NSVA.

Table-2.1.1: Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices; Base Year 2011-12

(Rupees in Lakhs)

State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Arunachal Pradesh	1820979	2056158	2320337	2752608	2770253	2939105	3109880
Assam	22239651	25372639	27662476	31103149	30333113	36426935	42441606
Manipur	1913227	2355665	2483997	2702476	2663187	3141664	3589362
Meghalaya	2464095	2645217	2882105	3122217	2997515	3598676	4167862
Mizoram	1543082	1823862	1953439	2340477	2099599	2331681	2652721
Nagaland	1917383	2164509	2341197	2652831	2625606	2815486	3249847
Sikkim	1816317	2283525	2480102	2752221	2793251	3172322	3570396
Tripura	3566759	3950463	4490106	4872817	4796426	5604627	6495975
NE Region	**37281493**	**42652038**	**46613759**	**52298796**	**51078950**	**60030496**	**69277649**

Source: Data from the website of Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (https://www.mospi.gov.in/data - Sl. No. 17), which gives the status as on 1st August 2024

Notes

1. **Net State Domestic Product**

   Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) or State Income is a measure in monetary terms of the volume of all goods and services produced in the state within a given period of time (generally a year) accounted without duplication.

   The estimates of NSDP are net of Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) and are obtained by subtracting the CFC from Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). The estimates of CFC are compiled at the national level using the estimates of asset wise Net Fixed Capital Stock (NFCS) and average life of asset, following the procedure of perpetual inventory method (PIM). The national level estimates of CFC are allocated to states using appropriate indicators.

   The current concept of compiling the GSDP/NSDP is similar to that of compiling the GDP/NDP of the entire economy i.e., measuring the volume in monetary terms, the total value of goods and services produced within the geographical boundary of the state.

   Additional details are available at the publication titled 'National Accounts Statistics – Source & Methods 2012', brought out by the (then) Central Statistics Office of the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India from which the above has been sourced. It is available at the following link.

   https://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/sources_method_2012%20%281%29.pdf

2. **Current Prices**

   National income (or state) income is measured at prices prevailing during the period or in other words at current prices. However, such measurement is not comparable across years, since national (or state) income can change due to variations of both output and prices. Hence national (or state) incomes at current prices do not give a proper measure of the overall real increase in production of the country or the economic welfare of the people or growth of the economy. National (or state) income at current prices gives the nominal size of the economy, and not its real size.

3. The figures for 'NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.

4. NSDP at Current Prices is available for the following NE States for FY 2023-24

State →	Assam	Meghalaya	Sikkim	Tripura
NSDP (Current Prices) Rs. Lakh	4,87,58,442	46,48,020	40,67,179	74,02,165

Source: Website of Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (https://www.mospi.gov.in/data - Sl. No. 17)

Table-2.1.2: Net State Domestic Product at Constant (2011-12) Prices; Base Year 2011-12

(Rupees in Lakhs)

State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Arunachal Pradesh	1339538	1392149	1489570	1708654	1615914	1611101	1599622
Assam	17963190	19526228	20462706	21231535	21959254	22432223	24478810
Manipur	1520095	1687036	1619296	1694480	1562021	1735322	1931949
Meghalaya	1929486	1996368	2096795	2199730	1999048	2176880	2354708
Mizoram	1202937	1377941	1411598	1566274	1406367	1512901	1726400
Nagaland	1348789	1417779	1505470	1585325	1496526	1538713	1707399
Sikkim	1341584	1520436	1588906	1658771	1596438	1734109	1873774
Tripura	2720360	2950518	3270315	3369498	3205260	3491958	3775242
NE Region	**29365979**	**31868455**	**33444656**	**35014267**	**34840828**	**36233207**	**39447904**

Source: Data from the website of Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (https://www.mospi.gov.in/data - Sl. No. 17), which gives the status as on 1st August 2024

Notes

1. **Net State Domestic Product**

   The Note (2) under the previous table (Table-2.1) may be referred for the conceptual background. Additional details are available at the publication titled 'National Accounts Statistics – Source & Methods 2012', brought out by the (then) Central Statistics Office of the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India from which the above has been sourced. It is available at the following link.

   https://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/sources_method_2012%20%281%29.pdf

2. **Constant Prices**

   National income (or State income) is measured at prices prevailing during the period or in other words at current prices. When calculated over a number of years, the changes in national income would, therefore, include implicitly not only the effect of the changes in production but also the changes in prices. Hence, compared over a period of some years, this estimate would not give a proper measure of the overall real increase in production of the country or the economic welfare of the people or growth of the economy. Therefore, it would be necessary to eliminate the effect of prices, or in other words to re-compute the whole series at given prices of one particular base year. National income thus computed is termed as national income at constant prices or in real terms. The above observations for 'national income' are also applicable for 'state income' (or net state domestic product).

   In India, the Base Year of the GDP Series was revised from 2004-05 to 2011-12 and released on 30 January, 2015. This was done after adaptation of the sources and methods in line with the SNA 2008, which is the latest version of the international statistical standard for the national accounts, adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) in 2009. The revision in the base year of macroeconomic indicators like Gross Domestic Product (GDP) not only use latest data from censuses and surveys, but also incorporates information from administrative data that have become robust over time.

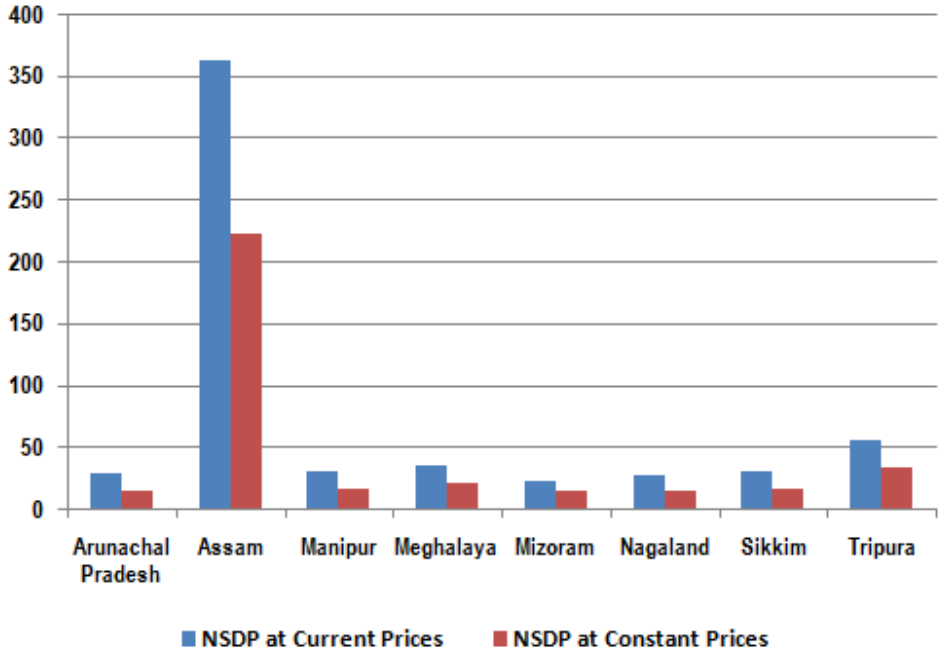
3. The figures for 'NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.

4. NSDP at Constant Prices is available for the following NE States for FY 2023-24

State →	Assam	Meghalaya	Sikkim	Tripura
NSDP (Constant Prices) Rs. Lakh	2,88,84,226	25,28,161	20,22,989	40,88,606

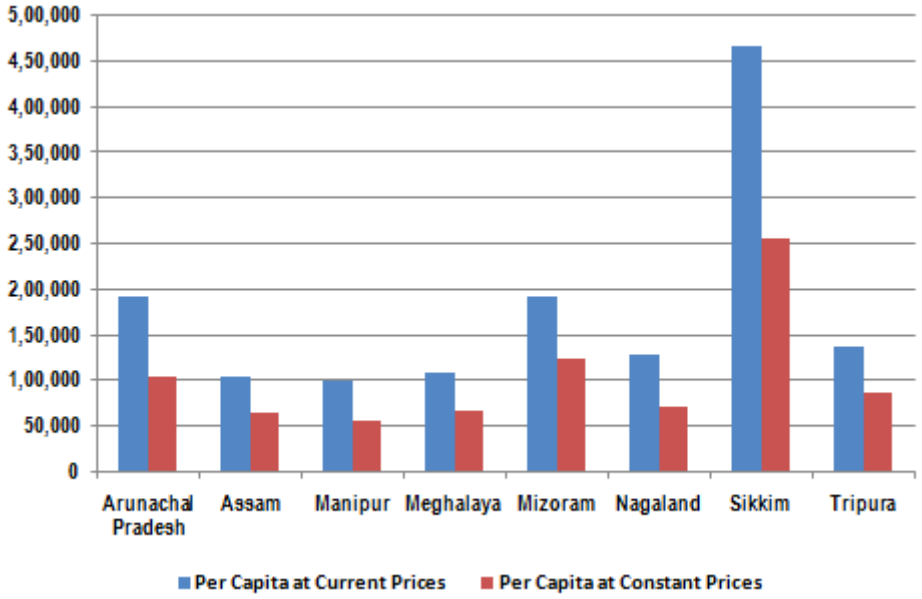
Source: Website of Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (https://www.mospi.gov.in/data - Sl. No. 17)

Graph-2.1.1: Net State Domestic Product of NE States (2021-22) [at Current and Constant (2011-12) Prices]



Y-axis gives the Net State Domestic Product in Rs. Thousand Crore

Graph-2.1.2: Per-Capita Net State Domestic Product of NE States (2021-22) [at Current and Constant (2011-12) Prices]



Y-axis gives the Per-Capita Net State Domestic Product in Rupees

Table-2.1.3: Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices; Base Year 2011-12

(in Rupees)

State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Arunachal Pradesh	1,24,129	1,38,836	1,55,103	1,82,171	1,81,537	1,90,851	1,99,992
Assam	66,330	75,151	81,034	90,123	86,947	1,03,371	1,19,308
Manipur	59,345	71,507	73,795	78,574	75,784	98,826	1,11,853
Meghalaya	77,585	82,457	88,954	95,422	90,751	1,07,971	1,23,896
Mizoram	1,27,107	1,55,222	1,64,708	1,95,365	1,73,521	1,90,965	2,15,144
Nagaland	91,347	1,02,003	1,09,198	1,22,759	1,19,781	1,27,225	1,45,537
Sikkim	2,80,729	3,49,163	3,75,773	4,12,627	4,15,045	4,66,518	5,20,466
Tripura	91,596	1,00,444	1,13,016	1,21,456	1,18,401	1,37,032	1,57,364
NE Region-Average	**75,699**	**85,941**	**92,853**	**1,03,007**	**99,460**	**1,16,575**	**1,33,275**

Source: Data from the website of Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (https://www.mospi.gov.in/data - Sl. No. 17), which gives the status as on 1st August 2024

Notes

1. **Per Capita Net State Domestic Product**

   Per Capita State Income (Net State Domestic Product) is obtained by dividing the NSDP (State Income) by midyear projected population of the state and is in contrast to the Per Capita National Income which is obtained by dividing the Net National Product (NNP) by the mid-year population of the country. Thus compilation of Per Capita State Income is based on income originating approach whereas compilation of Per Capita National Income is based on income accruing approach.

   [Under the income originating approach, Net State Domestic Product is measured on the basis of income originating to the factors of production physically located within the geographical boundaries of the state and represents gross/net value of goods and services produced within the state.]

   Additional details are available at the publication titled 'National Accounts Statistics – Source & methods 2012', brought out by the (then) Central Statistics Office of the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India from which the above has been sourced. It is available at the following link.

   https://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/sources_method_2012%20%281%29.pdf

2. **Current Prices**

   Comments under Note (2) at Table-2.1.1 may be referred to for the pertinent details.

3. The average Per Capita NSDP figures for 'NE Region' at Current Prices have been computed on the basis of the following: (a) NSDP data (at current process) for the NE Region given at Table-2.1.1; and (b) midyear projected population of the region derived as follows. The mid-year projected population is derived for each state from Tables-2.1.1 and 2.1.3, which has been summed up to get the mid-year projected population for the region as a whole.

5. Per Capita NSDP at Current Prices is available for the following NE States for FY 2023-24

State →	Assam	Meghalaya	Sikkim	Tripura
Per Capita NSDP (Current Prices) Rs.	135,787	136,948	587,743	177,723

Source: Website of Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (https://www.mospi.gov.in/data - Sl. No. 17)

Table-2.1.4: Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at Constant Prices; Base Year 2011-12

(in Rupees)

State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Arunachal Pradesh	91,311	94,000	99,570	1,13,081	1,05,892	1,04,617	1,02,870
Assam	53,575	57,835	59,943	61,519	62,944	63,657	68,813
Manipur	47,151	51,211	48,106	49,267	44,449	54,587	60,204
Meghalaya	60,752	62,231	64,716	67,229	60,522	65,313	69,997
Mizoram	99,089	1,17,272	1,19,022	1,30,741	1,16,229	1,23,907	1,40,016
Nagaland	64,259	66,813	70,218	73,361	68,272	69,531	76,462
Sikkim	2,07,355	2,32,483	2,40,743	2,48,691	2,37,212	2,55,016	2,73,145
Tripura	69,860	75,020	82,313	83,985	79,123	85,378	91,455
NE Region-Average	**59,626**	**64,213**	**66,620**	**68,963**	**67,842**	**70,363**	**75,889**

Source: Data from the website of Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (https://www.mospi.gov.in/data - Sl. No. 17), which gives the status as on 1st August 2024

Notes

- **Per Capita Net State Domestic Product**

  Comments under Note (1) at Table-2.1.3 may be referred to for the pertinent details.

- **Constant Prices**

  Comments under Note (2) at Table-2.1.2 may be referred to for the pertinent details.

  Additional details are regarding the above terms are available at the publication titled 'National Accounts Statistics – Source & methods 2012', brought out by the (then) Central Statistics Office of the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India from which the above has been sourced. It is available at the following link.

  https://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/sources_method_2012%20%281%29.pdf

- The average Per Capita NSDP figures for 'NE Region' at Constant Prices have been computed on the basis of the following: (a) NSDP data (at constant process) for the NE Region given at Table-2.1.2; and (b) midyear projected population of the region derived as follows. The mid-year projected population is derived for each state from Tables-2.1.2 and 2.1.4, which has been summed up to get the mid-year projected population for the region as a whole.

6. Per Capita NSDP at Constant Prices is available for the following NE States for FY 2023-24

State →	Assam	Meghalaya	Sikkim	Tripura
Per Capita NSDP (Constant Prices) Rs.	80,440	74,489	292,339	98,166

Source: Website of Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (https://www.mospi.gov.in/data - Sl. No. 17)

Sikkim has the highest per-capita NSDP in the North Eastern Region

State-wise Net State Value Added (NSVA) from 2016-17 to 2022-23

In India, the state accounts statistics are an extension of the system of national accounts to the state levels. These comprise various accounts indicating the flows of all transactions within a time period between the economic agents constituting the state economy and their stocks. The most important aggregate of the state accounts is the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP), which is a measure in monetary terms of the volume of all goods and services produced in the state within a given period of time (generally a year) accounted without duplication.

The domestic product can be measured either at factor cost or at market prices, the latter differing from the former by the amount of net indirect taxes (i.e. indirect taxes less subsidies). Currently, the State level Departments and Directorates of Economics and Statistics are measuring the SDP at factor cost. This is regarded as the most significant single economic indicator to measure the growth and pattern of economic development of a state. The underlying economic activities (analogous to categories termed as 'Sections' in the International Standard Industrial Classification of UN) are being grouped as tabulated below. The tables at the following pages that furnish information regarding the NSVA of the NE States have data regarding these economic activities.

Table-2.1.5: Economic Activities constituting the NSVA

Sector	Economic Activity	Component
Primary	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	• Crops
		• Livestock
		• Forestry and logging
		• Fishing and aquaculture
	Mining and quarrying	---
Secondary	Manufacturing	---
	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	---
	Construction	---
Tertiary	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	• Trade & repair services
		• Hotels & restaurants
	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	• Railways
		• Road transport
		• Water transport
		• Air transport
		• Services incidental to transport
		• Storage
		• Communication & services related to broadcasting
	Financial services	---
	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	---
	Public administration	---
	Other services	---

The general methodology for compiling the estimates of state income is to first compile the estimates at disaggregated level for each economic activity and then aggregating them for the whole

region/state. The estimates for commodity producing sectors like agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining & quarrying, manufacturing, etc. are prepared using the production approach i.e. measuring the value of output and deducting there from the cost of material inputs used in the process of production.

In the services sectors (non-public segment) like trade, transport, hotels & restaurants etc., the estimates are prepared by income approach, specifically, by multiplying the value added per worker by the number of workers, for the benchmark estimates and extrapolating these benchmark estimates with suitable indicators for the annual estimates. The information on value added per worker is obtained from the relevant Enterprise Surveys conducted for the purpose. The estimates of workforce are obtained using the results of large-scale sample surveys on employment.

In the preparation of state income estimates, certain activities cut across state boundaries, and thus their economic contribution cannot be assigned to any one state directly. Such activities are Railways, Communications, Banking & Insurance and Central Government Administration, and are known as the Supra-regional sectors of the economy. The estimates for these supra regional activities are compiled for the economy as a whole and allocated to the states on the basis of relevant indicators.

The following pages give the data for the Net State Value Added for the NE States by each of the above Economic Activities, including the components of some of the activities (as tabulated at above). The data has been furnished state-wise, for both current prices and constant prices (Base 2011-12). The Notes to the tables have been furnished after the tables of all the NE states.

Agriculture is the major source of output & engagement in the rural areas of NE Region

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Table-2.1.6 (A): Net State Value Added by Economic Activity at Current Prices
ARUNACHAL PRADESH

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Item	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23
Arunachal Pradesh							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	679744	710002	898061	1126537	1111337	1004986	855616
• Crops	274703	294708	300113	319568	339885	367707	378351
• Livestock	54769	62268	81951	88285	99316	115376	123829
• Forestry and logging	339643	341523	503124	704647	657029	504807	335904
• Fishing and aquaculture	10629	11503	12873	14037	15107	17096	17532
Mining and quarrying	42165	38792	40738	39345	24745	45026	80793
Primary	**721909**	**748794**	**938799**	**1165882**	**1136082**	**1050012**	**936409**
Manufacturing	47464	37062	31842	20981	18663	39644	37575
Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	102535	140959	160013	192246	212292	260090	319430
Construction	173164	209538	168790	175754	167047	216019	284942
Secondary	**323163**	**387559**	**360645**	**388981**	**398002**	**515753**	**641947**
Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	93948	99850	113736	123924	107803	94220	107468
• Trade & repair services	90716	96279	109685	119912	107805	93570	105202
• Hotels & restaurants	3231	3571	4052	4011	-3	650	2266
Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	37387	37418	45134	48558	46736	62591	74937
• Railways	14	55	52	143	-247	86	310
• Road transport	19026	19834	27360	28731	25358	35987	41376
• Water transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Air transport	0	0	4	6	1	5	100
• Services incidental to transport	291	354	1070	851	428	1605	3763
• Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
• Communication & services related to broadcasting	18056	17175	16649	18827	21197	24908	29370
Financial services	27900	27622	37374	45162	42506	25433	43157
Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	45288	48625	49140	50358	47257	52351	57342
Public administration	215312	269849	274307	372879	393965	441175	477416
Other services	271667	346700	365367	387463	401684	490619	600350
Tertiary	**691502**	**830064**	**885059**	**1028343**	**1039951**	**1166388**	**1360670**
TOTAL NSVA at Basic Prices	**1736574**	**1966417**	**2184503**	**2583206**	**2574035**	**2732154**	**2939026**
Add: Taxes on Products	104348	105748	151404	185439	227551	247761	213562
Less: Subsidies on Products	19943	16009	15570	16037	31333	40810	42708
Equals: **Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)**	**1820979**	**2056156**	**2320337**	**2752608**	**2770253**	**2939105**	**3109880**
Population (in Lakh)	14.67	14.81	14.96	15.11	15.26	15.40	15.55
Per Capita NSDP (in Rupees)	**124129**	**138836**	**155103**	**182171**	**181537**	**190851**	**199992**

Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India (https://www.mospi.gov.in/data - Sl. No. 18), which gives the status as on 1st August 2024

Table-2.1.6 (B): Net State Value Added by Economic Activity at Constant (2011-12) Prices
ARUNACHAL PRADESH

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Item	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23
Arunachal Pradesh							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	421121	422620	520748	633574	606594	521995	403224
• Crops	182046	185502	185995	184225	195685	206419	180549
• Livestock	41443	38060	47819	51596	44823	46215	47817
• Forestry and logging	192579	193768	281212	391606	359727	263044	168350
• Fishing and aquaculture	5053	5290	5722	6147	6359	6317	6508
Mining and quarrying	53527	47377	40179	36764	17322	23586	36518
Primary	**474648**	**469997**	**560927**	**670338**	**623916**	**545581**	**439742**
Manufacturing	45556	33763	45565	18252	17228	29408	26617
Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	79053	85716	89658	96500	81973	94780	97777
Construction	139080	161625	139205	151999	117339	133090	162243
Secondary	**263689**	**281105**	**274428**	**266750**	**216540**	**257278**	**286638**
Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	67730	62725	65530	71133	59244	49424	54667
• Trade & repair services	65593	60760	63574	69274	59811	49680	54093
• Hotels & restaurants	2137	1965	1956	1859	-567	-256	574
Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	30186	29166	32778	34071	28138	35056	40414
• Railways	8	38	34	67	-212	35	168
• Road transport	15458	15590	20427	20649	16077	21352	23657
• Water transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Air transport	0	0	6	3	0	-8	26
• Services incidental to transport	132	167	674	480	175	913	2073
• Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
• Communication & services related to broadcasting	14588	13372	11638	12872	12098	12764	14479
Financial services	25918	23792	30077	34432	32203	17987	26652
Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	33268	31888	29563	29845	27358	29355	31068
Public administration	157813	174567	163184	220328	225605	241681	251503
Other services	201936	243912	241370	254238	254570	297595	361873
Tertiary	**516851**	**566050**	**562502**	**644047**	**627118**	**671098**	**766176**
TOTAL NSVA at Basic Prices	**1255188**	**1317153**	**1397857**	**1581135**	**1467574**	**1473957**	**1492556**
Add: Taxes on Products	99051	85991	101941	139590	172028	164187	133825
Less: Subsidies on Products	14702	10997	10229	12072	23688	27043	26759
Equals: **Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)**	**1339538**	**1392147**	**1489570**	**1708653**	**1615914**	**1611101**	**1599622**
Population (in Lakh)	14.67	14.81	14.96	15.11	15.26	15.40	15.55
Per Capita NSDP (in Rupees)	**91311**	**94000**	**99570**	**113081**	**105892**	**104617**	**102870**

Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India (https://www.mospi.gov.in/data - Sl. No. 18), which gives the status as on 1st August 2024

ASSAM

Table-2.1.7 (A): Net State Value Added by Economic Activity at Current Prices: ASSAM

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Item	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23
Assam							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4061751	4359715	4613642	7069942	7681804	7431729	9058985
• Crops	2967137	3112293	3323795	3784860	4500050	4548133	5483667
• Livestock	242439	323360	341693	729258	896526	936881	1024019
• Forestry and logging	267511	293481	307065	1218476	735553	537809	1076581
• Fishing and aquaculture	584664	630581	641089	1337348	1549675	1408906	1474718
Mining and quarrying	2315492	2550486	3056087	2777087	1920713	4979785	5647242
Primary	**6377243**	**6910201**	**7669729**	**9847029**	**9602517**	**12411514**	**14706227**
Manufacturing	2653234	2945235	3176344	3119795	3512731	3857140	3795170
Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	291398	461036	465539	469880	412688	578022	650198
Construction	1774376	2042907	1955162	1968696	1977177	2697389	3305826
Secondary	**4719008**	**5449178**	**5597045**	**5558371**	**5902596**	**7132551**	**7751194**
Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	3323954	3750424	4204333	4501558	3580434	4113065	4917043
• Trade & repair services	3209308	3619037	4061470	4344092	3517347	4012641	4719908
• Hotels & restaurants	114646	131387	142863	157466	63087	100424	197135
Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	1054308	1079911	1126823	1438152	1287422	1568413	1781706
• Railways	101881	94426	97171	360002	321551	166023	199871
• Road transport	526575	559471	617848	592508	452705	792993	837525
• Water transport	19966	23137	27890	32681	35539	44861	62599
• Air transport	31000	33630	17391	26380	3546	1719	10167
• Services incidental to transport	23470	25551	31812	31146	12222	15586	28153
• Storage	8823	9309	17334	18063	18667	19931	22137
• Communication & services related to broadcasting	342593	334387	317377	377372	443192	527301	621253
Financial services	650360	778091	851952	989634	988229	1085930	1323086
Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	1163133	1234638	1296331	1326439	1352002	1452384	1556543
Public administration	1099300	1594503	1356610	1599307	1617617	1844532	2408262
Other services	2145650	2529782	2840820	3054702	2918830	3630270	4158679
Tertiary	**9436705**	**10967349**	**11676869**	**12909792**	**11744534**	**13694593**	**16145319**
TOTAL NSVA at Basic Prices	**20532956**	**23326728**	**24943643**	**28315192**	**27249647**	**33238658**	**38602740**
Add: Taxes on Products	2061573	2355537	3076218	3163297	3822543	4264219	4946139
Less: Subsidies on Products	354878	309625	357386	375340	739077	1075942	1107273
Equals: **Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)**	**22239651**	**25372640**	**27662475**	**31103149**	**30333113**	**36426935**	**42441606**
Population (in Lakh)	335.29	337.62	341.37	345.12	348.87	352.39	355.73
Per Capita NSDP (in Rupees)	**66330**	**75151**	**81034**	**90123**	**86947**	**103371**	**119308**

Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India (https://www.mospi.gov.in/data - Sl. No. 18), which gives the status as on 1st August 2024

Table-2.1.7 (B): Net State Value Added by Economic Activity at Constant (2011-12) Prices
ASSAM

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Item	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23
Assam							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3210480	3314851	3329146	3561389	3518384	3638022	3667279
• Crops	2390436	2416994	2461170	2319352	2236038	2311989	1928467
• Livestock	179421	219081	164180	397124	473248	489235	511301
• Forestry and logging	166006	165732	171745	289832	190751	167894	578985
• Fishing and aquaculture	474617	513044	532051	555081	618347	668904	648526
Mining and quarrying	2073306	2293036	2583849	2366950	1607294	3024147	3471516
Primary	**5283786**	**5607887**	**5912995**	**5928339**	**5125678**	**6662169**	**7138796**
Manufacturing	2586928	2975480	2960301	3053259	3537689	3847393	3927638
Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	212876	318059	296747	249255	213634	302191	309820
Construction	1624651	1734164	1689170	1908355	1648633	2240317	2816285
Secondary	**4424455**	**5027703**	**4946218**	**5210869**	**5399956**	**6389901**	**7053743**
Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	2101545	2276014	2181516	2264995	3623764	1660205	1832302
• Trade & repair services	2031107	2195800	2102678	2187857	3557290	1623174	1768066
• Hotels & restaurants	70438	80214	78838	77138	66474	37031	64236
Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	827123	836836	849036	966981	760171	799636	892247
• Railways	51718	57403	60245	180522	105284	54352	88445
• Road transport	430992	446327	461615	424299	283722	461284	475815
• Water transport	15800	18017	20490	23193	22172	25772	35059
• Air transport	25286	26783	12614	17775	-610	-2200	2973
• Services incidental to transport	19345	20555	24088	22538	7703	9027	15788
• Storage	7141	7394	13014	12998	11738	11731	12556
• Communication & services related to broadcasting	276841	260357	256970	285656	330162	239670	261611
Financial services	605106	672579	680134	754883	569156	767957	817096
Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	857941	877523	874757	795262	788308	818238	840270
Public administration	806293	1119971	899430	1265150	864185	1030695	1263442
Other services	1561154	1796452	1906748	1887195	1667164	2044316	2200751
Tertiary	**6759162**	**7579375**	**7391621**	**7934466**	**8272748**	**7121047**	**7846107**
TOTAL NSVA at Basic Prices	**16467403**	**18214965**	**18250834**	**19073674**	**18798382**	**20173116**	**22038646**
Add: Taxes on Products	1806812	1561486	2502618	2448372	3752251	3021483	3143999
Less: Subsidies on Products	311024	250222	290747	290511	591379	762377	703835
Equals: **Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)**	**17963191**	**19526229**	**20462705**	**21231535**	**21959254**	**22432223**	**24478810**
Population (in Lakh)	335.29	337.62	341.37	345.12	348.87	352.39	355.73
Per Capita NSDP (in Rupees)	**53575**	**57835**	**59943**	**61519**	**62944**	**63657**	**68813**

Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India (https://www.mospi.gov.in/data - Sl. No. 18), which gives the status as on 1st August 2024

MANIPUR

Table-2.1.8 (A): Net State Value Added by Economic Activity at Current Prices: MANIPUR

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Item	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23
Manipur							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	384484	636738	685892	715128	755314	827265	771119
• Crops	194498	418727	475386	508327	554631	610685	545625
• Livestock	83533	95784	93980	102105	108494	118701	121194
• Forestry and logging	67443	76187	64661	55539	38200	39938	44578
• Fishing and aquaculture	39010	46040	51865	49157	53989	57941	59722
Mining and quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	2604
Primary	**384484**	**636738**	**685892**	**715128**	**755314**	**827265**	**773723**
Manufacturing	50135	50250	50670	30847	30690	38406	33883
Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	26421	46222	37365	38441	42468	45610	56890
Construction	179757	202468	129171	136078	118178	185539	220215
Secondary	**256313**	**298940**	**217206**	**205366**	**191336**	**269555**	**310988**
Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	275476	316197	353153	380658	292904	371148	451919
• Trade & repair services	265934	305208	341146	367464	287671	362780	436526
• Hotels & restaurants	9542	10989	12007	13194	5233	8368	15393
Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	115922	119135	121654	131420	110093	157245	170003
• Railways	2	2	2	31	62	28	22
• Road transport	63645	68866	75597	77647	60010	97441	95723
• Water transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Air transport	6266	6073	3330	5174	603	342	1986
• Services incidental to transport	7157	7323	8050	7997	3943	6179	9647
• Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Communication & services related to broadcasting	38852	36871	34675	40571	45475	53255	62625
Financial services	37665	42602	57042	67513	69703	77333	97968
Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	138935	150184	159964	156207	150812	160058	162280
Public administration	280156	296652	322647	363173	422447	473105	598394
Other services	338721	420267	455866	545846	537484	650278	802779
Tertiary	**1186875**	**1345037**	**1470326**	**1644817**	**1583443**	**1889167**	**2283343**
TOTAL NSVA at Basic Prices	**1827672**	**2280715**	**2373424**	**2565311**	**2530093**	**2985987**	**3368054**
Add: Taxes on Products	113598	100840	140699	166011	187677	232741	308150
Less: Subsidies on Products	28043	25890	30126	28846	54583	77064	86842
Equals: **Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)**	**1913227**	**2355665**	**2483997**	**2702476**	**2663187**	**3141664**	**3589362**
Population (in Lakh)	32.24	32.94	33.66	34.39	35.14	31.79	32.09
Per Capita NSDP (in Rupees)	**59345**	**71507**	**73795**	**78574**	**75784**	**98826**	**111853**

Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India (https://www.mospi.gov.in/data - Sl. No. 18), which gives the status as on 1st August 2024

Table-2.1.8 (B): Net State Value Added by Economic Activity at Constant (2011-12) Prices
MANIPUR

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Item	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23
Manipur							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	263369	400663	384119	369893	354994	378593	342631
• Crops	119341	244531	243709	229677	233738	254792	217583
• Livestock	58122	62004	56632	59122	56655	57639	55542
• Forestry and logging	61452	69795	59260	57765	39062	38497	40828
• Fishing and aquaculture	24454	24333	24518	23329	25539	27665	28678
Mining and quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	2412
Primary	**263369**	**400663**	**384119**	**369893**	**354994**	**378593**	**345043**
Manufacturing	44922	43107	41394	25489	26763	28293	24151
Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	46667	45193	21068	20514	20853	20182	25726
Construction	156016	164880	98007	117319	86208	118227	131602
Secondary	**247605**	**253180**	**160469**	**163322**	**133824**	**166702**	**181479**
Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	246562	275209	295389	313418	238491	266464	296939
• Trade & repair services	238022	265640	285317	302521	234177	260436	286808
• Hotels & restaurants	8540	9569	10072	10897	4314	6028	10131
Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	100557	101429	98150	106411	103852	107423	120121
• Railways	2	1	2	15	31	7	9
• Road transport	56785	60460	63438	67669	73424	75270	79963
• Water transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Air transport	5017	4742	2351	3384	-175	-486	516
• Services incidental to transport	7346	7511	7432	7509	4582	5331	8751
• Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Communication & services related to broadcasting	31407	28715	24927	27834	25990	27301	30882
Financial services	35045	36825	45539	51499	52852	54688	60502
Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	103464	98940	96099	91985	87212	92282	93638
Public administration	203309	191597	191596	201777	221258	243061	303066
Other services	246294	269643	266287	297683	273528	326564	398893
Tertiary	**935231**	**973643**	**993060**	**1062773**	**977193**	**1090482**	**1273159**
TOTAL NSVA at Basic Prices	**1446205**	**1627486**	**1537648**	**1595988**	**1466011**	**1635777**	**1799681**
Add: Taxes on Products	98110	80121	103894	119205	135384	148822	184171
Less: Subsidies on Products	24220	20571	22246	20713	39374	49277	51903
Equals: **Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)**	**1520095**	**1687036**	**1619296**	**1694480**	**1562021**	**1735322**	**1931949**
Population (in Lakh)	32.24	32.94	33.66	34.39	35.14	31.79	32.09
Per Capita NSDP (in Rupees)	**47151**	**51211**	**48106**	**49267**	**44449**	**54587**	**60204**

Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India (https://www.mospi.gov.in/data - Sl. No. 18), which gives the status as on 1st August 2024

MEGHALAYA

Table-2.1.9 (A): Net State Value Added by Economic Activity at Current Prices: MEGHALAYA

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Item	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23
Meghalaya							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	490579	518769	557210	590310	670190	781050	882429
• Crops	236640	253690	279834	288528	359824	434293	476818
• Livestock	79051	82591	90783	99401	109260	123968	166583
• Forestry and logging	154444	156821	158586	167279	164500	179082	188636
• Fishing and aquaculture	20444	25667	28007	35102	36607	43708	50392
Mining and quarrying	80634	75752	33676	28048	30415	43072	55525
Primary	**571213**	**594521**	**590886**	**618358**	**700605**	**824123**	**937954**
Manufacturing	156267	210712	227408	266365	215943	297019	305513
Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	32291	34214	52422	37842	41324	59584	81904
Construction	162090	189349	164413	185862	175463	223480	254386
Secondary	**350648**	**434275**	**444243**	**490069**	**432729**	**580083**	**641804**
Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	487523	560829	670018	747577	628156	730850	903279
• Trade & repair services	461233	531355	635955	710662	613790	707342	858931
• Hotels & restaurants	26290	29473	34063	36916	14366	23508	44349
Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	112416	109093	111725	115331	90623	151067	170235
• Railways	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Road transport	72039	69689	73158	71147	41849	94015	102361
• Water transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Air transport	94	80	33	122	6	27	176
• Services incidental to transport	1240	1318	1645	1608	517	914	1471
• Storage	418	451	1765	1817	1844	2017	2289
• Communication & services related to broadcasting	38625	37555	35124	40637	46407	54095	63938
Financial services	69968	79649	73933	87375	90164	94973	110471
Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	125047	126662	133265	142010	134349	143424	155637
Public administration	217457	245062	302254	331963	337606	358001	402373
Other services	253074	285458	340968	356897	342969	402800	468794
Tertiary	**1265485**	**1406753**	**1632163**	**1781153**	**1623867**	**1881115**	**2210789**
TOTAL NSVA at Basic Prices	**2187346**	**2435549**	**2667292**	**2889581**	**2757202**	**3285320**	**3790547**
Add: Taxes on Products	313769	235389	243239	260633	294915	396339	460314
Less: Subsidies on Products	37020	25721	28426	27997	54601	82984	82999
Equals: **Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)**	**2464095**	**2645217**	**2882105**	**3122217**	**2997515**	**3598676**	**4167862**
Population (in Lakh)	31.76	32.08	32.4	32.72	33.03	33.33	33.64
Per Capita NSDP (in Rupees)	**77585**	**82457**	**88954**	**95422**	**90751**	**107971**	**123896**

Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India (https://www.mospi.gov.in/data - Sl. No. 18), which gives the status as on 1st August 2024

Table-2.1.9 (B): Net State Value Added by Economic Activity at Constant (2011-12) Prices
MEGHALAYA

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Item	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23
Meghalaya							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	346486	350799	346396	343141	392950	357065	360544
• Crops	189646	191585	184203	176566	177377	189245	186853
• Livestock	70273	72446	74996	72925	68129	24691	33592
• Forestry and logging	74743	76553	76105	81958	134602	128572	123787
• Fishing and aquaculture	11824	10215	11092	11692	12842	14557	16312
Mining and quarrying	69132	61687	28480	24835	25341	31095	36346
Primary	**415618**	**412486**	**374876**	**367976**	**418291**	**388159**	**396890**
Manufacturing	140501	182568	192467	228229	184636	231766	227161
Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	19268	19523	28339	20734	18397	27587	39540
Construction	103489	113287	110729	100009	90522	108011	118906
Secondary	**263258**	**315378**	**331535**	**348972**	**293555**	**367363**	**385607**
Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	436280	488051	559964	615183	510818	524621	593236
• Trade & repair services	412758	462375	531426	584730	499031	507710	564076
• Hotels & restaurants	23522	25676	28538	30453	11787	16911	29159
Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	88560	82148	76482	75376	46803	104195	115487
• Railways	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Road transport	55353	51311	48392	44666	18229	74264	81373
• Water transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Air transport	76	62	23	80	-2	-37	46
• Services incidental to transport	1004	1041	1219	1140	315	519	807
• Storage	376	395	1481	1498	1504	1453	1505
• Communication & services related to broadcasting	31750	29338	25368	27991	26757	27996	31757
Financial services	65029	68849	59023	66648	68367	66718	67778
Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	95995	96384	97160	98147	86906	86025	89034
Public administration	161943	170478	205685	219785	206550	210887	227304
Other services	181068	198427	229324	235132	196875	224225	249091
Tertiary	**1028875**	**1104337**	**1227638**	**1310271**	**1116318**	**1216669**	**1341929**
TOTAL NSVA at Basic Prices	**1707752**	**1832201**	**1934050**	**2027219**	**1828164**	**1972192**	**2124426**
Add: Taxes on Products	251395	184307	184281	193272	209710	258894	280938
Less: Subsidies on Products	29661	20139	21536	20761	38826	54206	50656
Equals: **Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)**	**1929486**	**1996368**	**2096795**	**2199730**	**1999048**	**2176880**	**2354708**
Population (in Lakh)	31.76	32.08	32.4	32.72	33.03	33.33	33.64
Per Capita NSDP (in Rupees)	**60752**	**62231**	**64716**	**67229**	**60522**	**65313**	**69997**

Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India (https://www.mospi.gov.in/data - Sl. No. 18), which gives the status as on 1st August 2024

MIZORAM

Table-2.1.10 (A): Net State Value Added by Economic Activity at Current Prices: MIZORAM

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Item	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23
Mizoram							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	504237	486189	559557	607588	594791	597663	584611
• Crops	139764	159623	168041	173464	183698	174499	175315
• Livestock	65188	85480	122610	146140	67872	62937	60771
• Forestry and logging	290952	232235	259542	278074	337032	353505	340996
• Fishing and aquaculture	8333	8851	9364	9910	6189	6722	7529
Mining and quarrying	3823	9045	14296	16383	7204	13122	21527
Primary	**508059**	**495235**	**573853**	**623971**	**601996**	**610785**	**606137**
Manufacturing	9592	9524	10491	12869	3643	11371	10431
Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	127656	261127	222394	378092	270475	341275	419153
Construction	142593	209606	190367	162368	184710	200793	225069
Secondary	**279840**	**480256**	**423253**	**553329**	**458828**	**553439**	**654653**
Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	173261	210788	246036	278855	227990	303477	386430
• Trade & repair services	170196	207269	242167	274451	226238	300445	380938
• Hotels & restaurants	3065	3519	3869	4404	1753	3032	5492
Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	47842	48805	49102	49675	44176	63073	67112
• Railways	11	10	8	3	25	3	134
• Road transport	28780	30237	31188	30024	23846	38321	36859
• Water transport	279	236	439	440	578	1419	2113
• Air transport	1666	1816	1078	831	97	80	575
• Services incidental to transport	721	751	1048	970	329	671	994
• Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Communication & services related to broadcasting	16386	15755	15342	17407	19301	22579	26436
Financial services	28113	29934	38027	42625	44900	49945	59612
Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	45245	46608	48565	52520	55264	58646	63198
Public administration	183981	195716	215670	307854	267030	262392	297378
Other services	226429	258789	273698	345941	337291	348292	405714
Tertiary	**704871**	**790640**	**871098**	**1077470**	**976651**	**1085825**	**1279443**
TOTAL NSVA at Basic Prices	**1492771**	**1766131**	**1868204**	**2254770**	**2037475**	**2250048**	**2540234**
Add: Taxes on Products	64184	69298	98678	98911	100887	123912	160461
Less: Subsidies on Products	13873	11567	13443	13204	38763	42280	47974
Equals: **Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)**	**1543082**	**1823862**	**1953439**	**2340477**	**2099599**	**2331681**	**2652721**
Population (in Lakh)	12.14	11.75	11.86	11.98	12.10	12.21	12.33
Per Capita NSDP (in Rupees)	**127107**	**155222**	**164708**	**195365**	**173521**	**190965**	**215144**

Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India (https://www.mospi.gov.in/data - Sl. No. 18), which gives the status as on 1st August 2024

Table-2.1.10 (B): Net State Value Added by Economic Activity at Constant (2011-12) Prices
MIZORAM

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Item	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23
Mizoram							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	343479	310553	326358	337443	296455	290958	280326
• Crops	81225	82746	90048	90554	98010	89606	89432
• Livestock	43439	51966	74250	85591	35351	31797	30514
• Forestry and logging	212687	169644	155840	155089	159327	165532	155949
• Fishing and aquaculture	6128	6198	6220	6209	3767	4023	4432
Mining and quarrying	2985	7311	11416	13116	5187	8946	13252
Primary	**346464**	**317864**	**337774**	**350559**	**301642**	**299904**	**293578**
Manufacturing	9172	8453	8987	10833	3568	10023	9505
Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	85161	187262	148512	160934	155290	189003	214281
Construction	124562	172035	153204	132246	146965	139488	160904
Secondary	**218895**	**367750**	**310703**	**304013**	**305824**	**338514**	**384690**
Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	155073	183438	211511	240023	198864	264377	337782
• Trade & repair services	152330	180374	208129	236161	197247	261594	332842
• Hotels & restaurants	2743	3064	3382	3862	1617	2782	4940
Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	40104	38613	37905	40292	41096	29612	40062
• Railways	7	6	4	1	13	1	56
• Road transport	25362	24809	26240	26263	29426	16839	24977
• Water transport	215	179	321	311	359	814	1182
• Air transport	1333	1418	425	559	-18	-103	167
• Services incidental to transport	-94	-102	-158	700	204	387	556
• Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Communication & services related to broadcasting	13281	12304	11073	12458	11112	11674	13125
Financial services	26156	25875	30600	32514	34046	35321	36814
Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	36962	37864	39238	40434	41316	42892	45333
Public administration	164321	169827	179304	256905	223768	223462	256315
Other services	164864	178979	179328	215827	197687	197188	219340
Tertiary	**587481**	**634596**	**677886**	**825995**	**736777**	**792851**	**935645**
TOTAL NSVA at Basic Prices	**1152840**	**1320210**	**1326363**	**1480567**	**1344243**	**1431269**	**1613913**
Add: Taxes on Products	63937	69298	98678	98911	100887	123912	160461
Less: Subsidies on Products	13840	11567	13443	13204	38763	42280	47974
Equals: **Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)**	**1202937**	**1377941**	**1411598**	**1566274**	**1406367**	**1512901**	**1726400**
Population (in Lakh)	12.14	11.75	11.86	11.98	12.10	12.21	12.33
Per Capita NSDP (in Rupees)	**99089**	**117272**	**119022**	**130741**	**116229**	**123907**	**140016**

Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India (https://www.mospi.gov.in/data - Sl. No. 18), which gives the status as on 1st August 2024

NAGALAND

Table-2.1.11 (A): Net State Value Added by Economic Activity at Current Prices: NAGALAND

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Item	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23
Nagaland							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	611664	675680	677724	772482	774376	654943	803425
• Crops	360220	400530	380830	376920	385517	221041	343582
• Livestock	70745	93477	85132	89436	74237	72968	65581
• Forestry and logging	171181	171382	200941	295561	303438	349655	382826
• Fishing and aquaculture	9519	10292	10821	10565	11183	11278	11436
Mining and quarrying	4038	5108	8670	23474	17917	24995	37398
Primary	**615703**	**680788**	**686394**	**795956**	**792293**	**679939**	**840823**
Manufacturing	25285	26501	28678	26859	20228	20819	20340
Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	26315	37283	36471	57394	41111	46402	51590
Construction	170050	205025	202178	200154	184051	242821	283561
Secondary	**221650**	**268809**	**267328**	**284407**	**245390**	**310042**	**355490**
Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	194028	234716	281507	321710	309765	251637	302863
• Trade & repair services	187466	227465	273195	312492	306417	246103	292492
• Hotels & restaurants	6561	7251	8312	9217	3348	5533	10371
Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	82938	86557	95315	91819	82489	121737	130403
• Railways	116	101	58	156	315	242	290
• Road transport	44615	50168	61362	64616	43678	74084	72333
• Water transport	497	419	781	784	1030	1810	2695
• Air transport	1021	1147	504	776	136	86	476
• Services incidental to transport	2877	2921	3418	3403	825	1327	3025
• Storage	99	58	245	139	79	117	116
• Communication & services related to broadcasting	33713	31742	28947	21945	36427	44071	51469
Financial services	52784	59703	68562	69099	85739	187745	200403
Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	126745	129375	136992	132027	132523	138011	143097
Public administration	304552	340470	414050	436949	417317	501226	561871
Other services	271346	300770	330923	411528	441484	494224	573305
Tertiary	**1032392**	**1151590**	**1327348**	**1463133**	**1469317**	**1694580**	**1911942**
TOTAL NSVA at Basic Prices	**1869745**	**2101187**	**2281069**	**2543497**	**2507001**	**2684561**	**3108255**
Add: Taxes on Products	70061	84054	101096	130670	159456	197122	204378
Less: Subsidies on Products	22423	20732	40968	21336	40851	66197	62786
Equals: **Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)**	**1917383**	**2164509**	**2341197**	**2652831**	**2625606**	**2815486**	**3249847**
Population (in Lakh)	20.99	21.22	21.44	21.61	21.92	22.13	22.33
Per Capita NSDP (in Rupees)	**91347**	**102003**	**109198**	**122759**	**119781**	**127225**	**145537**

Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India (https://www.mospi.gov.in/data - Sl. No. 18), which gives the status as on 1st August 2024

Table-2.1.11 (B): Net State Value Added by Economic Activity at Constant (2011-12) Prices NAGALAND

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Item	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23
Nagaland							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	395745	375013	344918	390742	388529	290811	364667
• Crops	235054	224332	202099	207913	211872	101711	167644
• Livestock	41089	47366	36316	37970	28539	28395	25503
• Forestry and logging	112379	95710	98832	136791	140491	152990	163664
• Fishing and aquaculture	7222	7604	7671	8069	7627	7716	7856
Mining and quarrying	3765	4469	7497	19451	14682	19752	24692
Primary	**399509**	**379482**	**352416**	**410193**	**403211**	**310563**	**389359**
Manufacturing	21585	21739	24592	22273	16934	14924	13697
Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	22394	32500	29159	30817	31772	32972	30984
Construction	104259	122973	111520	106002	87310	104963	116854
Secondary	**148239**	**177212**	**165271**	**159092**	**136016**	**152859**	**161535**
Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	121334	155739	176577	194492	178484	133300	158108
• Trade & repair services	116988	151079	171519	189110	176811	130479	152957
• Hotels & restaurants	4346	4661	5057	5382	1673	2821	5151
Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	66607	67856	75287	64086	42598	67726	69684
• Railways	45	73	34	75	160	169	163
• Road transport	35980	39487	50653	45969	20627	43265	40786
• Water transport	387	319	564	548	630	1026	1491
• Air transport	819	898	358	512	-33	-118	130
• Services incidental to transport	2372	2315	2546	2427	510	758	1675
• Storage	80	40	184	90	48	68	63
• Communication & services related to broadcasting	26924	24725	20948	14464	20657	22558	25376
Financial services	49111	51608	54735	52709	65011	132773	126937
Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	94111	92963	95432	87999	91982	93851	93846
Public administration	219667	226844	327244	283400	238821	254865	270332
Other services	210311	212881	212791	252615	254380	312641	339825
Tertiary	**761140**	**807890**	**942066**	**935302**	**871276**	**995156**	**1058732**
TOTAL NSVA at Basic Prices	**1308888**	**1364584**	**1459752**	**1504587**	**1410503**	**1458578**	**1609626**
Add: Taxes on Products	58683	70611	76868	96494	115652	123708	139790
Less: Subsidies on Products	18782	17416	31150	15756	29629	43573	42017
Equals: **Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)**	**1348789**	**1417779**	**1505470**	**1585325**	**1496526**	**1538713**	**1707399**
Population (in Lakh)	20.99	21.22	21.44	21.61	21.92	22.13	22.33
Per Capita NSDP (in Rupees)	**64259**	**66813**	**70218**	**73361**	**68272**	**69531**	**76462**

Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India (https://www.mospi.gov.in/data - Sl. No. 18), which gives the status as on 1st August 2024

SIKKIM

Table-2.1.12 (A): Net State Value Added by Economic Activity at Current Prices: SIKKIM

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Item	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23
Sikkim							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	170640	217830	255515	279934	274674	294441	315153
• Crops	137539	178394	211691	233508	234837	247741	260126
• Livestock	26519	30314	32610	36666	32897	39224	46003
• Forestry and logging	5991	8448	10430	8816	5991	6440	7185
• Fishing and aquaculture	592	673	784	944	950	1035	1838
Mining and quarrying	1408	1633	1620	1439	852	1252	1803
Primary	**172049**	**219463**	**257135**	**281373**	**275526**	**295693**	**316956**
Manufacturing	809514	1038004	1106153	1126667	1186383	1254728	1325977
Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	172035	212184	249042	287128	402024	505935	579088
Construction	84494	95148	102945	122824	113787	148590	187763
Secondary	**1066043**	**1345336**	**1458141**	**1536618**	**1702194**	**1909253**	**2092828**
Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	83801	112400	140647	166906	139393	197673	273866
• Trade & repair services	77407	104159	130992	157102	135188	190529	260406
• Hotels & restaurants	6394	8242	9655	9803	4204	7144	13460
Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	48052	47305	51292	56759	41762	57659	65574
• Railways	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
• Road transport	36888	37074	40772	45066	29802	43449	48521
• Water transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Air transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Services incidental to transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Communication & services related to broadcasting	11164	10231	10520	11693	11960	14209	17052
Financial services	25514	27201	31542	41311	44565	38963	52875
Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	55171	57655	63215	65010	-1037	-1179	-1348
Public administration	96723	103802	144483	187660	183224	197644	223183
Other services	159864	172416	188855	267866	265856	293533	330701
Tertiary	**469126**	**520779**	**620035**	**785512**	**673764**	**784293**	**944851**
TOTAL NSVA at Basic Prices	**1707217**	**2085578**	**2335311**	**2603504**	**2651484**	**2989239**	**3354636**
Add: Taxes on Products	121200	207080	154638	159127	160310	209205	243271
Less: Subsidies on Products	12100	9133	9847	10410	18543	26121	27511
Equals: **Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)**	**1816317**	**2283525**	**2480102**	**2752221**	**2793251**	**3172322**	**3570396**
Population (in Lakh)	6.47	6.54	6.60	6.67	6.73	6.80	6.86
Per Capita NSDP (in Rupees)	**280729**	**349163**	**375773**	**412627**	**415045**	**466518**	**520466**

Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India (https://www.mospi.gov.in/data - Sl. No. 18), which gives the status as on 1st August 2024

Table-2.1.12 (B): Net State Value Added by Economic Activity at Constant (2011-12) Prices SIKKIM

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Item	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23
Sikkim							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	97258	114733	128910	133149	119114	121363	122170
• Crops	81071	95637	108145	113933	104661	104440	103348
• Livestock	11394	12737	13351	13236	10500	12920	14338
• Forestry and logging	4365	5871	6861	5428	3464	3471	3602
• Fishing and aquaculture	428	488	554	551	489	533	882
Mining and quarrying	1086	1201	1048	886	587	691	1007
Primary	**98344**	**115934**	**129958**	**134034**	**119701**	**122054**	**123177**
Manufacturing	627627	699150	733132	700889	678070	730194	758664
Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	125804	143550	163466	173598	238562	283110	313740
Construction	59976	63968	65311	72732	62178	76212	92501
Secondary	**813406**	**906668**	**961909**	**947219**	**978811**	**1089516**	**1164905**
Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	58511	67557	77095	86696	92644	103470	133284
• Trade & repair services	54115	62166	71169	81045	90287	99704	126718
• Hotels & restaurants	4396	5391	5926	5651	2357	3766	6565
Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	41174	40288	41024	44535	40329	42391	45984
• Railways	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Road transport	31846	31820	32696	36047	33404	35013	37495
• Water transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Air transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Services incidental to transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Communication & services related to broadcasting	9328	8468	8328	8488	6925	7377	8489
Financial services	23738	23512	25181	31512	33791	27554	32654
Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	39771	40889	42312	45088	-9448	-9428	-9844
Public administration	69251	71731	93833	114698	105105	105709	111786
Other services	116188	119152	122647	162790	151534	161645	173297
Tertiary	**348632**	**363129**	**402092**	**485319**	**413955**	**431341**	**487161**
TOTAL NSVA at Basic Prices	**1260382**	**1385731**	**1493959**	**1566573**	**1512467**	**1642910**	**1775243**
Add: Taxes on Products	90208	140920	101404	98652	94954	103127	111418
Less: Subsidies on Products	9006	6215	6457	6454	10983	11929	12888
Equals: **Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)**	**1341584**	**1520436**	**1588906**	**1658771**	**1596438**	**1734109**	**1873774**
Population (in Lakh)	6.47	6.54	6.60	6.67	6.73	6.80	6.86
Per Capita NSDP (in Rupees)	**207355**	**232483**	**240743**	**248691**	**237212**	**255016**	**273145**

Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India (https://www.mospi.gov.in/data - Sl. No. 18), which gives the status as on 1st August 2024

TRIPURA

Table-2.1.13 (A): Net State Value Added by Economic Activity at Current Prices: TRIPURA

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Item	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23
Tripura							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1197178	1275820	1497466	1731338	1964632	2314830	2654964
• Crops	720137	725687	911299	1014006	1157026	1398809	1644960
• Livestock	127265	167188	167697	201012	237971	252126	292959
• Forestry and logging	178634	211496	236694	324410	346620	417794	449400
• Fishing and aquaculture	171142	171449	181776	191910	223015	246101	267645
Mining and quarrying	327594	327643	378161	386903	285904	426736	565163
Primary	**1524772**	**1603463**	**1875627**	**2118241**	**2250536**	**2741566**	**3220127**
Manufacturing	136802	132290	124559	139478	143001	154453	156230
Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	99305	120530	129135	116757	123727	121356	116477
Construction	201877	238238	299469	242442	237790	257811	290700
Secondary	**437984**	**491058**	**553163**	**498677**	**504518**	**533620**	**563407**
Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	370783	419904	479946	516163	392992	496101	599683
• Trade & repair services	358824	406113	464607	499303	386009	484776	580004
• Hotels & restaurants	11959	13791	15339	16860	6983	11325	19679
Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	110720	110987	111918	130903	83315	146708	165923
• Railways	174	302	1037	9527	-10274	4322	6697
• Road transport							
• Water transport							
• Air transport							
• Services incidental to transport	51700	55909	58726	61896	26392	64888	68744
• Storage	257	145	325	187	189	219	192
• Communication & services related to broadcasting	58589	54631	51830	59293	67008	77279	90290
Financial services	99144	132836	115398	140774	140288	152773	171739
Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	175234	233349	248777	219292	231244	261615	283823
Public administration	319109	399293	510375	575183	442422	572945	693646
Other services	354059	423261	403832	446105	516278	468814	541789
Tertiary	**1429049**	**1719630**	**1870246**	**2028420**	**1806539**	**2098956**	**2456603**
TOTAL NSVA at Basic Prices	**3391805**	**3814151**	**4299036**	**4645338**	**4561593**	**5374142**	**6240137**
Add: Taxes on Products	234857	187832	241642	276151	327288	356309	408601
Less: Subsidies on Products	59903	51520	50572	48672	92455	125824	152763
Equals: **Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)**	**3566759**	**3950463**	**4490106**	**4872817**	**4796426**	**5604627**	**6495975**
Population (in Lakh)	38.94	39.33	39.73	40.12	40.51	40.90	41.28
Per Capita NSDP (in Rupees)	**91596**	**100444**	**113016**	**121456**	**118401**	**137032**	**157364**

Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India (https://www.mospi.gov.in/data - Sl. No. 18), which gives the status as on 1st August 2024

Table-2.1.13 (B): Net State Value Added by Economic Activity at Constant (2011-12) Prices
TRIPURA

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Item	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23
Tripura							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	718865	745988	825154	872414	896233	987038	1016116
• Crops	379442	409401	457178	458961	467297	539029	543128
• Livestock	75458	74305	80666	107391	112511	119881	130120
• Forestry and logging	141568	138682	156900	173651	184071	189680	202517
• Fishing and aquaculture	122397	123600	130410	132411	132354	138448	140351
Mining and quarrying	320971	316541	367741	324489	287280	407105	501641
Primary	**1039836**	**1062529**	**1192895**	**1196903**	**1183513**	**1394143**	**1517757**
Manufacturing	133964	116936	107009	119861	119881	116151	134449
Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	89800	118618	119237	102872	118681	115559	108540
Construction	190569	195452	247156	186642	177922	211110	227456
Secondary	**414333**	**431006**	**473402**	**409375**	**416484**	**442820**	**470445**
Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	245122	344132	405184	472639	347292	361757	401102
• Trade & repair services	234367	332061	392208	458586	341427	353410	387933
• Hotels & restaurants	10755	12071	12976	14053	5865	8347	13169
Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	91465	84518	77901	85486	39417	72187	81640
• Railways	68	170	606	4614	-10058	1199	2789
• Road transport							
• Water transport							
• Air transport							
• Services incidental to transport	41604	41410	39332	39531	10294	30483	33495
• Storage	230	127	272	154	153	158	126
• Communication & services related to broadcasting	49563	42811	37691	41187	39028	40347	45230
Financial services	92102	114823	92125	107381	106374	108040	106060
Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	124284	155423	188634	202139	202880	218450	223379
Public administration	309069	308204	377341	396680	278239	347311	392930
Other services	239692	334839	307205	319034	447783	386494	417957
Tertiary	**1101734**	**1341939**	**1448390**	**1583359**	**1421985**	**1494239**	**1623068**
TOTAL NSVA at Basic Prices	**2555903**	**2835474**	**3114687**	**3189637**	**3021982**	**3331202**	**3611270**
Add: Taxes on Products	220766	158525	196820	218344	255435	248514	261881
Less: Subsidies on Products	56309	43481	41192	38483	72157	87758	97909
Equals: **Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)**	**2720360**	**2950518**	**3270315**	**3369498**	**3205260**	**3491958**	**3775242**
Population (in Lakh)	38.94	39.33	39.73	40.12	40.51	40.90	41.28
Per Capita NSDP (in Rupees)	**69860**	**75020**	**82313**	**83985**	**79123**	**85378**	**91455**

Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India (https://www.mospi.gov.in/data - Sl. No. 18), which gives the status as on 1st August 2024

Notes to the Tables-2.1.6 to 2.1.13

1. **Gross State Value Added (GSVA) / Net State Value Added**

The following concepts may be noted. Gross State Value Added and Net State Value Added are the concepts at the state level, whereas the following are at the national level.

Gross Value Added & Net Value Added

Gross Value Added (GVA) is defined as **output** (at **basic prices**) minus **intermediate consumption** (at **purchaser prices**). By subtracting the **consumption of fixed capital** from GVA the corresponding **net value added (NVA)** is obtained.

Related Economic Concepts

As defined at above: **Gross Value Added (GVA)** is defined as **output** (at **basic prices**) minus **intermediate consumption** (at **purchaser prices**), where:

- **Intermediate consumption** is a national accounts concept which measures the value of the goods and services consumed as inputs by a process of production. It excludes fixed assets whose consumption is recorded as consumption of fixed capital. The goods and services may be either transformed or used up by the production process.
- **Basic Price** is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output **minus** any **tax payable**, and **plus** any **subsidy** receivable, by the producer as a consequence of its production or sale. It excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer.

By subtracting **Consumption of Fixed Capital** (CFC) from GVA the corresponding **Net Value Added (NVA)** is obtained.

NVA = GVA-CFC

Consumption of fixed capital, abbreviated as **CFC**, reflects the decline in the value of the fixed assets of enterprises, governments, and owners of dwellings in the household sector.

Unlike "depreciation" in business accounting, CFC in national accounts is not a method for allocating the costs of past expenditures on fixed assets over subsequent accounting periods. Rather, it is the decline in the future benefits of the assets due to their use in the production process

GVA & GDP

Gross Value Added = GDP + subsidies on products - taxes on products

2. **Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing**

Agriculture: The sector comprises agriculture proper, livestock and livestock products and operation of irrigation system. In addition, the broader sector includes: forestry & logging, and fishing. Agriculture and livestock activities go together as it is not always feasible to segregate the various inputs like livestock feed, repairs and maintenance costs, CFC etc., into those used in agricultural and livestock production.

The economic activities included in agriculture proper are (i) growing of field crops, fruits, nuts, seeds and vegetables, (ii) management of tea, coffee and rubber plantations, (iii) agricultural and horticultural services on a fee or on contract basis such as harvesting, baling and thrashing, preparation of tobacco for marketing, pest control, spraying, pruning, picking and packing and (iv) ancillary activities of cultivators such as gur making, transportation of own produce to primary markets, activities yielding rental income from farm buildings and farm machinery.

Livestock and livestock products include breeding and rearing of animals and poultry besides private veterinary services, production of milk, slaughtering, preparation and dressing of meat, production of raw hides and skins, eggs, dung, raw wool, honey and silk worm cocoons etc. Operation of irrigation system comprises supply of water through various Government channels to the agricultural producers.

Forestry and logging: Under this head, the economic activities can include: (i) forestry (e.g., planting and conservation of forests, gathering of forest products, charcoal burning carried out in the forests), (ii) logging (e.g., felling and rough cutting of trees, hewing or rough shaping of poles, blocks etc.) and transportation of forest products to the sale depots/assembly centres and, (iii) farmyard wood (industrial wood and fuel wood collected by the primary producers from trees outside regular forests). The forest products are classified into two broad groups viz., (a) major products

comprising industrial wood (timber, round wood, match and pulpwood) & fuel wood (firewood and charcoal wood) and (b) minor products comprising a large number of heterogeneous items such as bamboo, fodder, sandalwood, honey, resin, gum, tendu leaves etc.

Fishing: The activities covered in the fishing are (i) commercial fishing in (a) ocean, coastal and offshore waters (not applicable for the NE states) and (b) inland waters, that include catching, tackling and gathering of fish from rivers, irrigation and other canals, lakes, tanks, fields inundated tracts etc., (ii) subsistence fishing in inland waters and artificial ponds, (iii) gathering of sea weeds, sea shells, pearls, sponges and other ocean and coastal water products (not applicable for the NE states), and (iv) fish curing viz., salting and sun-drying of fish.

3. **Mining & Quarrying**

The economic activities covered in this sector comprise extraction of minerals which occur in nature as solids, liquids or gases; underground and surface mines, quarries and oil wells, with all supplementary operations for dressing and beneficiating ores and other crude minerals such as crushing, screening, washing, cleaning, grading, milling, floatation, melting, pelletizing, topping and other preparations needed to render the material marketable. All these activities are covered to the extent they are carried on at the mine site or up to the first point of sale.

4. **Manufacturing**

A 'manufacturing process', in general, is defined as any process for making, altering, repairing, finishing, packing, oiling, washing, cleaning, breaking up, demolishing or otherwise treating or adapting any article or substance with a view to its use, sale, transport, delivery or disposal. Railway workshops are included under manufacturing and not under railways. Conversion of sugarcane into indigenous gur, slaughtering of animals and dressing of meat carried out by farmers and individuals are excluded from the scope of manufacturing activities, as these are included under agriculture activities. Production in defence establishments is included under manufacturing.

For the purposes of estimation of GSDP, the entire manufacturing activities are classified into two broad segments, namely, manufacturing – registered and unregistered. The registered manufacturing segment covers all manufacturing factories registered under sections 2m(i) and 2m(ii) of the Indian Factories Act, 1948 which respectively refer to the factories employing 10 or more workers and using power or those employing 20 or more workers but not using power on any day of the preceding 12 months and bidi and cigar establishments registered under Bidi and Cigar Workers (Condition of Employment) Act, 1966 and employing 10 or more workers using power or 20 or more workers and not using power.

The unregistered manufacturing segment - being complementary to registered manufacturing segment - covers all those units which are not covered under the registered manufacturing segment. In other words, the unregistered manufacturing segment covers all the manufacturing, processing, repair & maintenance services units employing less than 10 workers and using power or less than 20 workers and not using power. It, by implication, also covers own account enterprises (OAE) engaged in the manufacturing activities.

5. **Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services**

The economic activities relating to generation, transmission and distribution of electric energy are covered under the electricity sub-sector, the manufacture of gas in gas works including gobar gas and distribution through mains to household, industrial, commercial and other users are covered under the gas sub-sector and the activities associated with collection, purification and distribution of water excluding the operation of irrigation system are covered under water supply sub-sector. The production of LPG has been included under manufacturing and only supply of gas through pipelines, where it cannot be alienated from the activity of its manufacturing, is included in the gas subsector.

6. **Construction**

The construction activity as per the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) adopted in the System of National Accounts (SNA) consists of contract construction by general builders, civil engineering contractors and special trade contractors. Also included is own account construction carried out by independent units of enterprises or other organizations, which are not part of the construction industry proper.

But, owing to the problems of availability of data separately for units carrying out construction work, construction industry, for the purpose of estimating domestic product, is taken to include the whole of construction activity (contractual as well as own account) including construction work connected with planting and cultivating of new forests, plantations and orchards. Due to lack of data, demolition activities have, however, been excluded

7. **Services**

Services include the following:

Trade, Hotels and Restaurants

Trade sector includes wholesale and retail trade in all commodities whether produced domestically, imported or exported. It covers activities of purchase and selling agents, brokers and auctioneers. Wholesale trade covers units, which resell without transformation, new and used goods generally to the retailer and industries, commercial establishments, institutional and professional users or to other wholesalers. Retail trade covers units, which mainly resell, without transformation, new and used goods for personal or household consumption. This sector also comprises of maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and repair of personal household goods.

Transport, Storage, Communication

The economic activities covered in this sector are (i) transport by railways, (ii) transport by other means, namely, road transport (mechanised and non-mechanised), water transport (coastal, ocean and inland), air transport and supporting & auxiliary transport activities, (iii) storage, and (iv) communication services.

In the preparation of state income estimates, certain activities cut across state boundaries, and thus their economic contribution cannot be assigned to any one state directly. The estimates for these supra regional activities are compiled for the economy as a whole and allocated to the states on the basis of relevant indicators. The above activities include: Railways, and Communications.

Financial Services

As mentioned earlier, for the preparation of state income estimates, certain activities cut across state boundaries, and thus their economic contribution cannot be assigned to any one state directly. The estimates for these supra regional activities are compiled for the economy as a whole and allocated to the states on the basis of relevant indicators. The above activities include: Banking & Insurance.

Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings, Business Services and Legal Services

Real estate includes buying, selling, renting and operating of self-owned or leased real estate such as apartment building and dwellings, non-residential buildings, developing and subdividing real estate into plots, etc. Other activities included are: renting of machinery and equipment without operator; computer and related activities in private sector; legal activities; accounting, book-keeping and related activities in private sector; Research and development, market research and public opinion polling, business and management consultancy, architectural, engineering and other technical activities, advertising and business activities n. e. c. excluding auctioning. The ownership of dwellings consists of the imputed value of owner occupied dwellings.

Public Administration

The estimates of value added in respect of Central Government Administration, being a supra-regional activity, are prepared by the CSO by undertaking the analysis of Central Government Budget documents and are supplied to states. The estimates relating to State Government are prepared by respective states by undertaking an economic analysis of the State Government budget documents. The estimates of income in respect of local authorities are based on the information on compensation of employees obtained by the DESs in respect of the local authorities.

Other Services

The economic activities covered under this sector are (i) coaching and tuition (NIC-2004 codes 80903 and 80904), (ii) education excluding coaching and tuition (NIC-2004 code 80 (-) 80903 (-) 80904), (iii) human health activities including veterinary activities, (iv) sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation activities (NIC-2004 code 90), (v) activities of membership organizations (+) social work (NIC-2004, code 91+ 853), (vi) recreational cultural and sporting activities (NIC-2004, code 92), (vii) washing and cleaning of textiles and fur products (NIC2004, code-9301), (viii) hair dressing and other beauty treatment (NIC-2004, code 9302) (ix) funeral and related activities (NIC2004 code 9303+9309), (x) private households with employed person (NIC-2004 code 95), (xi) custom tailoring (NIC-2004, code 18105), and (xii) extra territorial organizations and bodies (NIC-2004 code 99).

Sector-wise Net State Value Added (NSVA) from 2016-17 to 2022-23

The previous pages had furnished data regarding the state-wise NSVA for the period from FY 2016-17 to FY 2022-23. This had been done separately for the NSVA at current prices, and the NSVA at constant prices (Base 2011-12). The following pages give the sector-wise NSVA for the NE states, covering the above time-period. This has been done for the following sectors:

- Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing;
- Manufacturing;
- Construction;
- Industry; and
- Services.

In the above regard, it may be noted as follows.

- Regarding the components of 'Industry', the following lines of the 'Economic Survey 2023-24' have been noted. 'Among the four sub-sectors of industry, **manufacturing** and **construction** achieved close to double-digit growth, while **mining & quarrying** and **electricity & water supply** also recorded strong positive growth in FY24'. (Chapter 10, Page 347).
- 'Services' include all the component activities under the 'Tertiary Sector'.
- **In the following pages, the figures for 'NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the tables**.

Further, the notes at the preceding pages give additional details regarding the various sectors and their components. These may be referred to as deemed necessary.

Educational services are an important component of the economies of the NE States

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

Table-2.1.14 (A): Net State Value Added by Economic Activity at Current Prices Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

(Rs. in Lakhs)

State	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23
Arunachal Pradesh	679744	710002	898061	1126537	1111337	1004986	855616
Assam	4061751	4359715	4613642	7069942	7681804	7431729	9058985
Manipur	384484	636738	685892	715128	755314	827265	771119
Meghalaya	490579	518769	557210	590310	670190	781050	882429
Mizoram	504237	486189	559557	607588	594791	597663	584611
Nagaland	611664	675680	677724	772482	774376	654943	803425
Sikkim	170640	217830	255515	279934	274674	294441	315153
Tripura	1197178	1275820	1497466	1731338	1964632	2314830	2654964
NE Region	8100277	8880743	9745067	12893259	13827118	13906907	15926302

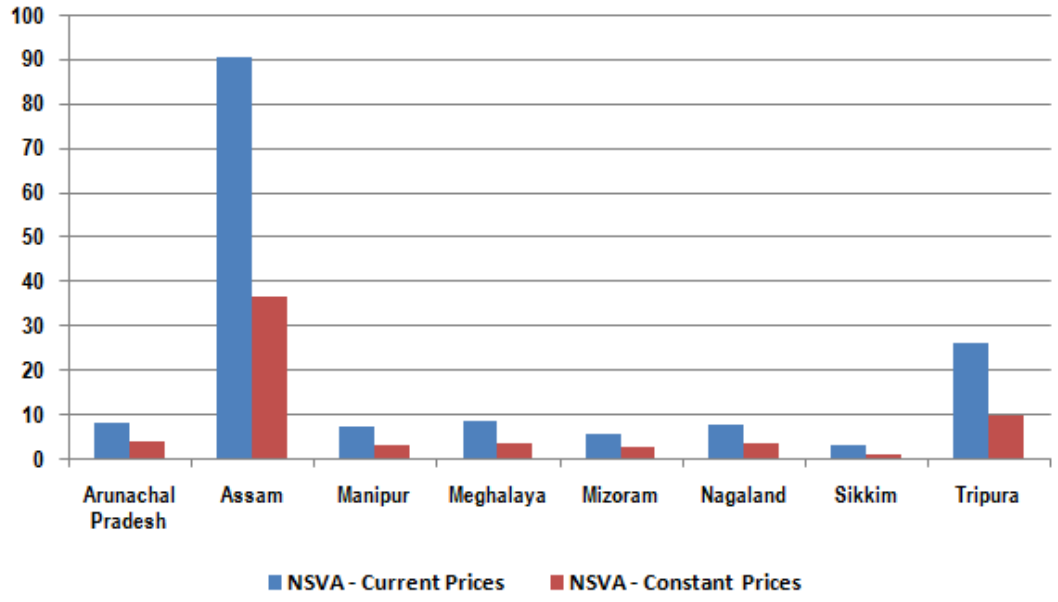
Table-2.1.14 (B): Net State Value Added by Economic Activity at Constant (2011-12) Prices Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

(Rs. in Lakhs)

State	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23
Arunachal Pradesh	421121	422620	520748	633574	606594	521995	403224
Assam	3210480	3314851	3329146	3561389	3518384	3638022	3667279
Manipur	263369	400663	384119	369893	354994	378593	342631
Meghalaya	346486	350799	346396	343141	392950	357065	360544
Mizoram	343479	310553	326358	337443	296455	290958	280326
Nagaland	395745	375013	344918	390742	388529	290811	364667
Sikkim	97258	114733	128910	133149	119114	121363	122170
Tripura	718865	745988	825154	872414	896233	987038	1016116
NE Region	5796803	6035220	6205749	6641745	6573253	6585845	6556957

Source (for Both the Tables at above): Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India (https://www.mospi.gov.in/data - Sl. No. 18), which gives the status as on 1st August 2024

Graph-2.1.3: NSVA by Economic Activity –Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing (2022-23)



Y-axis gives the NSVA on account of Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing (for FY 2022-23) in Rs. Thousand Crore

Manufacturing

Table-2.1.15 (A): Net State Value Added by Economic Activity at Current Prices Manufacturing

(Rs. in Lakhs)

State	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23
Arunachal Pradesh	47464	37062	31842	20981	18663	39644	37575
Assam	2653234	2945235	3176344	3119795	3512731	3857140	3795170
Manipur	50135	50250	50670	30847	30690	38406	33883
Meghalaya	156267	210712	227408	266365	215943	297019	305513
Mizoram	9592	9524	10491	12869	3643	11371	10431
Nagaland	25285	26501	28678	26859	20228	20819	20340
Sikkim	809514	1038004	1106153	1126667	1186383	1254728	1325977
Tripura	136802	132290	124559	139478	143001	154453	156230
NE Region	3888293	4449578	4756145	4743861	5131282	5673580	5685119

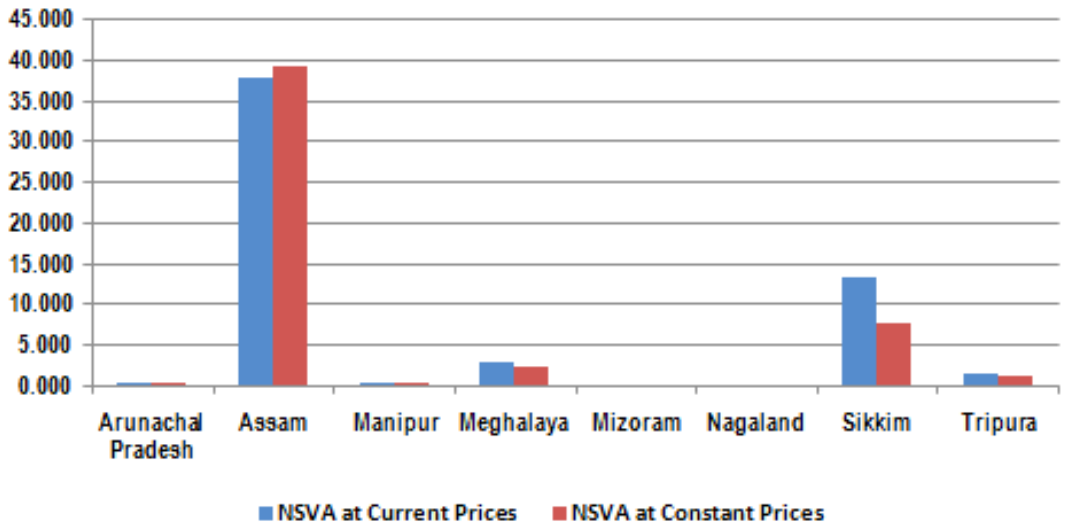
Table-2.1.15 (B): Net State Value Added by Economic Activity at Constant (2011-12) Prices Manufacturing

(Rs. in Lakhs)

State	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23
Arunachal Pradesh	45556	33763	45565	18252	17228	29408	26617
Assam	2586928	2975480	2960301	3053259	3537689	3847393	3927638
Manipur	44922	43107	41394	25489	26763	28293	24151
Meghalaya	140501	182568	192467	228229	184636	231766	227161
Mizoram	9172	8453	8987	10833	3568	10023	9505
Nagaland	21585	21739	24592	22273	16934	14924	13697
Sikkim	627627	699150	733132	700889	678070	730194	758664
Tripura	133964	116936	107009	119861	119881	116151	134449
NE Region	3610255	4081196	4113447	4179085	4584769	5008152	5121882

Source (for Both the Tables at above): Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India (https://www.mospi.gov.in/data - Sl. No. 18), which gives the status as on 1st August 2024

Graph-2.1.4: NSVA by Economic Activity –Manufacturing (2022-23)



Y-axis gives the NSVA on account of Manufacturing (for FY 2022-23) in Rs. Thousand Crore

Construction

Table-2.1.16 (A): Net State Value Added by Economic Activity at Current Prices Construction

(Rs. in Lakhs)

State	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23
Arunachal Pradesh	173164	209538	168790	175754	167047	216019	284942
Assam	1774376	2042907	1955162	1968696	1977177	2697389	3305826
Manipur	179757	202468	129171	136078	118178	185539	220215
Meghalaya	162090	189349	164413	185862	175463	223480	254386
Mizoram	142593	209606	190367	162368	184710	200793	225069
Nagaland	170050	205025	202178	200154	184051	242821	283561
Sikkim	84494	95148	102945	122824	113787	148590	187763
Tripura	201877	238238	299469	242442	237790	257811	290700
NE Region	2888401	3392279	3212495	3194178	3158203	4172442	5052462

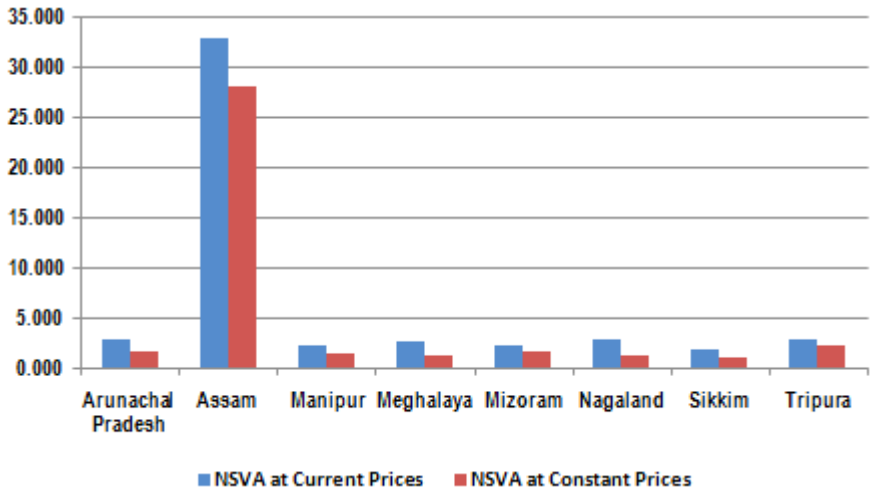
Table-2.1.16 (B): Net State Value Added by Economic Activity at Constant (2011-12) Prices Construction

(Rs. in Lakhs)

State	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23
Arunachal Pradesh	139080	161625	139205	151999	117339	133090	162243
Assam	1624651	1734164	1689170	1908355	1648633	2240317	2816285
Manipur	156016	164880	98007	117319	86208	118227	131602
Meghalaya	103489	113287	110729	100009	90522	108011	118906
Mizoram	124562	172035	153204	132246	146965	139488	160904
Nagaland	104259	122973	111520	106002	87310	104963	116854
Sikkim	59976	63968	65311	72732	62178	76212	92501
Tripura	190569	195452	247156	186642	177922	211110	227456
NE Region	2502602	2728384	2614302	2775304	2417077	3131418	3826751

Source (for Both the Tables at above): Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India (https://www.mospi.gov.in/data - Sl. No. 18), which gives the status as on 1st August 2024

Graph-2.1.5: NSVA by Economic Activity –Construction (2022-23)



Y-axis gives the NSVA on account of Construction (for FY 2022-23) in Rs. Thousand Crore

Industry

Table-2.1.17 (A): Net State Value Added by Economic Activity at Current Prices Industry

(Rs. in Lakhs)

State	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23
Arunachal Pradesh	365328	426351	401383	428326	422747	560779	722740
Assam	7034500	7999664	8653132	8335458	7823309	12112336	13398436
Manipur	256313	298940	217206	205366	191336	269555	313592
Meghalaya	431282	510027	477919	518117	463144	623155	697329
Mizoram	283663	489301	437549	569712	466032	566561	676180
Nagaland	225688	273917	275998	307881	263307	335037	392888
Sikkim	1067451	1346969	1459761	1538057	1703046	1910505	2094631
Tripura	765578	818701	931324	885580	790422	960356	1128570
NE Region	10429803	12163870	12854272	12788497	12123343	17338284	19424366

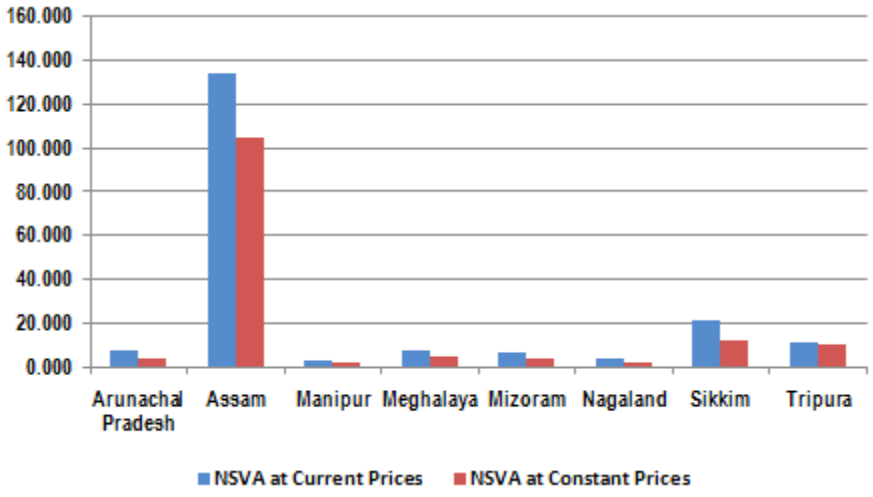
Table-2.1.17 (B): Net State Value Added by Economic Activity at Constant (2011-12) Prices Industry

(Rs. in Lakhs)

State	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23
Arunachal Pradesh	317216	328482	314607	303514	233862	280864	323156
Assam	6497761	7320739	7530067	7577819	7007250	9414048	10525259
Manipur	247605	253180	160469	163322	133824	166702	183891
Meghalaya	332390	377065	360015	373807	318896	398458	421953
Mizoram	221880	375061	322119	317129	311011	347460	397942
Nagaland	152004	181681	172768	178543	150698	172611	186227
Sikkim	814492	907869	962957	948105	979398	1090207	1165912
Tripura	735304	747547	841143	733864	703764	849925	972086
NE Region	9318652	10491624	10664145	10596103	9838703	12720275	14176426

Source (for Both the Tables at above): Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India (https://www.mospi.gov.in/data - Sl. No. 18), which gives the status as on 1st August 2024

Graph-2.1.6: NSVA by Economic Activity –Industry (2022-23)



Y-axis gives the NSVA on account of Industry (for FY 2022-23) in Rs. Thousand Crore

Note: As per the 'Economic Survey 2023-24', 'Among the four sub-sectors of industry, **manufacturing** and **construction** achieved close to double-digit growth, while **mining & quarrying** and **electricity & water supply** also recorded strong positive growth in FY24'. (Chapter 10, Page 347)

Services

Table-2.1.18 (A): Net State Value Added by Economic Activity at Current Prices Services

(Rs. in Lakhs)

State	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23
Arunachal Pradesh	691502	830064	885059	1028343	1039951	1166388	1360670
Assam	9436705	10967349	11676869	12909792	11744534	13694593	16145319
Manipur	1186875	1345037	1470326	1644817	1583443	1889167	2283343
Meghalaya	1265485	1406753	1632163	1781153	1623867	1881115	2210789
Mizoram	704871	790640	871098	1077470	976651	1085825	1279443
Nagaland	1032392	1151590	1327348	1463133	1469317	1694580	1911942
Sikkim	469126	520779	620035	785512	673764	784293	944851
Tripura	1429049	1719630	1870246	2028420	1806539	2098956	2456603
NE Region	16216005	18731842	20353144	22718640	20918066	24294917	28592960

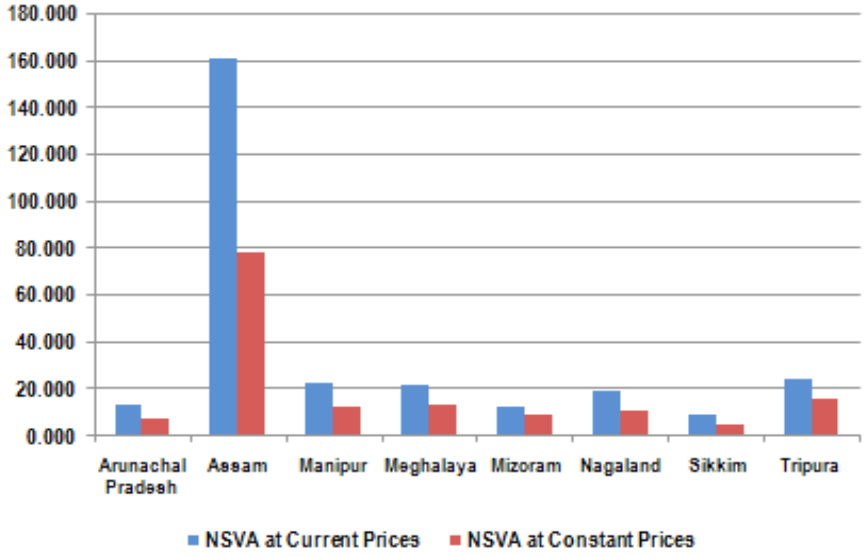
Table-2.1.18 (B): Net State Value Added by Economic Activity at Constant (2011-12) Prices Services

(Rs. in Lakhs)

State	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23
Arunachal Pradesh	516851	566050	562502	644047	627118	671098	766176
Assam	6759162	7579375	7391621	7934466	8272748	7121047	7846107
Manipur	935231	973643	993060	1062773	977193	1090482	1273159
Meghalaya	1028875	1104337	1227638	1310271	1116318	1216669	1341929
Mizoram	587481	634596	677886	825995	736777	792851	935645
Nagaland	761140	807890	942066	935302	871276	995156	1058732
Sikkim	348632	363129	402092	485319	413955	431341	487161
Tripura	1101734	1341939	1448390	1583359	1421985	1494239	1623068
NE Region	12039106	13370959	13645255	14781532	14437370	13812883	15331977

Source (for Both the Tables at above): Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India (https://www.mospi.gov.in/data - Sl. No. 18), which gives the status as on 1st August 2024

Graph-2.1.7: NSVA by Economic Activity –Services (2022-23)



Y-axis gives the NSVA on account of Services (for FY 2022-23) in Rs. Thousand Crore

Note: 'Services' include all the component activities under the 'Tertiary Sector'

2.2. State Budgets of the North Eastern States

As per Article 202 of the Indian Constitution, the Governor of a State shall cause to be laid before the State Legislature the Annual Financial Statement, commonly known as the State Budget. This statement presents the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State Government for the next financial year. Further, these have to be submitted to the State Legislature in the form of Grants / Appropriations. After the approval of the Appropriation Bill by the State Legislature, the State Government can provide for appropriation of the required money out of the Consolidated Fund of the State.

In the past few years, fiscal policy in India has responded to multiple challenges, protecting households and businesses from the impact of the pandemic and war-induced surges in energy and food prices, while reorienting expenditure towards capital formation to revive growth. This section undertakes an analysis of the fiscal position of the NE states in terms of actual expenditures for 2021-22, revised estimates (RE) or provisional accounts (PA) for 2022-23, and budget estimates (BE) for 2023-24. The tax and non-tax revenues of the states have been tabulated. It also examines the financing of the fiscal deficits of the NE states, including loans from the Centre and market borrowings of the states. The interest payments incurred by the State Governments have been tabulated, along with the outstanding liabilities of the states (both in absolute terms and as a percentage of their GSDPs).

The Reserve Bank of India brings out on an annual publication, 'State Finances: A Study of Budgets', which provides data-based analysis on the fiscal position of State Governments in India. The above-mentioned report has been used to give the budgetary position of the NE States as furnished in the following pages.

Fiscal Balance

When a government spends more than it collects by way of revenue, it incurs a deficit. Deficits must be financed by borrowing giving rise to government debt. The concepts of deficits and debt are closely related. Deficits can be thought of as a flow which adds to the stock of debt. If the government continues to borrow year after year, it leads to the accumulation of debt and the government has to pay more and more by way of interest. These interest payments themselves contribute to the debt.

By borrowing, the government transfers the burden of reduced consumption on future generations. This is because it borrows by issuing bonds to the people living at present but may decide to pay off the bonds some twenty years later by raising taxes or reducing expenditure. Also, government borrowing from the people reduces the savings available to the private sector. To the extent that this reduces capital formation and growth, debt acts as a 'burden' on future generations.

However, if government deficits succeed in their goal of raising production, there will be more income and, therefore, more saving. In this case, both government and industry can borrow more. Also, if the government invests in infrastructure, future generations may be better off, provided the return on such investments is greater than the rate of interest. The actual debt could be paid off by the growth in output. The debt should not then be considered burdensome.

[Excerpted from Section 1.5 of the 'State Finances Audit Report for the year ended 31 March 2021', prepared by the CAG for Nagaland and available at the following link: https://cag.gov.in/uploads/download_audit_report/2022/04-Chapter-1-Overview-of-the-State-Finances-063382ee82d4064.61615663.pdf]

Table-2.2.1 (A): Major Fiscal Indicators of the North Eastern States – Part A

(Per Cent)

State	Own Revenue / Revenue Expenditure			Development Expenditure / Aggregate Disbursement			Non-Development Expenditure / Aggregate Disbursement			Interest Payment / Revenue Expenditure		
	2021-22 (Accounts)	2022-23 (RE)	2023-24 (BE)	2021-22 (Accounts)	2022-23 (RE)	2023-24 (BE)	2021-22 (Accounts)	2022-23 (RE)	2023-24 (BE)	2021-22 (Accounts)	2022-23 (RE)	2023-24 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Arunachal Pradesh	15.2	14.7	14.8	70.0	72.2	63.4	28.4	26.2	34.8	4.9	4.3	4.0
Assam	28.0	23.9	33.2	61.4	65.9	61.9	35.0	31.9	34.2	7.3	6.0	7.9
Manipur	13.9	13.5	17.7	57.4	70.6	72.8	36.7	26.0	22.9	5.5	4.5	4.7
Meghalaya	20.7	20.0	23.0	67.1	66.4	69.4	26.4	24.5	27.1	7.1	6.4	6.8
Mizoram	17.2	15.4	17.9	63.8	69.9	54.9	31.8	27.7	41.7	5.3	4.8	6.0
Nagaland	13.6	16.5	12.9	53.4	55.9	51.7	42.0	39.7	44.5	7.9	7.1	7.6
Sikkim	29.0	29.6	30.1	62.8	67.6	61.5	34.4	29.8	34.8	9.5	8.9	9.8
Tripura	16.2	14.3	15.1	57.3	60.3	62.9	37.4	34.5	32.4	8.7	7.0	6.7
All States & Union Territories (UTs)	**51.7**	**51.7**	**57.1**	**61.4**	**63.2**	**62.3**	**28.5**	**26.9**	**27.2**	**12.8**	**11.7**	**12.0**

Source: RBI 'State Finances: A Study of Budgets of 2023-24' [Statement-1 at Page No. 81]

Notes:

1. Development and Non-development expenditure as a ratio to aggregate disbursement may not add up to hundred percent, as aggregate disbursements also include repayments.
2. RE stands for 'Revised Estimates' and BE for 'Budget Estimates'.
3. Own Revenue

   State's own revenue includes (a) own tax revenues and (b) own non-tax revenues.

   Own Tax Revenue: There are many taxes that are either levied by State Governments, or where the collection goes directly to State Governments. Except Goods and Services Tax (GST), the rates of such taxes are determined by State Governments, and hence there is a variance across States. The main taxes that can contribute to State Governments' revenue are: (a) **Goods and Services Tax (GST):** While GST is levied at the national level and the decisions regarding GST are taken by the GST Council, components of the total GST collection, known as State GST (SGST) and part of integrated GST (IGST) goes directly to State Governments. (b) **State Excise Duty:** As with Union excise duty, this is levied on the production of goods that are not under GST. After the introduction of GST, the main item on which State excise duty is applied is alcohol. (c) **Sales tax and VAT:** There are certain items whose sale is not covered by GST. The sale of such items falls under the State sales tax or State value added tax (VAT) (d) **Stamps and Registration Duty:** This is generally levied on the sale of land and/or immovable properties such as flats/houses/buildings. (e) **Vehicle Registration Tax:** As the name suggests, this tax is applied on the registration of new vehicles or in the case of a change in the ownership of a vehicle. (f) **Entertainment Tax:** This levy is generally applied on the sale of movie tickets, etc.

Own Non-Tax Revenue includes revenues from Interest receipts, dividends and profits, general services, social services (health, education, water supply and sanitation, labour and employment, urban development, housing etc.), and economic services (crop husbandry, animal husbandry, fishery, forestry and wild life, cooperation, irrigation, power supply, petroleum, road transport, tourism etc.).

Appendix-I (from Page No. 161 onwards) of the RBI 'State Finances: A Study of Budgets of 2023-24' gives the details of tax and non-tax revenues of each state / UT with Legislature in India

4. Revenue Expenditure

Revenue expenditure is for the normal running of Government Departments and for rendering of various services, making interest payments on debt, meeting subsidies, grants in aid, etc. Broadly, the expenditure which does not result in creation of assets for the Government is treated as revenue expenditure. All grants given to the Local Bodies / Panchayats and other parties are also treated as revenue expenditure even though some of the grants may be used for creation of capital assets.

Typically revenue expenditures include expenditures on salary, pension, interest payment, subsidy, old age pension, electricity, water charges, motor vehicle, contingent expenditure and maintenance of capital assets like roads, buildings, irrigation works etc. Thus, revenue expenditure is an establishment related and maintenance/house-keeping related expenditure.

5. Development Expenditure & Non-Development Expenditure

The analysis of the expenditure data is disaggregated into development and non-development expenditure. All expenditures relating to revenue account, capital outlay and loans and advances are categorised into social services, economic services and general services. While social and economic services constitute development expenditure, expenditure on general services is treated as non-development expenditure. Thus, development expenditure includes the development components of revenue expenditure, capital outlay and loans and advances by State governments. Social sector expenditure includes expenditure on social services, rural development, and food storage and warehousing (given under revenue expenditure, capital outlay and loans and advances by State governments).

6. Aggregate Disbursement

This is a summation of aggregate expenditure and debt repayments.

Table-2.2.1 (B): Major Fiscal Indicators of the North Eastern States – Part B

(Per Cent)

State	Interest Payment / Revenue Receipts			Committed Expenditure / Revenue Expenditure			Pension / Revenue Expenditure			Gross Transfers / Aggregate Disbursement		
	2021-22 (Accounts)	2022-23 (RE)	2023-24 (BE)	2021-22 (Accounts)	2022-23 (RE)	2023-24 (BE)	2021-22 (Accounts)	2022-23 (RE)	2023-24 (BE)	2021-22 (Accounts)	2022-23 (RE)	2023-24 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Arunachal Pradesh	3.7	3.4	3.5	27.5	26.7	29.5	8.6	9.7	10.9	84.5	85.0	83.8
Assam	7.4	6.7	7.7	40.9	32.0	33.8	20.9	13.3	14.6	55.7	54.7	58.4
Manipur	4.9	3.4	3.4	43.4	34.0	31.1	19.3	16.3	12.5	77.1	83.7	80.4
Meghalaya	6.7	5.8	6.0	29.3	26.9	28.7	10.0	9.1	10.4	68.0	67.5	71.2
Mizoram	4.9	4.7	5.8	33.8	31.1	36.5	15.6	14.6	16.9	79.9	74.1	73.6
Nagaland	6.9	6.6	7.2	46.7	45.6	47.0	18.3	18.8	20.4	84.6	74.2	78.8
Sikkim	9.0	8.1	9.7	35.2	33.1	33.9	14.7	13.6	14.0	67.2	64.6	59.4
Tripura	7.9	6.8	6.7	37.6	34.2	35.4	15.6	14.3	14.8	85.3	75.2	71.0
All States & UTs	**13.3**	**12.1**	**12.1**	**32.5**	**30.4**	**31.3**	**12.6**	**11.6**	**12.0**	**40.3**	**37.2**	**34.2**

Source: RBI 'State Finances: A Study of Budgets of 2023-24' [Statement-1 (continued) at Page No. 82]

Notes:

1. Development and Non-development expenditure as a ratio to aggregate disbursement may not add up to hundred percent, as aggregate disbursements also include repayments.
2. RE stands for 'Revised Estimates' and BE for 'Budget Estimates'
3. Aggregate Disbursement: This is a summation of aggregate expenditure and debt repayments.
4. Revenue Receipts: The above includes (a) own tax and own non-tax revenues of the State Government; (b) share in central taxes; and (c) grants-in-aid from the Central Government
5. Revenue Expenditure: As detailed at Note (4) of Table-2.2.1 (A)
6. Committed Expenditure: This comprises of interest payments, administrative services and pension.
7. Gross Transfers: This includes (a) state's share in central taxes; (b) grants-in-aid from the Central Government for state's schemes, central schemes, centrally sponsored schemes, NEC schemes, Finance Commission Grants, and other grants; and (c) gross loans from the Central Government.

Table-2.2.2: Revenue Deficit / Surplus of the North Eastern States

(Rs. in Crore)

State	2021-22 (Accounts)			2022-23 (Revised Estimates)			2023-24 (Budget Estimates)		
	Revenue Receipts	Revenue Expenditures	Revenue Deficit	Revenue Receipts	Revenue Expenditures	Revenue Deficit	Revenue Receipts	Revenue Expenditures	Revenue Deficit
1	2	3	4= 3-2	2	3	4= 3-2	2	3	4= 3-2
Arunachal Pradesh	21231.6	15846.6	-5385.0	26305.2	20592.0	-5713.2	26157.6	23094.8	-3062.9
Assam	81589.1	82548.0	958.9	111806.8	126635.5	14828.7	114084.7	111336.6	-2748.1
Manipur	14091.0	12642.2	-1448.9	25600.8	19593.7	-6007.1	27547.5	20292.5	-7255.0
Meghalaya	14274.1	13620.2	-653.9	17646.1	16149.3	-1496.8	19414.3	17186.1	-2228.3
Mizoram	9159.7	8557.5	-602.2	12277.6	11840.8	-436.8	11486.6	11068.8	-417.9
Nagaland	13451.1	11817.1	-1634.1	15192.5	14125.5	-1067.0	15781.4	15099.7	-681.8
Sikkim	7080.7	6668.8	-411.9	9090.2	8234.1	-856.1	9362.4	9320.8	-41.6
Tripura	17613.9	16125.2	-1488.7	21254.5	20786.8	-467.7	22307.6	22295.8	-11.8
NE States	178491.2	167825.6	-10665.8	239173.7	237957.7	-1216.0	246142.1	229695.1	-16447.4
All States & UTs	3225165.0	3327197.0	102032.1	3912171.0	4037555.8	125384.8	4309040.6	4343959.6	34919.0

Source: RBI 'State Finances: A Study of Budgets of 2023-24' [Statement-2 at Page No. 83]

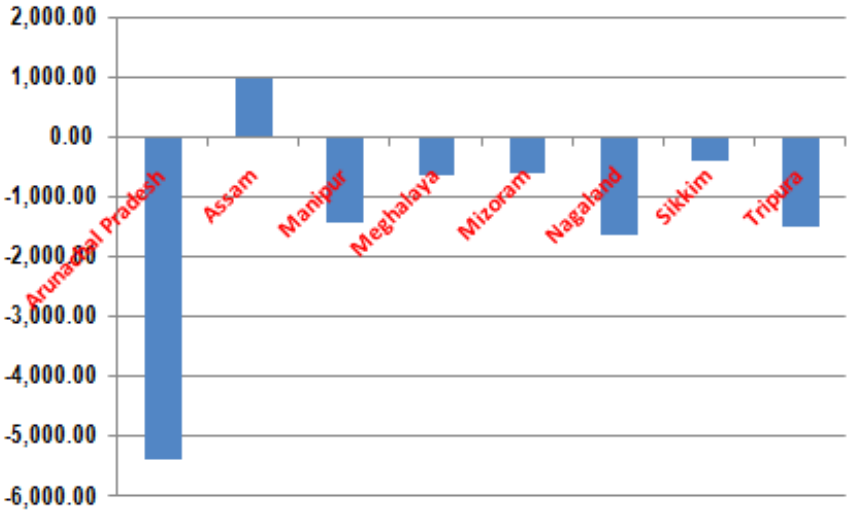
Notes:

1. Negative figure under 'Revenue Deficit' indicates a 'Revenue Surplus'
2. Revenue Receipts

   As detailed at Note (4) under Table-2.2.1 (B)
3. Revenue Expenditures

   As detailed at Note (4) under Table-2.2.1 (A)
4. Revenue Deficit = Revenue Receipt – Revenue Expenditure
5. Successive Finance Commissions have recognised the following rules as cornerstones of fiscal management for states: (i) keeping annual fiscal deficit within 3% of GSDP (the gap between total expenditure and total receipts), and (ii) **eliminating revenue deficit (the gap between revenue expenditure and revenue receipts).**
6. The figures for 'NE States' have been totalled on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

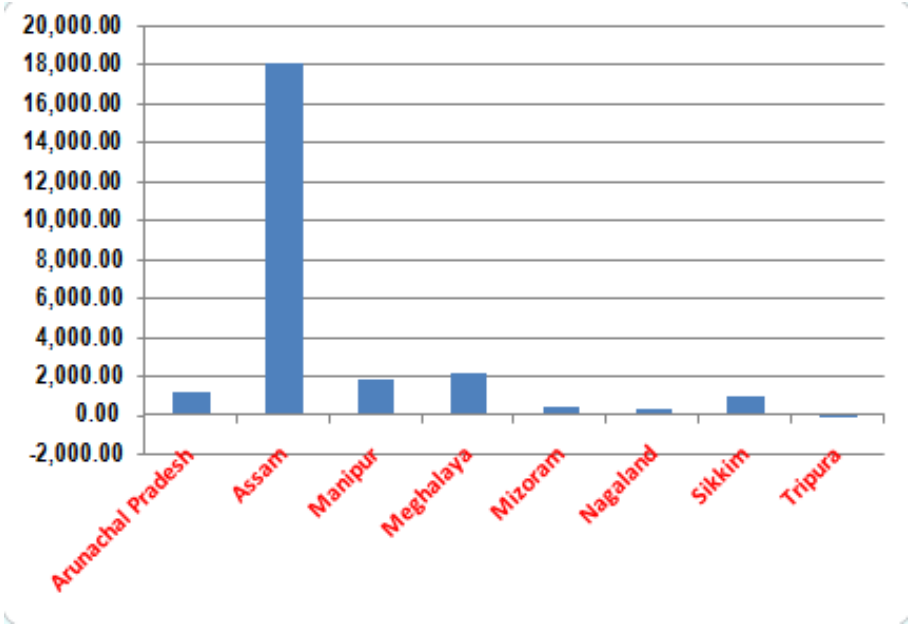
Graph-2.2.1: Revenue Deficits of the NE States (*)
(From Table-2.2.2)



(*) as per 2021-22 (Accounts)

Y-axis gives the Revenue Deficit in Rs. Crore
(Negative figures indicate a Revenue Surplus)

Graph-2.2.2: Gross Fiscal Deficits of the NE States (*)
(From Table-2.2.3)



(*) as per 2021-22 (Accounts)

Y-axis gives the Gross Fiscal Deficit in Rs. Crore

Table-2.2.3: Gross Fiscal Deficit / Surplus of the North Eastern States

(Rs. in Crore)

State	2021-22 (Accounts)			2022-23 (Revised Estimates)			2023-24 (Budget Estimates)		
	Receipts	Expenditures	Deficit	Receipts	Expenditures	Deficit	Receipts	Expenditures	Deficit
1	2	3	4= 3-2	5	6	7=6-5	8	9	10=9-8
Arunachal Pradesh	21,231.6	22,335.0	1,103.3	26,305.2	29,243.0	2,937.8	26,157.6	28,672.9	2,515.2
Assam	81,589.1	99,678.3	18,089.3	1,11,806.8	1,51,990.9	40,184.1	1,14,084.7	1,35,041.3	20,956.6
Manipur	14,091.0	15,894.2	1,803.2	25,600.8	28,150.5	2,549.8	27,547.5	30,307.7	2,760.2
Meghalaya	14,274.1	16,432.9	2,158.8	17,646.1	19,507.1	1,861.0	19,414.3	21,006.7	1,592.3
Mizoram	9,159.7	9,532.3	372.5	12,277.6	14,545.6	2,268.1	11,486.6	12,733.8	1,247.2
Nagaland	13,451.1	13,711.7	260.5	15,192.5	17,232.9	2,040.5	15,781.4	16,902.0	1,120.6
Sikkim	7,080.7	7,985.0	904.3	9,090.2	10,989.4	1,899.2	9,362.4	11,509.8	2,147.4
Tripura	17,613.9	17,547.4	-66.6	21,254.5	24,140.4	2,885.9	22,307.6	26,714.2	4,406.6
NE States	**1,78,491.2**	**2,03,116.8**	**24,625.3**	**2,39,173.7**	**2,95,799.8**	**56,626.4**	**2,46,142.1**	**2,82,888.4**	**36,746.1**
All States & UTs	**32,26,938.3**	**38,81,616.6**	**6,54,678.2**	**39,14,782.2**	**48,38,592.3**	**9,23,810.0**	**43,32,912.4**	**52,81,173.1**	**9,48,260.7**

Source: RBI 'State Finances: A Study of Budgets of 2023-24' [Statement-3 at Page No. 84]

Notes:

1. Negative figure under 'Deficit' indicates a 'Surplus'
2. Gross Fiscal Deficit = GFD Expenditures – GFD Receipts, where:
    a. Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD) Receipts include revenue receipts and miscellaneous capital receipts.; and
    b. GFD Expenditures include revenue expenditures, capital outlay and loans and advances net of recoveries.
3. GFD can be decomposed into (a) Revenue Deficit (=Revenue Expenditure – Revenue Receipts); (b) Capital Outlay; (c) Net Loans & Advances (=Gross Loans & Advances – Recoveries); and (d) Non-debt capital receipts (which are negligible in the NE states).
4. Revenue Expenditure has been detailed at Note (4) under Table-2.2.1 (B); Revenue Receipts has been detailed at Note (4) under Table-2.2.1 (A).
5. Capital Expenditure is incurred with the objective of increasing concrete assets of a material and permanent character viz., on the acquisition of land, building, machinery and equipment, investment in shares, and loans and advances by the government to PSUs and other parties. It is equal to the Capital Outlay + Gross Loans & Advances.
6. Successive Finance Commissions have recognised the following rules as cornerstones of fiscal management for states: (i) **keeping annual fiscal deficit within 3% of GSDP** (the gap between total expenditure and total receipts), and (ii) eliminating revenue deficit (the gap between revenue expenditure and revenue receipts).
7. The figures for 'NE States' have been totalled on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

Table-2.2.4: Decomposition of Gross Fiscal Deficit of the North Eastern States

(Rs. in Crore)

State	2021-22 (Accounts)					2022-23 (Revised Estimates)					2023-24 (Budget Estimates)				
	Revenue Deficit	Capital Outlay	Net Lending	Non-Debt Capital receipts	Gross Fiscal Deficit	Revenue Deficit	Capital Outlay	Net Lending	Non-Debt Capital receipts	Gross Fiscal Deficit	Revenue Deficit	Capital Outlay	Net Lending	Non-Debt Capital receipts	Gross Fiscal Deficit
1	2	3	4	5	6= 2+3+4+5	7	8	9	10	11= 7+8+9+10	12	13	14	15	16= 12+13+ 14+15
Arunachal Pradesh	-5385.00	6488.30	0.00	0.00	1103.30	-5713.20	8657.00	-6.00	0.00	2937.80	-3062.90	5583.90	-5.80	0.00	2515.20
Assam	958.90	20125.80	-2995.50	0.00	18089.30	14828.70	24961.90	393.40	0.00	40184.10	-2748.10	23822.50	-117.80	0.00	20956.60
Manipur	-1448.90	3252.80	-0.80	0.00	1803.20	-6007.10	8552.50	4.30	0.00	2549.80	-7255.00	10013.80	1.50	0.00	2760.20
Meghalaya	-653.90	2751.80	60.90	0.00	2158.80	-1496.80	3342.80	15.00	0.00	1861.00	-2228.30	3811.70	8.90	0.00	1592.30
Mizoram	-602.20	1004.40	-29.60	0.00	372.50	-436.80	2735.70	-30.80	0.00	2268.10	-417.90	1696.70	-31.50	0.00	1247.20
Nagaland	-1634.10	1893.90	0.70	0.00	260.50	-1067.00	3108.40	-0.90	0.00	2040.50	-681.80	1803.30	-0.90	0.00	1120.60
Sikkim	-411.90	1315.00	0.40	0.00	904.30	-856.10	2754.00	1.30	0.00	1899.20	-41.60	2187.90	1.00	0.00	2147.40
Tripura	-1488.70	1369.00	53.20	0.00	-66.60	-467.70	3295.10	58.50	0.00	2885.90	-11.80	4438.20	-19.80	0.00	4406.60
NE States	**-10665.80**	**38201.00**	**-2910.70**	**0.00**	**24625.30**	**-1216.00**	**57407.40**	**434.80**	**0.00**	**56626.40**	**-16447.40**	**53358.00**	**-164.40**	**0.00**	**36746.10**
All States & UTs	**102032.10**	**532297.20**	**22122.40**	**1773.40**	**654678.20**	**125384.80**	**732497.00**	**68539.50**	**2611.30**	**923810.00**	**34919.00**	**867674.30**	**69539.20**	**23871.80**	**948260.70**

Source: RBI 'State Finances: A Study of Budgets of 2023-24' [Statement-4 at Page No. 85]

Notes:

1. Negative figure under deficit indicators indicates a 'surplus'.
2. '---' means either 'Nil' or 'Negligible'.
3. Gross Fiscal Deficit is the excess of expenditure (revenue and capital) over revenue receipt and recovery of loans. For NE states, it is equal to the sum of: (a) revenue deficit (=revenue expenditure – revenue receipts); (b) capital expenditure (outlay); and (c) net lending (net of recovery of loans), as there are no (or negligible) non-debt capital receipts.
4. The figures for 'NE States' have been totalled on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

Table-2.2.5: Financing of the Gross Fiscal Deficit of the North Eastern States – 2021-22 (Accounts)

(Rs. in Crore)

State	Market Borrowings	Loans from Centre	Special Securities issued to NSSF	Loans from LIC, NABARD, NCDC, SBI & other Banks	Provident Funds etc.	Reserve Funds	Deposits & Advances	Suspense & Miscellaneous	Remittances	Others	Overall Deficit (+) / Surplus (-)	Gross Fiscal Deficit (+) / Surplus (-) (Col. 2 to 12)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Arunachal Pradesh	530.3	345.6	110.0	144.8	572.3	519.7	-39.5	22.4	-35.6	-2.8	-1,063.9	1,103.3
Assam	10,753.0	603.3	-755.0	768.7	601.5	-49.4	46.5	1,964.0	23.8	-0.6	4,133.5	18,089.3
Manipur	1,218.8	213.6	-54.2	98.2	4.3	-14.7	61.8	-12.8	-41.5	13.0	316.8	1,803.2
Meghalaya	1,298.0	490.9	-53.8	68.7	146.9	29.2	23.7	-50.3	0.5	-0.1	205.2	2158.8
Mizoram	447.3	286.8	-17.0	49.3	292.4	14.6	-379.5	-344.2	-150.0	-4.1	177.0	372.5
Nagaland	1,222.0	294.7	-13.1	-7.6	-268.9	16.2	-55.0	-91.6	-170.5	-45.7	-620.1	260.5
Sikkim	1,471.0	292.4	-16.1	17.8	98.0	-72.0	14.6	15.7	-143.7	-2.4	-771.1	904.3
Tripura	0.0	493.3	-119.0	16.4	302.8	147.9	-194.3	19.6	-25.6	0.0	-707.6	-66.6
NE States	**16,940.4**	**3,020.6**	**-918.2**	**1,156.3**	**1,749.3**	**591.5**	**-521.7**	**1,522.8**	**-542.6**	**-42.7**	**1,669.8**	**24,625.3**
All States & UTs	**5,09,072.1**	**1,77,864.0**	**-25,720.9**	**12,595.7**	**37,087.3**	**10,950.5**	**3,633.1**	**13,332.0**	**-633.7**	**-23068.3**	**-60,433.5**	**6,54,678.2**

Source: RBI 'State Finances: A Study of Budgets of 2023-24' [Statement-5 at Page No. 86]

Notes:

1. '-' means either 'Nil' or 'Negligible
2. Others' include Loans from other institutions, compensation bonds, appropriation to contingency fund, inter-state settlement and contingency fund.
3. NSSF : National Small Savings Fund
4. Due to the change in the accounting procedure from 1999-2000, Loans from the Centre excludes States' share in small saving collections which is shown under Securities issued to the NSSF under Internal Debt. Accordingly, repayments of small saving collections included under repayments of Loans to Centre is now shown under discharge of Internal Debt to have consistent accounting for receipts and expenditure.
5. All figures are on a net basis.
6. The figures for 'NE States' have been totalled on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

Table-2.2.6: Financing of the Gross Fiscal Deficit of the North Eastern States – 2022-23 (Revised Estimates)

(Rs. in Crore)

State	Market Borrowings	Loans from Centre	Special Securities issued to NSSF	Loans from LIC, NABARD, NCDC, SBI & other Banks	Provident Funds etc.	Reserve Funds	Deposits & Advances	Suspense & Miscellaneous	Remittances	Others	Overall Deficit (+) / Surplus (-)	Gross Fiscal Deficit (+) / Surplus (-) (Col. 2 to 12)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Arunachal Pradesh	539.7	1,980.0	-133.1	503.9	193.8	-58.8	53.8	-2,242.1	-575.4	-2.8	2,678.7	2,937.8
Assam	19,097.0	2,951.3	-755.0	1,687.5	180.3	358.9	3,387.7	325.2	681.1	-0.6	12,270.7	40,184.1
Manipur	1,209.0	960.5	-54.2	128.0	-19.9	0.0	-100.0	0.0	0.0	-19.0	445.3	2,549.8
Meghalaya	1,368.0	43.0	-53.8	89.1	154.2	14.2	327.8	-49.6	0.0	-12.6	-19.4	1,861.0
Mizoram	1,129.3	591.5	-14.3	107.5	61.0	1.0	51.5	0.0	43.0	-1.1	298.8	2,268.1
Nagaland	1,199.0	498.8	-13.3	-0.1	-224.7	0.0	-150.0	0.0	0.0	-59.0	789.8	2,040.5
Sikkim	1,511.0	543.3	-16.1	26.8	93.4	-96.0	-20.0	0.0	0.0	-2.3	-140.9	1,899.2
Tripura	669.0	605.0	-100.0	311.9	500.0	163.0	87.0	3.3	-3.3	0.0	650.0	2,885.9
NE States	**26,722.0**	**8,173.4**	**-1,139.8**	**2,854.6**	**938.1**	**382.3**	**3,637.8**	**-1,963.2**	**145.4**	**-97.4**	**16,973.0**	**56,626.4**
All States & UTs	**6,68,563.5**	**1,03,497.8**	**-31,764.2**	**20,165.6**	**35,778.0**	**-7,128.6**	**5,042.8**	**-13,863.0**	**12,618.9**	**8,873.8**	**1,22,025.5**	**9,23,810.0**

Source: RBI 'State Finances: A Study of Budgets of 2023-24' [Statement-7 at Page No. 88]

Notes:

1. '-' means either 'Nil' or 'Negligible
2. Others' include Loans from other institutions, compensation bonds, appropriation to contingency fund, inter-state settlement and contingency fund.
3. NSSF : National Small Savings Fund
4. Due to the change in the accounting procedure from 1999-2000, Loans from the Centre excludes States' share in small saving collections which is shown under Securities issued to the NSSF under Internal Debt. Accordingly, repayments of small saving collections included under repayments of Loans to Centre is now shown under discharge of Internal Debt to have consistent accounting for receipts and expenditure.
5. All figures are on a net basis.
6. The figures for 'NE States' have been totalled on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

Table-2.2.7: Financing of the Gross Fiscal Deficit of the North Eastern States – 2023-24 (Budget Estimates)

(Rs. in Crore)

State	Market Borrowings	Loans from Centre	Special Securities issued to NSSF	Loans from LIC, NABARD, NCDC, SBI & other Banks	Provident Funds etc.	Reserve Funds	Deposits & Advances	Suspense & Miscellaneous	Remittances	Others	Overall Deficit (+) / Surplus (-)	Gross Fiscal Deficit (+) / Surplus (-) (Col. 2 to 12)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Arunachal Pradesh	559.8	1,731.0	-110.1	481.4	149.4	-61.7	56.5	-2,354.2	-604.1	-2.6	2,669.8	2,515.2
Assam	15,229.7	4,416.6	-755.0	1,754.4	-129.4	2,221.2	1,881.9	142.9	-104.8	-0.4	-3,700.5	20,956.6
Manipur	850.0	960.5	-54.2	237.0	-19.9	0.0	-100.0	0.0	0.0	-4.0	890.8	2,760.2
Meghalaya	1,305.1	45.4	-54.0	66.6	161.9	0.0	-327.8	0.0	26.9	-12.5	380.7	1,592.3
Mizoram	940.0	177.4	-14.3	145.4	-9.0	-5.5	-73.5	0.0	99.5	-1.3	-11.5	1,247.2
Nagaland	1,238.9	11.3	-13.3	6.7	-100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-63.0	40.0	1,120.6
Sikkim	1,850.1	440.8	-16.1	23.5	38.4	-115.8	-20.4	0.0	0.0	-2.3	-50.8	2,147.4
Tripura	1,534.0	666.9	-120.0	284.4	500.0	178.1	71.9	-8.7	-4.4	30.0	1,274.3	4,406.6
NE States	**23,507.6**	**8,449.9**	**-1137.0**	**2,999.4**	**591.4**	**2,216.3**	**1,488.6**	**-2,220.0**	**-586.9**	**-56.1**	**1,492.8**	**36,746.1**
All States & UTs	**7,21,951.2**	**1,18,655.9**	**-30,489.1**	**29,714.9**	**38,099.5**	**815.8**	**-26,678.7**	**1,44,180.0**	**13,312.3**	**31,578.5**	**-92,880.6**	**9,48,260.7**

Source: RBI 'State Finances: A Study of Budgets of 2023-24' [Statement-9 at Page No. 90]

Notes:

1. '-' means either 'Nil' or 'Negligible
2. Others' include Loans from other institutions, compensation bonds, appropriation to contingency fund, inter-state settlement and contingency fund.
3. NSSF : National Small Savings Fund
4. Due to the change in the accounting procedure from 1999-2000, Loans from the Centre excludes States' share in small saving collections which is shown under Securities issued to the NSSF under Internal Debt. Accordingly, repayments of small saving collections included under repayments of Loans to Centre is now shown under discharge of Internal Debt to have consistent accounting for receipts and expenditure.
5. All figures are on a net basis.
6. The figures for 'NE States' have been totalled on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

Table-2.2.8: Tax Revenues (*) of the North Eastern States

(Percent)

State	Tax Revenue			Own Tax Revenue			Share in Central Taxes		
	2021-22 (Accounts)	2022-23 (RE)	2023-24 (BE)	2021-22 (Accounts)	2022-23 (RE)	2023-24 (BE)	2021-22 (Accounts)	2022-23 (RE)	2023-24 (BE)
Arunachal Pradesh	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.7	1.8	1.8
Assam	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.4	1.4	3.2	3.1	3.1
Manipur	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.7
Meghalaya	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.8
Mizoram	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5
Nagaland	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.6
Sikkim	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
Tripura	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.8
NE States	**4.5**	**4.4**	**4.3**	**2.2**	**2.1**	**2.3**	**8.5**	**8.7**	**8.7**
All States & UTs	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

(*) as a ratio of all States and Union Territories of India

Source: RBI 'State Finances: A Study of Budgets of 2023-24' [Statement-14 at Page No. 95]

Notes:

1. RE stands for 'Revised Estimates' and BE for 'Budget Estimates'.
2. State's Own Tax Revenues: As detailed at Note (3) of Table-2.2.1 (A).
3. Share in Central Taxes can include: State's share from Central Taxes like Central Goods & Services Tax, Corporation Tax, Income Tax, Customs, Union Excise Duty, Service Tax and Other taxes on Commodities and Services.
4. The figures for 'NE States' have been totalled on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

Table-2.2.9: Non-Tax Revenues (*) of the North Eastern States

(Percent)

State	Non-Tax Revenue			Own Non-Tax Revenue			Grants		
	2021-22 (Accounts)	2022-23 (RE)	2023-24 (BE)	2021-22 (Accounts)	2022-23 (RE)	2023-24 (BE)	2021-22 (Accounts)	2022-23 (RE)	2023-24 (BE)
Arunachal Pradesh	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.6
Assam	3.9	4.9	4.5	1.4	1.9	2.0	4.9	5.9	5.6
Manipur	0.7	1.4	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.8	2.1
Meghalaya	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.9
Mizoram	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.5
Nagaland	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.8	1.0
Sikkim	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Tripura	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.3	1.4
NE States	**8.4**	**10.3**	**9.7**	**2.7**	**3.6**	**3.3**	**10.8**	**12.5**	**12.4**
All States & UTs	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

(*) as a ratio of all States and Union Territories of India

Source: RBI 'State Finances: A Study of Budgets of 2023-24' [Statement-15 at Page No. 96]

Notes:

1. RE stands for 'Revised Estimates' and BE for 'Budget Estimates'
2. Non-Tax Revenue = Own Non-Tax Revenue + Grants (from the Centre)
3. State's Own Non-Tax Revenues: As detailed at Note (3) of Table-2.2.1 (A)
4. Grants (from the Centre) can include: grants for State plan schemes, centrally sponsored schemes, NEC schemes, Finance Commission Grants, and other grants.
5. The figures for 'NE States' have been totalled on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

Table-2.2.10: Loans from the Centre of the North Eastern States

(Rs. in Crore) for Columns (2) – (7) / Percentage for Other Columns

State	2021-22 (Accounts)		2022-23 (Revised Estimates)		2023-24 (Budget Estimates)		Variation (Percent)			
							Col 4 / Col 2	Col 5 / Col 3	Col 6 / Col 4	Col 7 / Col 5
	Gross	Net (*)	Gross	Net (*)	Gross	Net (*)	Gross	Net (*)	Gross	Net (*)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Arunachal Pradesh	371.2	345.6	2,006.0	1,980.0	1,757.0	1,731.0	440.4	472.9	-12.4	-12.6
Assam	757.3	603.3	3,111.2	2,951.3	4,583.7	4,416.6	310.8	389.2	47.3	49.6
Manipur	253.9	213.6	1,000.0	960.5	1,000.0	960.5	293.9	349.7	0.0	0.0
Meghalaya	514.5	490.9	67.0	43.0	70.0	45.4	-87.0	-91.2	4.5	5.7
Mizoram	309.8	286.8	616.8	591.5	210.7	177.4	99.1	106.2	-65.8	-70.0
Nagaland	315.2	294.7	519.4	498.8	31.8	11.3	64.8	69.3	-93.9	-97.7
Sikkim	303.6	292.4	554.9	543.3	452.3	440.8	82.8	85.8	-18.5	-18.9
Tripura	526.3	493.3	638.0	605.0	699.6	666.9	21.2	22.6	9.7	10.2
NE States	**3,351.8**	**3,020.6**	**8,513.3**	**8,173.4**	**8,805.1**	**8,449.9**	**154.0**	**170.6**	**3.4**	**3.4**
All States & UTs	**199434.8**	**177864.0**	**128903.1**	**103497.8**	**148064.3**	**118655.9**	**-35.4**	**-41.8**	**14.9**	**14.6**

(*) Gross loans from centre minus repayment of loans to the Centre

Source: RBI 'State Finances: A Study of Budgets of 2023-24' [Statement-16 at Page No. 97]

Notes:

1. '-' means either 'Nil' or 'Negligible
2. '…' means abnormal growth due to low base
3. The figures for 'NE States' have been totalled on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

Table-2.2.11: Market Borrowings of the North Eastern States

(Rs. in Crore)

State	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24 (*)	
	Gross Amount Raised	Repayments	Gross Amount Raised	Repayments	Gross Amount Raised	Repayments
Arunachal Pradesh	563.0	33.0	559.0	170.0	---	---
Assam	12,753.0	2,000.0	17,100.0	995.0	8,250.0	---
Manipur	1,476.0	150.0	1,422.0	275.0	900.0	100.0
Meghalaya	1,608.0	310.0	1,753.0	397.5	700.0	260.0
Mizoram	747.0	300.0	1,315.0	185.8	510.0	150.0
Nagaland	1,727.0	505.0	1,854.0	655.0	900.0	260.0
Sikkim	1,511.0	40.0	1,414.0	94.0	550.0	45.0
Tripura	300.0	300.0	---	645.0	---	---
NE States	**20,685.0**	**3,638.0**	**25,417.0**	**3,417.3**	**11,810.0**	**815.0**
All States & UTs	**7,01,626.0**	**2,09,143.0**	**7,58,391.5**	**2,39,562.1**	**3,58,022.0**	**1,25,458.0**

(*) data pertain to the period from April 2023 to September 2023

Source: RBI 'State Finances: A Study of Budgets of 2023-24' based on its records [Statement-21 at Page No.104]

NOTE: The figures for 'NE States' have been totalled on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table. Data for some states is not given in a few of the above years.

Market Borrowing of States

Over the past decade the size of State Government (SG) budgets have increased sharply and they now collectively spend substantially more than the Central Government (CG). Pursuant to the recommendation of Finance Commission-XIV, almost all states have opted out of National Small Savings Fund (NSSF). As a result, reliance of SGs on market borrowings has increased substantially in recent years. This has led to the pace of increase in market borrowings of SGs higher than that of the CG, which is more or less at stagnant levels over the past couple of years.

Increased reliance on market borrowings led to an oversupply of Government paper in and contributed to hardening of sovereign yields. This results in a spiral, whereby increased market borrowings result in increasing redemption pressures which induces further borrowing to service outstanding debt and accumulated interest burden. As the investor base for G-Sec and State Development Loans (SDLs) are almost same, the continuous and large supply of SDLs had resulted in hardening of yields of CG securities also. The increased supply and consequent hardening of yields, has a cascading effect on interest rates in other segments of the financial market, as pricing of other products are based on the risk-free yield curve. This feeds into inflation through input costs, further increasing yield levels, thereby creating a vicious cycle.

[Excerpted from Speech 'State Government Market Borrowings - Issues and Prospects' by Shri B. P. Kanungo, Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India - August 31, 2018 and available at the following link: https://www.ccilindia.com/Documents/Rakshitra/2018/SEP/Speeches.pdf]

Further, the RBI in a paper 'States' Fiscal Performance and Yield Spreads on Market Borrowings in India' has suggested, 'State Governments are borrowing significantly from the market to meet their budgetary requirements. As investors are risk-conscious, fiscal fundamentals may impact the yields, and states' borrowing costs. Indicator-based assessment of the states' performance is cumbersome, keeping in view a large number of indicators. Therefore, we develop a holistic measure of the states' performance by developing a composite index that incorporates fiscal, debt and market-related indicators. We empirically find that the index has a statistically significant relationship with the yield spreads, which suggests that better performance of states is rewarding as it lowers borrowing costs'.

[Excerpted from RBI Working Paper Series No. 4 'States' Fiscal Performance and Yield Spreads on Market Borrowings in India' and available at the following link: https://rbi.org.in/Scripts/PublicationsView.aspx?id=20995]

Table-2.2.11 (A): Market Borrowings of the North Eastern States (FY 22-23, 23-24 & FY 24-25)

(Rs. in Crore)

State	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25								Total Amount raised, so far in 2024-25	
					April		May		June		July			
	Gross Amount Raised	Net Amount Raised	Gross Amount Raised	Net Amount Raised	Gross Amount Raised	Net Amount Raised	Gross Amount Raised	Net Amount Raised	Gross Amount Raised	Net Amount Raised	Gross Amount Raised	Net Amount Raised	Gross	Net
Arunachal Pradesh	559	389	902	672	0	-96	0	-50	0	0	0	0	0	-146
Assam	17,100	16,105	18,500	16,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	0	450	1,000	1,000	4,000	3,550
Manipur	1422	1147	1426	1076	0	0	200	200	0	-60	200	200	400	340
Meghalaya	1753	1356	1364	912	100	100	200	200	200	120	400	400	900	820
Mizoram	1315	1129	901	641	0	-20	200	180	71	51	90	90	361	301
Nagaland	1854	1199	2551	2,016	0	-135	0	-65	300	300	0	0	300	100
Sikkim	1,414	1,320	1,916	1,701	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tripura	0	-645	0	-550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NE States	25,417	22,000	27,560	22,468	1,100	849	2,600	2,465	571	861	1,690	1,690	5,961	4,965
All States & UTs	7,58,392	5,18,829	10,07,058	7,17,140	36,500	18,199	57,500	35,515	51,821	27,549	68,383	53,778	2,14,204	1,35,041

Source: RBI 'RBI Bulletin, September 2024' [Table No.-49 Page No. 192] / Figures for April month of FY 2024-25 have been received from 'RBI Bulletin June 2024'

NOTE: The figures for 'NE States' have been totalled on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table

Table-2.2.12: Interest Payments of the North Eastern States

(Rs. in Crore) for Columns (2) – (7)

State	2021-22 (Accounts)		2022-23 (Revised Estimates)		2023-24 (Budget Estimates)		Variation (Percent)			
							Col 4 / Col 2	Col 5 / Col 3	Col 6 / Col 4	Col 7 / Col 5
	Gross	Net (*)	Gross	Net (*)	Gross	Net (*)	Gross	Net (*)	Gross	Net (*)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Arunachal Pradesh	777.6	730.4	887.5	887.5	912.3	912.3	14.1	21.5	2.8	2.8
Assam	6051.5	5930.6	7543.4	7404.4	8815.4	8655.5	24.7	24.9	16.9	16.9
Manipur	690.8	689.4	881.2	879.7	944.3	942.3	27.6	27.6	7.2	7.1
Meghalaya	963.3	938.6	1029.1	1021.9	1168.6	1160.0	6.8	8.9	13.6	13.5
Mizoram	450.6	408.8	571.2	512.8	662.2	616.2	26.8	25.4	15.9	20.2
Nagaland	932.1	927.0	999.8	544.3	1142.6	1137.1	7.3	-41.3	14.3	108.9
Sikkim	635.0	585.1	732.5	674.1	911.9	845.0	15.3	15.2	24.5	25.3
Tripura	1398.2	1373.7	1453.6	1430.7	1501.7	1476.1	4.0	4.1	3.3	3.2
NE States	**11899.1**	**11583.6**	**14098.3**	**13355.4**	**16059**	**15744.5**	**18.5**	**15.3**	**13.9**	**17.9**
All States & UTs	**427409.1**	**407796.5**	**472328.4**	**449197.6**	**519260.0**	**489084.8**	**10.5**	**10.2**	**9.9**	**8.9**

(*) Gross interest payments minus interest receipts

Source: RBI 'State Finances: A Study of Budgets of 2023-24' [Statement-13 at Page No. 94]

NOTE: The figures for 'NE States' have been totalled on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

Table-2.2.13: Total Outstanding Liabilities of the North Eastern States (As at the end of March)

(Rs. in Crore)

State	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 (BE)	2024 (BE)
Arunachal Pradesh	5,717.1	5,669.6	6,968.7	8,430.5	12,125.1	14,077.4	15,924.6	18,850.4	21,654.2
Assam	41,963.7	44,036.5	49,309.8	59,796.4	73,527.8	89,709.1	1,02,366.3	1,26,281.4	1,50,900.4
Manipur	8,146.7	8,831.4	9,564.9	10,463.0	11,405.8	13,060.5	15,334.0	17,376.4	19,245.8
Meghalaya	7,524.6	9,244.2	10,157.5	11,348.4	12,320.7	14,704.9	16,927.6	18,845.1	20,029.9
Mizoram	7,076.1	6,680.5	7,547.0	7,638.7	9,001.4	10,217.1	10,953.7	12,880.0	14,039.3
Nagaland	8,923.4	9,562.2	10,399.2	11,639.5	13,836.1	15,254.0	15,834.5	17,085.2	18,165.8
Sikkim	4,338.3	4,688.5	5,910.9	6,850.4	7,954.0	9,655.7	11,482.2	13,331.4	15,529.5
Tripura	10,354.1	11,851.5	13,383.7	15,085.5	18,178.9	21,490.5	22,438.6	23,360.5	26,505.8
NE States	**94,044.0**	**1,00,564.4**	**1,13,241.7**	**1,31,252.4**	**1,58,349.8**	**1,88,169.2**	**2,11,261.5**	**2,48,010.4**	**2,86,070.7**
All States & UTs	**32,59,229.8**	**38,58,559.0**	**42,92,495.3**	**47,86,769.5**	**53,50,716.3**	**61,55,000.1**	**68,76,178.8**	**74,96,126.9**	**83,31,953.0**

Source: RBI 'State Finances: A Study of Budgets of 2023-24' [Excerpted from Statement-19 at Page No. 102]

Notes:

1. RE stands for 'Revised Estimates' and BE for 'Budget Estimates'
2. The figures for 'NE States' have been totalled on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

Table-2.2.14: Total Outstanding Liabilities of the North Eastern States – As percent of GSDP (As at the end of March)

(Percent)

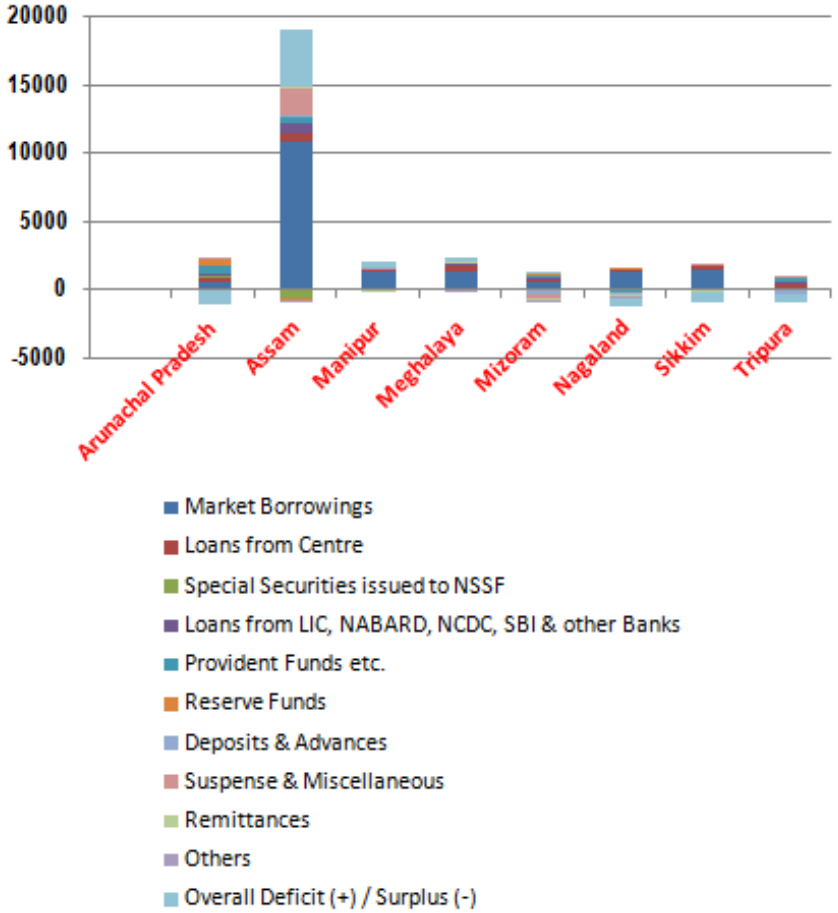
State	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 (BE)	2024 (BE)
Arunachal Pradesh	30.9	28.5	31.0	33.3	40.4	46.1	45.3	48.0	50.4
Assam	18.4	17.3	17.4	19.3	21.2	25.4	24.8	25.6	26.6
Manipur	41.7	41.5	37.1	38.2	38.3	43.9	41.9	43.4	39.5
Meghalaya	30.0	33.7	34.4	35.3	35.4	43.5	43.6	44.1	42.1
Mizoram	46.7	38.9	38.9	34.9	36.0	42.7	39.4	39.5	36.2
Nagaland	45.7	44.0	42.6	43.9	46.6	51.1	49.6	53.2	44.3
Sikkim	24.1	22.7	22.8	24.1	25.3	29.2	30.6	31.2	31.0
Tripura	28.8	30.0	30.6	30.3	33.6	40.2	35.9	32.2	32.0
NE States	**24.8**	**23.8**	**23.9**	**25.2**	**27.2**	**32.0**	**30.9**	**31.2**	**31.1**
All States & UTs	**23.7**	**25.1**	**25.1**	**25.3**	**26.6**	**31.0**	**29.3**	**27.5**	**27.6**

Source: RBI 'State Finances: A Study of Budgets of 2023-24' [Statement-20 at Page No. 95]

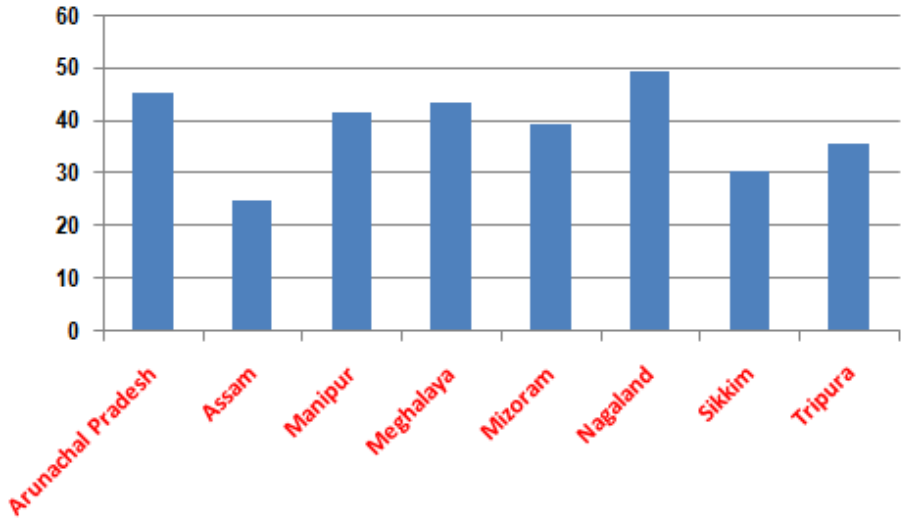
Notes:

1. RE stands for 'Revised Estimates' and BE for 'Budget Estimates'
2. GSDP: Gross State Domestic Product
3. The figures for 'NE States' have been totalled on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

Graph-2.2.3: Financing of the Gross Fiscal Deficit of the North Eastern States – 2021-22 (Accounts) [from Table-2.2.5]



Graph-2.2.4: Total Outstanding Liabilities of the North Eastern States – As percent of GSDP (As at the end of March 2022 as per Actual) [from Table-2.2.14]



Above: Y-axis gives the Total Outstanding Liabilities as a % of GSDP of State

Above Left: Y-axis gives the Decomposition of the Gross Fiscal Deficit in Rs. Crore (Negative figures indicate a refund (or return) on account of the decomposition item)

2.3. Economic Establishments in the North Eastern Region

The Economic Censuses provide a count of the establishments; including those in the unorganized sector, which have a huge contribution in the Indian economy in terms of employment generation. The coverage of these economic censuses includes almost all the sectors of the country, excluding crop production, plantation, public administration, defence and compulsory social security. These censuses give a picture of the distribution of the economic units of the country at various levels, covering the all-India, State, district, and village or ward levels for comprehensive analysis of the structure of the economy.

The 7th Economic Census had been carried out in 2019. It aimed to develop a nation-wide Business Register as per the international practices adopted by developed nations. This was in addition to the collection of data on the economic activities of the non-farm establishments, including their distribution for a comprehensive analysis of the economic structure of India. As per a Press Release by PIB, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has stated, '**As regards to results of 7th Economic Census, 12 States/UTs have not approved the provisional results and it is pending in 10 States/UTs for decision on approval. Therefore, nationwide 7th Economic Census results could not be finalized'.** (PIB Press Release Dated 20th December 2023)

In view of the above position, the present discussion is based on the published data of the previous economic census, i.e. the 6th Economic Census.

The 6th Economic Census had been carried out in the previous decade. It is a data source which provides data on the number of establishments in the country, along with their distribution by geographic location and other pertinent parameters. It covered all States and Union Territories of Indian Union. The Economic Census enumerated all establishments engaged in various agricultural and non-agricultural activities excluding crop production, plantation, public administration, defence and compulsory social security. Data for handicraft/handloom establishments were collected for the first time. The Enumeration Blocks (EBs) of Population Census, 2011 were used as the primary geographical units for collection of data.

The following coverage includes the distribution of establishments and employment by sector and by type of establishment (from the 'Results at a Glance'); details of agricultural establishments (other than crop production and plantation), including their distribution by broad activity and the employment generated by such establishments; non-agricultural establishments; and women entrepreneurs.

The concepts and definitions used in the discussions have been covered subsequently. These have been furnished as notes to the tables to which they pertain.

Note

The data for handicraft and handloom establishments has been furnished at Chapter-5 Section-20, which deals with this sector.

Results at a Glance (6th Economic Census)

Table-2.3.1: State-wise Percentage Distribution of Establishments & Employment by Sector in the NE Region as a Percentage of the all-India Total

(As a Percentage of the all India total)

State	Establishments			Employment		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
Arunachal Pradesh	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.08
Assam	4.18	2.42	3.47	4.04	1.90	3.01
Manipur	0.41	0.36	0.39	0.37	0.25	0.31
Meghalaya	0.21	0.14	0.18	0.28	0.16	0.22
Mizoram	0.06	0.15	0.10	0.06	0.13	0.09
Nagaland	0.10	0.12	0.10	0.13	0.12	0.12
Sikkim	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.07
Tripura	0.42	0.39	0.40	0.34	0.27	0.31
Percentage - NE Region	5.50	3.72	4.76	5.38	2.97	4.21
Percentage - India	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: All India Report of 6th Economic Census, Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [Table 2.5 Page No. 30]

Notes

1. Establishment

   The establishment is a unit situated in a single location in which predominantly one kind of economic activity is carried out such that at least a part of the goods and/or services produced by the unit goes for sale (i.e. entire produce is not for sole consumption).

2. Employment – Person Employed

   All persons (including children under 15 years of age) working on the last working day prior to the date of fieldwork in the establishment, either as owners, members of the household, co-owner or partner or family members helping the owner in running the establishment including other persons engaged by the establishment, whether hired or not, besides regular and salaried employees, casual/daily wage labourers are considered as workers for the establishment.

3. Urban Area

   (a) All places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee, etc. or (b) All other places satisfying the following three criteria simultaneously: (i) Minimum population of 5,000, (ii) At least 75% of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits, and (iii) Population density of at least 400 per sq. km.

   The first category of urban units is known as Statutory Towns while the second category of towns is known as Census Towns, identified based on last population Census.

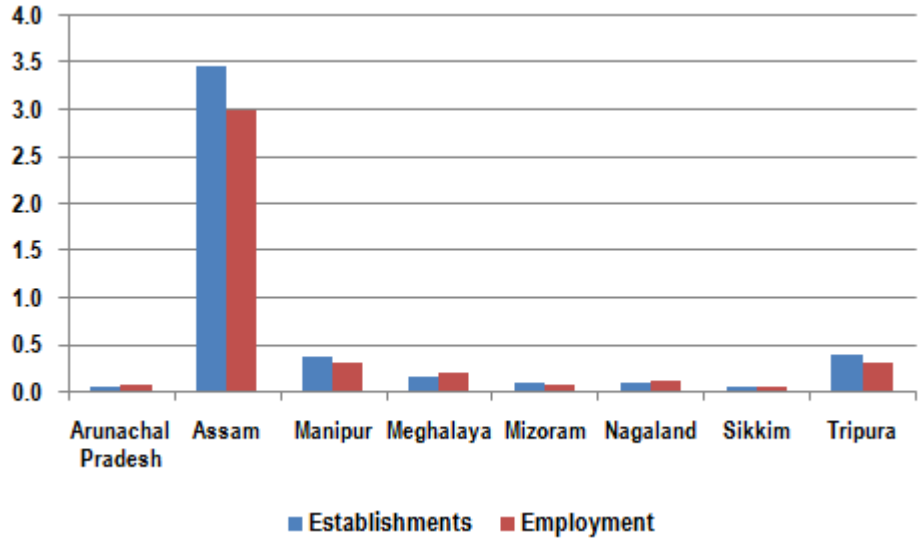
4. Rural Area

   All areas, which are not identified as urban, are rural areas. The basic unit for rural areas is revenue village.

5. The figures for NE Region have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

Graph-2.3.1: Establishments & Employment Generated in NE States as a Percentage of the all-India Total

[As per 6th Economic Census]

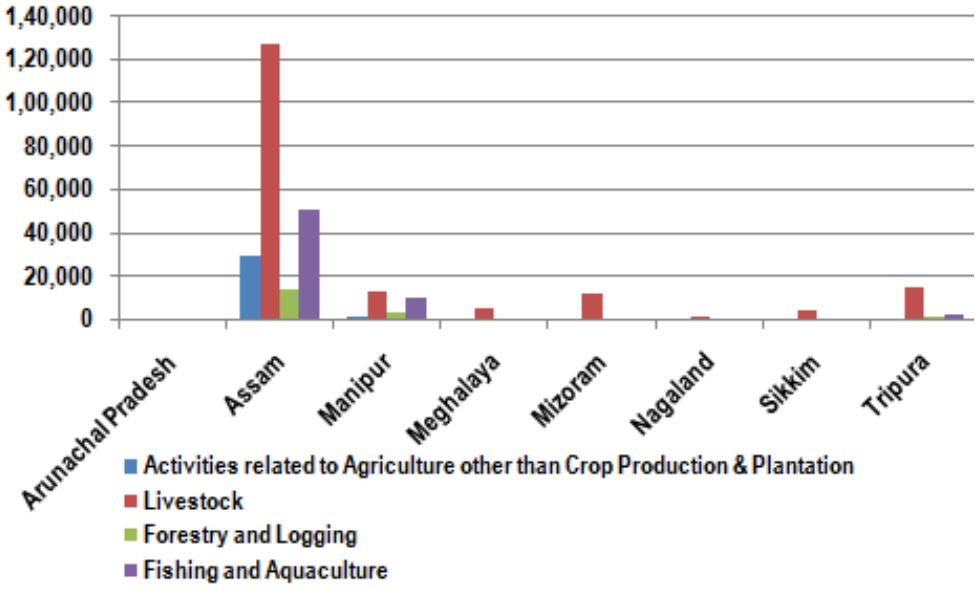


Y-axis gives the share of the State as a Percentage of the all-India Total

[Blue Columns for Number of Establishments & Red Columns for Employment Generated]

Graph-2.3.2: State-wise distribution of Agricultural Establishments (from Table-2.3.5)

[As per 6th Economic Census]



Y-axis gives the Numbers of Agricultural Establishments by Type in the State

Table-2.3.2: State-wise Percentage Distribution of Establishments & Employment by Type of Establishment in the NE Region as a Percentage of the all-India Total

(As a Percentage of the all India total)

State	Establishments			Employment		
	Without Hired Worker	With at least One Hired Worker	Total	Without Hired Worker	With at least One Hired Worker	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	0.05	0.10	0.06	0.11	0.05	0.08
Assam	3.48	3.45	3.47	2.99	3.03	3.01
Manipur	0.45	0.24	0.39	0.22	0.42	0.31
Meghalaya	0.13	0.30	0.18	0.29	0.13	0.22
Mizoram	0.09	0.13	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.09
Nagaland	0.09	0.13	0.10	0.15	0.09	0.12
Sikkim	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.07
Tripura	0.45	0.30	0.40	0.26	0.37	0.31
Percentage - NE Region	4.81	4.71	4.76	4.19	4.23	4.21
Percentage - India	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: All India Report of 6th Economic Census, Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [Table 2.6 Page No. 31]

Notes

1. Hired Worker

   These are workers who are hired to perform a pre - determined task at a specified remuneration (fixed or variable partly or wholly). This is regardless of the days worked with an organization. The number of workers being paid wages on usual basis will be taken as hired worker.

2. Non-Hired Worker

   This category may include household members, spouse, siblings, children, relatives, etc. Such workers will be working in the establishment on a fairly regular basis i.e. usually working on a working day. The primary motive of such workers is not monetary.

3. Other Definitions & Concepts

   These have been covered in the previous tables.

4. The figures for NE Region have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

Table-2.3.3: State-wise Distribution of Agricultural Establishments in the NE Region by Sector & Type of Establishment

(In Numbers)

State	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Without Hired Workers	With at least One Hired Worker	Total	Without Hired Workers	With at least One Hired Worker	Total	Without Hired Workers	With at least One Hired Worker	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	161	74	235	32	53	85	193	127	320
Assam	184299	22959	207258	13698	2076	15774	197997	25035	223032
Manipur	24080	1421	25501	4087	365	4452	28167	1786	29953
Meghalaya	4924	1685	6609	593	144	737	5517	1829	7346
Mizoram	2224	1243	3467	6812	1752	8564	9036	2995	12031
Nagaland	1180	259	1439	154	31	185	1334	290	1624
Sikkim	3976	116	4092	248	13	261	4224	129	4353
Tripura	16615	553	17168	2390	239	2629	19005	792	19797
Total - NE Region	237459	28310	265769	28014	4673	32687	265473	32983	298456
Total - India	10954165	1131044	12085209	875117	171247	1046364	11829282	1302291	13131573

Source: All India Report of 6th Economic Census, Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [Table 3.11 (A) Page No. 49]

Notes

1. Agricultural Establishments

   Establishments engaged in activities related to agriculture (other than crop production and plantation); livestock rearing and dairying; forestry and logging; fishing, fishery or aquaculture; etc. covered by NIC-2008 Section A and Division 01 (excluding NIC Groups 011 and 012), Division 02; and Division 03.

2. Other Definitions & Concepts

   These have been covered in the previous tables

3. The figures for NE Region have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

Table-2.3.4: State-wise Percentage Distribution of Agricultural Establishments in the NE Region by Sector & Type of Establishment as a Percentage of the all-India total

(As a percentage of the all India total)

State	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Without Hired Workers	With at least One Hired Worker	Total	Without Hired Workers	With at least One Hired Worker	Total	Without Hired Workers	With at least One Hired Worker	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Assam	1.68	2.03	1.71	1.57	1.21	1.51	1.67	1.92	1.70
Manipur	0.22	0.13	0.21	0.47	0.21	0.43	0.24	0.14	0.23
Meghalaya	0.04	0.15	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.14	0.06
Mizoram	0.02	0.11	0.03	0.78	1.02	0.82	0.08	0.23	0.09
Nagaland	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
Sikkim	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.03
Tripura	0.15	0.05	0.14	0.27	0.14	0.25	0.16	0.06	0.15
Percentage - NE Region	2.16	2.50	2.20	3.20	2.73	3.12	2.24	2.53	2.27
Percentage - India	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: All India Report of 6th Economic Census, Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [Table 3.11 (B) Page No. 50]

Notes

1. Definitions and concepts have been covered in the previous tables.
2. Percentages for the NE Region have been worked out from the numbers provided in the previous table. These may differ from a summation of the rounded-off figures furnished in the above table for the different NE states.

Table-2.3.5: State-wise Distribution of Agricultural Establishments) in the NE Region by Broad Activity

(In Numbers)

State	Activities related to Agriculture other than Crop Production & Plantation	Livestock	Forestry and Logging	Fishing and Aquaculture	TOTAL
Arunachal Pradesh	28	231	45	16	320
Assam	29982	127483	14470	51097	223032
Manipur	1953	12768	4176	11056	29953
Meghalaya	410	5360	1032	544	7346
Mizoram	12	11987	14	18	12031
Nagaland	65	1023	410	126	1624
Sikkim	24	4241	86	2	4353
Tripura	692	14566	2121	2418	19797
Total - NE Region	33166	177659	22354	65277	298456
Total - India	641479	11390326	602467	497301	13131573

Source: All India Report of 6th Economic Census, Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [Table 3.12 (A) Page No. 52]

Notes

1. Activities related to Agriculture other than Crop Production & Plantation: As covered by NIC-2008 Section A and Division 01 excluding NIC Groups 011 (Growing of non-perennial crops) and 012 (Growing of perennial crops); also excluding NIC Groups 014 (Animal production) and 017 (Hunting, trapping and related service activities)
2. Livestock: As covered by NIC-2008 Section A and Division 01 under NIC Groups 014 (Animal production) and 017 (Hunting, trapping and related service activities)
3. Forestry & Logging: As covered by NIC-2008 Section A and Division 02
4. Fishing and Aquaculture: As covered by NIC-2008 Section A and Division 03.
5. The figures for NE Region have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

Table-2.3.6: State-wise Percentage Distribution of Agricultural Establishments in the NE Region by Broad Activity as a percentage of the all-India total

(As a percentage of the all India total)

State	Activities related to Agriculture other than Crop Production & Plantation	Livestock	Forestry and Logging	Fishing and Aquaculture	TOTAL
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Assam	4.67	1.12	2.40	10.27	1.70
Manipur	0.30	0.11	0.69	2.22	0.23
Meghalaya	0.06	0.05	0.17	0.11	0.06
Mizoram	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.09
Nagaland	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.03	0.01
Sikkim	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.03
Tripura	0.11	0.13	0.35	0.49	0.15
Percentage - NE Region	5.17	1.56	3.71	13.13	2.27
Percentage - India	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: All India Report of 6th Economic Census, Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [Table 3.12 (B) Page No. 53]

Notes

1. Definitions and concepts have been covered in the previous tables.
2. Percentages for the NE Region have been worked out from the numbers provided in the previous table. These may differ from a summation of the rounded-off figures furnished in the above table for the different NE states.

Livestock & Poultry are important rural economic activities of NER

Table-2.3.7: State-wise Distribution of Employment in Agricultural Establishments in the NE Region by Sector & Type of Establishment

(In Numbers)

State	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Without Hired Workers	With at least One Hired Worker	Total	Without Hired Workers	With at least One Hired Worker	Total	Without Hired Workers	With at least One Hired Worker	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	266	370	636	48	531	579	314	901	1215
Assam	274252	79932	354184	20169	6516	26685	294421	86448	380869
Manipur	34772	4417	39189	6335	1362	7697	41107	5779	46886
Meghalaya	7047	6327	13374	1053	510	1563	8100	6837	14937
Mizoram	3900	2687	6587	10848	3817	14665	14748	6504	21252
Nagaland	1925	951	2876	244	113	357	2169	1064	3233
Sikkim	5888	295	6183	423	112	535	6311	407	6718
Tripura	22149	1552	23701	3367	797	4164	25516	2349	27865
Total - NE Region	350199	96531	446730	42487	13758	56245	392686	110289	502975
Total - India	17620359	3436961	21057320	1261339	563842	1825181	18881698	4000803	22882501

Source: All India Report of 6th Economic Census, Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [Table 3.13 (A) Page No. 55]

Notes

1. Definitions and concepts have been covered in the previous tables.
2. The figures for NE Region have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table

Table-2.3.8: State-wise Percentage Distribution of Employment in Agricultural Establishments in the NE Region by Sector & Type of Establishment as a percentage of the all-India total

(As a percentage of the all India total)

State	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Without Hired Workers	With at least One Hired Worker	Total	Without Hired Workers	With at least One Hired Worker	Total	Without Hired Workers	With at least One Hired Worker	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.01
Assam	1.56	2.33	1.68	1.60	1.16	1.46	1.56	2.16	1.66
Manipur	0.20	0.13	0.19	0.50	0.24	0.42	0.22	0.14	0.20
Meghalaya	0.04	0.18	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.04	0.17	0.07
Mizoram	0.02	0.08	0.03	0.86	0.68	0.80	0.08	0.16	0.09
Nagaland	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01
Sikkim	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.03
Tripura	0.13	0.05	0.11	0.27	0.14	0.23	0.14	0.06	0.12
Percentage - NE Region	1.99	2.81	2.12	3.37	2.44	3.08	2.08	2.76	2.20
Percentage - All India	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: All India Report of 6th Economic Census, Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [Table 3.13 (B) Page No. 56]

Notes

1. Definitions and concepts have been covered in the previous tables.
2. Percentages for the NE Region have been worked out from the numbers provided in the previous table. These may differ from a summation of the rounded-off figures furnished in the above table for the different NE states.

Table-2.3.9: State-wise Distribution of Employment in Agricultural Establishments in the NE Region by Broad Activity

(In Numbers)

State	Activities related to Agriculture other than Crop Production & Plantation	Livestock	Forestry and Logging	Fishing and Aquaculture	TOTAL
Arunachal Pradesh	72	487	606	50	1215
Assam	69880	217815	19489	73685	380869
Manipur	3252	20449	6705	16480	46886
Meghalaya	1247	10736	2101	853	14937
Mizoram	18	21158	36	40	21252
Nagaland	127	1922	921	263	3233
Sikkim	30	6598	87	3	6718
Tripura	957	20825	2492	3591	27865
Total - NE Region	75583	299990	32437	94965	502975
Total - India	1361628	19418442	1224809	877622	22882501

Source: All India Report of 6th Economic Census, Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [Table 3.14 (A) Page No. 57]

Notes

Definitions and concepts have been covered in the previous tables. The figures for NE Region have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

Livestock establishments provide considerable employment in Assam

Table-2.3.10: State-wise Percentage Distribution of Employment in Agricultural Establishments in the NE Region by Broad Activity as a percentage of the all-India total

(As a percentage of the all India total)

State	Activities related to Agriculture other than Crop Production & Plantation	Livestock	Forestry and Logging	Fishing and Aquaculture	TOTAL
Arunachal Pradesh	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.01
Assam	5.13	1.12	1.59	8.40	1.66
Manipur	0.24	0.11	0.55	1.88	0.20
Meghalaya	0.09	0.06	0.17	0.10	0.07
Mizoram	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.09
Nagaland	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.03	0.01
Sikkim	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.03
Tripura	0.07	0.11	0.20	0.41	0.12
Percentage - NE Region	5.55	1.54	2.65	10.82	2.20
Percentage - India	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: All India Report of 6th Economic Census, Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [Table 3.14 (B) Page No. 58]

Notes

1. Definitions and concepts have been covered in the previous tables.
2. Percentages for the NE Region have been worked out from the numbers provided in the previous table. These may differ from a summation of the rounded-off figures furnished in the above table for the different NE states.

Fishery Activities in Tripura

Table-2.3.11: State-wise Total Number of Establishments for Non-Agricultural Activities NE Region by Sector & Type of Establishment

(In Numbers)

State	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Without Hired Workers	With at least One Hired Worker	Total	Without Hired Workers	With at least One Hired Worker	Total	Without Hired Workers	With at least One Hired Worker	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	9795	10053	19848	9539	6708	16247	19334	16761	36095
Assam	905569	342756	1248325	356341	202344	558685	1261910	545100	1807010
Manipur	97469	21126	118595	64602	16688	81290	162071	37814	199885
Meghalaya	33103	33326	66429	17361	14420	31781	50464	47746	98210
Mizoram	9884	7435	17319	17862	10274	28136	27746	17709	45455
Nagaland	22371	9636	32007	16027	11279	27306	38398	20915	59313
Sikkim	12102	5290	17392	11483	3991	15474	23585	9281	32866
Tripura	102021	26106	128127	66382	22467	88849	168403	48573	216976
Total - NE Region	1192314	455728	1648042	559597	288171	847768	1751911	743899	2495810
Total - India	16609685	6100860	22710545	13525037	9128204	22653241	30134722	15229064	45363786

Source: All India Report of 6th Economic Census, Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [Table 4.14 (A) Page No. 87]

Notes

1. Non-Agricultural Establishments

   Establishments engaged in activities excluding those covered by NIC-2008 Section A (Agriculture, forestry & fishing) and NIC-2008 Section O and Division 84 under NIC-2008 Groups 841 (Administration of the State and the economic and social policy of the community), 842 (Provision of services to the community as a whole) and 843 (Compulsory social security activities).

2. Other Definitions & Concepts

   These have been covered in the previous tables.

3. The figures for NE Region have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table

Table-2.3.12: Percentage Distribution of Total Number of Establishments for Non-Agricultural Activities in the NE Region by State, Sector & Type of Establishment (as a percentage of the all India total)

(As a percentage of the all India total)

State	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Without Hired Workers	With at least One Hired Worker	Total	Without Hired Workers	With at least One Hired Worker	Total	Without Hired Workers	With at least One Hired Worker	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	0.06	0.16	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.11	0.08
Assam	5.45	5.62	5.50	2.63	2.22	2.47	4.19	3.58	3.98
Manipur	0.59	0.35	0.52	0.48	0.18	0.36	0.54	0.25	0.44
Meghalaya	0.20	0.55	0.29	0.13	0.16	0.14	0.17	0.31	0.22
Mizoram	0.06	0.12	0.08	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.09	0.12	0.10
Nagaland	0.13	0.16	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.13
Sikkim	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.04	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.07
Tripura	0.61	0.43	0.56	0.49	0.25	0.39	0.56	0.32	0.48
Percentage - NE Region	7.17	7.47	7.26	4.14	3.16	3.74	5.81	4.88	5.50
Percentage - India	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: All India Report of 6th Economic Census, Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [Table 4.14 (B) Page No. 88]

Notes

1. Definitions and concepts have been covered in the previous tables.
2. Percentages for the NE Region have been worked out from the numbers provided in the previous table. These may differ from a summation of the rounded-off figures furnished in the above table for the different NE states.

Table-2.3.13: State-wise Total Number of Persons engaged in Non-Agricultural Establishments in the NE Region by Sector & Type of Establishment

(In Numbers)

State	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Without Hired Workers	With at least One Hired Worker	Total	Without Hired Workers	With at least One Hired Worker	Total	Without Hired Workers	With at least One Hired Worker	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	13343	45753	59096	12731	35894	48625	26074	81647	107721
Assam	1069498	1322463	2391961	399466	781267	1180733	1468964	2103730	3572694
Manipur	123929	87755	211684	80492	70555	151047	204421	158310	362731
Meghalaya	46226	131371	177597	22287	74610	96897	68513	205981	274494
Mizoram	12696	23106	35802	21658	43514	65172	34354	66620	100974
Nagaland	30858	54642	85500	20280	52805	73085	51138	107447	158585
Sikkim	14915	29428	44343	15268	24951	40219	30183	54379	84562
Tripura	115308	94427	209735	74346	92078	166424	189654	186505	376159
Total - NE Region	1426773	1788945	3215718	646528	1175674	1822202	2073301	2964619	5037920
Total - India	21659511	25178590	46838101	17607620	43965646	61573266	39267131	69144236	108411367

Source: All India Report of 6th Economic Census, Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [Table 4.15 (A) Page No. 89]

Note

1. Definitions and concepts have been covered in the previous tables.
2. The figures for NE Region have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table

Non- Agricultural Establishments

Table-2.3.14: State-wise Percentage Distribution of Total Number of Persons engaged in Non- Agricultural Establishments in the NE Region by Sector & Type of Establishment as a percentage of the all-India total

(As a percentage of the all India total)

State	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Without Hired Workers	With at least One Hired Worker	Total	Without Hired Workers	With at least One Hired Worker	Total	Without Hired Workers	With at least One Hired Worker	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	0.06	0.18	0.13	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.12	0.10
Assam	4.94	5.25	5.11	2.27	1.78	1.92	3.74	3.04	3.30
Manipur	0.57	0.35	0.45	0.46	0.16	0.25	0.52	0.23	0.33
Meghalaya	0.21	0.52	0.38	0.13	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.30	0.25
Mizoram	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.09	0.10	0.09
Nagaland	0.14	0.22	0.18	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.16	0.15
Sikkim	0.07	0.12	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08
Tripura	0.53	0.38	0.45	0.42	0.21	0.27	0.48	0.27	0.35
Percentage - NE Region	6.59	7.11	6.87	3.67	2.67	2.96	5.28	4.29	4.65
Percentage - India	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: All India Report of 6th Economic Census, Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [Table 4.15 (B) Page No. 90]

Notes

1. Definitions and concepts have been covered in the previous tables.
2. Percentages for the NE Region have been worked out from the numbers provided in the previous table. These may differ from a summation of the rounded-off figures furnished in the above table for the different NE states.

Table-2.3.15: State-wise Distribution of Total Number of Establishments under Women Entrepreneurship in the NE Region by Type of Establishment, and the State's Percentage Share in Total Number of Establishments under Women Entrepreneurship

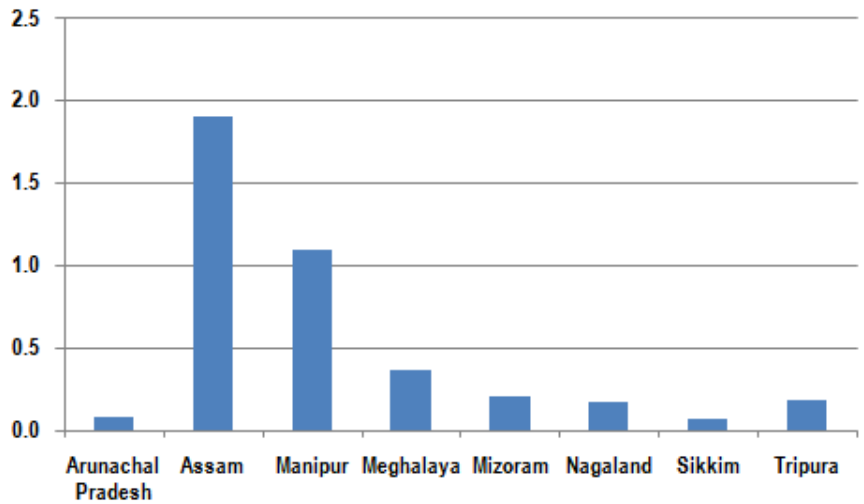
State	Number of Establishments under Women Entrepreneurship - by Type of Establishment			Percentage Share of State in All-India Total (Establishments under Women Entrepreneurs)
	Without Hired Workers	With at least One Hired Worker	All	
Arunachal Pradesh	4438	1975	6413	0.08
Assam	130338	23820	154158	1.91
Manipur	84550	3736	88286	1.10
Meghalaya	21540	7990	29530	0.37
Mizoram	12808	3020	15828	0.20
Nagaland	11840	1817	13657	0.17
Sikkim	4383	921	5304	0.07
Tripura	13168	1338	14506	0.18
NE Region	283065	44617	327682	4.07
All India	6697354	1353465	8050819	100.00

Source: All India Report of 6th Economic Census, Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [Table 6.1 Page No. 106]

Notes

1. Establishments under Women Entrepreneurs: If the establishment is a proprietary establishment (where an entrepreneur is the sole owner of an establishment), and the proprietor is a woman, then the establishment is classified as being 'under women entrepreneur'.
2. Other Definitions & Concepts: These have been covered in the previous tables.
3. The figures for NE Region have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table

Graph-2.3.3: Total Number of Establishments under Women Entrepreneurship



Y-axis gives the Percentage Share of State in All-India Total (Establishments under Women Entrepreneurs)

Table-2.3.16: State-wise Total Number of Persons employed in Establishments under Women Entrepreneurship in the NE Region by Type of Establishment, and the State's Percentage Share in Total Employment in Establishments under Women Entrepreneurship

State	Total Number of Persons Employed in Establishments under Women Entrepreneurship			Percentage Share of State in All-India Total Employment (in Establishments under Women Entrepreneurs)
	Without Hired Workers	With at least One Hired Worker	All	
Arunachal Pradesh	5493	8586	14079	0.1
Assam	162675	90397	253072	1.88
Manipur	96938	13884	110822	0.82
Meghalaya	28625	30076	58701	0.44
Mizoram	15940	10387	26327	0.20
Nagaland	14290	13233	27523	0.20
Sikkim	5439	3627	9066	0.07
Tripura	14951	4929	19880	0.15
Total - NE Region	344351	175119	519470	3.86
Total - India	8673957	4774225	13448182	100.00

Source: All India Report of 6th Economic Census, Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [Table 6.3 Page No. 110]

Note

Definitions and concepts have been covered in the previous tables. The figures for NE Region have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

Women entrepreneur from Meghalaya

Table-2.3.17: State-wise Total Number of Establishments under Women Entrepreneurship in the NE Region by Nature of Operation

(In Numbers)

State	Perennial	Seasonal	Casual	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	6032	241	140	6413
Assam	132924	14285	6949	154158
Manipur	81106	5657	1523	88286
Meghalaya	27525	1233	772	29530
Mizoram	15264	259	305	15828
Nagaland	9636	3054	967	13657
Sikkim	5071	211	22	5304
Tripura	13586	714	206	14506
Total - NE Region	291144	25654	10884	327682
Total - India	7166019	726435	158365	8050819

Source: All India Report of 6th Economic Census, Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [Table 6.5 Page No. 113]

Note

Definitions and concepts have been covered in the previous tables. The figures for NE Region have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

Women owned weaving establishment in Nagaland provides employment in remote villages

3. Development Initiatives of the Central and State Governments in the North Eastern Region

This chapter provides information regarding the major schemes and projects being implemented in the NE Region by the Government of India, apart from discussing the developmental initiatives of the State Governments of the NE states.

Regarding the schemes and projects of the Government of India being highlighted in this chapter, the same have been listed based upon the budgetary allocations and expenditures of different Ministries and Departments. The pertinent information has been made available by the Finance Ministry though its website on the 'Union Budget' (https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/). The Ministries and Departments of the Government of India with the largest budgetary outlays and expenditures in the NE Region have been identified from the Expenditure Profile 2024-25. Further, the schemes and other initiatives of these Ministries and Departments are available at the Expenditure Budget 2024-25. Accordingly, the major schemes and projects of the Government of India have been briefly described in this chapter. The discussion in the following pages has been carried out as follows.

(a) **Gross Budgetary Support to the NE Region:** In October 1996, the Central Government announced the 'New initiatives for the North Eastern Region (NER)'. One of these measures announced was the policy decision to earmark at least 10% of Plan Budgets of the Central Ministries and Departments for the development of NE States. It was decided that Central Ministries and Departments, unless specifically exempted, will set apart 10% of their Plan Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) for the NE Region in order to ensure a quantum jump in budgetary resource flows to the region and to fill the backlog and gaps in basic minimum service and infrastructure.

The Ministry of DoNER, being the nodal Ministry, monitors and keeps track of expenditure under mandatory 10% GBS by non-exempted Ministries/ Departments since inception. This section gives the details of Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates, and Actual Expenditures of the major Ministries and Departments.

(b) **Major Schemes implemented by Government of India:** This section gives the schemes and other development initiatives being implemented by the Ministries and Departments of the Government of India that have the maximum outlays (and incur the maximum expenditures) on the NE Region. The discussion covers the institutions and other organizations being supported by these Ministries and Departments. All details regarding the schemes, programmes, missions, institutions etc. have been sourced from the Notes on the Demands for Grants of the various Ministries and Departments as furnished in the Expenditure Budget 2024-25.

(c) **Development Initiatives of the State Governments:** This section gives the developmental initiatives of the State Governments of the NE Region, based on the Budget Speeches for the State Budgets for 2024-25.

A perusal of the above sections will enable the reader to get an idea of the main schemes and other developmental initiatives being implemented in the NE Region with Government funding.

3.1. Gross Budgetary Support to the North Eastern Region

In October 1996, the Government of India announced the 'New initiatives for the North Eastern Region'. One of these measures announced was the policy decision to earmark at least 10% of Plan Budgets of the Central Ministries and Departments for the development of NE States. Accordingly, it was decided that Central Ministries and Departments, unless exempted, will set apart 10% of their Plan Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) for the NE Region in order to ensure a quantum jump in budgetary resource flows to the region and to fill the backlog and gaps in basic minimum service and infrastructure. Subsequently, allocation of funds under 10% GBS for the NE Region introduced in 2014-15 is being done annually on lump sum basis by the non-exempted Central Ministries and Departments at the BE/RE stage under Major Heads 2552 (for revenue expenditure), 4552 (for capital expenditure) and 6552 (for loan expenditure) under their respective functional schemes.

In the Budget 2017-18, several changes were introduced, e.g. dispensing with the distinction between Plan and Non-Plan expenditure, adoption of revenue and capital classification, merger of Railway Budget with Union Budget, discontinuation of block grants, etc. In addition, the earmarking for NE Region was reflected through Statement-11 of Expenditure Profile of the Union Budget, as against Statement-23. To mitigate dislocation, Ministry of DoNER has a special dispensation until year 2022 to carry out their schemes under Budget Head 3601.

The Ministry of DoNER, being the nodal Ministry, monitors and keeps track of expenditure under mandatory 10% GBS by non-exempted Ministries/ Departments since inception. This exercise is being undertaken on annual basis and the allocation and actual expenditure figures by respective Ministries/Departments are collected, compiled and forwarded annually to Ministry of Finance for vetting. The expenditure figures (provisional) until 2019-20 against RE earmarked for the NE Region have already been compiled. The annual expenditure relative to the earmarked allocation since 2016-17 to 2023-24 is given below.

Table-3.1.1: Annual Expenditure relative to the earmarked allocation by non-exempted Ministries/Departments

(Rs. in Crore / %)

Year	(Rs. in Crore)			Expenditure as % of Revised Estimate
	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Actual Expenditure	
2016-17	29,124.79	32,180.08	29,367.90	91.26
2017-18	43,244.64	40,971.69	39,753.44	97.03
2018-19	47,994.88	47,087.95	46,054.80	97.81
2019-20	59,369.90	53,374.19	48,533.81	90.93
2020-21	60,112.11	51,270.90	48,563.80	94.70
2021-22	68,020.24	68,440.26	70,874.32	103.56
2022-23	76,040.07	72,540.28	82,691.37	113.99
2023-24	94,679.53	91,802	102,749.46	111.92

Source: Annual Report 2022-23 of Ministry of Development of NE Region, based on Statements 23/11 (of Expenditure Profile) for various years, non-exempted Ministries/Departments (includes Ministry of DoNER partially, from 2017-18 onwards)

Note: Data regarding the revised estimate and actual expenditure for FY 2022-23 / Budget Estimate for FY 2023-24 has been obtained from Reply to Un-starred Question No 22 dated July 20, 2023 in the Rajya Sabha. Other data for FY 2023-24 has been obtained from Reply to Un-starred Question No 1948 dated August 8, 2024 in the Rajya Sabha.

From the Expenditure Profile 2024-25 (vide Statement 11 at Page Nos. 150 & 151), it is seen that the following Ministries and Departments of the Government of India have the significant allocations on the NE Region (as per the Budget Estimates for 2024-25):

(a) Road Transport and Highways;
(b) Agriculture and Famers Welfare;
(c) Rural Development;
(d) Drinking Water and Sanitation;
(e) School Education and Literacy;
(f) Health & Family Welfare;
(g) Development of North Eastern Region;
(h) Higher Education;
(i) Power;
(j) Women & Child Welfare;
(k) Labour and Employment;
(l) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises;
(m) Telecommunication;
(n) Electronics and Information Technology;
(o) Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade;
(p) Housing and Urban Affairs;
(q) New and Renewable Energy; and
(r) Tribal Affairs.

In addition, the following Ministries and Departments have been considered, since Statement 11 of the Expenditure Profile 2024-25 does not include two of them, and they have major contributions for the region's infrastructure: (a) Railways; (b) Ports, Shipping & Waterways, and (c) Civil Aviation.

The table at the following pages gives the Budget Estimate, Revised Estimate and Actual Expenditure for the above Ministries / Departments for the Financial Years from 2016-17 to 2022-23.

Expenditure by Railways: The Budget Estimate, Revised Estimate and Actual Expenditure of the Ministry of Railways in the NE Region are not included in the tables in the following pages, which are based on Statement 11 of the Expenditure Profile. The following table gives the above details for the Ministry of Railways covering the financial years from 2016-17 to 2022-23.

Table 3.1.2: Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates and Actual Expenditures of Ministry of Railways in North East Region (NF Railway)

Year	Rs. in Crore			Expenditure as % of Revised Estimate
	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Actual Expenditure	
2016-17	4861.92	5510.63	6135.74	111.34
2017-18	5136.83	3858.72	3907.31	101.26
2018-19	4616.31	6364.80	2074.84	32.60
2019-20	6729.36	7070.26	5593.72	79.12
2020-21	2818.45	66.43	80.35	120.95
2021-22	4480.17	5656.86	5656.86	100.00
2022-23	5331.90	8106.83		

Source: Annual Report 2022-23 of the Ministry of DoNER, based on data from the Ministry of Railways

Table 3.1.3 (A): Budget Estimate, Revised Estimate and Actual Expenditure of Non-Exempt Ministries and Departments for 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22

(Rs. in Crore / %)

Ministry / Department	2019-20				2020-21				2021-22			
	Budget Estimates as per Statement 11	Revised Estimate as per Statement 11	Actual Expenditure in the NE Region (2019-20) up to the end of 4th Quarter	% of Expenditure of RE	Budget Estimates as per Statement 11	Revised Estimate as per Statement 11	Actual Expenditure in the NE Region (2020-21) up to the end of 4th Quarter	% of Expenditure of RE	Budget Estimates as per Statement 11	Revised Estimate as per Statement 11	Actual Expenditure in the NE Region (2021-22) up to the end of 4th Quarter	% of Expenditure of RE
Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare	12986.1	10136.7	4057.5	40.0	13381.0	11619.9	2926.8	25.2	12242.7	11731.8	2980.1	25.4
Civil Aviation	70.0	70.0	68.7	98.1	70.0	70.0	70.0	100.0	70.0	94.0	80.3	85.4
Development of North Eastern Region	1836.2	1494.5	1483.0	99.2	1808.2	1040.0	1066.3	102.5	1545.0	1555.0	1620.4	104.2
Drinking Water and Sanitation	1999.5	1833.9	1883.9	102.7	2149.4	1700.0	1811.7	106.6	5897.2	4997.8	9335.7	186.8
Electronics and Information Technology	375.1	321.3	320.8	99.8	395.8	305.0	298.5	97.9	680.6	638.8	571.7	89.5
Health and Family Welfare	4750.1	4556.9	4222.3	92.7	5000.0	4573.4	4894.9	107.0	5464.4	6481.4	4784.7	73.8
Higher Education	2863.0	2863.0	2583.1	90.2	2721.3	2496.2	2288.6	91.7	3012.2	2806.7	2725.0	97.1
Housing and Urban Affairs	1296.6	1252.6	1227.5	98.0	677.8	563.5	550.9	97.8	674.1	562.8	505.3	89.8
Labour and Employment	1080.3	1080.3	634.4	58.7	1137.2	1309.5	1165.1	89.0	1275.6	1382.2	2378.0	172.0
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	755.3	755.3	720.6	95.4	758.9	566.8	482.1	85.1	1607.5	1622.7	1611.7	99.3
New and Renewable Energy	513.0	375.0	128.1	34.2	565.0	335.0	105.1	31.4	565.0	499.0	65.2	13.1
Ports, Shipping & Waterways	86.6	59.1	56.3	95.2	50.0	42.0	32.0	76.2	99.1	104.8	88.94	84.87
Power	2346.9	2508.8	2071.0	82.6	2067.5	1056.0	1056.0	100.0	1892.5	2802.5	3001.5	107.1
Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade	957.0	1297.6	1288.7	99.3	756.4	756.4	956.0	126.4	934.3	1834.4	1864.4	101.6
Road Transport and Highways	6070.0	6070.0	5982.1	98.6	6780.0	7970.0	7935.2	99.6	9590.0	10520.0	10475.9	99.6

Ministry / Department	2019-20				2020-21				2021-22			
	Budget Estimates as per Statement 11	Revised Estimate as per Statement 11	Actual Expenditure in the NE Region (2019-20) up to the end of 4th Quarter	% of Expenditure of RE	Budget Estimates as per Statement 11	Revised Estimate as per Statement 11	Actual Expenditure in the NE Region (2020-21) up to the end of 4th Quarter	% of Expenditure of RE	Budget Estimates as per Statement 11	Revised Estimate as per Statement 11	Actual Expenditure in the NE Region (2021-22) up to the end of 4th Quarter	% of Expenditure of RE
Rural Development	5501.4	4349.0	5501.4	126.5	5608.4	5240.4	7979.2	152.3	5747.8	5055.8	12812.2	253.4
School Education and Literacy	4582.7	4448.2	4662.9	104.8	4705.7	1667.8	4792.7	287.4	4919.8	4878.9	4279.7	87.7
Telecommunications	1344.0	799.8	862.1	107.8	1332.3	1150.6	802.4	69.7	1452.6	1382.6	399.8	28.9
Tribal Affairs	706.0	706.0	1128.5	159.8	751.0	551.3	814.7	147.8	760.0	615.8	809.3	131.4
Women and Child Development	2891.4	2592.0	2724.7	105.1	2979.0	2078.8	2326.0	111.9	2417.0	2274.2	2544.8	111.9

Source: Annual Report 2022-23, Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, Government of India

Notes

1. The above Ministries and Departments of the Government of India have the significant allocations on the NE Region (of over Rs 1,000 crore as per the Budget Estimates for 2024-25).
2. In addition, the following Ministries and Departments have been included, since Statement 11 of the Expenditure Profile 2024-25 does not include two of them, and they have major contributions for the region's infrastructure:
   (a) Railways (details tabulated at the previous page),
   (b) Civil Aviation; and
   (c) Ports, Shipping & Waterways.
3. All figures have been rounded off.

NORTH EASTERN COUNCIL
GOVT. OF INDIA

Table 3.1.3 (B): Budget Estimate, Revised Estimate and Actual Expenditure of Non-Exempt Ministries and Departments for 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19

(Rs. in Crore / %)

Ministry / Department	2016-17				2017-18				2018-19			
	Budget Estimates as per Statement 11	Revised Estimate as per Statement 11	Actual Expenditure in the NE Region (2016-17) up to the end of 4th Quarter	% of Expenditure of RE	Budget Estimates as per Statement 11	Revised Estimate as per Statement 11	Actual Expenditure in the NE Region (2017-18) up to the end of 4th Quarter	% of Expenditure of RE	Budget Estimates as per Statement 11	Revised Estimate as per Statement 11	Actual Expenditure in the NE Region (2018-19) up to the end of 4th Quarter	% of Expenditure of RE
Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare	765.1	1195.6	177.3	14.8	4116.6	2838.3	1237.0	43.6	4610.9	6726.3	2203.7	32.8
Civil Aviation					0.0	0.0	79.9		197.3	0.0	160.3	
Development of North Eastern Region	1007.0	966.7	950.6	98.3	1116.7	870.1	715.3	82.2	1274.0	1091.4	628.5	57.6
Drinking Water and Sanitation	1375.0	1625.0	1625.0	100.0	1969.8	2370.0	2369.8	100.0	2234.3	1997.8	1750.0	87.6
Electronics and Information Technology	320.0	314.9	186.8	59.3	281.0	221.0	221.0	100.0	308.0	337.0	337.0	100.0
Health and Family Welfare	3130.0	3130.0	3080.5	98.4	3625.4	4086.1	3945.3	96.6	4178.0	4345.4	4001.8	92.1
Higher Education	1623.0	1688.5	1561.1	92.5	2078.0	2783.5	2649.2	95.2	2459.6	2341.0	2263.3	96.7
Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation / Housing & Urban Affairs (Note-4)	102.5	102.0	102.0	100.0	493.0	639.3	640.2	100.1	1158.6	1203.6	697.5	58.0
Labour and Employment	155.0	60.95	60.95	100.0	687.8	631.1	631.0	100.0	741.2	947.5	947.5	100.0
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	300.0	476.4	326.4	68.5	644.9	463.1	590.7	127.6	670.1	679.7	667.5	98.2
New and Renewable Energy	496.0	413.0	204.9	49.6	525.0	394.0	168.0	42.6	504.5	504.5	12.2	2.4
Ports, Shipping & Waterways	100.0	93.3	80.6	86.4	126.0	126.0	125.9	99.9	140.0	125.0	105.0	84.0
Power	1220.0	1041.4	861.7	82.7	1616.2	1220.7	1284.9	105.3	1697.5	2891.0	2082.5	72.0
Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade	267.0	267.5	240.0	89.7	909.3	1542.6	1541.7	99.9	1088.8	1088.8	1088.0	99.9

Ministry / Department	2016-17				2017-18				2018-19			
	Budget Estimates as per Statement 11	Revised Estimate as per Statement 11	Actual Expenditure in the NE Region (2016-17) up to the end of 4th Quarter	% of Expenditure of RE	Budget Estimates as per Statement 11	Revised Estimate as per Statement 11	Actual Expenditure in the NE Region (2017-18) up to the end of 4th Quarter	% of Expenditure of RE	Budget Estimates as per Statement 11	Revised Estimate as per Statement 11	Actual Expenditure in the NE Region (2018-19) up to the end of 4th Quarter	% of Expenditure of RE
Road Transport and Highways	5000.0	4520.0	4464.7	98.8	5765.0	5265.0	5237.8	99.5	6210.0	6210.0	5944.5	95.7
Rural Development	4164.5	4381.2	4281.2	97.7	5461.7	4563.9	5275.5	115.6	5481.3	3271.0	9742.5	297.8
School Education and Literacy	1894.3	3935.6	3696.5	93.9	4229.3	4110.3	4215.9	102.6	4457.7	3952.1	4125.3	104.4
Telecommunications	586.5	1113.7	460.2	41.3	1510.6	1103.7	531.6	48.2	1571.0	790.9	307.5	38.9
Tribal Affairs	449.0	449.0	540.0	120.3	526.0	526.0	667.5	126.9	600.0	600.0	855.6	142.6
Women and Child Development	1630.0	1660.1	1550.3	93.4	2160.6	2045.0	1902.5	93.0	2445.4	2451.3	1665.0	67.9
Urban Development (Note-4)	100.00	200.00	200.00	100.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Source: Annual Reports, Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, Government of India (for FY 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20)

Notes

1. The above Ministries and Departments of the Government of India have the significant allocations on the NE Region (of over Rs 1,000 crore as per the Budget Estimates for 2024-25).
2. In addition, the following Ministries and Departments have been included, since Statement 11 of the Expenditure Profile 2024-25 does not include them, and they have major contributions for the region's infrastructure: (a) Railways (details tabulated previously), (b) Civil Aviation,and (c) Ports, Shipping & Waterways.
3. Data for some of the Ministries and Departments are not available in the source document.
4. Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and Ministry of Urban Development were separate ministries till 6th July 2017, when they were merged to form the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs.
5. All figures have been rounded off.

Table 3.1.3 (C): Budget Estimate, Revised Estimate and Actual Expenditure of Non-Exempt Ministries and Departments for 2022-23

(Rs. in Crore / %)

Ministry / Department	Budget Estimates as per Statement 11	Revised Estimate as per Statement 11	Actual Expenditure in the NE Region (2022-23) up to the end of 4th Quarter	% of Expenditure of RE
Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare	12332.60	10949.32	2597.1	24
Civil Aviation	128.77	178.77	573.8	321
Development of North Eastern Region	2422.55	2577.83	973.4	38
Drinking Water and Sanitation	6615.80	5896.70	9301.5	158
Electronics and Information Technology	1067.62	780.35	503.8	65
Health and Family Welfare	6279.73	5704.57	5108.4	90
Higher Education	3256.20	3288.96	3198.9	97
Housing & Urban Affairs	844.04	806.98	839.5	104
Labour and Employment	1615.92	1535.87	1393.3	91
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	2051.64	1982.49	2752.9	139
New and Renewable Energy	679.00	670.00	16.4	2
Ports, Shipping & Waterways	119.80	109.80	104.7	95
Power	2344.00	2602.17	2476.7	95
Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade	1488.05	1430.46	1497.5	105
Road Transport and Highways	10565.00	13505.00	13458.2	100
Rural Development	6232.45	5902.47	21094.9	357
School Education and Literacy	5895.37	5628.28	5803.9	103
Telecommunications	1167.80	555.80	517.1	93
Tribal Affairs	842.00	740.85	963.4	130
Women and Child Development	2494.00	2366.00	2884.5	122

Source: (a) Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates: 'Expenditure Profile 2023-2024'; (b) Actual Expenditure: from Ministry of Development of the North Eastern Region, Govt. of India

Notes

1. The above Ministries and Departments of the Government of India have the significant allocations on the NE Region (of over Rs 1,000 crore as per the Budget Estimates for 2024-25).
2. In addition, the following Ministries and Departments have been included, since Statement 11 of the Expenditure Profile 2024-25 does not include them, and they have major contributions for the region's infrastructure: (a) Railways (details tabulated previously), (b) Civil Aviation,and (c) Ports, Shipping & Waterways.
3. All figures have been rounded off

3.2. Major Schemes being implemented by Government of India

The following pages give the major schemes and programmes being implemented by the Ministries and Departments that account for the maximum budgetary allocations made by the Government of India for the North Eastern Areas. Their details have been sourced from the Notes on the Demand for Grants as furnished in the Expenditure Budget 2024-25. The list of Ministries and Departments has been furnished in an alphabetical order (as per the tables at the preceding pages).

Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

Agriculture plays a vital role in India's economy. 54.6% of the total workforce is engaged in agriculture and allied sector activities (Census 2011) and accounts for 18.6 % of India's GVA at current prices during 2021-22. Given the importance of the agriculture sector, Government of India has taken several steps for its development in a sustainable manner.

The **Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare** (DA&FW) is one of the two constituent Departments of the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, and the other Department is the Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE). The DA&FW is organized into 28 divisions; and it has five attached offices and twenty-one subordinate offices, which are spread across the country for coordination with state level agencies and implementation of Central Sector Schemes in their respective fields. The major schemes, missions and institutions of the Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare have been listed below, as per the details in the Union Budget.

1. **Crop Insurance Scheme**: Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna aims to provide a simple and affordable crop insurance product to ensure comprehensive risk cover for crops to farmers against all non-preventable natural risks from pre-sowing to post-harvest and to provide adequate claim amount. The scheme is demand driven and available for all farmers.
2. **Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS)**: MISS provides concessional short term agri-loans to the farmers practicing crop husbandry and other allied activities like animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries. It is available to farmers availing short term crop loans up to Rs. 3.00 lakh at an interest rate of 7% per annum for one year. Additional 3% subvention is also given to the farmers for prompt and timely repayment of loans thus reducing the effective rate of interest to 4% per annum.
3. **Market Intervention Scheme and Price Support Scheme (MIS-PSS):** Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) is being implemented for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities which are perishable in nature and for which MSP is not declared by the Government. The objective of intervention is to protect the growers of these commodities in the event of a bumper crop during the peak arrival period when the prices tend to fall below economic levels/cost of production.
4. **Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Yojna (PM-AASHA):** Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan is an umbrella scheme to ensure Minimum Support Price to farmers. It comprises the erstwhile Price Support Scheme (PSS) with certain modifications and rolling out of new schemes of Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS) and Pilot of Private Procurement and Stockist Scheme (PPSS). Under the scheme States or UTs are offered to choose either PSS or PDPS in a given procurement season with respect to particular oilseeds crop for the entire State.

Pulses and Copra are procured under PSS. Only one scheme i.e. PSS or PDPS may be made operational in one State with respect to one commodity. Further states have the option to roll out PPSS on pilot basis in district selected Agriculture Produce Market Committee (APMCs) of district involving the participation of private stockist for oilseeds.

5. **Distribution of Pulses to State / Union Territories for Welfare Schemes:** The scheme for distribution of chana procured under Price Support Scheme (PSS) & Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) to States / UTs at discounted rate for utilization under various welfare schemes like Mid-day Meal (MDM), Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS), Public Distribution System (PDS) etc. was implemented from October, 2022 to 31st March, 2024. The objective of the scheme was to dispose-off the chana procured under PSS by way of utilization under various welfare schemes.

6. **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-Kisan):** Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Scheme aims to supplement financial needs of land holding farmers subject to exclusions. Under the scheme, financial benefit of Rs 6,000 per year is transferred in three equal four monthly installments into the bank accounts of farmers families across the country through Direct Benefit Transfer mode.

7. **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Man Dhan Yojana:** Pradhan Mantri Kisan Mandhan Yojana (PMKMY) aims to provide social security to the most vulnerable farmer families. It is a contributory scheme for small and marginal farmers (SMFs) who, subject to exclusion criteria, can opt to become a member of the scheme by paying monthly subscription to the Pension Fund.

8. **Formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs):** The Formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organizations was launched in the year 2020 with a view to leverage economies of scale, reduction of cost of production and enhancing farmers' incomes thus playing a major role towards increasing the income of farmers. Under the said scheme, FPOs being provided financial assistance up to Rs. 18.00 lakh per FPO for a period of 03 years. In addition to this, FPOs being provided matching equity grant up to Rs. 2,000 per farmer member of FPO with a limit of Rs. 15.00 lakh per FPO and a credit guarantee facility up to Rs. 2 crore of project loan per FPO from eligible lending institution to ensure institutional credit accessibility to FPOs.

9. **Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF):** The Central Sector scheme was approved by Cabinet on 8.7.2020 to provide a medium - long term debt financing facility for investment in viable projects for post-harvest management Infrastructure and community farming assets through interest subvention and financial support. Under the scheme Rs.1 Lakh Crore will be provided by banks and financial institutions as loans to Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), Marketing Cooperative Societies, Farmer Producers Organizations (FPOs), Self Help Group (SHG), Farmers, Joint Liability Groups (JLG), Multipurpose Cooperative Societies, Agri-entrepreneurs, Startups and Central/State agency or Local Body sponsored Public Private Partnership Project. All loans under this financing facility will have interest subvention of 3% per annum up to a limit of Rs. 2 crore. This subvention will be available for a maximum period of 7 years. Further, credit guarantee coverage will be available for eligible borrowers from this financing facility under Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) scheme for a loan up To Rs. 2 crore. The fee for this coverage will be paid by the Government.

10. **National Beekeeping Honey Mission (NBHM):** National Beekeeping & Honey Mission (NBHM) is being implemented for overall promotion and development of scientific beekeeping in mission mode to achieve the goal of 'Sweet Revolution' in the country by giving thrust capacity building and training, specific focus on women, input support for promotion and production, setting up Integrated Beekeeping Development Centres (IBDCs), other infrastructure, digitization/online

registration, processing, value addition, market support, etc. and R&D under 3 Mini Mission (MMs).

11. **Blended Capital Support to Finance Startups for Agriculture and Rural Enterprise Relevant for Farm Produce Value Chain:** The Scheme aims to finance startups for agriculture & rural enterprise, relevant for farm produce value chain. The activities for these startups will include, inter alia, machinery for farmers on rental basis at farm level, and technology including IT-based support for FPOs.
12. **NAMO DRONE DIDI:** The scheme aims to provide drones to 15,000 selected Women SHGs during the period 2023-24 to 2025-2026 for providing rental services to farmers for agriculture purpose.
13. **Additional transfer to Agriculture Infrastructure and Development Fund:** The scheme aims to transfer an amount of Rs. 4500 crore to Agriculture Infrastructure and Development Fund (AIDF) from the functional heads of PM-Kisan Scheme (Rs. 2000 crore), PMFBY (Rs. 1500 crore) and MISS (Rs. 1,000 crore).
14. **Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers Rights Authority:** It is a statutory body set up under a legislation enacted in 2001 to fulfill obligations under agreement of World Trade Organization. It provides the establishment of an effective system for Protection of Plant Varieties, the Rights of farmers and plant breeders and to encourage the development of new varieties of plants.
15. **National Institute of Plant Health Management:** The Institute is engaged in promoting environmentally sustainable Plant Health Management practices in diverse and changing agro-climatic conditions, Bio-Security & Incursion Management and extending policy support to Central and State Governments.
16. **National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE):** The Institute facilitates the acquisition of managerial and technical skills by Extension Officers, Managers, Scientists and Administrators in all sectors of agricultural economy to enable them to provide most effective support and services to Farmers and Fishermen for practicing Sustainable Agriculture and fishing practices.
17. **Chaudhary Charan Singh National Institute of Agricultural Marketing:** It is an autonomous body and is playing pivotal role in creating awareness amongst farmers and providing consultancy and policy support to decision makers in government, cooperative and private sector for bringing efficiency in the agricultural marketing sector.
18. **National Horticulture Board:** The National Horticulture Board (NHB) is an Autonomous organization under the administrative control of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. The objectives of the Board are to develop production clusters/hubs for integrated Hi-tech commercial horticulture, development of Post-harvest and cold chain infrastructure, ensuring availability of quality planting material and to promote adoption of new technologies/tools/ techniques for Hi-tech commercial horticulture etc.
19. **Agriculture Census:** Agriculture Census forms part of a broader system of collection of Agricultural Statistics. It is a large-scale statistical operation for the collection and derivation of quantitative information about the structure of agriculture in the country.
20. **Agriculture Economics and Statistics:** The overall objective of this scheme is to collect, compile, and maintain a database of different facets of the agriculture sector, study and analyze the socio-economic conditions of the agricultural sector and provide policy inputs.

21. **IRRI South Asia Regional Centre:** The IRRI South Asia Regional Centre is a regional facility that supports research collaboration, training, and service provision to institutions, scientists, and other stakeholders from India and other South Asian and African nations.
22. **International Cooperation:** The required amounts under this programmes is allocated to Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and United Nations World Food Programme (UNWFP).
23. **Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna:** Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) is basically being implemented with a view to ensure more inclusive and integrated development of agriculture and allied sectors with a major focus on pre & post-harvest infrastructure, including promotion of agri-entrepreneurship, innovations & value addition.
24. **National Mission on Natural Farming:** The National Mission on Natural Farming is proposed as a shift to scientifically strengthen agricultural practices towards sustainability, climate resilience and safe food. It aims at creating institutional capacities for natural farming in documentation & dissemination of best practices, making practicing farmers as partners in promotion strategy, ensuring training and continuous hand holding to farmers and thereby attracting farmers to the natural farming willingly on the merit of the system.
25. **Krishionnati Yojana:** Krishionnati Yojna is being implemented with a view to develop the agriculture and allied sector in a holistic and scientific manner to increase the income of farmers by enhancing production, productivity and better returns on produce.
26. **Additional transfer to Agriculture Infrastructure and Development Fund**: Under this scheme, an amount of Rs. 500 crore is required to transfer into Agriculture Infrastructure & Development Fund from functional heads of RKVY scheme.

Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution

The Department of Consumer Affairs is one of the two Departments under the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution. It seeks to enable consumers to make informed choices; ensure fair, equitable and consistent outcomes for consumers; and facilitate timely and effective grievance redress. The other Department of the Ministry, the Department of Food & Public Distribution works with a vision of ensuring food security for citizens of the country. Its mission is to undertake the efficient procurement at Minimum Support Price (MSP), safe storage and distribution of food-grains, and to implement food security across the country.

The major schemes, missions and institutions of the **Department of Consumer Affairs** have been listed below, as per the funding being received by it under the present Union Budget.

1. **Price Stabilisation Fund**: The provision is for maintaining buffer stock of Pulses, Onions and Potatoes and making sufficient availability of said commodities in the market so as to cool down the prices as and when required.
2. **CONFONET**: The provision is for networking and providing hardware, software and Technical Support Persons to the Consumer Fora all over the country.
3. Consumer Awareness (Advertising and Publicity): The provision is for consumer education and awareness through advertisement and publicity.
4. **Consumer Protection Cell**: The provision is to ensure that Consumer Protection Act is made applicable. Expenditure for conducting annual meeting of Central Consumer Protection Council, as well as celebrating National/World Consumers Day.
5. **Price Monitoring Structure**: The provision is for providing financial assistance to strengthen Price Monitoring Cell at Centre, States, as well as NIC.
6. **Strengthening Consumer Forum, Consumer Counselling and Mediation**: The provision is for setting-up of State/ District Level Consumer Fora in States/ UTs, as well as for providing financial assistance for basic office infrastructure in the newly set-up Consumer Fora. Financial Assistance is also provided for setting-up of Consumer Counselling and Mediation Centres in Consumer Fora Buildings.
7. **Consumer Welfare Fund**: The provision is for providing financial assistance to States/UTs for conducting Consumer Awareness Programmes and to reputed NGOs for conducting Testing and Comparative Testing of Consumer Goods.
8. **Met from Consumer Welfare Fund**: The expenditure to be met out of the CWF will be as per normal practice treated initially as expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India to be accounted for under a distinct minor head 'Consumer Welfare Fund', under major head '3456-Civil Supplies'.
9. **Setting-up of Gold Hallmarking / Assaying Centers in India**: The provision is for setting-up of Gold Hallmarking/Assaying Centres in India by providing financial assistance to private entrepreneurs. Training sessions are also conducted for Artisans.
10. **National Test House**: The provision is for setting-up/up-gradation of various Laboratories in the Field Offices of National Test House in which, testing of all commodities, including Heavy Machinery (excluding Fire Arms) is conducted.
11. **Strengthening of Weights and Measures Infrastructure and Strengthening of Regional Reference Standard Laboratories and Indian Institute of Legal Metrology**: The provision is for providing Machinery and Equipments to States/UTs for their Legal Metrology Laboratories. Financial Assistance is provided to the States/UTs for setting-up of working standards/secondary standards Laboratories, Controller Offices and Research and Development Centres.

The major schemes, missions and institutions of the **Department of Food & Public Distribution** have been listed below, as per the funds being extended to it under the present Union Budget.

1. **National Sugar Institute, Kanpur**: This provision is for establishment expenditure of National Sugar Institute, Kanpur.

2. **Other Establishment Expenditure of Food, Storage and Warehousing**: This provision is for establishment expenditure of Directorate of Sugar and Vegetable Oils, Indian Grain Storage Management and Research Institute, Central Grain Analysis Laboratory and Quality Control Cells and Membership Fee of International Grain Council and International Sugar Council.
3. **Food Subsidy to Food Corporation of India under National Food Security Act**: Subsidy to Food Corporation of India for distribution of food grains among Priority Households (PHH), Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and other eligible beneficiaries under NFSA.
4. **Food Subsidy for Decentralized Procurement of Foodgrains under NFSA**: Food Subsidy to State Governments which are procuring food grains for Central Pool under Decentralized Procurement of Foodgrains Scheme and Fortification of Rice through PDS to address anemia and micronutrient deficiency.
5. **Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY):** As per Government Decision, two Food Subsidy Schemes have been subsumed as Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY). Under the scheme, free food grains are being distributed through Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) among PHH, AAY and other eligible beneficiaries under NFSA.
6. **Sugar Subsidy payable under Public Distribution System:** Subsidy under Public Distribution System for providing sugar at a subsidized rate to families covered under Antyoday Ann Yojana.
7. **Ways and Means Advance to FCI**: This provision is for Ways and Means Advances to the Food Corporation of India to meet its cash flow requirements towards procurement of foodgrains for Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), meeting buffer stock requirements and handling of foodgrains. This advance will be adjusted in the same financial year.
8. **Scheme for extending financial assistance to sugar mills for enhancement and augmentation of ethanol production capacity**: This provision is for providing assistance to sugar mills for increasing the ethanol production by enhancing the number of working days of existing distilleries in a year on installation of new incineration boilers and for augmentation of ethanol production capacity by setting up of new distilleries attached with their sugar mills.
9. **Financial Assistance to Sugar Undertakings/Other Expenditure**: This provision is for making payment of agency commission to National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) and Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) under SDF scheme, which has already been closed.
10. **Strengthening of PDS Operations**: This provision is for the schemes relating to Strengthening of Public Distribution System viz. Assistance to State Food Commission and Quality Control Mechanism.
11. **Storage and Godowns**: This provision is for creation of storage capacity (godowns and silos) through Food Corporation of India and State Governments.
12. **Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority**: This provision is to provide Grants-in-aid-Salaries and Grants-in-aid-General to Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority for establishment expenditure and expenses towards IT enabled system for Management Information System (MIS) and online monitoring of Negotiable Warehouse Receipts (NWRs) / Transformation Plan.
13. **PDS-Evaluation, Monitoring & Research**: The provision under this Project (erstwhile component of Strengthening of PDS Operation scheme) is for making payments to Monitoring Institutions engaged for undertaking concurrent evaluation of implementation of NFSA in different States/UTs for Phase-II (2020-23). Sunset date for this project is 31.03.2024.
14. **Generating Awareness amongst TPDS beneficiaries**: The provision under this Project (erstwhile component of Strengthening of PDS Operation scheme) is for providing financial assistance to

States based on the proposal received from them to generate awareness amongst the TPDS beneficiaries about their entitlement and redress mechanism. Sunset date for this project is 31.03.2024.

15. **Assistance to States Agencies for Intra-State Movement of Foodgrains and FPS Dealers Margin under NFSA**: This provision is for providing assistance to States/UTs for meeting expenditure on intra-state movement and handling of food grains and Fair Price Shop dealer's margin under National Food Security Act, 2013.
16. **Scheme for Modernization and Reforms through Technology in Public Distribution System (SMART-PDS):** The provision is under Centrally Sponsored Scheme to sustain the technology-led reforms brought in by the 'End-to-end computerization of TPDS operation' and to strengthen the technology infrastructure in PDS.

Ministry of Civil Aviation

The Ministry of Civil Aviation is responsible for formulation of national policies and programmes for the development and regulation of the Civil Aviation sector in the country. It is responsible for the administration of the Aircraft Act, 1934, Aircraft Rules, 1937 and various other legislations pertaining to the aviation sector in the country. This Ministry exercises administrative control over attached and autonomous organizations like the Directorate General of Civil Aviation, Bureau of Civil Aviation Security, and Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi; apart from affiliated Public Sector Undertakings like Airports Authority of India and Pawan Hans Helicopters Limited. The Commission of Railway Safety, which is responsible for safety in rail travel and operations in terms of the provisions of the Railways Act, 1989 also comes under the administrative control of this Ministry.

The various schemes, programmes and projects, and organizations of the Ministry have been listed below, based on the the provisions made for them under the Union Budget of 2024-25. These directly or indirectly benefit the states of the NE Region, along with other parts of the country.

1. **Directorate General of Civil Aviation:** The provision is for meeting the establishment expenditure of the Director General of Civil Aviation and its Regional and Field Offices. It provides for Training Projects, eGCA Project, construction of DGCA Bhawan. It also includes provision for India's contribution to International Civil Aviation Organisation.

2. **Bureau of Civil Aviation Security:** The provision is for meeting the establishment expenditure of Bureau of Civil Aviation Security and its Regional Offices, procurement of Security Equipment, IT Equipment, Construction of Headquarter Building, India's contribution for ICAO's Cooperative Aviation Security Programme and for conference and summits related to aviation security.
3. **Commissioner for Railway Safety:** The provision is for meeting the establishment expenditure of CRS and its Regional Offices which is concerned with Safety in Rail Travel and Operations.
4. **Grants for Skill Development:** The provision for Grants - in - Aid to institutions in Civil Aviation sector for Skill Development
5. **Grants-in-Aid to Institution in Civil Aviation for Promotion/Development of Aero Sports:** The provision for Grants -in - Aid to institutions in Civil Aviation for Promotion / Development of Aero Sports
6. **Providing Medical Benefit to Retired Employees of Air India:** The provision is made for providing medical benefits to Retired employees of AI post disinvestment.
7. **Regional Connectivity Scheme:** The proposal is for revival of 22 airports and for commencement of 124 RCS routes, Viability Gap Funding for North East Connectivity. To improve connectivity in NE Region, a new scheme has also been formulated for Providing Air connectivity and Aviation infrastructure.
8. **Purchase of two new aircraft for Special Extra Section Flight operations:** The provision is for purchase of aircraft for special operations.
9. **Krishi Udaan Scheme:** A token provision is made for Krishi Udaan Scheme
10. **Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Drone and Drone Component:** The provision is to provide Productivity Linked incentives for Drones and Drone components Industry/ Companies.
11. **Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Udaan Academy and National Aviation University:** The provision for NAU is made for Machinery and Equipment and other establishment expenditure. A provision is made for CAE Payments by IGRUA.
12. **Airports Economic Regulatory Authority:** The provision for Grants-in-aid for Salary and Grants-in-aid General for meeting establishment related expenditure of AERA.
13. **Air India Asset Holding Limited (SPV):** The provision is kept for servicing of loan transferred to SPV as a result of financial restructuring of Air India.
14. **Airports Authority of India:** The provision for construction of New Green Field Airport at Holongi, Arunachal Pradesh.
15. **Rohini Heliport Limited:** The provision is made for investment in Rohini Heliport Limited for payment to Registrar of Companies (ROC) of fees and stamp duties to increase to authorized capital.
16. **Equity Infusion in AIAHL:** The provision for Equity Infusion in AIAHL for Financial Support to Alliance Air Aviation Limited (AAAL) for making payment to various vendors, airports operators to meet the urgent expenditure.
17. **Hotel Corporation of India Limited:** The provision is made for granting financial support of Rs. 57.14 crore to HCIL to meet its Statutory and other obligations under MoCA.

    This provision includes a sum of Rs. 57.14 crore, sanctioned as advance from Contingency Fund of India, shall stand recouped to Contingency Fund of India after Demands for Grants for 2024-25 is passed by Parliament and the connected Appropriation Act is assented to by the President of India. .

Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region

The Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region is the only Ministry with a territorial jurisdiction and functions to coordinate the developmental efforts in the North Eastern Region (NER). It was constituted, first as a Department in 2001 and then as a Ministry in 2004, basically for better coordination between the State Governments of North Eastern Region and the Central Ministries/Departments of Government of India. The Ministry aims to give focused attention to address the special needs of the NE Region. It coordinates with various Ministries and Departments primarily concerned with development activities in NE Region. However, respective Ministries and Departments remain responsible for implementation of programmes in their respective fields.

The Ministry is now implementing some schemes for development of North East Region viz. Prime Minister's Development Initiative for North East Region (PM-DevINE), North East Special Infrastructure Development (NESIDS) Scheme, Schemes of North Eastern Council (NEC), and Special Development Packages. In the year 2022, the Union Cabinet approved project the PM-DevINE Scheme, with total outlay of Rs. 6,600 crore for remaining 15th Finance Commission Period from 2022-23 to 2025-26. The schematic budget of Ministry of DoNER is very limited and is essentially for gap filling schemes and projects. Over and above, the Ministry also coordinates with other stake holders, who can also be from non-government sector or multilateral sector, to work for the development of NE Region. The schemes, programmes and organizations being supported by the Ministry have been listed below, based on the funding under the present Union Budget.

1. **Prime Minister's Development Initiative for North East Region (PM-DevINE):** PM-DevINE is implemented through the North-Eastern Council/ Central administrative Ministries / Departments to fund infrastructure, in the spirit of PM GatiShakti, and social development projects based on felt needs of the North-East. This scheme will enable livelihood activities for youth and women, filling the gaps in various Sectors.
2. **NESIDS Programme:** .The provision is for the North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS) which was approved by the Cabinet on 04.01.2023 to ensure focused development of North Eastern Region by providing financial assistance for infrastructure projects relating to water supply, power, connectivity -- specially the projects promoting tourism; and projects of social sector for creation of infrastructure in primary and secondary sectors of education and health. Further, provision of Rs. 53.62 crore for cost saving for Earth Observation and Navigation Satellite Mission by Department of Space has been made in Rent for Others head under NESID Scheme.
3. **Schemes of North East Council:** The schemes are to ensure integrated socioeconomic development of the eight States of North Eastern Region including Sikkim. The objectives, inter-alia, include balanced development of the North Eastern Region by taking up sectors that need critical gap filing. The provision also includes expenditure of the Secretariat of North Eastern Council, Shillong. The NEC gives Grants-in-aid to the State Governments of North Eastern Region for Development of Sectors like Bamboo, Piggery, Regional Tourism, Higher Education, Tertiary Healthcare, Telemedicine, Science and Technology Interventions in NER, etc. The committed liabilities of ongoing projects under Schemes of NEC- SDP will be met under Schemes of NEC.
4. **North East Enterprise Development Scheme (NEEDS) - erstwhile Loan to North East Development Finance Corporation**: North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd. (NEDFi) was incorporated as a public financial institution incorporated under the Companies Act,

1956 on August 9, 1995 with its registered office at Guwahati. NEDFi aims to catalyse economic, development of the North Eastern Region by identifying, financing and nurturing eco-friendly viable industrial infrastructure and agro-horticulture projects in the region. It is renamed to North East Enterprise Development Scheme (NEEDS). The provision is for extending long term soft loan to NEDFi.

5. **Special Development Packages:**

   - Special package for Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC): This is a Special Development Package to give grant for funding the infrastructure and development projects of the area.
   - Special package for Karbi Anglong (KAATC): This is a Special Development Package to give grant for funding the infrastructure and development projects of the area.
   - Special package for Dima Hasao (DHATC): This is a Special Development Package to give grant for funding the infrastructure and development projects of the area.

6. **North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation (NEHHDC)**: North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation (NEHHDC) was set up in March 1977 to provide the developmental and promotional inputs for products and design development, training and upgradation of technologies and for marketing the finished products of the region. Ministry provides loan to NEHHDC to cover its cash losses while undertaking the promotional activities like participation in exhibitions, etc.

Additional details of PM-DevINE and NESIDS have been furnished below.

Prime Minister's Development Initiative for North East Region (PM-DevINE) Scheme

The Union Cabinet has approved the PM-DevINE Scheme on 12.10.2022. It is a Central Sector Scheme with 100% Central funding, to be implemented by Ministry of DoNER through North Eastern Council or Central Ministries/agencies for the remaining 15th Finance Commission Period with a total outlay of Rs 6600 crore for the 4-year period from 2022-23 to 2025-26.

An Empowered Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of DoNER has been formed. The Committee will be serviced by the Ministry of DoNER. It will screen, appraise and recommend project proposals for implementation by appropriate agency. The Committee will also monitor progress of sanctioned projects to ensure project utilization of the allocated funds under PM-DevINE Scheme.

PM-DevINE will aim at rapid and holistic development of the North-East Region by funding infrastructure and social development projects based on felt needs of the States. It will strive to fill gaps in various sectors and will not be a substitute for existing Central and State Schemes. The objectives of PM-DevINE are to:

(a) Funds infrastructure in a convergent manner, in the spirit of PM GatiShakti;
(b) Support social development projects based on felt needs of the NER;
(c) Enable livelihood activities for youth and women;
(d) Fill the development gaps in various sectors.

North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS)

The Cabinet has approved a new scheme of North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS) on 15.12.2017 after restructuring the existing NLCPR scheme of Ministry of DoNER. NESIDS initially approved for a period of three years i.e., from 2017-18 to 2019-20 was later extended up to March, 2026. The broad objective of NESIDS is to ensure focused development of North East Region by providing financial assistance for the projects of the following:

a. Physical infrastructure sectors relating to water supply , power connectivity enhancing tourism;
b. Social sector of education and health for creation of infrastructure in the areas of primary and secondary sectors

Projects taken up under NESIDS are 100% funded by Government of India. While identifying the projects, emphasis is given to the backward areas by earmarking 25% share for them. The NESIDS is over and above the existing schemes of Governments of the NE Region. Under the scheme only those projects are taken up which are not covered under any scheme of Government of India or the State Government. NLCPR saving of Rs.402.47 crore has been carried forward to NESIDS. Since approval of NESIDS on 15.12.2017, so far 145 projects worth Rs.3392.98 crore have been sanctioned by Ministry of DoNER.

A project dashboard is being hosted by Ministry of DoNER, where details of projects under various schemes of the Ministry and NEC are available (https://mdoner.in/dashboard). It is a dynamic dashboard and is being regularly updated.

Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti

The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation provides technical and financial assistance to the States to provide safe and adequate drinking water to rural India with focus on service delivery. The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation is the nodal Department for overall policy, planning, funding and coordination of two flagship programmes of the Government of India namely the Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM (G)] for rural sanitation and the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) for rural drinking water supply.

The following gives a brief write-up on the above Missions of the Department.

1. **Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) / National Rural Drinking Water Mission:** Jal Jeevan Mission is a flagship programme of the Government of India which aims at providing Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) to every rural household by 2024. Under this Centrally Sponsored Scheme, financial and technical assistance is provided to States/ UTs for coverage of all rural households. The programme focuses on service delivery at household level, i.e. water supply on regular basis in adequate quantity and of prescribed quality.

   Government of India has initiated the scheme Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM - JANMAN) with effect from financial year 2023-24 for the development and welfare of most vulnerable sections among tribal people. Accordingly, dedicated provision has been made amounting to Rs. 105.95 crore in RE 2023-24 and to Rs. 344.35 crore in BE 2024-25 as the central share of funds for effective implementation of PM-JANMAN under Jal Jeevan Mission scheme.

2. **SBM-Grameen:** The government continues to give utmost importance for supplementing the efforts of the State Governments to provide sanitation facilities to the rural masses. The Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) was launched on 2nd October, 2014 aims at attaining Swachh Bharat.

   Having achieved Open Defecation Free (ODF) status, the programme is being implemented to ensure sustainability of Open Defecation Free (ODF) status in all the rural areas and to cover all the villages of the country with Solid and Liquid Waste Management arrangements. Research component also includes commission charges payable to National Payment Corporation of India (NPCI).

The Department has been making substantial allocations to the NE Region for the above schemes, including under the Union Budget of FY 2024-25. These include Grants-in-Aid to State Governments.

Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology

The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) is responsible for formulation, implementation and review of national policies in the field of Information Technology, Electronics and Internet (all matters other than licensing of Internet Service Provider). The vision of the Ministry is the 'e-Development of India as the engine for transition into a developed nation and an empowered society'. Accordingly, its mission has been enunciated as 'to promote e-Governance for empowering citizens, promoting the inclusive and sustainable growth of the Electronics, IT and ITeS industries, enhancing India's role in Internet Governance, adopting a multipronged approach that includes development of human resources, promoting of R&D and innovation, enhancing efficiency through digital services and ensuring a secure cyber space'.

The schemes, programmes and institutions being supported by the Ministry have been listed below, based on the funds received by the Ministry under the present Union Budget.

1. **National Informatics Centre:** National Informatics Centre (NIC), an attached office of the Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeitY), is a premier Scientific/Technical organization providing e-Governance ICT Infrastructure, applications and services for the delivery of citizen centric services.
2. **Standardization Testing and Quality Certification (STQC):** Standardisation Testing and Quality Certification (STQC) Directorate, an attached office, provides testing, calibration, training and certification services to the industry and Government for assuring quality and reliability of electronics and information technology (IT) products.
3. **Cyber Security (CERT-In):** In accordance with the provisions contained under the IT Act 2000, CERT-In has been established. CERT-In serves as the national agency for incident response to perform various functions in the area of cyber security like collection, analysis and dissemination of information on cyber incidents, issue of guidelines, advisories, vulnerability notes and whitepapers relating to information security practices, procedures, prevention, response and reporting of cyber incidents, forecast and alerts of cyber security incidents, emergency measures for handling cyber security incidents, coordination of cyber security incidents, etc. It is also the authorised agency to monitor and collect traffic data or information through any computer resource to enhance cyber security and for identification, analysis and prevention of intrusion or spread of computer contaminant in the country.
4. **Controller of Certifying Authorities (CCA):** CCA issues licences to Certifying Authorities (CAs) for issue of Digital Signature Certificates (DSC). CCA certifies the Public Keys of CAs, lays down the standards to be maintained by CAs and carries out other functions as included in Section 18 of the IT Act, 2000.
5. **Data Protection Board:** The Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 has been enacted on 11th August 2023. This Act provides for the processing of digital personal data in a manner that recognizes both the rights of the individuals to protect their personal data and the need to process such personal data for lawful purposes and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Chapter V of Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 provides for setting up of a Data Protection Board - DPB. The budget provision is towards meeting the salary and other establishment expenses of DPB.
6. **Electronic Governance:** The objective of e-Governance, in broader terms, is to deliver all Government services electronically to the citizens in his/her locality through integrated and inter-operable systems via multiple modes, while ensuring efficiency, transparency and reliability of such services at affordable costs. The World Bank supported India: e-Delivery of Public Services project is an externally aided project under Electronic The objective of e-Governance, in broader terms, is to deliver all Government services electronically to the citizens in his/her locality through integrated and inter-operable systems via multiple modes, while ensuring efficiency, transparency and reliability of such services at affordable costs. The World Bank supported India: e-Delivery of Public Services project is an externally aided project under Electronic Governance Scheme under which financial support is extended for various e-governance initiatives of the Centre and States/UTs in the broad areas of policies, human resources, technology, project development, etc.
7. **National Knowledge Network:** The scheme has been initiated for establishing the National Knowledge Network with multiple-gigabit bandwidth to connect Knowledge Institutions across the country.

8. **Promotion of Electronics and IT HW Manufacturing (MSIPS, EDF and Manufacturing Clusters):** The Government has been taking several initiatives for promotion of electronics manufacturing in the country to provide an enabling environment for the industry to compete globally. Electronics manufacturing is one of the important pillars of the Digital India and Make in India Programmes. Its target to achieve net zero imports is a striking demonstration of intent. The National Policy on Electronics 2019 (NPE 2019) envisions positioning India as a global hub for Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) by encouraging and driving capabilities in the country for developing core components, including chipsets and creating an enabling environment for the industry to compete globally.
9. **Promotion of IT/ITeS Industries:** Two schemes (NEBPS and IBPS) under IT for Jobs pillar have been launched under Digital India Programme to incentivize BPO/ITES operations across the country, particularly digitally deficit areas for creation of employment opportunities for the youths and the balanced regional growth of IT/ITES Industry.
10. **Cyber Security Projects:** The objective of the scheme is to adopt a holistic approach towards securing the cyber space of the country by pursuing multiple initiatives like Security Policy, Compliance and Assurance, Security, Incident-Early warning & Response, Security Training, Enabling Legal Framework and Collaboration.
11. **R&D in IT/Electronics/CCBT:** Proliferation and absorption of emerging technology by supporting R&D is one of the important objectives of this program apart from creating essential R&D infrastructure and scientific & technical human capital. The outcome of these endeavours is expected to increase the start-up base in the country, enhance the IP portfolio, development of indigenous technologies and know-how and its transfer to Indian companies for manufacturing. The focused R&D being supported by the department are classified as R&D in Electronics (Electronics System Design & Application, Microelectronics, Nanoelectronics, Electronic Component & Material Technology, Medical Electronics & Health Informatics, Innovation Promotion & start-ups, National Language Technology Mission (NLTM) under TDIL, High Performance Computing (HPC) including National Supercomputing Mission); R&D in IT (Blockchain, Quantum Technologies, Artificial Intelligence, Perception Engineering and Data Analytics); R&D in CC&BT (Next Generation Communication-5G & beyond, Cognitive & Software Defined Radio and Networks, Cloud Communications, IoT, Big Data Analytics, Broadband Wireless Technology and Strategic Electronics); and Security Specific R&D.
12. **Capacity Building and Skill Development Scheme:** The objective of the program is to ensure the availability of trained human resources for the manufacturing & service sectors of Electronics and IT industry. Initiatives include identifying gaps emerging from the formal sector and planning programmes in non-formal and formal sectors for meeting these gaps. This includes Skill Development in the domain of Electronics & IT and related areas. The PMGDISHA component of this scheme is aimed at empowering the citizens in rural areas by imparting them training to operate computer or digital access devices, especially for digital payments to actively participate in the process of nation-building.
13. **Promotion of Digital Transactions (excluding Digital Payments):** The objective of the scheme is to promote overall digitisation for the development of systems, apps for the efficient delivery of citizen centric services and empowerment of citizens which would help in growth of Digital Transactions in the country which inter-alia includes the inter-connected matters having cascading effect for Promotion of Digital Payments scheme including study to estimate and measure digital economy of India, including suggesting a measurement framework, and providing suitable policy recommendations for boosting the size and growth of the digital economy in India by leveraging the Digital technologies.

14. **IndiaAI Mission:** The Government of India approved the IndiaAI Mission on 7th March 2024, a comprehensive national level program to democratize and catalyze the AI innovation ecosystem in the country and ensure the global competitiveness of AI start-ups and researchers of India . The Mission aims to establish a robust AI ecosystem through strategic programs and partnerships across the public and private sectors. By democratizing computing access, improving data quality, developing indigenous AI capabilities, attracting top AI talent, enabling industry collaboration, providing startup risk capital, ensuring socially impactful AI projects and bolstering ethical AI, it will drive responsible, inclusive growth of AI ecosystem of India. The Mission would encompass 7 following components: IndiaAI Compute Capacity, IndiaAI Innovation Centre, IndiaAI Datasets Platform, IndiaAI Application Development Initiative, IndiaAI FutureSkills, IndiaAI Start-up Financing, and Safe and Trusted AI.

15. **Modified Programme for Development of Semiconductors and Display Manufacturing Ecosystem in India:** In furtherance of the vision of Aatmanirbhar Bharat and positioning India as the global hub for electronic system designing and manufacturing, ESDM, a comprehensive programme for the development of semiconductors and display manufacturing ecosystem in India has been approved by Government of India with an outlay of Rs. 76,000 crore. The Programme contained various schemes to attract investments in the field of semiconductors and display manufacturing. The programme aims to provide attractive incentive support to companies or consortia that are engaged in Silicon Semiconductor Fabs, Display Fabs, Compound Semiconductors , Silicon Photonics, Sensors, including MEMS, Fabs, Discrete Semiconductor Fabs, Semiconductor Packaging, ATMP or OSAT and Semiconductor Design.

16. **Production Linked Incentive Scheme (PLI):** The two Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Schemes offer production linked incentives to boost domestic manufacturing and attract large investments in Mobile Phones & Specified Electronic Components, and IT Hardware respectively. Under the PLI Scheme for Mobile Phones & Specified Electronic Components, incentives of 6% to 3% shall be extended on incremental sales (over the base year 2019-20) of goods manufactured in India and covered under the target segment to eligible companies for a period of five years. Under the PLI Scheme for IT Hardware, incentives of 4% to 2% shall be extended on incremental sales (over the base year 2019-20) of goods manufactured in India and covered under the target segments of Laptops, Servers, Tablets and All-in-One PCs to eligible companies for a period of four years. Furthermore, Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme 2.0 for IT Hardware with a budgetary outlay of Rs. 17,000 crore was notified on May 29, 2023.

    The scheme provides increased flexibility and options for applicants, and is tied to incremental sales and investment thresholds to further incentivize growth. Furthermore, semiconductor design, IC manufacturing, and packaging are also included as incentivized components of the PLI Scheme 2.0 for IT Hardware. The Scheme will promote large scale manufacturing in Laptops, Tablets, All-in-One PCs, Servers and Ultra Small Form Factor (USFF) devices. The Scheme is expected to result in broadening and deepening of the manufacturing ecosystem by encouraging the localization of components and sub-assemblies and allowing for a longer duration to develop the supply chain within the country by extending an average incentive of around 5% for localization of items and net incremental sales (over base year) of goods under target segments that are manufactured in India to eligible companies for a period of 6 years.

17. **Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC):** It is a premier R&D organization for carrying out R&D in IT, Electronics and associated areas. It has 12 centres in the cities of Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Mohali, Mumbai, Noida, Patna, Pune, Silchar and Thiruvananthapuram. Some of the thrust areas in which C-DAC is currently working includes High Performance, Grid and Cloud Computing (including National Supercomputing Mission),

Multilingual Computing, Professional Electronics;, Software Technologies, Cyber Security and Cyber Forensics, Health Informatics, and Education & Training.

18. **Centre for Materials for Electronics and Information Technology (C-MET):** It is a registered scientific society of MeitY working in high technology electronic materials which includes LTCC electronic packaging, energy storage materials (Rechargeable battery, super capacitors, hydrogen storage), Renewable energy materials (solar cell, hydrogen and fuel cell), Additive manufacturing with photonics and 2D materials including quantum materials and nanomaterials. C-MET is also working on ultrapure electronic materials compound semiconductors (SiC), electronic waste recycling technologies & RoHS compliance, and, also Microwave dielectrics materials & packaging, Multilayer ceramics for actuators/sensors & plasmonic materials sensors for biomedical application.
19. **Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research (SAMEER):** It is a registered scientific society of MeitY working in high technology areas of microwaves, millimetre waves and electro-magnetics with the specific goal of developing applications for these technologies with its five centres at Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Visakhapatnam and Guwahati.
20. **Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI):** Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has been established' to implement the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016, to provide for, as good governance, efficient, transparent and targeted delivery of subsidies, benefits and services, the expenditure for which is incurred from the Consolidated Fund of India/ Consolidated Fund of States. Hence, it aims at providing 'good governance', through the fair and just execution of welfare services of the Government. It provides a unique identity to each resident, towards ease of living.
21. **Bhaskaracharya National Institute for Space Applications and Geo-Information:** It is an Autonomous Scientific Society, registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 under MeitY, to undertake technology development and management, research and development, facilitate National and International cooperation, capacity building and support technology transfer and entrepreneurship development in the area of geo-spatial technology.
22. **Semi Conductor Laboratory (SCL):** It is an Autonomous Body under the Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology and is engaged in Research & Development in the area of Microelectronics to meet the strategic needs of the country. It is also engaged in Fabrication of Hi-Rel Boards, Radio Sonde Systems and indigenization of electronic sub systems.
23. **Digital India Corporation erstwhile Media Lab Asia:** It is a Section 8 Company under MeitY which focuses on bringing the benefits of ICT solutions to the common man in the area of Livelihood Generation, Empowerment of Disabled, Healthcare and Education.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has two Departments viz. the Department of Health & Family welfare, and the Department of Health Research. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has the following two attached Offices:

(i) Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS) is an attached office of the Department of Health & Family welfare and has subordinate offices spread all over the country. The DGHS renders technical advice on all Medical and Public Health matters and is involved in the implementation of various Health Services.

(ii) National Health Authority (NHA) has been set up as an attached Office to Ministry of Health & Family welfare vide extraordinary Gazette Notification no. 3(4)12018- H&FW (Part.III) Vol.2 dated 01.02.2019 of NITI Aayog. NHA is the apex body responsible for implementing India's flagship public health insurance/assurance scheme called "Ayushman Bharat- Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana" & has been entrusted with the role of designing strategy, building technological infrastructure and implementation of "National Digital Health Mission" to create a National Digital Health Eco-system.

The major schemes, programmes, institutions and missions of the Ministry have been given below. These have been benefitting the NE Region, for which the Ministry is making allocations as per Government Policy, including grants to the State Governments of the region.

1. **Central Government Health Scheme:** It provides comprehensive medical facilities to Central Govt. employees, pensioners and members of their families in addition to other specified categories like Members of Parliament (MPs), ex-MPs, ex-Governors, ex-Vice-Presidents, Retired Judges of Supreme Court and High Court, Freedom Fighters and members of their family etc. The facilities under this scheme include outpatient care through a network of allopathic, ayurvedic, homeopathic, unani/siddha dispensaries/units.
2. **Safdarjung Hospital and Vardhman Mahavir Medical College, New Delhi:** It is a Central Govt. Hospital providing medical care. It also extends free Ayurvedic OPD, Homeopathic OPD within its premises. The hospital has a medical college associated with it namely Vardhman Mahavir Medical College.
3. **Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Atal Bihari Vajpayee Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi:** It is a Central Govt. Hospital having a Nursing Home for Central Government employees, Members of Parliament, etc. The hospital is also a training centre for the under-graduate students of Lady Hardinge Medical College. A School of Nursing is also being run by this hospital. The Hospital has a Medical College associated with it viz. Atal Bihari Vajpayee Institute of Medical Sciences.
4. **Lady Hardinge Medical College and Smt. Sucheta Kripalani Hospitals:** It is run by the Central Government to provide undergraduate and post graduate medical education for women, postgraduate medical education for male students and medical care for women and children. The college has associated hospitals viz., Smt. Sucheta Kripalani Hospital and Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital for comprehensive practical training to students. It also runs the School of Nursing offering nursing and midwifery courses.
5. **Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital, New Delhi:** The hospital specialises children's diseases and is managed by Lady Hardinge Medical College. It provides facilities in Paediatrics, Surgery, Orthopaedics and intensive care facilities for children.

6. **Other Hospitals / Institutions:** It provide for establishment expenditure of various subordinate offices and institutions of medical education, training and research viz. Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi, All India Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Mumbai, RAK College of Nursing, New Delhi, Central/Regional Leprosy Training Research Institutes, Port Health Estt. Including APHO, Central Drugs Standard Control Org., BCG Vaccine Laboratory, Guindy, Chennai, CRI, Kasauli, AIIH & PH, Kolkata, CCTC Singur, Regional Health Offices, F.W. Training and Research Centre, Bombay, Rural Health Training Centre, Najafgarh etc.

7. **Pardhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana:** It has been launched with the objective of correcting regional imbalances in the availability of affordable/reliable tertiary healthcare services and also to augment facilities for quality medical education in the country. The Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) envisages creation of tertiary healthcare capacity in medical education, research and clinical care, in the under-served areas of the country. It aims at correcting regional imbalances in the availability of affordable/reliable tertiary healthcare services and also augmenting facilities for quality medical education in the country. The scheme has two broad components: (a) Setting up of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS); and (b) Up-gradation of existing Government Medical Colleges/Institutions (GMCIs). So far, establishment of 22 new AIIMS and 75 up-gradation Projects of existing Government Medical Colleges/Institutions (GMCIs) have been approved under this scheme. Six AIIMS approved under Phase- I (AIIMS-Bhopal, AIIMS-Bhubaneswar, AIIMS-Jodhpur, AIIMS-Patna, AIIMS-Raipur and AIIMS- Rishikesh) are already fully functional. 16 AIIMS have been sanctioned/approved by the Cabinet in subsequent phases and out of which 11 AIIMS are functional these are Gorakhpur (UP), Raebareli (UP), Nagpur (Maharashtra), Kalyani (West Bengal), Mangalagiri (Andhra Pradesh), Bibinagar (Telangana), Bathinda (Punjab) Deoghar (Jharkhand), Bilaspur (Himachal Pradesh), Rajkot (Gujarat), Guwahati (Assam). AIIMS Vijaypur (Jammu), and Madurai (Tamil Nadu), Darbhanga (Bihar), Awantipura (Kashmir) and Manethi (Haryana) are pending to be operational. The up-gradation programme broadly envisages improving tertiary health infrastructure through construction of Super Speciality Blocks / Trauma Care Centres etc. and/or procurement of medical equipment at/for existing Government Medical Colleges / Institution. Since inception of the Scheme, 60 upgradation projects of existing Government Medical Colleges / Institutions have been completed.

8. **National AIDS and STD Control Programme:** These include activities for (A) Prevention including (i) Targeted Intervention among High Risk Groups and Bridge population, (ii) Information, Education and Communication activities in States and UTs, (iii) Treatment of Sexual Transmission Infection, (iv) Blood safety and quality assurance, (v) Provision of Integrated Counselling & Testing facilities including prevention of Parent to Child Transmission, (vi) Rural outreach through Link Worker Scheme, (B) Activities for providing Care, Support & Treatment to People living with HIV / AIDS, (C) Capacity Building , and (D) Strategic Information Management. (BTS) Comprises more than 3700 Blood centres in the Country licensed Blood Centres in Government/NGOs, Private Sectors of which 1131 are NACO supported Blood centres could be hospital based or stand-alone. The BTS comprises of - 26 Regional Training Centres, 34 Model Blood Centres, 367 Blood Component Separating Unit (BCSU), 186 Major Blood Centres, 544 District Level Blood Banks (DLBB). NBTC is the policy formulating apex body for all matters pertaining to the organisation, operation, standards and training of a sustainable and safe blood transfusion service for the country.

9. **Global Fund Grant under COVID 19 Response Mechanism 2021(EAP):** Global fund is providing 100% grant for mobile PSA units, Advance Life Support Ambulances, Pressure Swing Adsorption plants, training causal booster pumps, training courses booster pump for cylinder refilling

procurement of D type Oxygen cylinder and national level training workshop on Oxygen management and administrative capacity building.

10. **Family Welfare Schemes:** The scheme provides for Swastha Nagrik Abhiyan (SNA), Population Research Centres, Health Surveys & Research Studies, procurement of Contraceptives for Social Marketing and Free Distribution, Training of Doctors in No Scalpal Vasectomy /Re-canalisation Technique etc.
11. **Establishment and strengthening of NCDC Branches and Health Initiatives Inter Sectoral coordination for preparation and control of Zoonotic Diseases and other neglected tropical diseases surveillance of Viral Hepatitis Anti Microbial Resistance:** The scheme is envisaged as a centre par-excellence to give impetus to the advancement of knowledge in the field of prevention and control of communicable/infectious diseases of public health importance and Strengthening of other Health Initiatives. Up to 2017-18, the schemes viz. Strengthening of existing branches & establishment of 27 branches of NCDC, Strengthening intersectoral coordination of prevention and control of Zoonotic diseases, Viral Hepatitis and Anti-Micro Resistance were separate schemes which have been merged into one scheme from 2018-19.
12. **National Pharmacovigilance Programme:** It provide for a Central Sector Scheme with the objective to collect Adverse Drug Reaction (ADR) to commonly prescribed medicines in India; and enable the maintenance of a Data base on the efficacy and safety of new drugs after their introduction in the country.
13. **Development of Nursing Services:** It provides for an ongoing Central Sector Scheme. The main objective of the scheme is to train nurses in order to upgrade the knowledge and skill of nursing personnel in nursing education, administration and Strengthening/Upgradation of School of Nursing infrastructure of nursing schools to upgrade them into college of Nursing.
14. **Health Sector Disaster Preparedness and Response and Human Resources Development for Emergency Medical Services:** Health Sector Disaster Preparedness and Response and Human Resources Development for Emergency Medical Services:- The Scheme is being implemented with the objective to build capacities in human resource to respond to health aspects of disasters, Capacity building on structural and non-structural interventions for disaster resilience for hospitals, promote risk communication for creating awareness for risk reduction and develop specialized capacities for handling medical aspect of Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) disasters in identified hospitals in vulnerable States/ Districts.
15. **National Organ Transplant Programme:** The objective of the scheme is to organize a system of organ procurement and distribution for deserving cases for transplantation.
16. **Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Package - Insurance Scheme for Health Care Workers fighting COVID-19:** Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Package (PMGKP) Insurance Scheme for Health Workers fighting COVID-19:- This is a Central Sector Insurance Scheme for Health Workers fighting COVID-19 Pandemic being implemented with effect from 30.3.2020 to provide an insurance cover of Rs. 50.00 lakhs to the health workers. The Scheme has been extended from time to time periodically and being extended during the financial year 2024-25 for clearing pending dues, if any. The Scheme was to provide a safety net to Health Workers fighting COVID-19 Pandemic and working as front-line workers in case of loss of life due to COVID-19 Pandemic or accidental death. A token is kept to care of the past year liabilities.
17. **Pradhan Mantri Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission (PMABHIM) (Health):** Pradhan Mantri Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission (PM ABHIM) - This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with some Central Sector component spread over 5 years from 2021-22 to 2025-26 for implementation of the Atmanirbhar Bharat Package for Health Sector announced by

the Hon'ble Prime Minister as part of the series of Government measures for providing stimulus to the economy. The measures under the PM ABHIM focus upon developing capacities of health systems and institutions across the continuum of care at all levels; primary, secondary and tertiary; to prepare health systems in responding effectively to the current and future pandemics/disasters.

18. **National Tele Mental Health Programme:** To Provide universal access to equitable, accessible, affordable and quality mental health care through 24x7 tele-mental health counselling services as a digital component of the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) across all Indian States and UTs with assured linkages.

19. **National Digital Health Mission - NHM:** It provides for creating a National Digital Health Eco-System that supports universal health Coverage in an efficient, accessible, inclusive, affordable, timely and safe manner through provision of a wide range of data, information and infrastructure services, duly leveraging, open, interoperable, standards based digital systems, and ensuring the security, confidentiality and privacy of health related personal information.

20. **Regulatory and Statutory Bodies**

    FSSAI - It has been established under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 for laying down the science based standards for articles of food and to regulate their manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and import, to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption.

    IPC - It provide for performing activities to Publish Indian Pharmacopeia and its Addendum, to develop and validate the Indian Pharmacopeia Reference Substances (IPRS) and Impurity Standards, Skill Development of Drugs Analyst, Drugs Inspectors and Stakeholders etc

    NMC - It is a statutory body with the responsibility of establishing and maintaining high standards of medical education and recognition of medical qualifications in India. It registers doctors to practice in India, in order to protect and promote the health and safety of the public by ensuring proper standards in the practice of medicine.

    DCI - It is a Statutory Body incorporated under an Act of Parliament, The Dentists Act 1948 (XVI of 1948), to regulate the Dental Education and the profession of Dentistry throughout India.

    PCI - It is a statutory body governed to regulate Pharmacy education and profession up to graduate level and prescribe minimum standard of education required for qualifying as pharmacist.

    INC - It is a statutory body constituted by the Central Government under section 3(1) of the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947 to establish a uniform standard of training for nurses, Midwives and health visitors.

    NAMS - It is a unique institution which fosters and utilizes academic excellence as its resource to meet medical and social goals, established under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860.

    NBE - It is an independent autonomous body of its kind in the country in the field of medical sciences with the prime objective of improving the quality of the medical education by elevating the level and establishing standards of post graduate examinations in modern medicine on all India basis.

21. **All India Institute of Medical Sciences, N Delhi:** It has been set up by an Act of Parliament in 1956 as a premier institution to conduct experiments and research on various disciplines of medical services. Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences is attached to it.

22. **Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh:** It was set up by an Act of Parliament as an Institute of National Importance having the same functions as AIIMS, New Delhi, but in the field of post-graduate medical education. The Institute is wholly financed by Central Govt. and is a centre for medical education research and specialized hospital services.
23. **Jawaharlal Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry:** The institute seeks to be model health system of India through innovations in education, patient oriented research, population health, and service excellence. Its mission is to develop compassionate, ethically sound health professional and provide service of the highest order across the healthcare continuum, through innovations in education that yield lifelong learners and leaders in healthcare.
24. **National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro-Sciences, Bengaluru:** Providing Services, training and research functions in the field of mental health and neurosciences. The Institute is a deemed university and offers degrees and diploma courses in this field in medical and para-medical disciplines.
25. **North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences, Shillong:** The institute was setup in 1987 with the objective of providing inter-alia specified medical care to the people of entire North Eastern Region and to produce trained medical manpower.
26. **Regional Institue of Medical Sciences, Imphal:** It is a medical institute established at Imphal having a 1315 bedded hospital, equipped with modern equipments and teaching facilities having an intake capacity of 125 MBBS, 50 BDS, 50 B Sc. Nursing and 166 Post Graduate Degree Diploma Seats. Students from 7 North Eastern States (except Assam) and all over India are trained in Undergraduate and Post-Graduate courses.
27. **Regional Institute of Paramedical and Nursing Sciences, Aizawl:** The institute has been identified as 9th RIPS (Regional Institute of Paramedical Sciences) for taking up necessary measures for starting various paramedical courses apart from the present five degree courses. The main objective of the institute is to provide education in Nursing, Pharmacy and paramedical Sciences to the whole North Eastern Region.
28. **Lokopriya Gopinath Bordoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur:** It is a premier tertiary psychiatric care institute in the North East. The Institute caters to patients from all over the academic field.
29. **Establishment Expenditure of New AIIMS:** It provides for establishment expenditure of 22 new AIIMS located at different states.
30. **Other Autonomous Bodies:** It provides for various Autonomous bodies viz. National Institute of Tuberculosis and Respiratory Disease (NITRD) New Delhi, Vallabh Bhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi University, Kasturba Health Society, Wardha, CNCI, Kolkata, All India Institute of Speech & Hearing, Mysore, National Institute of Biologicals, Noida, Pasteur Institute of India, Conoor, National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi, International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai etc.
31. **Medical Treatment of CGHS Pensioners (PORB):** It provide for expenditure on hospitalization of CGHS Pensioners and Ex MPs, Ex Governors, Ex Vice Presidents, Retired Judges and Supreme Court and High Courts.
32. **Purchase of Material in India and Abroad:** It provides for procurement of drugs, medicines and equipment by Medical Stores Organisation to meet the needs of Govt. Hospitals.

33. **International Cooperation:** It provides for Government of India's contribution to the International Organisations in the field of Health and Family Planning, viz World Health Organisation, International Committee on Red Cross Society and other expenditure on International Health Conferences.

34. **Other Miscellaneous Expenditure:** It provides for miscellaneous non-scheme expenditure viz. Compensation to the victims or to their families on account of accidents, injury or death at public places, National Centre for Disease Control Programme, Health Ministers Discretionary Grant, Procurement of vaccines for inoculation Haj Pilgrims, Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi etc.

35. **Flexible Pool for RCH & Health System Strengthening , National Health Programme and National Urban Health Mission:** It provides for transfer to state to support decentralized planning and flexible programming by the States including development of State and district level Project Implementation Plans (PIPs) with a focus on outcomes particularly relating to vulnerable sections, and community based monitoring & evaluation. The activities under the Mission provides for health needs of rural population including control of Vector Borne Diseases, TB, and Leprosy etc., It also includes transfer to state to address healthcare needs of the urban population with focus on urban poor and vulnerable sections of society. The allocation under the scheme included Rs. 36.84 crore in RE 2023-24 and Rs. 141.71 crore in B.E. 2024-25 for Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM - JANMAN).

36. 41. **Infrastructure Maintenance:** It provides for support to States to meet salary requirement of Scheme, viz. Direction and Administration (Family Welfare Bureaux at State & District level), Sub-centres, Urban Family Welfare Centres, Urban Revamping Scheme (Health Posts), Auxiliary & Nursing Midwife (ANM) & Lady Health Visitors (LHVs) Training Schools, Health and Family Welfare Training Centres and Training of Multi-purpose Workers (Male). This dispensation would continue. However, any new Health Sub-Centre (HSCs) or health posts under this component would be supported only with the approval of Govt. of India. The allocation under the scheme included. Rs.12.28 crore in RE 2023-24 and Rs. 47.23 crore in BE 2024-25 for Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM - JANMAN).

37. **Strengthening National Programme Management of the NRHM:** This provides for National Programme Management Support, National Health Systems Resources Centre, Operational research, technical support requirement from other institutions.

38. **Strengthening of State Drug Regulatory System:** It provides for financial assistance to states and UTs for strengthening drug regulatory system in the country.

39. **Tertiary Care Programme:** It provides for transfer to states for implementation of Tertiary Care Programme/Schemes viz. Tobacco Control and Drug De-addiction Control Programme, National Mental Health Programme, Assistance for Capacity Building for Trauma Centres, National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke, Health Care for the Elderly, National Programme for Blindness and Tele medicine.

40. **Human Resources for Health and Medical Education:** It provides for transfer to States/UTs with legislature for establishing new medical colleges (upgrading District Hospitals), Upgradation/Strengthening of Nursing Services, Pharmacy Schools/College, Paramedical Institutions and provisions increase of UG & PG seats in existing medical colleges etc. The Scheme is funded by Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Surakha Nidhi (PMSSN) of Rs.1169.87 crore for RE 2023-24 and Rs. 1254.79 crore for B.E. 2024-25. An amount of Rs. 350.00 crore in RE 2023-24 and Rs. 220.00 crore in BE 2024-25 has been kept as Gross Budgetary Support (GBS)for Augmenting Nursing Education & Establishment of New Colleges of Nursing (CoN) in co-location with Medical Colleges under the scheme.

41. **Senior Citizen Health Insurance Scheme:** Senior Citizen Health Insurance Scheme (SCHIS) was a top up of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) implemented with effect from 01.04.2016 till the launch of a new-Scheme in the name of Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) subsuming RSBY and SCHIS into PMJAY Scheme. The scheme covered senior citizens aged 60 years and above that were already covered under RSBY. This enabled coverage of senior citizens belonging to BPL and 11 other defined categories of unorganized workers. The Scheme has been discontinued. Token provisions are kept to meet the past liabilities.
42. **Pradhan Mantri Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission (PMABHIM):** This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with some Central Sector component spread over 5 years from 2021-22 to 2025-26 for implementation of the Atmanirbhar Bharat Package for Health sector announced by the Hon'ble Prime Minister as part of the series of Government measures for providing stimulus to the economy. The measures under the PM-ABHIM focus on developing capacities of health systems and institutions across the continuum of care at all levels; primary, secondary and tertiary; to prepare health systems in responding effectively to the current and future pandemics/disasters.
43. **Support from Gross Budgetary Support (GBS):** Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) was discontinued after launch of a new- Scheme in the name of Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) subsuming RSBY and SCHIS into PMJAY Scheme. Token provision has been kept to meet the past liabilities.
44. **Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY):** Provides cashless and paper less benefit cover of Rs.5.00 lakh per annum per family on floater basis in the empanelled hospitals across India. At present; AB-PMJAY targets to cover 12 crore families, covering more than 50.00 crore population in India..

Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education

The Department of Higher Education is responsible for Higher Education sector, both in terms of policy and planning. It handles higher and university education; Central Universities; Rural Higher Education Foreign Aid Programme relating to Higher Education, Technical Education Planning and Development of School Education; Institutions of higher learning (other than Universities) etc. apart from institutions like University Grants Commission. 33. National Book Trust. 34. Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad. The matters related to reputed institutes are also dealt by the Department – including the Indian Institutes of Technology, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology; and The Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai.

The schemes, programmes, missions and institutions being administered by the Department of Higher Education have been given below, based on the details available at the Expenditure Budget.

1. **Directorate of Hindi:** The Central Hindi Directorate with its four Regional Centres located at Hyderabad, Calcutta, Guwahati and Chennai was set up in 1960 as a subordinate office with the objective of propagation and development of Hindi as a link language. It operates the schemes of Publication of bilingual / trilingual dictionaries, Correspondence Courses and Awards to Hindi writers, etc.
2. **Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology:** The Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology was set up in October, 1961 for evolution of Scientific and Technical Terminology in Hindi and other Indian languages. The Commission runs a scheme of Production of University level Books in Hindi and other Indian Languages to facilitate the change to Indian Languages as the medium of instruction at the University level and it coordinates with the State level academies for development of books in regional languages.
3. **Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore and Regional Language Centres:** The Central Institute of Indian Languages,with its main campus at Mysore and seven Regional Language Centres (RLC) in Bhubaneswar, Guwahati, Lucknow, Mysore, Patiala, Pune and Solan, was set up in July, 1969. It helps to evolve/implement the Language Policy of the Government of India and coordinate the development of Indian languages by conducting research in the areas of language analysis, language pedagogy, language technique and language use in society. It also conducts training programmes for school teachers of different languages.
4. **Educational Institutions Abroad:** This includes provision for Permanent Delegation of India (PDI) in UNESCO, Paris and Consulate General of India (CGI), New York.
5. **National Research Professors:** This scheme is in the nature of recognition of the very exceptional contributions made by National Research Professors in their respective fields. Under it the NRPs are provided financial assistance to carry out research work.
6. **World Class Institutions:** The provision is for establishing ten world class institutions each in public and private sector in a reasonable time by providing an enabling regulatory environment that will allow them to achieve the highest levels of global excellence in teaching and research.
7. **Prime Minister's Girls' Hostel:** This scheme is MoE component in the PMs Development package 2015 for J&K. Under this scheme Girls Hostels will be constructed in Jammu and Kashmir.
8. **Indian Knowledge Systems:** It is a Scheme based on the recommendations of the NEP Elements of knowledge from ancient India and its contributions to modern India and its successes and challenges will be incorporated in an accurate and scientific manner throughout the school curriculum wherever relevant; in particular, Indian Knowledge Systems, including tribal knowledge and indigenous and traditional ways of learning.
9. **Glue Grant for Higher Education Institutes:** Glue Grant has been set aside for the purpose of creating formal umbrella structures for institutes supported by the GoI, to have better synergy while also retaining autonomy.
10. **Interest Subsidy and contribution for Guarantee Funds:** From FY 2023-24 this scheme has been merged with PM-USP Yojana at Sl. No 13.
11. **Scholarship for College and University students:** From FY 2023-24 this scheme has been merged with PM-USP Yojana at Sl. No 13.

12. **Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir:** From FY 2023-24 this scheme has been merged with PM-USP Yojana at Sl. No 13.

13. **PM Uchchatar Shiksha Protsahan (PM-USP) Yojana:** From FY 2023-24 Schemes at Sl. Nos. 10, 11, and 12 have been merged into this scheme. Through the component Interest Subsidy and contribution for Guarantee Funds, the Central government provides interest subsidy during the moratorium period on educational loans taken by students with family income of less than Rs 4.5 lakh per annum. A student loan guarantee corpus would be created under the management of a Credit Guarantee Trust to guarantee against default in repayment of student loans. This will substantially protect lending institutions from student default thereby encouraging them to make more student loans. In addition, the government guarantee should reduce the rate of interest on student loans. Through the component Scholarship for College and University students, scholarship to 2% of the students passing out of schools is provided every year for pursuing higher studies in Colleges and University system. The scholarship amount is disbursed directly to the beneficiaries through e-banking, to avoid delays. The component Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir aims at encouraging the youth from Jammu & Kashmir to take advantage of the educational institutions outside the State, which would provide them an opportunity, to interact with their counterpart from the rest of the country, thereby be part of the mainstream. It is envisaged to provide 5000 fresh scholarships every year. There is a provision of inter-changeability of slots among Medical and Engineering stream, subject to the savings accruing from any shortfall in the number of students opting for General Degree courses. Scholarship is provided towards Tuition fee and Maintenance allowance. In RE 2023-24, allocation of Rs 1000 crore will be funded through MUSK. In BE 2024-25 allocation of Rs 1558 crore will be funded through MUSK.

14. **PM Research Fellowship:** Under this scheme, the best students who have completed or are in the final year of B. Tech or Integrated M. Tech or M.Sc. in Science and Technology streams from IISc/IITs/NITs/IISERs/IIITs will be offered direct admission in PhD programme in the IITs/IISc. Such students, who fulfil the eligibility criteria, and shortlisted through a selection process, as laid down in the PMRF Guidelines, will be offered a fellowship of Rs.70,000/- per month for the first two years, Rs.75,000/- per month for the 3rd year, and Rs. 80,000/- per month in the 4th and 5th years. Apart from this, a research grant of Rs.2.00 lakh will be provided to each of the Fellows for a period of 5 years to cover their foreign travel expenses for presenting research papers in international conferences and seminars. A maximum of 3,000 Fellows (1000 per year) would be selected during a three year period.

15. **National Mission in Education Through ICT:** The National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT) has been envisaged to leverage the potential of ICT, in teaching and learning process for the benefit of all the learners in Higher Education Institutions It plans to focus on appropriate pedagogy for e-learning, providing facility of performing experiments through virtual laboratories, on-line testing and certification, on-line availability of teachers to guide and mentor learners and Direct to Home TV channels etc.

16. **Higher Education Statistics and Public Information System (HESPIS):** The scheme aims at strengthening official Statistical system to produce Education Statistics periodically with timeliness and quality so as to assess and review the performance of education sector and regional divergences across the country.

17. **Academic Bank of Credits (ABC):** This scheme envisages development of a digital depository for storage and delivery of Credits earned by the students pursuing the higher education. An Academic Bank of Credit (ABC) shall be established which would digitally store the academic

credits earned from various recognized HEIs so that the degrees from an HEI can be awarded taking into account credits earned.

18. **National Initiative for Design Innovation:** Setting up of 20 new Design Innovation Centres, One Open Design School and National Design Innovation Network and linking them together. ODS would ensure maximum reach through collaborative education programmes. NDIN would be network of design schools to further reach and access of design education and raise standards of design education and innovation in the country.
19. **Start-up India Initiative in Higher Educational Institutions:** The erstwhile scheme 'National Initiative for Technology Transfer' has been revamped as Start-up India Initiative in Higher Education Institutions. Under this initiative, special efforts would be made to strengthen international research linkages and involve a larger number of Indian institutions in forging such links with industry through a framework of research parks for collaborative and joint research programmes
20. **Unnat Bharat Abhiyan:** The Mission of Unnat Bharat Abhiyan is to enable higher educational institutions to work with the people in rural India in identifying development challenges and evolving appropriate solutions for accelerating sustainable growth. It also aims to create a virtuous cycle between society and an inclusive academic system by providing knowledge and practices for emerging professions and to upgrade the capabilities of both the public and the private sectors in responding to the development needs of rural India.
21. **Implementation of the IMPRINT Research Initiative (Impacting Research Innovation and Technology):** This scheme intends to channelize the research in premier institutions into areas that can have largest social and economic good for the country. Under this initiative, research projects under 10 selected domains are jointly funded by MHRD and other participating Ministries/Departments. Second phase IMPRINT-II has been taken up with a slightly revised strategy.
22. **Impactful Policy Research in Social Science (IMPRESS):** The main objective of IMPRESS scheme is to encourage policy relevant research in social science in India, contributing thereby to the process of nation-building and advancement of our society. This Scheme has been discontinued from F.Y. 2022-23.
23. **Scheme for Promotion of Academic and Research Collaboration (SPARC):** Scheme for Promotion of Academic and Research Collaboration or SPARC aims at improving the research ecosystem of India's higher educational institutions by facilitating academic and research collaborations between Indian institutions and the best institutions in the world from 28 selected nations to jointly solve problems of national and international relevance in the first phase.
24. **Scheme for Transformational and Advanced Research in Sciences (STARS):** The scheme aims to integrate science education and research for a sustainable and equitable India. To develop state-of-the-art research facilities in higher education institutions, inculcate research culture in science faculties of HEIs, orient science towards addressing needs and issues of the country in key sectors including health, energy, agriculture etc, attaining international benchmarks in scientific research are the main objectives of the scheme.
25. **Multidisciplinary Education and Research Improvement in Technical Education-EAP (MERITE):** This is a new scheme aiming at integration with the objectives of New National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 and fulfilling the targets of AatmaNirbhar Bharat Abhiyan. It is proposed to be implemented across the country in about 350 Govt./Govt. Aided engineering institutions and

affiliated technical universities. The project will be Externally Aided Project (EAP) with external borrowing from the World Bank under IDA.

26. **Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching:** The programme envisions focusing holistically on whole sector of education. This would consolidate and strengthen on-going programmes related to teachers and teaching through effective coordination. It will also provide an integrated platform for building synergies among all the existing initiatives and will attempt to create a comprehensive vehicle for Teacher/Faculty related programmes and schemes. The programme envisages augmenting capacity at individual level and also enhancing institutional infrastructure to give impetus to training of teachers at pre service and in service level. From FY 2024-25 nomenclature of this scheme has been changed to Malaviya Mission Teacher Training Programme (MMTTP) at Sl. No 27.
27. **Malaviya Mission Teacher Training Programme (MMTTP):** From FY 2024-25, onwards, Scheme PMMMNMTT at Sl. No 26 has been renamed as Malaviya Mission Teacher Training Programme (MMTTP). The programme envisions focusing holistically on whole sector of education. This would consolidate and strengthen on-going programmes related to teachers and teaching through effective coordination. It will also provide an integrated platform for building synergies among all the existing initiatives and will attempt to create a comprehensive vehicle for Teacher/Faculty related programmes and schemes. The programme envisages augmenting capacity at individual level and also enhancing institutional infrastructure to give impetus to training of teachers at pre service and in service level.
28. **National Institutional Ranking Framework:** From FY 2024-25 onwards, this scheme has been shifted to Other Central Expenditure at Sl. no. 61. (NIRF)
29. **Global Initiative for Academic Network (GIAN):** It is aimed at tapping the talent pool of scientists and entrepreneurs, internationally to encourage their engagement with the institutes of Higher Education in India so as to augment the country's existing academic resources, accelerate the pace of quality reform, and elevate India's scientific and technological capacity to global excellence.
30. **Programme for Apprenticeship Training:** This scheme provides opportunities for practical training to graduate engineers, diploma holders and 12th vocational pass outs in industrial establishments and is being implemented through four BOATs/BOPTs. From FY 2024-25, this scheme has been renamed as National Apprenticeship Training Scheme and shifted at Sl. No 31 (below)
31. **National Apprenticeship Training Scheme (NATS):** The scheme Programme for Apprenticeship at Sl. No. 30 (above) has been renamed as National Apprenticeship Training Scheme (NATS).
32. **Study in India:** This initiative aims to make India a preferred education hub for students all across the globe, by elevating its position in the global educational landscape. It will help facilitate the student fraternity from all across the globe to come and experience the best of academic learning from the top institutions in India which would help accommodate the growing quality educational needs of students across the world.
33. **Planning Administration and Global Engagement:** From FY 2024-25 onwards, this scheme has been shifted to Other Central Expenditure at Sl. no. 62 (Planning, Administration and Global Engagement).
34. **ASEAN Fellowship:** In recognition of the deep and historical ties between India and ASEAN, this schemes aims at granting up to 1000 fellowships to students of ASEAN countries to pursue integrated PhD programmes in the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs).

35. **Centres of Excellence (CoE) in Artificial Intelligence (AI):** This scheme is conceptualized consequent to Budget Announcement 2023 to establish three centres of excellence for Artificial intelligence in top educational institutions for conducting interdisciplinary research, developing cutting-edge applications and scalable problem solutions in the areas of agriculture, health. and sustainable cities with a view to help realize the vision of 'Make Al in India and Make Al work for India

36. **Education Services-Internationalization of Higher Education:** This is a component of the Government Action Plan for Champion Services Sector in the field of Education Services. It will help internationalization of education services of India through various identified activities.

37. **University Grants Commission (UGC):** University Grants Commission was founded under an Act of Parliament in 1956 for the purpose of co-ordination and determination of standards in universities. While UGC provides assistance to all eligible universities, provision for assistance to Central Universities is being distinctly made. In RE 2023-24, allocation of Rs 1000 crore will be funded through MUSK. In B.E. 2024-25, allocation of Rs 2000 crore will be funded through MUSK.

38. **All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE):** All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), New Delhi was set up in 1945 as an Advisory Body. It was given a statutory status through an Act of Parliament in 1987, which came into effect on March 28, 1988. Main functions of All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) are proper planning and coordinated development of the technical education system throughout the country, promotion of qualitative improvements of such education in relation to planned quantitative growth and regulation and proper maintenance of norms and standards in the technical education system.

39. **Grants to Central Universities (CUs):** Central Universities are autonomous bodies established with a view to create and disseminate knowledge by providing research and instructional facilities, by providing interdisciplinary studies, and innovation in teaching - learning process. The Central Universities are governed by their respective Act and Statutes and Ordinances framed there under. In RE 2023-24, allocation of Rs 1000 crore will be funded through MUSK. In BE 2024-25 allocation of Rs 5000 crore will be funded through MUSK.

40. **Central University, Andhra Pradesh:** Provides for allocation to Central University, Andhra Pradesh. From F.Y. 2024-25 this has been merged into Budget line at Sl. No 39 (Central Universities).

41. **Andhra Pradesh and Telangana Tribal Universities:** Provides for allocation towards Andhra Pradesh & Telangana Tribal Universities. From F.Y. 2024-25 this has been merged into Budget line at Sl. No. 39.

42. **Deemed Universities promoted by Central Government:** An Institution of Higher Education other than a University, working with very high standard in a specific area of study, can be declared by the Central Government (on the advice of the UGC) as Institution Deemed to be University. Institutions deemed to be universities enjoy the academic status and privilege of universities. Some of the Deemed Universities are funded by UGC and some are privately managed.

43. **Support to Indian Institutes of Technology:** Indian Institutes of Technology have been established as Institutions of National Importance. Their main objective is to impart world class training in engineering and technology; to conduct research in the relevant fields and for advancement of learning and dissemination of knowledge. Provision is for supporting these premier institutions. In RE 2023-24, allocation of Rs 1500 crore will be funded through MUSK. In B.E. 2024-25 allocation of Rs 2642.49 crore will be funded through MUSK.

44. **IIT, Hyderabad (EAP):** Provides for allocation to EAP projects of IIT Hyderabad.
45. **Support to Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs):** Indian Institutes of Management were set up by the Government of India as centres of excellence with the objective of providing educational training, research and consultancy in management. The Institutes are running Post Graduate programme (PGP), Fellowship Programmes, Management Development Programmes and Organisation Based Programmes.
46. **Support to National Institutes of Technology (NITs) and IIEST:** This includes provisions for NITs and IIEST. The National Institutes of Technology are Centrally Funded autonomous Technical Institutions and have been declared as Institutions of National Importance. Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology (IIEST) has been converted into an institution of national importance from a State University, namely, Bengal Engineering and Science University, Shibpur, by incorporation in NITSER Act. In RE 2023-24, allocation of Rs 1500 crore will be funded through MUSK. In BE 2024-25 allocation of Rs 4500 crore will be funded through MUSK.
47. **Support to Indian Institute(s) of Science, Education and Research (IISER):** The IISERs represent a unique initiative in India where teaching and education are totally integrated with state-of-the-art research nurturing both curiosity and creativity in an intellectually vibrant atmosphere of research. Each IISER is an autonomous institution awarding its own Master's and Doctoral degrees.
48. **Support to Indian Institute of Science (IISc):** The Indian Institute of Science (IISc) was founded in 1909. Over these years since its establishment, IISc has become the premier institute for advanced scientific and technological research and education in India.
49. **Support to Indian Institute(s) of Information Technology (Allahabad, Gwalior, Jabalpur and Kanchipuram):** This includes provision for funds for Centrally funded Indian Institutes of Information Technology at Allahabad, Gwalior, Jabalpur, Kanchipuram & Kurnool.
50. **Setting up Indian Institutes of Information Technology in PPP mode:** Looking to the demand of IT professionals, more Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIIT) have been set up on Public Private Partnership basis.
51. **Grants to Councils/Institutes for Excellence in Humanities and Social Sciences:** This initiative is to encourage bright students to choose programmes in humanities and also to improve its quality of teaching and research. The Councils that have been covered under the Scheme are Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR), Indian Institute of Advance Study (IIAS) Shimla, Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR) New Delhi National Council of Rural Institutes (NCRI), Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi.
52. **Grants to Institutes for Promotion of Indian Languages:** This includes provision for Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language, National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language, Central Institute of Classical Tamil and National Initiative for Quality Higher Education in Indian Languages.
53. **Bharatiya Bhasha University & Institute of Translation:** This will aim at promoting Indian languages and mother tongues and advising the government on all matters relating to languages of India. There will be an Indian Institution of Translation and Interpretation (IITI) under Bhartiya Bhasha University. As per NEP recommendation, such an Institute would provide truly important service for the country as well as employ numerous multilingual language and subject experts, and experts in translation and interpretation which will help to promote all Indian Languages.
54. **National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai:** The National Institute of Industrial Engineering (NITIE), Mumbai was established as a National Institute in 1963 by the Government

of India with the assistance of UNDP through the International Labour Organisation (ILO). NITIE has also been recognized as a Quality Improvement Programme Centre.

55. **Board of Apprenticeship Training, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur:** Govt. of India, has established four such Boards of Apprenticeship/Practical Training catering to the needs of four regions of India with the sole aim of improving the capability of fresh Engineers through one year 'on the job training' in actual working environment as Graduate / Technician/ Technician (Vocational) apprentices under the provisions of the Apprentices Act, 1961 amended in 1973 & 1986.

56. **Schools of Planning and Architecture (SPAs):** The Schools of Planning and Architecture are considered as premier institutions of its kind in the country and among the very institutions in the world offering specialized education in design and development of human settlements in all its aspects. This budget line includes provision for new as well as old SPAs.

57. **Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU):** IGNOU was established by an Act of Parliament in 1985 to provide access to higher education to all sections of the population, especially the disadvantaged groups; to impart continuing education, to upgrade knowledge and skill; and to initiate special programmes of higher education for specific target groups like women, people living in backward regions, hilly areas etc. and to promote open and distance learning. IGNOU has contributed to the growth of State Open Universities (SOU) and, there is a distinct provision for assistance to SOUs through the IGNOU, as distinct from assistance for activities of IGNOU.

58. **National Institutes of Technical Teachers Training and Research (NITTTRs):** It is an initiative to establish institutions that are aimed at providing pre & in-service training to the teachers and staff of Degree and Diploma level training institutions and also for conducting various activities related to quality improvement of the technical education system of the country.

59. **Assistance to Other Institutions:** This includes provision for various programmes- Association of Indian Universities, National Book trust, Grants for Promotion Activities and Voluntary Agencies, National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA), Auroville Management, National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions and Assistance to other Institutions including SLIET, NERIST, NIFFT, CIT Kokrajhar and GKCIET Malda.

60. **National Digital University:** This budget line was framed consequent to Budget Announcement 2022-23 to provide access to students across the country for world-class quality universal education with personalized learning experience at their doorsteps. This will be made available in different Indian languages and ICT formats. The University will be built on a network hub-spoke model, with the hub building cutting edge ICT expertise. The best public universities and institutions in the country will collaborate as a network of hub-spokes.

61. **National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF):** This framework outlines a methodology to rank institutions across the country. The methodology draws from the overall recommendations and broad understanding arrived at by a Core Committee set up by MoE, to identify the broad parameters for ranking various universities and institutions

62. **Planning, Administration and Global Engagement:** This includes provision for Initiatives for Global Engagement, Quality Improvement Programme for Management, Pharmacy Education and Hotel Management, National Monitoring Committee For Minority Education, Expenditure on Seminars, Committees Meetings etc. /TA/DA to Non-Official Members, Shastri Indo Canadian Institute, Refund of Income Tax and Customs Duty to United States Education Foundation in India, Contribution to UNESCO, Deputation and Delegation to UNESCO Conferences Etc, Visit of Foreign Delegation to India, and the Holding of Meetings of Committees/Conference and

Organization of exhibitions in furtherance of UNESCO aims and Objectives, Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok, International Technical Corporation.

63. **Rashtriya Uchhatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA):** This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme aimed at providing strategic funding to state higher and technical institutions. States will develop comprehensive state higher education plans that utilize an interconnected strategy to address issues of expansion, equity and excellence together. Central funding will be linked to academic, administrative and financial reforms of state higher education. From FY 2024-25 onwards, this scheme has been renamed as PMUSHA at Sl. No. 64 (below).
64. **Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM-USHA):** From 2024-25 onwards, scheme RUSA at Sl. No. 63 (at above) has been renamed as PM-USHA. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme aimed at providing strategic funding to state higher and technical institutions. States will develop comprehensive state higher education plans that utilize an interconnected strategy to address issues of expansion, equity and excellence together. Central funding will be linked to academic, administrative and financial reforms of state higher education.
65. **Improvement in Salary Scale of University and College Teachers:** Provision has been made for meeting liability on account of financial assistance to State Governments for revision of pay scales of University and College Teachers.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is the apex authority of the Government of India that formulates policies at the national level and supports the programmes and activities of various agencies at different levels which are related to the issues of housing and urban affairs across the country. As per the Constitution of India, the matters pertaining to urban development are assigned to the States. The 74th Amendment has delegated many such functions to Urban Local Bodies.

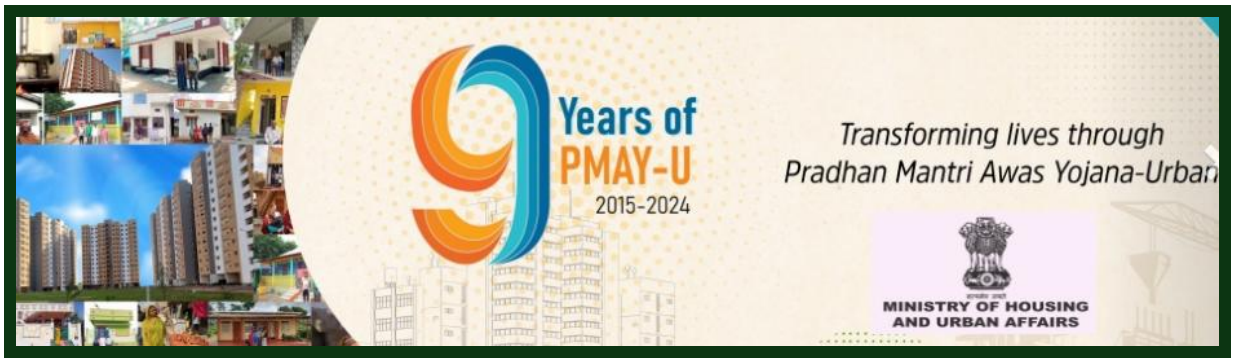
However, the Government of India has an important roles, as it shapes the national policies and allocates resources to the States and UTs for the matters related to housing and urban development. This includes its role in guiding the flow of loans from banks and other financial institutions to support the ownership of homes by individuals and families in India. The schemes, programmes and institutions being supported by it under the present Union Budget are listed below.

1. **Directorate of Estates:** The provision is for secretariat expenditure of Directorate of Estates.

2. **Establishment of Land and Development Office:** The provision is for establishment expenditure of Land & Development Office.
3. **International Contributions:** The provision includes contribution to United Nations Centre for Human Settlements and annual membership fee to the Commonwealth Local Government Forum and Asia Pacific Ministerial Conference on Housing & Urban Development from 2020-21.
4. **Attached Offices/ Autonomous Organizations:** These provisions are for: (a) Town and Country Planning Organization which is technical, advisory and consultative organization concerned with urban and regional planning; (b) National Institute of Urban Affairs; (c) Delhi Urban Arts Commission; (d) NCR Planning Board; and (d) Rajghat Samadhi Committee.
5. **Building Material and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC):** This is for Grants to Building Material and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC)
6. **Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation:** This is for Grants to Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation.
7. **National Building Organisation:** This is for Grants and other expenses for National Building Organisation
8. **Real Estate Regulatory Authority:** The provision is for Grants to Real Estate Regulatory Authority (RERA).
9. **Central Public Works Department:** The provision is for expenditure for Secretariat, Establishment Expenditure for CPWD including Training Institute.
10. **Metro Projects:** The provisions are for equity, loans and Pass through Assistance and expenditure on Transport Planning and Capacity Building to various Metro Projects.
11. **National Capital Region Transport Corporation:** The provision is for equity investment in the National Capital Region Transport Corporation.
12. **Residential:** The provision is for construction and maintenance of government Residential buildings.
13. **Non-residential:** The provision is for construction of Non-Residential Office buildings including Central Vista Project, Parliament, Supreme Court of India.
14. **Prime Minister's Street Vendors' Atmanirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANIDHI):** Provision is for Prime Minister's Street Vendors' Atmanirbhar Nidhi Scheme.
15. **Public Health Engineering (PHE) Sector Development Scheme:** To provide training to in service engineers and para-engineers staff of various Public Health Engineering (PHE) departments/ULBs etc.
16. **Scheme for Interest Subvention on Home Loan:** This Scheme is for Interest Subvention on Home Loan for Economically weaker section/ Lower Income group and Middle Income group in urban areas.
17. **Identification of 4 Academic Institutions as Centre of Excellence in Urban Planning/ Design:** The provision is for the Scheme- Identification of 4 Academic Institutions as Centre of Excellence in Urban Planning/Design
18. **Controller of Stationery:** Provision is for purchase and supply of Stationery and stores for all Central Government Offices.
19. **Printing Presses:** The provision earmarked for Government Printing Presses includes Text Book Presses which attends to the Government printing work.

20. **Other Organizations:** Provision for other organizations includes expenditure for Directorate of Printing, Form Stores, and Printing through Private Presses, and Text Book Presses.
21. **Controller of Publication:** The provision is for Controller of Publication which stocks, distributes and sells Government Publications.
22. **Hemisphere Properties India Limited (HPIL):** The provision is for providing assistance to HPIL, a Public Sector Undertaking of this Ministry transferred from D/o Telecommunication with effect from 12.07.2018.
23. **PMAY-Urban:** The provision is for the scheme of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban), aimed to provide pucca house to every household.
24. **Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) - I for Economically Weaker Section (EWS)/Lower Income Group(LIG):** This provision is for providing interest subsidy on housing loans to Economically Weaker Section (EWS)/Lower Income Group (LIG) category under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)-I.
25. **Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)-II for Middle Income Group (MIG):** This provision is for providing interest subsidy on housing loans to Middle Income Group (MIG) category under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)-II.
26. **Credit Risk Guarantee Fund Trust (CRGFT):** The provision under Credit Risk Guarantee Fund Trust (CRGFT) is to provide effective guarantee for such Housing Loans without collaterals or third party guarantees by scheduled commercials/cooperative Banks.
27. **Institutional Development for Inclusive Urban Governance:** This provision is for Institutional Development for inclusive Urban Governance.
28. **Other items of Central Component:** This provision is for Establishment expenses, Capacity Building activities and other misc. central component of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban).
29. **Other items of States/UTs Component:** The provision is for release of central assistance to states/UTs and NE States under the scheme of PMAY (U). It also includes expenditure on Scheduled Caste Component (SCC) and Schedule Tribe Component (STC).
30. **Interest Payment against loan raised through EBR:** This is for interest payment against loan raised through Extra Budgetary Resources for the scheme of PMAY (U)
31. **Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAYNULM):** The provision is for the scheme of Deen Dayal Antyoday Yojna(DAY)-NULM.
32. **Central Component:** The provision is for establishment expenses, capacity building activities in Mission directorate and other misc. central components for the scheme of NULM.
33. **States/UTs Component:** The provision is for release of Central Assistance to States/UTs under NULM mission.
34. **AMRUT (Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation):** The provision is for the scheme of AMRUT.
35. **Mission for Development of 100 Smart Cities:** The provision is for Mission for development of 100 Smart Cities.
36. **City Investment to Innovate, Integrate and Sustain (CITIIS):** The provision is for French Development Agency (AFD) funded scheme for Smart City Projects City Investments to Innovate, Integrate and Sustain- CITIIS.

37. **City Investment to Innovate, Integrate and Sustain 2.0 (CITIIS 2.0):** The provision is for CITIIS 2.0 program in partnership with the French Development Agency (AFD), Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau (KfW) and the European Union (EU).
38. **National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM):** The provision is the Scheme of National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM).
39. **Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) - Urban:** The provision is for the implementation of the scheme of Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban).
40. **PM-eBus Sewa Scheme:** The provision is for PM eBus Sewa Scheme to boost India's electric mobility infrastructure.



Ministry of Labour & Employment

The Ministry of Labour & Employment is one of the oldest and important Ministries of the Government of India. The main responsibility of the Ministry is to protect and safeguard the interests of workers in general and those who constitute the poor, deprived and disadvantage sections of the society, in particular, with due regard to creating a healthy work environment for higher production and productivity and to develop and coordinate vocational skill training and employment services.

The Government's attention is also focused on promotion of welfare and providing social security to the labour force both in organized and unorganized sectors, in tandem with the process of liberalization. These objectives are sought to be achieved through enactment and implementation of various labour laws, which regulate the terms and conditions of service and employment of workers. The State Governments are also competent to enact legislations, as labour is a subject in the concurrent list under the Constitution of India. At present, there are 44 labour related statutes enacted by the Central Government dealing with minimum wages, accidental and social security benefits, occupational safety and health, conditions of employment, disciplinary action, formation of trade unions, industrial relations, etc.

The schemes, programmes, and institutions supported by the Ministry have been listed below, based on the details of the Expenditure Budget. The NE Region is being benefitted by such support, along with the rest of the country.

1. **Labour Bureau:** Provides establishment related expenditure of Labour Bureau.

2. **Other Expenditure related to Chief Labour Commissioner, Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Research and Information Technology:** Provides establishment related to expenditure for Other Items related CLC(C), CGITs and Information Technologies.
3. **Direcorate General of Factory Advice Services (DGFASLI):** Provides establishment related expenditure for Directorate General of Factory Advice Services (DGFASLI).
4. **Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS):** Provides establishment related expenditure for Directorate General of Mines Safety.
5. **International Cooperation:** International Co-operation includes payment of annual subscription to International Labour Organisation (ILO), International Social Security Association and funds for providing accommodation and infrastructural facilities to the Regional Office of ILO and Asian Regional Team for Employment Promotion.
6. **Directorate General of Employment:** Provides establishment related expenditure for Directorate General of Employment.
7. **Directorate General of Labour Welfare Scheme:** Establishment expenditure of Directorate General of Labour Welfare.
8. **Labour and Employment Statistical System (LESS):** Provides for collection and publication of statistics, conducting enquiries, surveys and research studies on various Labour subjects.
9. **Labour Welfare Scheme:** The schemes provide for welfare of Beedi Workers, Cine Workers and Labour Working in (i) Mica Mines (ii) Iron, Chrome, Manganese ore Mines (iii) Limestone and Dolomite Mines.
10. **Employees Pension Scheme, 1995:** Provides for Family Pension and life Insurance benefits to industrial workers. The provision is for the Government contribution to the schemes.
11. **Social Security for Plantation Workers in Assam:** The scheme provides for family pension-cum-life insurance for Plantation Workers in Assam, Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme for Tea Plantation Workers in Assam. These schemes are administered through the State Government of Assam in respect of plantation workers in Assam, who are governed by the Assam Tea Plantation Provident Fund and Family Pension and Employees Deposit Linked Insurance Act administered by the Government of Assam. The provision caters for Central Government contribution to the Scheme as also for the reimbursement of administrative charges.
12. **Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan:** Pradhan Mantri Sharam Yogi Maandhan Yojana provides for assured pension for Rs. 3000/- per month of those unorganised sector workers who contribute under the scheme and contribute defined amount every month. Government of India provides matching share under the scheme.
13. **Pradhan Mantri Karam Yogi Maandhan:** This is a pension scheme for shopkeepers/retail traders and self-employed person for providing monthly minimum pension of Rs. 3000/- who contribute under the scheme and contribute defined amount every month. Government of India provides matching share under the scheme.
14. **Aatmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana:** Aatmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana launched as a new scheme to encourage new employment in post lockdown period. This scheme provide for payment of 12 percentage of Wages towards employees share of EPF contribution for establishments having more than 1000 employees and 24 percentage of wage towards employers and employees share of EPF contribution for establishment having upt o 1000 employees, in respect of new employees drawing salary less than Rs. 5000/- per month.

15. **National database for Unorganized Workers:** A portal (e-SHRAM portal) to create a National Data Base for Unorganized workers has been launched with a aim to register approximately 38 crore workers of unorganized sector
16. **National Child Labour Project including grants in aid to voluntary agencies and reimbursement of assistance to bonded labour:** Provides for the formulation, co-ordination and implementation of policies and programmes concerning the welfare of National Child labour Project including grants-in-aid to voluntary agencies and reimbursement of assistance to bonded labour.
17. **Coaching and Guidance for SC, ST and Other Backward Classes:** The Scheme provides for setting up of Coaching and Guidance Centres for SC/ST to provide confidence building training programmes and vocational guidance for candidates belonging to these categories. These Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres have been involved in pre-recruitment training courses for various nationalized Banks and agencies. Another scheme to impart refresher training to SC/ST candidates registered with the employment exchanges has also been introduced in some Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres.
18. **National Career Services:** National Career Service Project is a Mission Mode Project which envisages a digital portal that provides a nationwide online platform for jobseekers and employers for job matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner. It has a rich repository of career content of over 3000 occupations. The scheme also facilitates organization of job fairs where both employers and job seekers can interact. It has envisages setting up of Model Career Centres (MCCs) to be established by States to deliver employment service using technology.
19. **New Employment Generation Scheme:** A new scheme namely, New Employment Generation has been formed to boost the employment generation across the country.
20. **Dattopant Thengadi National Board for Workers Education and Development:** The objective of the scheme is to increase awareness and educate them for their effective participating in the socioeconomic development of the country. To achieve this objective, various training programmes are conducted by the Board for the Workers of Organized, Unorganized, Rural and Informal Sector at national, regional and unit levels through a network of 50 Regional and 9 Sub-Regional Directorates spread all over the country and an Apex Training Institute viz. Indian Institute of Workers Education at Mumbai.
21. **National Labour Institute:** The V.V. Giri National Labour Institute is a premier Institute for Labour Research, Training and Education. Since its inception, the Institute has endeavoured, through research, training and publication, to reach all those who are concerned with various aspects of labour, both in the organized and unorganized sectors.

Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is the apex executive body at the Government of India level for the formulation and administration of rules, regulations and laws relating to micro, small and medium enterprises in India.

The Ministry envisions a progressive MSME sector by promoting growth and development of the Sector, including Khadi, Village and Coir Industries, in cooperation with concerned Ministries/Departments, State Governments and other Stakeholders, through providing support to existing enterprises, adopting cutting edge technologies and encouraging creation of new enterprises. A number of statutory and non-statutory bodies work under the aegis of the Ministry of MSME. These include the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and the Coir Board besides National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC), National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (NIMSME) and Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialisation (MGIRI). The Ministry of MSME runs various schemes aimed at financial assistance, technology assistance and upgradation, infrastructure development, skill development and training, enhancing competitiveness and market assistance of MSMEs.

The schemes, programmes, and institutions being supported by the Ministry have been given below. These are based on the Union Budget covering the present financial year.

1. **Development Commissioner (MSME):** The office of Development Commissioner (MSME) is an attached body of the Ministry of MSME which looks after several aspects relating to formulation, coordination and monitoring of policies and programmes for promotion and development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in the country. Provision is for establishment related expenses such as salaries, allowances, contingent, Domestic/Foreign Travel, repair, hospitality, office expenses etc. of Headquarter DC (MSME), MSME-DFOs and MSME-TCs. This also provide establishment related Capital expenses such as Motor vehicles, machinery and Equipments, Information, Computer, telecommunication Equipments, Building and structures, Furniture and fixtures, land, infrastructural assets, other fixed assets etc. for Secretariat, M/o MSME, Development commissioner (MSME), MSME-DFOs and MSME-TCs.
2. **Khadi Grant (KG):** Khadi Grant Scheme is moved under Khadi Gramodyog Vikas Yojana from 2022-23.
3. **Scheme for Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI):** The Scheme aims to organize traditional industries and artisans into collectives and add value to their products, thereby providing them with increased and sustainable income. Artisans are provided financial assistance for setting up of common facility centers, procurement of new machineries and raw materials, capacity building, marketing and design related interventions etc under the Scheme. Major sectors covered the Scheme include handicrafts, textiles, agro processing, honey, bamboo etc. A total of 498 clusters have been approved under SFURTI since 2015-16, with a total GoI assistance of Rs. 1294.92 crore, directly benefitting 2.94 lakh traditional artisans, across the country. Out of these 498 clusters, 261 clusters are already functional. A total of 677 new SFURTI clusters are projected to be sanctioned during 2021-22 to 2025-26 with a budget outlay of Rs. 000 crore benefitting 406,200 artisans.
4. **Coir Vikas Yojana:** The Coir Vikas Yojana is implemented by the Coir Board which is a statutory body established under the Coir Industry Act, 1953 for promoting overall development of the coir industry and improving the living condition of the workers engaged in this traditional

industry. The activities of the Board for development of coir industries, inter-alia, include undertaking scientific, technological and economic research and development activities developing new products & designs; and marketing of coir and coir products in India and abroad. It also promotes co-operative organizations among producers of husks, coir fibre, coir yarn and manufacturers of coir products; ensuring remunerative returns to producers and manufacturers, etc.

Under Coir Vikas Yojana, various programmes like R&D activities, Market Development programmes, Entrepreneurship Development Programme, Awareness Programme, Workshop, Seminar, Exposure Tour, etc. are organised under various components of the scheme for attracting more entrepreneurs to coir sector. In order to create skilled man power required for the coir industry the Board is organizing various training programmes on manufacture of value added products. Skill Development and employment generation (through Skill Upgradation and Mahila Coir Yojana), providing assistance for setting up new units through PMEGP Schemes, and Welfare measures for coir workers. Assistance is provided for export and domestic market promotion in coir sector.

5. **Khadi Vikas Yojana:** Khadi Vikas Yojana is moved under Khadi Gramodyog Vikas Yojana from 2022-23.

6. **Gramodyog Vikas Yojana:** Gramodyog Vikas Yojana is shifted under Khadi Gramodyog Vikas Yojana from 2022-23.

   Khadi Grant (KG): By subsuming all the existing schemes/sub schemes/components under Khadi Grant and Village Industries Grant umbrellas, a new scheme namely Khadi and Gramodyog Vikas Yojana (KGVY) with sub schemes of Khadi Grant, Khadi Vikas Yojana (KVY) and Gramodyog Vikas Yojana (GVY) was approved by the Government of India in February 2019 and the same has been continued for the period of five year i.e. from FY 2021-22 to 2025-26.

   Khadi Vikas Yojana: The Khadi Vikas Yojana (KVY) is meant for promotion of Khadi in the country. It has a new component of Design House (now renamed as Centre of Excellence for Khadi) besides the existing schemes like Modified Market Development Assistance (MMDA),Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC), Work-shed Scheme for Khadi Artisans, Strengthening of Infrastructure of Existing weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure, Science & Technology (S and T), Marketing Promotion (Exhibitions) etc.

   Gramodyog Vikas Yojana: Under sub scheme Gramodyog Vikas Yojana (GVY), Promotion and development of the village industries through common facilities, Technological modernization, training etc other support and services for promotion of village Industries are done.

7. **ASPIRE (Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship):** The Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises launched scheme namely ASPIRE (A Scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industries and Entrepreneurship) by Hon ble Minister of MSME on 16.3.2015 to accelerate entrepreneurship and to promote start-ups for innovation and entrepreneurship in agro-industry. The scheme was introduced in 2015-16. The scheme was launched with three main components with focus on setting up of: (a) Livelihood Business Incubation Centre (LBI), (b) Technology Business Incubation Centre (TBI) and (c) Fund of Funds (FoF) under SIDBI. TBI component got discontinued due to convergence with Incubation scheme of DC (MSME). From FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26, a total of 125 LBIs is projected to be sanctioned under the scheme with a budget outlay of Rs. 194.87 crore.

8. **Credit Linked Capital Subsidy and Technology Upgradation Scheme:** The scheme was approved by the Cabinet with sunset clause and it was in force till 31.03.2020. The objective of CLCS component was to facilitate technology to MSEs through institutional finance for induction well established and proven technologies in the specific sub-sector / products. Under this scheme

subsidy of 15% on institutional credit up to Rs. 1.0 crore (i.e. a subsidy cap of Rs. 15.00 lakh) was extended to MSEs for identified sectors/subsectors/ technologies. The scheme was implemented through 11 Nodal Banks/agency, however, almost all Commercial Banks, Pvt. Banks & RRBs are acting as PLI through these 11 Nodal Banks/Agency. For SC/ST category, women entrepreneurs and entrepreneurs from Special Areas subsidy has also been made admissible for investment in acquisition/replacement of plant & machinery/equipment & technology upgradation of any kind. All the eligible subsidy claims received have been settled. The Technology Up-gradation Scheme (TEQUP) & Technology Acquisition & Development Fund Scheme (TADF) have been merged with in this scheme. The budget provision for the contingent liabilities may be retained.

9. **MSME Champions Scheme:** The programme covers MSME Champions Scheme viz. MSME Sustainable (ZED), MSME Competitive (Lean), MSME Innovative (Incubation, Design, IPR, Digital MSME) components for enhancing competitiveness of MSMEs.

10. **Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):** A credit linked subsidy scheme titled Prime Minister s Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) was launched in 2008-09 through merger of the erstwhile schemes of Prime Minister s Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP). PMEGP is aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth. General category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25 percent of the project cost in rural areas and 15 percent in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, women, Ex-Servicemen, Trans-genders, Differently-abled, NER, Inspirational Districts, Hill and Border areas, etc. the margin money subsidy is 35 percent in rural areas and 25 percent in urban areas. The maximum cost of projects is Rs. 50 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs. 20 lakh in the service sector. 2nd Financial Assistance of up to Rs. 1 crore with subsidy of 15 percent (20 percent for NER/Hill areas) for upgradation is admissible for good performing existing PMEGP/MUDRA units. Since its inception in 2008-09, about 8.14 Lakh units have been assisted with Rs. 20,000 crore of Margin Money subsidy, generating estimated employment for about 64 lakh youths across the country. About 80 percent of the units assisted are in rural areas and about 50 percent units are owned by SC, ST and women categories.

11. **Credit Support Programme:** Under credit support programme, through the Credit Guarantee Trust Fund for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises is operational. Through this scheme, the guarantee cover is provided for collateral free credit facility extended by member Lending Institutions (MLIs) to the new as well as existing Micro and Small enterprises. The Maximum loans limit has been enhanced from Rs.100 lakh to Rs. 200 lakh. The corpus of this fund has been enhanced from Rs. 2500 crore to Rs. 7500 crore. During the Financial Year 2019-20 GoI share i.e. Rs. 7000 crore has been sanctioned and released to CGTMSE.

12. **Distressed Assets Fund:** Distressed Assets Fund (Subordinate Debt for MSME) is Credit scheme for the promoters of stressed MSMEs viz. SMA-2 and NPA accounts which are eligible for restructuring as per RBI guidelines. The objective of the scheme is to provide personal loans through banks to the promoters of stressed MSMEs for infusion as equity / quasi equity in the business eligible for restructuring, as per RBI guidelines for restructuring of stressed MSME. Under the Credit Guarantee Scheme for Subordinate Debt (CGSSD) for Stressed MSMEs was launched on 24th June, 2020. So far, Rs. 157.41 crore has been released to CGTMSE towards Corpus of the CGSSD Scheme. The scheme has now been extended up to 31.03.2023.

13. **Guarantee Emergency Credit Line (GECL) facility to eligible MSME borrowers:** As part of the Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan, Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS 1.0) was

launched by Ministry of Finance on 23.05.2020 to support eligible MSMEs and other business enterprises to meet their operational liabilities and resume businesses in view of the distress caused by the COVID-19 crisis.

This scheme covers all the sectors of the economy. Under this, 100% guarantee is provided to Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) in respect of the credit facility extended by them to eligible borrowers. The ECLGS is implemented by Department of Financial Services (DFS), Ministry of Finance.

14. **Credit Linked Capital Subsidy (CLCS):** The scheme was approved by the Cabinet with sunset clause and it was in force till 31.03.2020. The objective of CLCS component was to facilitate technology to MSEs through institutional finance for induction well established and proven technologies in the specific sub-sector / products. Under this scheme subsidy of 15% on institutional credit up to Rs. 1.0 crore (i.e. a subsidy cap of Rs. 15.00 lakh) was extended to MSEs for identified sectors/sub-sectors/technologies. The scheme was implemented through 11 Nodal Banks/agency, however, almost all Commercial Banks, Pvt. Banks & RRBs are acting as PLI through these 11 Nodal Banks/Agency . For SC/ST category, women entrepreneurs and entrepreneurs from Special Areas subsidy has also been made admissible for investment in acquisition/replacement of plant & machinery/equipment & technology up-gradation of any kind. All the eligible subsidy claims received have been settled. The Technology Up-gradation Scheme (TEQUP) & Technology Acquisition & Development Fund Scheme (TADF) have been merged with in this scheme. The budget provision for the contingent liabilities may be retained.
15. **Procurement and Marketing Support Scheme:** Promoting new market access initiatives like organising/ participation in National / International Trade Fairs / Exhibitions / MSME Expo etc. To create awareness and educate the MSMEs about importance / methods / process of packaging in marketing, latest packaging technology, import-export policy and procedure, GeM portal, MSME Conclave, latest developments in international /national trade and other topics relevant for market access developments
16. **International Cooperation Scheme:** The International Cooperation Scheme aims to capacity build MSMEs for entering export market by facilitating their participation in International exhibition fairs conferences seminar buyer seller meets abroad as well as providing them with actionable market intelligence and reimbursement of various costs involved in export of goods and services.
17. **Studies, Publicity & International Cooperation (SPIC):** This scheme is formed by merging of schemes: International Cooperation Scheme, Information Education and Communication (IEC), Survey, Studies and Policy Research and National Award and National Board Schemes with the direction of MoF.

    Now the scheme has following sub components- International Cooperation The International Cooperation (IC) sub component aims to capacity build MSMEs for entering export market by facilitating their participation in international exhibitions/fairs/ conferences/seminar/buyer-seller meets abroad as well as providing them with actionable market-intelligence and reimbursement of various costs involved in export of goods and services. Now, there are following three main activities in the revised IC guidelines i.e. Market Development Assistance of MSMEs (MDA), Sub-Component Capacity Building of First Time MSE Exporters (CBFTE) and Sub-Component 3 Framework for International Market Intelligence Dissemination (IMID). Information Education and Communication (IEC) after merger of Advertising and Publicity head of office of DC(MSME) The objective of the scheme is to give wide publicity to the various schemes of the Ministry and office of Development Commissioner(MSME) being run with the aim of providing financial assistance, technological assistance and upgradation, infrastructure development, skill development and training and market assistance to MSMEs, etc.

Survey, Studies and Policy Research The main objectives of the component are to regular periodically collect reverent and reliable data on various aspects and features of MSMEs, to study and analyze the constraints and challenges faced by the MSME as well as the opportunities available to them, in the context of liberalization and globalization of the economy and to use the results of these surveys, evaluation studies of scheme for this Ministry and analytical studies for policy research, designing appropriate strategies and measures of intervention by the Government. Under the scheme, data on enterprises owned and/or managed by women, SC ST and OBC are also collected.

National Award and National Board: the main objective of the component is to recognize the contributions of MSME entrepreneurs for their outstanding performance and motivate and encourage them. The Annual National Award started in the year 1983, when 19 entrepreneurs were conferred awards. The last awards were given on 30th June, 2022 wherein 35 Nos. of awards were conferred.

18. **Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialisation:** Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization, which is an autonomous body under the administrative control of the Ministry of MSME, has been established in 2001 by revamping the Jamnalal Bajaj Central Research Institute, Wardha. The objective of MGIRI is to accelerate the process of Rural Industrialization in the Country along the lines of Gandhian vision of sustainable and self-reliant village economy and to provide S&T support to upgrade products of rural industry so that they gain wide acceptability in local and global markets.
19. **Promotional Services Institutions and Programme:** The objectives of Promotional Services Institutions and Programme Scheme is to motivate youth representing different sections of the society including SC/ST/Women, differently abled, Ex-servicemen and BPL persons to consider self employment or entrepreneurship as one of the career options. The ultimate objective is to promote new enterprises, capacity building of existing MSMEs and inculcating entrepreneurial culture in the country.
20. **Information, Education and Communication:** The objectives of the scheme Information, Education and Communication is to give wide publicity to the various schemes of the Ministry and office of Development Commissioner (MSME) being run with the aim of providing financial assistance, technological assistance and upgradation, infrastructure development, skill development and training and market assistance to MSMEs etc.
21. **Assistance to Training Institutions:** The revised guidelines (effective from 01.12.2021) provide financial assistance in the form of (i) Infrastructure support and capacity building of training institution of Ministry of MSME and the existing State Level EDIs and (ii) Training (Skill Development programmes/Training of Trainers) by training institution of Ministry of MSME.
22. **Fund of Funds:** Fund of Funds (Self Reliant India Fund (SRI) - The Government of India has announced Fund of Funds with the nomenclature Self Reliant India (SRI) Fund to infuse Rs. 50,000 crore as equity funding in those MSMEs which have the potential and viability to grow and become large units. Under this scheme total size of fund of Rs. 50,000 crore has a provision Rs. 10,000 crore from Government of India and Rs 40,000 crore leverage through Private Equity / Venture Capital funds. This initiative is aimed at providing growth capital to the deserving and eligible units of MSME sector. For further operationalization of SRI Fund, Ministry of MSME has sanctioned and released Rs. 180.35 crore to NVCFL during FY 2021-22.
23. **Entrepreneurship cum Skill Development Programme (ESDP):** The objective of the Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programme (ESDP) scheme of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is to motivate youth representing different sections of the society including SC/ST/Women, Differently abled, Ex-servicemen and BPL persons to consider self-

employment or entrepreneurship as one of the career options. The main objective is to promote new enterprises, capacity building of existing MSMEs and inculcating entrepreneurial culture in the country.

24. **Infrastructure Development and Capacity Building:** Ministry of MSME implements Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP). Under the scheme, financial support is extended to projects of the State Government to set up Common Facility Centres (CDCs) and create/upgrade infrastructural facilities in new/existing industrial estates/industrial areas.

25. **Establishment of New Technology Centres:** To enhance the outreach of Technology Centres of Ministry throughout the country by establishing 20 new Technology Centres and 100 new Extension Centres, a scheme Establishment of New Technology Centres / Extension Centres was approved by CCEA on 01.11.2018 and announced by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 02.11.2018. The total outlay of the scheme was initially Rs. 6000 crore with a validity up to 31st March 2022. The Scheme has been extended further in July 2022 for implementation up to FY 2025-26 with a revised outlay of Rs. 3500 crore (Rs. 2500 crore for TCs and. Rs. 1000 crore for ECs)..

26. **Technology Centre Systems Programme (TCSP) EAP:** To expand and upgrade the network of Technology Centres in the country , Ministry of MSME is implementing Technology Centre Systems Programme (TCSP) at an estimated Projected Cost of Rs. 2200 crore including World Bank Loan assistance to establish 15 new Technology Centre (TCs) and upgrade existing TCs across the country. Out of 15 new TCs; 5 TCs have been dedicated to the Nation. Civil Works of new TC Kanpur has been completed and training machines (92%) have been installed, civil works of remaining TCs are in progress. 614 nos. of machines and lab (Training & Production) have been delivered at new TC sites.

    This provision includes a sum of Rs. 165.00 crore, which was sanctioned as advance from Contingency Fund of India, shall stand recouped to Contingency Fund of India after Demand for Grants for 2024-25 is passed by Parliament and the connected Appropriation Act is assented to by the President of India.

27. **Construction of Office Accommodation- Capital Outlay on Public Works:** Construction of Office Accommodation- Capital Outlay on Public Works scheme is shifter under Infrastructure Development and Capacity Building from the financial year 2022-23.

28. **Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance - RAMP:** RAMP is a World Bank supported Central Sector Scheme aimed at improving access of MSMEs to market, finance and technology upgradation. The programme also aims at strengthening institutions at the Central and State level, and enhancing Centre- State collaboration. RAMP scheme would enhance the performance of MSMEs by promoting technology upgradation, innovation, digitization, market access, credit, greening initiatives, etc through active participation of the State Governments. The total outlay of the scheme, over a period of five years from FY 2022-23 to FY 2026-27 is Rs. 6062.45 crore, with the World Bank support being Rs. 3750 crore (USD 500mn). RAMP scheme supports the following existing schemes of MoMSME, apart from providing assistance to States MSME Champions Scheme, Procurement and Marketing Support, International Cooperation, Capacity Building for Technology Centres, and Research and Evaluation Studies. RAMP scheme envisages benefiting more than 5.5 lakh MSMEs during the programme period (FY 2022-23 to 2026-27).

29. **Micro and Small Enterprise-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP):** Micro & Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP): Development Commissioner (MSME), Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India operates a scheme viz. MSE-Cluster Development Programme. Under this scheme, Common Facility Centres (CFCs) are set up and also support is given for

setting up of new Industrial Infrastructure Development Projects (e.g. Industrial Estates) and up-gradation of existing industrial estates. MSE-CDP is a demand driven scheme with objectives of Support sustainability, competitiveness and growth of MSMEs by addressing common issues, Capacity Building of MSMEs for common supportive action, Create / upgrade Infrastructural Facilities in Industrial Estates / Clusters, Setting up of Common Facility Centres (CFCs), Promotion of green & sustainable manufacturing technology.

30. **Tool Rooms & Technical Institutions (TR/TIs):** Tool Rooms and Technical Institutions have been providing technology support services to MSMEs and also conducting technical training programmes for providing skilled manpower to industries. The budget provides funds for release of grant -in- aid to the Institutions for procurement of Machinery and Equipment of latest technology and also for meeting cash deficit, if any. The training fee is reimbursed by Government out of the provisions made for SCSP / TASP Head.

31. **Promotion of MSMEs in NER and Sikkim:** The Promotion of MSMEs in NER and Sikkim scheme is a fully dedicated for development of MSMEs of North Eastern and Sikkim Region. The Scheme envisages financial assistance to State Governments for setting up new and modernization of existing Mini Technology Centres mainly for augmenting Infrastructure for enhancing the productivity and competitiveness as well as capacity building of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). Financial assistance will also be provided for development of new and existing Industrial Estates, Flatted Factory Complexes. The various activities for creation of common services such as kitchen, bakery, laundry & dry cleaning, refrigeration and cold storage, IT infra, potable water, display centre for local products, centre for cultural activities etc. in a cluster of home stays may be considered under the Tourism Development component.

32. **Database Research Evaluation and Other Office Support Programme:** The main objective of the scheme are to regular/periodically collect reverent and reliable data on various aspects and features of MSMEs, to study and analyze the constraints and challenges faced by the MSME as well as the opportunities available to them in the context of liberalization and globalization of the economy and to use the results of these surveys, evaluation studies of scheme for this Ministry and analytical studies for policy research, designing appropriate strategies and measures of intervention by the Government. Under the scheme, data on enterprises owned and/or managed by women, SC/ST and OBC are also collected.

33. **Survey, Studies and Policy Research:** The main objective of the scheme are to regular/periodically collect reverent and reliable data on various aspects and features of MSMEs, to study and analyze the constraints and challenges faced by the MSME as well as the opportunities available to them, in the context of liberalization and globalization of the economy and to use the results of these surveys, evaluation studies of scheme for this Ministry and analytical studies for policy research, designing appropriate strategies and measures of intervention by the Government. Under the scheme, data on enterprises owned and/or managed by women, SC/ST an OBC are also collected.

34. **National Schedule Caste/Schedule Tribe Hub Centre:** National Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe Hub was formally launched by Hon ble Prime Minister in October 2016. The Hub provides professional support to SCST entrepreneurs to fulfil the obligations under the Central Government Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises Order 2012, adopt applicable business practices and leverage the Stand up India initiatives. The Scheme is being implemented through National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (NSIC). The functions of Hub include collection, collation and dissemination of information regarding SC, ST enterprises and entrepreneurs, capacity building among existing and prospective SC, ST entrepreneurs through skill training and EDPs, vendor development.

35. **PM Vishwakarma:** PM Vishwakarma is a new Central Sector Scheme launched on 17.09.2023 with a financial outlay of Rs.13000 crore for a period of five years (FY 2023-24 to FY 2027-28). The scheme aims to strengthen and nurture the Guru-Shishya parampara or family-based practice of traditional skills by artisans and craftspeople working with their hands and tools. The artisans and craftspeople will be provided recognition through PM Vishwakarma certificate and ID card, Credit Support at a concessional interest rate, Skill Upgradation, Toolkit Incentive, Incentive for Digital Transactions and Marketing Support. The scheme will provide support to artisans and craftspeople of rural and urban areas across India. Traditional trades which are covered under PM Vishwakarma are Carpenter (Suthar), Boat Maker, Armourer, Blacksmith (Lohar), Hammer and Tool Kit Maker, Locksmith, Goldsmith (Sonar), Potter (Kumhaar), Sculptor (Moortikar), stone carver), Stone breaker, Cobbler(Charmkar)/ Shoe-smith/Footwear artisan, Mason (Rajmistri), Basket/Mat/Broom Maker/Coir Weaver, Doll & Toy Maker (Traditional), Barber (Naai), Garland maker (Malakaar), Washerman (Dhobi), Tailor (Darzi), Fishing Net Maker.

36. **Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialisation:** Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization, which is an autonomous body under the administrative control of the Ministry of MSME, has been established in 2001 by revamping the Jamnalal Bajaj Central Research Institute, Wardha. The objective of MGIRI is to accelerate the process of Rural Industrialization in the Country along the lines of Gandhian vision of sustainable and self-reliant village economy and to provide S&T support to upgrade products of rural industry so that they gain wide acceptability in local and global markets.

Ministry of New and Renewable Energy

The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is the nodal Ministry of the Government of India for all matters relating to new and renewable energy. The broad aim of the Ministry is to develop and deploy new and renewable energy to supplement the energy requirements of the country. The role of new and renewable energy has been assuming increasing significance in recent times with the growing concern for the country's energy security. Energy self-sufficiency was identified as the major driver for new and renewable energy in the country

The vision of the Ministry is to To develop new and renewable energy technologies, processes, materials, components, sub-systems, products & services at par with international specifications, standards and performance parameters in order to make the country a net foreign exchange earner in the sector and deploy such indigenously developed and/or manufactured products and services in furtherance of the national goal of energy security.

The following paragraphs give details regarding the schemes, programmes and institutions being supported by the Ministry under the present Budget.

1. **Solar Power (Off-Grid):** Implementation of Phase-III of the off-grid solar PV programme, which covers installation of 3 lakh solar street lights, distribution of 25 lakh solar study lamps and installation of solar power packs of total aggregated capacity of 100 MWp. In addition, under AJAY Phase-II over 3 lakh solar street lights would be installed. Further 20MWeq Projects of Concentrated Solar Thermal (CST) will be undertaken.

   Government of India has initiated the scheme Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM - JANMAN) with effect from financial year 2023-24 for the development and welfare of most vulnerable sections among tribal people. Accordingly, dedicated provision has been made amounting to Rs. 20 crore in RE 2023-24 and Rs. 20 crore in B.E. 2024-25 as the central share of funds for effective implementation of PM- JANMAN under Solar Power (Off-Grid).

2. **Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (KUSUM):** Provision is for Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan Yojana launched by the Government of India to increase the income of farmers and provide sources for irrigation and de-dieselization the agricultural sector.

3. **PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana:** The scheme PM Suryaghar Muft Bijli Yojana has been launched by Government of India. The existing 'Solar Power (Grid)' scheme is proposed to be subsumed under this scheme along with the remaining financial outlay and liabilities. An amount of Rs. 6,250 crore is allotted in this scheme for BE 2024-2025.

   This Provision includes a sum of Rs. 2,000 crore, sanctioned as advance from Contingency Fund of India, which shall stand recouped to Contingency Fund of India after Demands for Grants for 2024-2025 is passed by Parliament and the connected Appropriation Act is assented to by the President of India.

4. **Hydro Power (Grid):** Central Financial Assistance for Small Hydro Power project activities related to development of conducive environment and clean energy.

5. **Hydro Power (Off-Grid):** Central Financial Assistance for Small Hydro Power project activities related to development of conducive environment and clean energy.

6. **Green Energy Corridor:** Green Energy Corridor: Provision of Central Financial Assistance will be utilised for capacity addition of Cumulative 6000 ckm transmission infrastructure under intra state Green Energy Corridor Project.

7. **National Green Hydrogen Mission:** The provision is to make India the Global Hub for production, usage and export of Green Hydrogen and its derivatives and to achieve the aim of being self sufficient through clean energy and serve as an inspiration for the global Clean Energy Transition.

8. **Bio Power (Grid):** Central Financial Assistance for Bio Power in 2024-25

9. **Bio Power (Off-Grid):** Central Financial Assistance for off-Grid/Distributed Bio Power in 2024-25.

10. **Biogas Programme (Off-Grid):** To install bio gas plants for providing alternate cooking fuel solutions.

11. **International Relations:** Allocation envisages for International cooperation including investment promotion and assistance to international Solar Alliance Building and Secretariat Establishment.

12. **Research and Development:** R&D Projects are continuous in nature. Projects in different RE sectors will be undertaken in each year up to 2024-25.
13. **National Institute of Wind Energy:** NIWE carries out research and development in Wind Energy.
14. **National Institute of Bio Energy:** NIBE carries out research and development in Bio Energy.
15. **National Institute of Solar Energy:** NISE carries out research and development in Solar Energy

Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterays

The Ministry of Ports, Shipping, and Waterways encompasses within its fold ports, shipping, and waterways sectors which include shipbuilding and ship-repair, major ports, national waterways, and inland water transport. The Ministry has been entrusted with the responsibility of formulating policies and programs on these subjects and their implementation.

The Inland Water Transport (IWT) Wing of the above Ministry is responsible for development, management, implementation of capacity building and institutional strengthening initiatives in the National Waterways (NWs), which include the River Brahmaputra, River Barak and other waterways in the NE Region.

India has also entered into agreements with Bangladesh for the utilization of waterways located in that country to access the NE Region from Kolkata. In addition, similar agreements have been signed with Bangladesh and Myanmar for the utilization of some ports and river-ports located in these countries, along with their waterways, for multi-modal connectivity between the NE Region and the rest of India. The Ministry handles the technical and operational aspects of the ports and waterways components of such initiatives.

The following gives the list of the schemes, programmes and institutions being funded through the above Ministry. Some of these directly benefit the NE Region, while others can indirectly support the socio-economic development of the region.

1. **Research and Development (Ports):** The provision is for the expenditure on research and development schemes under ports provisions.
2. **Sagarmala:** The provision is for development of coastal community, Development of National Maritime Heritage Complex, assistance for creation of infrastructure to promote movement of cargo/passengers by sea/National Waterways, funding of unique innovating projects. The projects identified under Sagarmala Programme are expected to mobilize more than..`.5 lakh crore of infrastructure investment double share of domestic waterways (inland and coastal) in

the modal mix, generate logistic cost saving, boost merchandize export and create new jobs. This also includes projects for development of minor ports.

3. **Assistance to Ship Building, Research and Development:** The provision is for giving Grants-in-aid for research and development schemes for ship building. This also includes payment of financial assistance to all Indian Shipyards.
4. **Grants to Inland Water Transport Authority of India:** This provision is for the Projects of IWAI in North Eastern Region.
5. **Tariff Authority for Major Ports:** These are Grants for the establishment of Tariff Authority for Major Ports etc.
6. **Indian Maritime University:** This includes Grants-in-aid Salaries to Indian Maritime University (IMU), an autonomous organisation under this Ministry. This also includes Grants for creation of Capital Assets towards meeting the requirement of Infrastructure development of IMU
7. **Kolkata Port Trust:** This is for payment of subsidy for maintenance and dredging in Haldia Channel and River Hooghly by Kolkata Port Trust.
8. **Development of Minor Ports:** This includes assistance to Andaman and Lakshadweep Harbour Works, a subordinate office under this Ministry.
9. **Inland Water Transport Authority of India:** This provision is for Investment in IWAI. Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) was constituted in October, 1986 by an Act of Parliament for the development and regulation of Inland Waterways for Shipping and Navigation. IWAI primarily undertakes infrastructure development and regulation of National Waterways (NWs). The Inland Water Transport (IWT) development activities are being implemented in the NWs. The provision includes expenditure on EAP projects of Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) including implementation and commissioning of various subprojects under JMVP. This comprises of (i) Construction of MMT, Varanasi; (ii) Construction of MMT, Sahibganj; (iii) Construction of new Navigation lock at Farakka; (iv) Construction of MMT, Haldia; (v) assured depths of 2.2 m between Varanasi - Ghazipur, 2.5 m between Ghazipur - Barh &3.0 m between Barh - Haldia; (vi) Development of Ro-Ro terminals; (vii) Information & communication facilities including RIS & DGPS; and other ancillary components.
10. **Shipping Corporation of India:** The provision is for providing financial assistance to Shipping Corporation of India Limited for establishment of cargo and passenger services by sea between India and other Countries.
11. **Directorate General of Shipping:** The provision is for the establishment expenditure of Directorate General of Shipping, which is a statutory authority under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. It renders regulatory functions for all matters relating to merchant shipping laws. The Directorate is also looking after the welfare of seamen. The provision is also for the administration of Marine Emergency Fund and DG Shipping online examination expenses including Information Technology.
12. **Directorate General of Lighthouses and Lightships:** The Lighthouses and Lightships Organization is a subordinate organization of the Government which provides navigational aids, such as light vessels, sound signals, buoys, radio beacons etc. It also undertakes construction and maintenance of lighthouses and guidance of ships. The capital provision is for the construction and development of lighthouses and other navigational aids. It is met from the Light dues collected as per provisions of Indian Lighthouses Act, 1927. The expenditure is matched by Recovery and Receipts.

Ministry of Power

The Ministry of Power is responsible for overseeing electricity production and infrastructure development in India, including the generation, transmission, and delivery of electrical power, as well as maintenance projects. It operates the following schemes, programmes, and institutions etc., which are benefitting the NE Region along with other parts of India. Some of these are specifically targeted at the power sector in the region.

1. **Central Electricity Authority:** The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) as a statutory organization is responsible for overall power sector planning, coordination, according concurrence to hydroelectric schemes, promoting and assisting the timely completion of projects, specifying technical standards and safety requirements, Grid Standards and conditions for installation of meters applicable to the Power Sector of the country.
2. **Setting up of JERC for UTs and Goa:** The Central Government has set up a Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC) for Goa and all Union Territories except Delhi. Expenditure of the Joint Commission is borne by the Central Government and the Government of Goa in the ratio of 6:1.
3. **Setting up of Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC) for J&K and Ladakh:** The Central Government has set up a joint electricity regulatory commission (JERC) for UT of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh.
4. **Appellate Tribunal for Electricity:** Under the provisions of Electricity Act, 2003, the Central Government has set up the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity. It hears appeals against the orders of the adjudicating officer or the Appropriate Commissions under the Electricity Act, 2003. Under the provisions of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006, APTEL is the Appellate Tribunal for the purpose of that Act.
5. **Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) Fund:** CERC is a statutory body constituted under the provision of the erstwhile Electricity Regulatory Commissions Act, 1998 and continued under Electricity Act, 2003 (which has since repealed inter alia the ERC Act, 1998). The main functions of the CERC are to regulate the tariff of generating companies owned or controlled by the Central Government, to regulate the tariff of generating companies other than those owned or controlled by the Central Government, if such generating companies enter into or otherwise have a composite scheme for generation and sale of electricity in more than one State, to regulate the inter-State transmission of energy including tariff of the transmission utilities, to grant licences for inter-State transmission and trading and to advise the Central Government in formulation of National Electricity Policy and Tariff Policy.
6. **Energy Conservation:** The funds would be utilized for (i) carrying out awareness creation on Energy Conservation through print, electronic and other media for general public, (ii) Continuation of EC awards and painting competition on Energy Conservation, (iii) implementation of the National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE) and (iv) the upscaling of the efforts to create and sustain market for energy efficiency to unlock investments. (v) Shields and certificates are given by MoP to generating stations, transmission and distribution utilities and rural distribution franchise for recognising meritorious performance in operation, project management and environmental protection.
7. **Green Energy Corridors:** The scheme is proposed for maximization of renewable energy generation and integration with the main grid without compromising on the security and stability of power system.

8. **Interest Subsidy to National Electricity Fund:** The National Electricity Fund (NEF) is being set up to provide interest subsidy on loans to be disbursed to the Distribution Companies (DISCOMS) both in the Public and Private Sector, to improve the distribution network for areas not covered by RGGVY and R-APDRP scheme (since subsumed in DDUGJY and IPDS respectively) Project areas.

9. **Power System Improvement in North Eastern States excluding Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim (Program Component):** The project is for Power System Improvement in six NER states viz. Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura and Nagaland. It is funded by the World Bank. Intra-State Transmission & Distribution projects for Sikkim & Arunachal Pradesh have been segregated for implementation through budgetary support from Government of India in view of these States having sensitive borders.

10. **Strengthening of Transmission System in the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim:** A comprehensive scheme for strengthening of transmission, sub-transmission and distribution system in the entire NER including Sikkim has been conceptualized.

11. **Power System Development Fund:** The scheme envisages (a) strengthening of existing distribution and transmission infrastructure by part-funding through Grants.(Non-Gas component) (b) Provision for subsidy to DISCOMS purchasing electricity from stranded Gas based Power Plants (Gas component).

12. **Reform Linked Distribution Scheme:** The scheme is for distribution sub-sector as a mix of results and reforms based financial support with an objective of ensuring '24X7' sustainable power for all and a financially viable distribution sector. The scheme envisages support to DISCOMs in case of adoption of reform packages including public private ownership of distribution companies, adoption of various franchisee models at distribution level including multiple supply franchises.

13. Government of India has initiated the scheme Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM - JANMAN) with effect from financial year 2023-24 for the development and welfare of most vulnerable sections among tribal people. Accordingly, dedicated provision has been made amounting to Rs. 50.00 crore in RE 2023-24 and Rs. 225 crore in BE 2024-25 as the central share of funds for effective implementation of PM - JANMAN under Reform Linked Distribution Scheme.

14. **Scheme for Promoting Energy Efficiency activities in different sectors of Indian Economy:** Funds are provided to Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) for implementation of various energy efficiency initiatives in the areas of household lighting, commercial buildings, Standards & Labelling appliances, Demand Side Management in Agriculture or Municipalities, SMEs and large industries including the initiation of the process for development of Energy Consumption norms for industrial sub-sectors, capacity building of SDAs, DISCOMS etc.

15. **Viability Gap Funding for development of Battery Energy Storage Systems:** A scheme for development of Pump Storage Plants and Battery Energy Storage Systems. The objective is development of a financially viable Grid-scale Long duration energy storage and to enable deployment renewable energy, of energy storage services, integration of larger amount of renewable energy.

16. **Central Power Research Institute:** Central Power Research Institute, Bengaluru serves as a National Laboratory for applied research in the field of electrical power and also functions as an independent authority for testing, evaluation and certification of electrical equipment and components.

17. **National Power Training Institute:** National Power Training Institute is engaged in imparting training in various aspects of power sector including operation and maintenance of power stations.
18. **Conservation and Energy Efficiency:** Funds are provided to Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) for implementation of various energy efficiency initiatives in the areas of household lighting, commercial buildings, Standards & Labeling appliances, Demand Side Management in Agriculture or Municipalities, SMEs and large industries including the initiation of the process for development of Energy Consumption norms for industrial sub-sectors, capacity building of SDAs, DISCOMS etc.
19. **Central Assistance for Pakul Dul HEP under J and K PMDP 2015 as grant to Chenab Valley Power Projects Private Limited (CVPPPL):** It is part of Prime Minister Development Package (2015), the assistance is for the Pakul Dul HEP implemented through joint venture with Chenab Valley Power Project Pvt. Limited.
20. **GoI fully serviced bond issue expenditure and interest (PFC bonds):** The allocation is required for expenses and on the issue of Bonds, interest payable on infrastructure bonds raise by Power Finance Corporation (PFC).
21. **GoI fully serviced bond issue expenditure and interest (REC Bonds):** Interest payment on account of EBR of Rs 4000 crore raised during FY 2017-18 and Rs 15000 crore to raised during FY 2018-19 for DDUGJY & Saubhagaya (Rural).
22. **Reimbursement of Claim for any expenditure already incurred by NTPC on Lohari Nagpala Hydro Power:** The scheme is for distribution of award in respect of Lohari Nag Pala Hydro Power Project.
23. **Grant towards cost of downstream protection work of Subansiri Lower Project (NHPC):** Expenditure on Downstream protection work of Subansiri Lower project (NHPC). As per decision taken in the meeting in NITI Aayog held on 24.09.2019, the cost of downstream protection work of Subansiri Lower project is to be borne by the Government of India.
24. **Support for cost of enabling infrastructure i.e. Roads/ Bridge etc:** Allocation for developing enabling infrastructure such as Roads, Bridges etc at site of Hydro Project.
25. **Support for flood moderation storage- Hydro electric projects:** Allocation for support for Flood moderation storage at Hydro electric projects.
26. **Payment Pertaining to International Arbitration Case:** Payment to Law firm under the India Korea CEPA and India Korea BIT for defending case and dispute on behalf of GoI.
27. **Manufacturing Zones under Atmanirbhar Bharat Package:** This scheme is for setting up of 3 manufacturing Zones for Power and Renewable equipment to be set up in 3 different States. The manufacturing facilities in the zones shall be based on cutting edge, clean and energy efficient technology for minimizing dependency on import of equipment, critical components, basic raw material, critical spares etc. required for Power sector and renewable.
28. **Subsidy to Indian Shipping Companies:** To promote the objective of Atmanirbhar Bharat, the Government of India approved a scheme for five years as subsidy support to Indian Shipping Companies in Global tenders floated by Ministries/Departments and CPSEs for import of Government cargo.
29. **Additional fund for PMRP (J&K):** It is part of Prime Minister development package (2015) , The project has been identified for completion of projects relating to transmission and distribution network approved under Prime Minister Restructuring Package (PMRP2004).

Department of Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce & Industry

The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) is a department of the Government of India under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in India. It is responsible for formulation and implementation of promotional and developmental measures for growth of the industrial sector, keeping in view the national priorities and socio-economic objectives. While individual administrative ministries look after the production, distribution, development and planning aspects of specific industries allocated to them, DPIIT is responsible for the overall industrial policy. It is also responsible for facilitating and increasing the foreign direct investment (FDI) flows to the country.

The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) was established in the year 1995 and was reconstituted in the year 2000 with the merger of the Department of Industrial Development. The department was earlier called Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion and was renamed as DPIIT in January, 2019. In 2018, matters related to e-commerce were transferred to the Department and in 2019; the Department has been given charge for matters related to Internal Trade, welfare of traders and their employees and Start-ups. The mandate for integrated development of Logistic Sector has also been allocated to DPIIT in November, 2021. The role of DPIIT is to promote industrial Development of the Country by facilitating investment in new and upcoming technology, accelerate & foreign direct investment and support a balanced development of industries & trade. The schemes, institutions and programmes supported by the DPIIT have been listed below. The NE Region benefits from such support, along with the other parts of India.

1. **Controller General of Patent Designs and Trademarks:** This office is responsible for the administration of laws relating to Industrial Property Rights, namely, Patents Act 1970, the Designs Act, 2000, the Trade Marks Act, 1999, Geographical Indications Act, 1999, Copyright Act, 1957 and Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Design Act, 2000.
2. **Intellectual Policy Rights (IPR) Policy Management:** Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy Management is the revised version of Three Schemes namely the Cell for Intellectual Property Rights Promotion & Management (CIPAM), Scheme for Pedagogy & Research in IPRs for Holistic Education and Academia (SPRIHA) (Erstwhile Promotion of Copyright and IPR) and Geographical Indication awareness initiatives. The Scheme is in accordance with the National IPR Policy and lays special thrust on furthering IPR awareness, commercialization and enforcement in India and IP teaching in institutes as also to promote studies/research in different field of IPR. SPRIHA aims to facilitate intellectual property education and research.
3. **Infrastructure Development in Controller General of Patents Designs and Trade Marks (IDCGPDTM):** Infrastructure Development in Controller General of Patents Designs and Trade Marks (IDCGPDTM) will provide support for Infrastructure Development of various offices under office of the Controller of General Patents Designs and Trade Marks.
4. **Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation (PESO):** Provides for establishment costs of the Organisation which Administers the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, Petroleum Act, 1934 and the inflammable Substances Act, 1952 and various rules framed there under. The Organisation grants licenses for manufacture, possession, sale, use, transport, import/export of explosives/ petroleum/Gas Cylinder and Pressure Vessels. The Organisation also administers Manufacture, Storage & Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules 1989 under Environment (Protection) Act 1986 related to Petroleum & Explosives including pipelines. The establishment renders advice to all

authorities on matters covered by above said Acts. The Organization undertakes destruction of seized & deteriorated Explosives (other than military explosives).

5. **Salt Commissioner:** The Organisation is responsible for planning production, targets and distribution of salt, price surveillance, custody & superintendence of department salt lands including court cases thereon, maintenance of standard & quality of salt, export of salt. It is nodal agency for implementation of National Iodine Deficiency Control Programme (NIDDCP). It regulates the production and rational distribution of salt including iodized salt. It also regularly monitors the price and availability of salt. The budget provides for establishment charges of the organization, for development/welfare schemes of salt workers and cost incurred on management of SCO land.
6. **Tariff Commission:** The scheme has been closed.
7. **Survey of Boiler:** Provides for organizing workshops on operation and maintenance of boilers and conducting examinations for implementation of Boilers Act.
8. **Footwear, Leather and Accessories Development Programme (FLADP):** Footwear, Leather and Accessories Development Programme (FLADP) scheme has been approved for continuation by the Cabinet on 19.01.2022 with changed name as Footwear, Leather and Accessories Development Programme for implementation during 2021-26.
9. **Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS):** To enhance competitiveness of industry by providing quality infrastructure to promote industrial growth Infrastructure Development in the selected functional clusters will be done through implementing agencies of the State Government. Token provision has been made for the FY 24-25.
10. **Price and Production Statistics:** This scheme Price and Production Statistics was formed by merging of two continuing old Plan schemes in 2017-18. During the 12th Plan period, OEA was operating a plan scheme viz. Development of Business Service Price Index, Similarly DPIIT was also operating a scheme Strengthening Industrial Statistics. These two schemes merged with the approval of AS&FA. The funds allocated under this scheme are only meant for Revenue Expenditure (Professional Services) and mainly utilized for payment of salaries, honorariums and Transport allowance of contractual field Investigators and supervisors engaged in collection of data by NSSO and payment for professional services of hired consultants by OEA.
11. **National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (NICDIT):** Government of India (GoI) on 7th December, 2016 had approved the expansion of the scope of existing Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Project Implementation Trust Fund (DMIC-PITF) and re-designated it as National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (NICDIT) for coordinated and unified development of Industrial Corridor Projects in India. NICDIT is under administrative control of DPIIT and presently 11 different Industrial Corridors and various other Industrial Corridors which might come in future will also function under the administrative control of NICDIT. The development framework for the industrial corridors is based on the partnership approach between GoI and the respective State Govt. (s) where GoI provides funds as equity and/or debt to city/node/project Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) for development of trunk infrastructure, the States are responsible for providing land as part of their equity in the city/node/project SPV.
12. **Scheme for Investment Promotion:** Investment Promotion is a multi-faceted strategic activity that pursues bringing Investment opportunities to the existing and potential investors. To garner the benefits of influx of capital, jobs, skills, technology, productivity, and innovation for a country, Investment Promotion requires continuous efforts to be channelized around the main activities such as Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) reforms, Investment facilitation and Targeted outreach. To increase the investment inflow, the Department for Promotion of Industry and

Internal Trade (DPIIT) has been undertaking various initiatives and reforms such as the launching of Make in India, supporting champion sectors and sub-sectors, setting up of an Empowered Group of Secretaries and Project Development Cells, creating an Industrial Information System and National Investment Clearance Cell amongst others. The components for continuation of the Scheme for Investment Promotion for 2021-22 to 2025-26 include Investor targeting and facilitation - Domestic and International activities, Investment promotion - Amplification and outreach activities, Project management activities and foreign travel.

13. **Fund of Funds:** The Fund of Funds for Start-ups Scheme was approved and established in June 2016 with a corpus of Rs.10000 crore to provide much-needed boost to the Indian startup ecosystem and enable access to domestic capital. The Scheme is operationalized by Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI). Under FFS, the Scheme does not directly invest in start-ups, instead provides capital to SEBI registered Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs), known as daughter funds, who in turn invest money in growing Indian start-ups through equity and equity-linked instruments. SIDBI has been given the mandate of operating this Fund through selection of suitable daughter funds and overseeing the disbursal of committed capital. AIFs supported under FFS are required to invest at least 2 times of the amount committed under FFS in start-ups. As on 30th April 2023, Rs. 9,121.20 crore has been committed to 114 AIFs by SIDBI under FFS.

14. **Credit Guarantee Fund:** The Government has notified the establishment of the Credit Guarantee Scheme for Start-ups (CGSS) for providing credit guarantees to loans extended by Scheduled Commercial Banks, Non-Banking Financial Companies and Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) registered Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs). CGSS is aimed at providing credit guarantee up to a specified limit against loans extended by Member Institutions (MIs) to finance eligible borrowers viz. entities recognized as start-ups by DPIIT. CGSS is operated by the National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company (NCGTC) Limited. The Scheme has been recently operationalized on 1st April 2023.

15. **Start-up India:** In order to build a strong ecosystem for nurturing innovation, start-ups and encouraging private investments in the start-up ecosystem of the country, the Government launched the Start - up India initiative on 16th January 2016. In order to meet these objectives, the Government unveiled an Action Plan for Start-ups comprising of schemes and incentives envisaged to create a vibrant start – up ecosystem in the country. The Action Plan comprises of 19 action items spanning across areas such as Simplification and handholding, Funding support and incentives and Industry - academia partnership and incubation. For attaining specific targets, various programs are implemented by the Government under the Start-up India initiative to recognize, develop and empower start-ups so that they are able to raise private investments. Sustained Government efforts in this direction have resulted in 98,119 entities being recognised as start-ups by DPIIT as on 30th April 2023. The Government has taken a comprehensive approach under the Start -up India initiative to foster conducive environment for the development of innovation and start - ups in the country. As a result, there are recognised start-ups in every State and Union Territory (UT) spread across more than 80% of the districts of the country. The recognised start-ups have reportedly created more than, 10.34 lakh direct jobs as on 30th April 2023, driving holistic economic growth.

16. **Start-up India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS):** The Start-up India Seed Fund Scheme has been approved for the period of 4 years starting from 2021-22 with a corpus of Rs. 945 crore. The Scheme aims to provide financial assistance to start-ups for proof of concept, prototype development, product trials, market entry and commercialization. The Scheme is implemented from 1st April 2021. The Experts Advisory Committee (EAC), under SISFS, is responsible for the overall execution and monitoring of SISFS. The EAC evaluates and selects incubators for allocation of funds under the Scheme. As per provisions of the Scheme, the selected incubators

shortlist start-ups based on parameters outlined in Scheme guidelines. As on 30th April 2023, Rs. 611.36 crore has been approved to 160 Incubators.

17. **Ease of Doing Business:** Ease of Doing Business is an initiative which aims of creating conducive business environment by identifying regulatory burden and streamlining the existing regulations and processes and eliminating redundant requirements and procedures. Expenditures are incurred primarily to meet the cost of consulting fee, survey fee and website maintenance charges, etc.

18. **Production Linked Incentive Scheme (PLI) for White Goods (ACs and LED Lights):** Union Cabinet chaired by Hon'ble Prime Minister has approved the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for White Goods on 7th April, 2021 with an outlay of Rs. 6,238 crore for the period of 5 years. The scheme was notified in E- Gazette on 16th April, 2021 and the Scheme Guidelines was published on the website of DPIIT on 4th June, 2021. The scheme will boost the domestic manufacturing and attract large investment in white goods manufacturing in India. Altogether, 64 applicants have been approved under the Scheme and are expected to bring investments in component manufacturing eco-system of ACs and LED Lights industry to the tune of Rs. 6,766 crore.

19. **Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Toys:** The PLI Scheme for Toys is recommended with an outlay of Rs. 3489 crore with a scheme period from FY 2024 - 25 to FY 2031 -32. An entity availing benefits under any other PLI Scheme of Govt. of India shall not be eligible for the same product. The scheme is not yet approved by the cabinet. Hence, the token provision has only been made for 2024-2025.

20. **Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Footwear and Leather Sector:** The PLI Scheme for Leather and Footwear Manufacturers of India with the total outlay of the scheme is Rs. 2600 crore. The scheme period is FY 2023-24 to FY 2031-32. The yearly outgo of incentives depends upon for variables. The benefits availed by a manufacturer under the existing IFLDP scheme shall be adjusted while calculating the incentives for the same unit under this PLI Scheme. The scheme is not yet approved by the cabinet. Hence, the token provision has only been made for 2024-2025.

21. **Uttar Poorva Transformative Industrialization Scheme (UNNATI), 2024:** Uttar Poorva Transformative Industrialization Scheme (UNNATI), 2024: - To Strengthen the Industrial Eco-System in the North East and attract New Investment through various activities and by providing incentives to eligible new industrial units, a new scheme namely Uttar Poorva Transformative Industrialization Scheme (UNNATI), 2024 is notified on 09.03.2024.

22. **North Eastern Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIPP):** The North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007 has been discontinued with effect from 31.03.2017. However, the grandfathering of the scheme shall continue till 31.03.2027.

23. **North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS) 2017:** To promote industrialization in NE States and to boost employment income generation, a Scheme namely North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS), 2017 was notified on 12.04.2018 which has come into force with effect from 01.04.2017 for a period of five years after closure of NEIIPP, 2007 on 31.03.2017. The scheme is closed on 31/03/2022; however, industrial units registered under the scheme will be eligible for the benefits under the scheme up to 31/03/2028.

24. **Transport/Freight Subsidy Scheme:** Transport/Freight Subsidy Scheme (FSS), 2013 has been discontinued, with effect from 22.11.2016. However, industrial units registered under the scheme prior to the date of issue of DIPPs notification dated 22.11.2016 will be eligible for the benefits under the scheme.

25. **Package for Special Catagory States for Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand:** The package is for Industrial Development Schemes for Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir, Union Territory of Ladakh and States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand with a view to accelerate the industrial development in these Union Territories/States.
26. **Industrial Development Scheme, 2017 for Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh:** The Scheme was notified on 23rd April 2018. The benefits under the scheme include Central Capital Investment Incentive for access to credit (CCIIAC), Comprehensive Insurance Incentive (CCII), and Central Interest Incentive (CII). Vide Notification dated 01.01.2019 four more components were added i.e. GST Reimbursement, Income Tax Reimbursement, Transport Incentive and Employment Incentive. In-house Portal has been developed by the department for online registration of the units who wish to claim the benefits under the scheme. The scheme was valid from 15.06.2017 to 31.03.2022. Under the Scheme; Empowered Committee has granted registration to 225 units (J&K 215, Ladakh-10) in manufacturing and Service Sector under the Scheme.
27. **Industrial Development Scheme for Himachal Pradesh & Uttarakhand, 2017:** The Scheme valid from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2022 was notified on 23rd April 2018. The benefits under the scheme include Central Capital Investment Incentive for Access to Credit (CCIIAC), Central Comprehensive Insurance Incentive (CCII).
28. **Industrial Development of UT of Jammu and Kashmir:** The New Central Sector scheme for industrial Development of Jammu and Kashmir shall be effective from the date of issue of notification and up to 31.03.2037 with the total outlay of Rs. 28400/- crore during scheme period providing the following Incentives: (i) Capital Investment Incentive, (ii) Capital Interest Subvention, (iii) Goods & Services Tax Linked Incentive (GSTLI), and (iv) Working Capital Interest subvention.
29. **Industrial Development of Ladakh, 2022:** The New Central Sector scheme for industrial Development of UT of Ladakh shall be from 2023-24 with the total outlay of Rs. 3500/- crore. During scheme period providing the following Incentives(i) Capital Investment Incentive, (ii) Capital Interest Subvention, (iii) Goods & Services Tax Linked Incentive (GSTLI), and (iv) Working Capital Interest subvention.
30. **Refund of Central and Integrated GST to Industrial Units in North Eastern Region and Himalayan States:** The Scheme of Budgetary Support under GST regime to the eligible units located in States of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, North East including Sikkim and Union Territories of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh was notified on 05.10.2017 as a measure of goodwill gesture to help eligible units in transition to new GST regime by way of reimbursement of their claims for the residual period with effect from 01.07.2017 but not beyond 30.06.2027 limited to Central Government shares 58 percent in the taxes so retained after devolution States share.
31. **Support to Autonomous Institutions:** Under this project support is provided to Autonomous Institutions viz., Five National Institute of Design namely Ahmadabad, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Assam, Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute, National Council for Cement and Building Materials, Central Manufacturing Technology Institute, Indian Rubber Manufacturers Research Association and National Productivity Council.
32. **World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO):** Provides for contribution towards India membership of WIPO.
33. **Asian Productivity Organization/United Nations Industrial Development Organization:** Provides for contribution towards India's membership of the Asian Productivity Organisation and United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO).

34. **Assistance to Autonomous Bodies:** Under this project based support is provided to Autonomous Institutions viz. National Council for Cement and Building Materials, Development Council for Cement Industry, Development Council for Paper, Pulp and Allied Industries and National Productivity Council.

35. **Implementation of India - Korea Joint applied R&D Programme:** India and Korea signed an MoU on 9th July 2018 for the establishment of India-Korea Future strategic group between the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and Ministry of Science and Technology from India Side and Ministry of Science and ICT and Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy from Korean side for enhancing cooperation on Applied Science and Industrial Technology and to implement joint applied research and development program for the application and techno-commercialization of R&D. The MoU provides for funding of R&D projects by both the sides. Global Innovation and Technology Alliance (GITA) has been entrusted with the responsibility of coordinating on behalf of DST and MoC and it has to act as implementing agency for the India-Korea joint applied R and D program.

Ministry of Railways

Indian Railways operates at a massive scale in every imaginable dimension and is among the world's largest rail network, spread over 68,584 route-kms and 106,493 track-kms, with 13,523 passenger trains and 9,146 freight trains, carrying 23 million passengers daily and 1.51 billion MT of freight annually from 7,364 stations. (All data pertains to FY 2022-23).

[Source: https://indianrailways.gov.in/railwayboard/uploads/directorate/stat_econ/2024/Statistical%20Summary%20Sheet-2022-23%20ENGLISH.pdf]

A dedicated 1.12 million plus manpower works round the clock to keep the wheels moving. The Indian Railways operates on commercial basis, while serving the nation in many aspects that are not commercially viable, including the construction and operation of non-remunerative lines. The following are extracts from the Notes on the Demand for Grants of the Ministry in the Expenditure Budget (2024-25).

Notes on the Demand for Grants of the Ministry in the Expenditure Budget (2024-25)

The net revenue expenditure of Railways is placed at Rs. 278,500 crore in Budget Estimate 2024-25 as against Rs. 258,600 crore in RE 2023-24.

Reimbursement of losses on operation of strategic lines has been kept at Rs. 2648 crore in Budget

Estimate 2024-25 as against Rs. 2,491.84 crore in RE 2023-24. An amount of Rs. 745 crore has been provided in BE 2024-25 towards debt servicing of market borrowings for National Projects.

The provision in Capital section of this Demand is for expenditure on assets, acquisition, construction and replacement, met out of funds from the General Revenues as Gross Budgetary Support

(including Railway Safety Fund and Rashtriya Rail Sanraksha Kosh) and Internal Resources of the Railways. It also includes provision out of Nirbhaya Fund.

The total outlay provided for Capital Expenditure in Budget Estimate 2024-25 of Rs. 2,65,200 crore includes Rs. 252,000 crore from General Revenues, Rs. 200 crore from Nirbhaya Fund, Rs. 3000 crore from Internal Resource, and Rs. 10000 crore from Extra Budgetary Resources.

Total Receipt of Railways comprising revenues from passenger, goods, other coaching, sundry other heads and Railway Recruitment Boards etc. have been placed at Rs. 2,78,500 crore in BE 2024-25 as against RE 2023-24 of Rs. 2,58,600 crore.

The Major Head wise Receipts of Railways are disclosed in Demands for Grants for Railways (available under Demand No. 85 of the Expenditure Budget 2024-25).

From: Indian Railways Annual Report and Accounts 2022-23 (Newly hosted on website)

The North Eastern Region comprising 8 States, viz., Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim is being served by Northeast Frontier Railway. Development of rail infrastructure in North Eastern Region is one of the priority areas of the Ministry of Railways. The endeavour of the Government is to provide rail connectivity to all the sister states in the region and thereafter, extend the same to the capital cities. Out of 8 States of North Eastern Region, rail network connectivity now exists in 7 States. Sikkim is being connected with the new line project Sivok-Rangpo (44 km).

Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways was formed in 2009 by bifurcating the erstwhile Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways into two independent Ministries, i.e., Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and Ministry of Shipping.

Road Transport is a critical infrastructure for the economic development of a country. It impacts the pace, structure and pattern of development. The tasks and responsibilities of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways encompass, inter alia, construction and maintenance of National Highways (NHs); administration of the National Highways Act, 1956; National Highways Authority of India Act, 1988; National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008; Motor Vehicles Act, 1988; and Central Motor Vehicles Rules 1989, as also formulation of broad policies relating to road transport and automotive norms, besides making arrangements for movement of vehicular traffic with neighbouring countries.

The major schemes, programmes and institutions of the Ministry have been listed below, as per the details furnished in the Expenditure Budget 2024-25.

1. **National Highways Authority of India:** This provision is for Development of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) for Bharat Mala Pariyojana entrusted to the organisation for execution. The expenditure is also met from Central Road Infrastructure Fund, Permanent Bridges Fee Fund and Monetization of National Highways Fund.
2. 3.01. **Works under Roads Wing:** The provision is for expenditure on development of National Highways, including projects relating to expressways and 6 laning of crowded stretches of Golden Quadrilateral and 2 laning of highways works under National Highways Development Project (NHDP), special programme for development of road connectivity in Naxalite affected areas and for providing last mile connectivity. The works are executed by the Public Works Department of the States / UTs on an agency basis, by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and by the National Highways & Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd (NHIDCL). This also includes the provision for Tribal component relating to development of road connectivity in Left Wing Extremism affected areas, NH works in NE States, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, etc. The provision also includes Development of Ropeways. The total allocation is Rs. 78349 crore (Rs. 75093.90 crore from GBS and Rs. 3255.10 crore for financed from CRIF) under BE 2024-25.
3. 3.02. **Programme Component:** The provision is for Externally Aided Projects under Roads Wing financed from CRIF.
4. **EAP Component:** The provision includes foreign loan component for Externally Aided Projects under Roads Wing. The expenditure is met from budgetary support.
5. **Schemes of States financed from CRIF:** This provision is for financing the approved schemes of road works in various States. The funds are released to the States from the Central Rod Infrastructure Fund. However, the projects are administratively approved by Government of India. Technical approval and financial sanctions are accorded by the relevant State Governments.
6. **Schemes of UTs financed from CRIF:** This provision is for financing the approved schemes of road works in various UTs. The funds are released to the UTs from the Central Road Infrastructure Fund. However, the projects are administratively approved by Government of India. Technical approval and financial sanctions are accorded by the relevant UTs.
7. **Grants to Inter-State and Economically Important Roads - Schemes financed from CRIF:** This is for development of selected Inter-State and economically important roads for promoting better road infrastructure. This is a part of Central Road Infrastructure Fund as per CRF Act, 2000.
8. **Development, Planning, Quality Assurance, Research and Training - financed from CRIF:** This includes the expenditure on Research & Development and Planning studies on Road Development and for trainings, workshop, seminars to be conducted by the Indian Roads Congress and other institutes. The expenditure is financed from CRIF.
9. **Maintenance of National Highways - financed from CRIF:** The provision is mainly for expenditure on maintenance of National Highways financed from Central Road Infrastructure Fund. The works are executed on agency basis by the Public Works Department of the States, Border Roads Organisation, NHAI, NHIDCL. This also includes the activities under Swachhata Action Plan.
10. **Special Accelerated Road Development Program (SARDP) for North Eastern Areas financed from National Investment Fund:** The provision is for Special Accelerated Road Development

Programme including the Trans-Arunachal Highway and Kaladan Multi Model Transport Project and other road development projects including capital connectivity, district connectivity, connectivity to international border, improvement and strengthening of roads in the North Eastern Region and Sikkim. This is financed from National Investment Fund.

11. **SARDP for NER financed from GBS:** The provision is for Special Accelerated Road Development Programme including the Trans-Arunachal Highway and Kaladan Multi Model Transport Project and other road development projects including capital connectivity, district connectivity, connectivity to international border, improvement and strengthening of roads in the North Eastern Region and Sikkim. This is financed from GBS.
12. **Research, Training, Studies and Other Road Safety Schemes:** The provision is mainly for research and development, training, studies on transport industry, pollution checking equipment, road safety programmes, setting up of facilities on National Highways for extending relief to victims accidents consisting of provision for first aid to the victims and removal of the damaged vehicle for restoration of the traffic, development of National Database Network, creation of National Road Safety Board, strengthening of Public Transport, etc. The expenditure is financed from CRIF.
13. **Scheme on Women Safety:** The provision is for safety of women on public road transport. The expenditure is met from Nirbhaya Fund.

Ministry of Rural Development

The Ministry of Rural Development has two departments, i.e. Department of Rural Development and Department of Land Resources. Being the nodal Ministry for most of the development and welfare activities in the rural areas, the Ministry of Rural Development plays a pivotal role in the overall development strategy of the rural areas of the country, including in the NE Region.

The vision and mission of the Ministry is sustainable and inclusive growth of rural India through a multipronged strategy for eradication of poverty by increasing livelihoods opportunities, providing social safety net and developing infrastructure for growth. This is expected to improve quality of life in rural India and to correct the developmental imbalances, aiming in the process, to reach out to most disadvantaged sections of the society. The major schemes, missions and programmes of the Ministry have been listed below along with their brief descriptions, based on the provisions for the same in the Expenditure Budget 2024-25.

1. **District Planning Process:** Includes provision for management support to rural development programmes and various aspects of training activities, awareness generation (IEC), strengthening monitoring mechanism, Information technology and International cooperation.
2. **Grants to National Institute of Rural Development:** The National Institute of Rural Development is an apex institute for training and research in rural development in India. Besides organizing courses on developmental issues, monitoring and internal audit capacity building of rural development and Panchayati Raj functionaries is the key concern of NIRD. From the FY 2020-21, it has been moved under Other Central Expenditure.
3. **National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad:** The National Institute of Rural Development is an apex institute for training and research in rural development in India. Besides organizing courses on developmental issues, monitoring and internal audit capacity building of rural development and Panchayati Raj functionaries is the key concern of NIRD.
4. **Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS):** Under the scheme, assistance is provided to persons of 60 years and above and belonging to family living below poverty line as per the criteria prescribed by Government of India. Central assistance of Rs. 200/- per month is provided to person in the age group of 60-79 years and Rs. 500/- per month to persons of 80 years and above:
5. **National Family Benefit Scheme:** Under this scheme a BPL household is entitled to one time lump sum assistance on the death of primary breadwinner aged between 18 and 59 years. The amount of assistance is Rs. 20,000/-:
6. **Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS):** Under the scheme, Central assistance of Rs. 300/- per month is provided to widows in the age-group of 40-79 years and belonging to family living below poverty line as per the criteria prescribed by Government of India. After attaining the age of 80 years, the amount of pension is enhanced to Rs. 500/- per month:
7. **Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS):** Under the scheme Central assistance of Rs. 300/- per month is provided to persons aged 18-79 years with severe or multiple disabilities and belonging to family living below poverty line as per the criteria prescribed by Government of India. After attaining the age of 80 years, the amount of pension is enhanced to Rs. 500/- per month:
8. **Annapurna Scheme:** Under the scheme, 10 kg of food grains per month are provided free of cost to those senior citizens who, though eligible, are not receiving old age pension.
9. **Administrative Expenditure:** For the financial year 2024-25, an amount of Rs. 20.11 crore is provided for the schemes under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP):
10. **MGNREGA-Programme Component:** There is a budget allocation of Rs. 86,000 crore for implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA during 2024-25. As per the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA Act, 100% wage payment within 15 days of work done is the liability of Central Government:
11. **Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna:** Launched in 2000, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for providing all weather road connectivity to all eligible habitations of designated population size (500 plus in plain areas, 250 plus in NE, Hills, Tribal and Desert Areas, 100-239 population size in LWE areas as per Census 2001) is one of the most successful initiatives in Rural India. Since Inception till 30th September, 2023, a total of 178,184 eligible habitations of 250 plus and 500 plus population size identified for coverage under the scheme 172,603 habitations have already been connected, including 16086 habitations connected by states using their own resources. 4867 habitations have been dropped or found not feasible and only 714 habitations

remain to be connected. In 100-249 population category of habitations in the LWE areas, 6016 habitations have been connected out of total sanction 6245 habitations and only 226 habitations remains to be connected as on 6th Jan, 2024. Subsequently, new intervention verticals namely, PMGSY-II, Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism Areas (RCPLWEA) and PMGSY-III were added under the ambit of PMGSY for upgradation of rural roads and construction of strategically important roads in LWE Areas. Since, inception till 6th Jan, 2024, a total of 815,072 Km road length has been sanctioned and 751,163 Km completed under various interventions/verticals of PMGSY.

Funding of the scheme: The PMGSY was launched as 100 percent Centrally Sponsored Scheme. However, subsequently on the basis of recommendation of the Sub Group of Chief Minister on Rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes the fund sharing pattern of PMGSY was changed in the ratio of 60-40 between the Centre and States for all states except North Eastern and Himalayan States for which it is 90-10 with effect from 2015-16.

Time Period: PMGSY-I, was initially targeted for Completion by March 2019. PMGSY-II and RCPLWEA by March 2020. However these verticals could not be completed by the targeted time line due to various reasons such as land issue, forest clearance issue, issue related to law and order particularly in LWE areas, contracting capacity of states, adverse climate conditions and difficult terrain in some states like NE and Hill states etc. Accordingly the timeline of these verticals has been extended till March 2024. All states have assured that they would be completing their balance works within the extended timeline. In respect of RCPLWEA, Chhattisgarh has stated that some works which have been sanctioned in the year 2001 may not get completed by the extended timeline. However review meeting are being held regularly and MHA has also held review meeting including at the level of Hon'ble Home Minister to review the bottleneck from security perspective.

Budgetary requirements: As regards funding, Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs while extending the timeline of PMGSY had approved a capital outlay of Rs. 112,419 Crore (Rs. 75,670 Crore as Central Share and Rs. 36,749 Crore as State Share) for completion of all the verticals of the scheme from the FY 2021-22 to FY 2024-25. Against this, an amount of Rs 41,072.1565 Crore has been released from Central share. The Annual Budgetary allocation as per CCEA note was estimated between Rs. 15000 crore to Rs. 19,000 crore per year till 2025. Keeping in view the remaining period up to 2024-25, the demand for funds from the States for projects under the scheme and last year Budget allocation of Rs. 19,000 crore being utilized fully, the same level of budgetary allocation is provisioned for 2024-25.

Government of India has initiated the scheme Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN) with effect from financial year 2023-24 for the development and welfare of most vulnerable sections among tribal people. Accordingly, dedicated provision has been made amounting to Rs. 63 crore in RE 2023-24 and Rs. 1260 crore in BE 2024-25 as the central share of funds for effective implementation of PM- JANMAN under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY):

12. **Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAYNRLM):** The Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) was launched in June 2011. The objective of DAY-NRLM is to organize the rural poor women into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and continuously nurture and support them till they attain appreciable increase in incomes over a period of time and improve their quality of life and come out of abject poverty. DAY-NRLM seeks to reach out to all rural poor women, estimated at 10.0 crore in a phased manner. The core financial support under the programme is the Revolving Fund (RF) and Community Investment Fund (CIF) provided to Self Help Group (SHGs) and their Federations to facilitate their livelihood activities. DAY-NRLM also has a provision for Interest Subvention to women

SHGs to avail loans up to Rs. 3.00 lakh from banks at an interest rate of 7 percent per annum. Further, women SHGs can avail loans above Rs. 3 lakhs and up to Rs. 5 lakhs at interest rate equivalent 1-year MCLR (Marginal Cost of Funds based Lending Rate) of respective lending banks:

Mahila Kisan Sashkitikaran Pariyojna (MKSP) is one of the sub schemes of DAY-NRLM. It is meant to strengthen the existing agriculture based livelihoods of the poor and participation of women in agriculture and improve productivity.

Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) supports Self Help Group (SHG) and their family members to set-up small enterprises in the non-farm sector. This is done by setting up an ecosystem for supporting small enterprises in rural areas.

Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) are being established in each district of the country to provide training to the rural youth from the poor households for setting up micro enterprises.

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) is a part of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), tasked with the dual objectives of adding diversity to the incomes of rural poor families and cater to the career aspirations of rural youth. DDU-GKY is a placement linked skill development scheme for rural poor youth between the ages of 15 and 35 years.

The Mission is also implementing National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP) through a loan assistance (IBRD Credit) from World Bank , to address the Mission requirements for taking up higher orders interventions from 2019-20 in the areas of strengthening federations of SHGs, providing digital finance and taking up higher level livelihoods activities both in farm and non-farm.

13. **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (PMAY)- Rural:** The Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana Gramin (PMAYG) aims to achieve the objective of Housing for All by providing 2.95 crore pucca homes to all genuine poor households with basic amenities, through convergence. Against the overall mandate of 2.95 crore houses have been allocated various States/UTs till the FY 2023-24, 2.94 crore houses have been sanctioned to the beneficiaries and 2.54 crore houses have been completed. The programme is the first of its kind wherein the genuine beneficiaries are identified based on housing deprivation parameters as per SECC-2011, followed by verification process at the Gram Sabha level and geo-tagging of the beneficiaries to confirm the genuineness.

    At present, the beneficiary households are being provided unit assistance of Rs 1.2 lakh in plain areas and 1.3 lakh in IAP districts/Hill/ North Eastern States. However the unit assistance is being enhanced to Rs. 2 lakhs in plain areas and Rs 2.20 lakhs in IAP districts/Hilly/ North Eastern States and difficult areas from FY 2024-25 onward with target to construct 2.00 crore houses:

    The estimated Financial Requirements: For construction of 2.0 crore houses each of Rs. 2.05 lakh average unit assistance (estimated), tentative financial provision of approximately Rs. 418,200 crore (including 2% Admin. Funds) with following break-up: (a) Central share Rs. 263,466 crore (63% of total cost) and (b) States share Rs. 154,734 crore (37% of total cost). The budget estimate of PMAY-G for F.Y 2024-25 is Rs. 54500.14 crore.

14. Government of India has initiated the scheme Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN) with effect from financial year 2023-24 for the development and welfare of most vulnerable sections among tribal people. Accordingly, dedicated provision has been made amounting to Rs. 630.05 crore in RE 2023-24 and Rs. 3434.96 crore in BE 2024-25 as the central share of funds for effective implementation of PM- JANMAN under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana Gramin (PMAYG).

Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education

The Ministry of Education comprises of two Departments: the Department of School Education & Literacy (SE&L) and the Department of Higher Education (HE).

The Department of School Education & Literacy deals with matters like Elementary Education, Basic Education, Social Education and Adult Education, and Secondary Education and Vocational Guidance, apart from all incidental areas related to the above like books, educational research, audio-visuals etc. In addition, it administers institutions like National Council for Teacher Education, National Council for Educational Research and Training, and Bal Bhavan, Children's Museum related to the subjects being dealt by it. The schemes, programmes, missions and institutions being handled by the Department have been listed below, as furnished along with the Expenditure Budget 2024-25.

1. **Directorate of Adult Education:** Directorate of Adult Education (DAE) has been functioning as the National Resource Centre in the field of Adult Education. The Directorate was set up as subordinate office of the Department of Elementary Education & Literacy under the Ministry of Education to provide academic and technical resource support to various government and non-government agencies implementing Adult Education Programme in the country.
2. **National Award to Teachers:** Instituted in 1958, the National Award to Teachers are given away by the President of India on 5th September (Teacher's Day) every year to give public recognition to meritorious teachers working in primary, middle and secondary schools.
3. **Pradhan Mantri Innovative Learning Programme (DHRUV):** This Scheme is an initiative to provide guidance from renowned/prominent persons in their field to select talented students.
4. **National Means cum Merit Scholarship Scheme:** National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme launched in 2008 provides for one lakh Scholarships of Rs. 6000/- per annum (Rs. 500/- per month) at class IX stage which continues up to class XII subject to fulfilment of eligibility criteria. The objective of the scheme is to award scholarships to meritorious students of economically weaker sections to arrest their drop-out at class VIII and encourage them to continue the secondary stage i.e. up to class XII. In this Scheme, the corpus of Madhyamik and UchchtarShikshaKosh (MUSK) in Revised Estimates 2023-24 and BE 2024-25 is kept at Rs. 250 crore and Rs. 377 crore respectively...
5. **Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS):** Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan was set up in 1965, as a registered body, wholly financed by Government to establish, control and manage the Kendriya Vidyalayas, the main objective of which is to meet the educational needs of the children of transferable Central Government employees. In this Scheme, the corpus of Madhyamik and Uchchtar Shiksha Kosh (MUSK) in Revised Estimates 2023-24 is kept at Rs. 1000 crore and BE 2024-25 is kept at Rs. 2000 crore...
6. **Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS):** In pursuance of National Policy of Education (NPE),-1986 (as modified in 1992) on setting up of residential schools where good quality education could be imparted to the talented children from rural area, a Central Scheme was launched by the Government of India in 1986 to setup Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) in each district of the Country. These JNVs are run by Autonomous organizations, the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samitis (NVS) established in 1986 under the Registration of Socities Act, 1860. In the Scheme of NVS, the corpus of Madhyamik and UchhataraShikshaKosh (MUSK) in Revised Estimates 2023-24 is kept as Rs 1750 Cr. and BE 2024-25 is kept at Rs.3000 crore.
7. **National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT):** National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) was set up in 1961 by the Government of India as an

autonomous organization to advise and assist the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India and Departments of Education in States/UTs in formulation and implementation of their policies and major programmes including finalization of National Curriculum Framework (NCF) in the field of Education particularly for qualitative improvement in School Education.

8. **National Bal Bhawan:** National Bal Bhawan (NBB), New Delhi established by the Government of India in 1956 at the initiative of the first Prime Minister of India, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, is an autonomous body which is fully financed by the Ministry of Education, Department of School Education and Literacy. National Bal Bhawan has been contributing towards achieving creativity amongst children in the age group of 5-16 years, especially those from weaker sections of the society

9. **Support to Samagra Shiksha (SS):** The overall allocation for Samagra Shiksha for the FY 2024-25 is Rs 37500 crore. Out of this Rs 6490 crore (inclusive of additional Rs 490 Cr provided to DoSEL for FY 2024-25) is to be met from MUSK.

   The erstwhile Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Strengthening of Teacher Training Institutions have been merged to form the Scheme of Samagra Shiksha. The merger intends to give a holistic approach to School Education. In this Scheme, the corpus of Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh (PSK) and Madhyamik and Uchchtar Shiksha Kosh (MUSK) in Revised Estimates 2023-24 is kept at Rs. 28000 crore and Rs. 3000 crore, respectively. In BE 2024-25 PSK is Rs. 31000 crore and MUSK is Rs. 6490 crore. The allocation under the scheme includes Rs 62.91 Cr in RE 2023-24 and Rs 489.17 crore in BE 2024-25 for Pradhan MantriJanjati Adivasi Nyaya MahaAbhiyan (PM - JANMAN).

10. **Support to PM POSHAN:** Pradhan MantriPoshan Shakti Nirman (PM - POSHAN) earlier known as the National Programme of Mid-Day Meals in Schools is one of the foremost rights based Centrally Sponsored Schemes under the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA). The primary objective of the scheme is to improve the nutritional status of children studying in classes I-VIII in eligible schools. In Financial Year 2023-24, the corpus of Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh (PSK) at Revised Estimates is kept at Rs. 10000 crore in the Scheme of Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM- POSHAN). In BE 2024-25 PSK is Rs. 12000 crore.

11. **Strengthening Teaching-Learning and Results for States (STARS):** The Strengthening Teaching-Learning and Results for States (STARS) project seeks to support the states in developing, implementing, evaluating and improving interventions with direct linkages to improved education outcomes and school to work transition strategies for improved labour market outcomes. The overall focus and components of the STARS project are aligned with the objectives of National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 of Quality Based Learning Outcomes.

12. **PM Schools for Rising India (PM SHRI):** The Scheme of PM Shri earlier known as Exemplar aims to prepare more than 15000 schools of excellence which will help show case the implementation of the National Education Policy 2020 and emerge as exemplars and schools of excellence over a period of time. They will provide leadership in their respective regions in providing high-quality education in an equitable, inclusive and joyful school environment that takes care of the diverse background, multilingual needs, and different academic abilities of children and makes them active participants in their own learning process as per the vision of NEP 2020.

13. **New India Literacy Programme (NILP):** A new Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Adult Education 'New India Literacy Programme (NILP)' for Financial Years 2022-27 has been designed and developed by aligning with the recommendations on 'Adult Education and Lifelong Learning' of National Education Policy (NEP), 2020.

Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications

The Department of Telecommunications, abbreviated to DoT, is a Department of the Ministry of Communications of the Government of India that deals with the policymaking and supervision of the telecom sector of the country. Its vision is 'to provide secure, reliable affordable and high quality converged telecommunication services anytime, anywhere for an accelerated inclusive socio-economic development'.

The DOT had stated that its Mission is 'To develop a robust and secure state-of-the-art telecommunication network providing seamless coverage with special focus on rural and remote areas for bridging the digital divide and thereby facilitate socio- economic development; create an inclusive knowledge society through proliferation of affordable and high quality broadband services across the nation; reposition the mobile device as an instrument of socio-economic empowerment of citizens; make India a global hub for telecom equipment manufacturing; promote development of new standards to meet national requirements; attract investment, both domestic and foreign and promote creation of jobs.' In order to carry out the above Mission, the Department is implementing several schemes, besides supporting some institutions. These have been listed below from the provisions for the Department under the present Budget. The NE Region has been benefitting from these initiatives, with direct benefits flowing from many of the listed initiatives.

1. **Regulatory Bodies:** The provision is for transfer to Telecom Regulatory Authority of India General Fund and construction of Office Building of the Authority. The provision is for expenditure relating to Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal.
2. **Human Resource Management (NICF):** The provision is for operational expenses of National Institute of Communication Finance (NICF) and for imparting training.
3. **Artificial Intelligence and Face Recognition Powered Solution for Telecom SIM Subscriber Verification (ASTR):** The provision is for Artificial Intelligence and Face Recognition Powered solution for Telecom SIM Subscriber Verification.
4. **Mandatory Testing and Certification of Telecom Equipment (MTCTE):** The provision is for Mandatory Testing and Certification of Telecom Equipment.
5. **Compensation to Service Providers for creation and augmentation of telecom infrastructure:** The provision is for providing compensation to telecom service providers for creation and augmentation of telecom infrastructure and access to various telecom services to people in the rural and remote areas including operation and maintenance of Village Public Telephones. This also includes provision for development of North Eastern Region. Provision towards transfer to Universal Service Obligation Fund is also included. The allocation under the scheme includes Rs.100 crore in RE 2023-24 and Rs. 217.15 crore in BE 2024-25 for Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM - JANMAN).
6. **Bharatnet:** The provision is for Bharatnet project towards creation of telecom infrastructure required for providing broadband connectivity to all the Gram Panchayats in the country and facilitating non-discriminatory access to service providers, for provisioning of broadband services in rural areas.
7. **R&D (Revenue):** It will promote R&D and commercialization of technologies and solutions. To enable affordable broadband and mobile service proliferation in rural and remote areas.

8. **Optical Fibre Cable based network for Defence Services:** The provision is for providing Optical Fibre Cable Based Network for Defence Services.
9. **Domestic Industry Incentivisation Scheme:** The provision of Rs. 1,910.80 crore is for Technology Development and Investment Promotion (Rs. 34.46 crore), Champion Service Sector Scheme (Rs. 70 crore) and Production Linked Incentive Scheme (Rs. 1,806.34 crore).
10. **Wireless Planning and Coordination:** (i) The provision is for expenditure relating to Wireless Planning and Co-ordination Wing. This Wing issues licenses under various provisions of Indian Wireless Telegraph Act, 1885 for transmitting and receiving stations and conducts examinations for wireless operators as per international standards; and (ii) The provision is for expenditure of Wireless Monitoring Organization, which provides for technical and allied data on the basis of monitoring observations for radio frequency management, enforcement of national and international radio regulations and for carrying out certain statutory functions under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and rules made there-under as also for keeping round the clock watch on radio transmissions for effective national radio frequency management. This includes provision towards civil works.
11. **Telecom Engineering Centre:** The provision is for Telecom Engineering Centre.
12. **Telecom Testing and Security Certification Centre:** The provision is for Telecom Testing and Security Certification Centre.
13. **Telecom Computer Emergency Response Team (T-Cert):** The provision is for Telecom Computer Emergency Response Team (T-Cert).
14. **Central Equipments Identity Register (CEIR):** The provision is for Central Equipment's identity Register (CEIR).
15. **Funding to BSNL for providing Telecom Connectivity for Amarnath Yatra**: The provision is for funding to BSNL for providing Telecom Connectivity for Amarnath Yatra.
16. **5G Connectivity Test Bed:** The provision is for 5G connectivity Test Bed.
17. **Digital Intelligence Unit Project:** Digital intelligence Unit (DIU) Project's objective is for investigating fraudulent activity involving telecom resources, such as Unsolicited Commercial Communication (UCC) etc.
18. **Digital Intelligence Unit Project:** Digital Intelligence Unit (DIU) Project's objective is for investigating fraudulent activity involving telecom resources, such as Unsolicited Commercial Communication (UCC) etc.
19. **Establishment of Satellite Gateway (Assistance to BSNL):** The provision is for Establishment of Satellite Gateway (Assistance to BSNL).
20. **Prevention of Spoofed Incoming International Calls System 'CIOR'**: Centralized International Out Roamer (CIOR) system for prevention of spoofed incoming international calls system for Indian telecom subscribers.
21. **Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DoT):** The provision is for meeting the expenses of Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DoT).
22. **Capital infusion in BSNL:** The provision is made for Capital infusion for technology upgradation and restructuring in BSNL.
23. **Financial Support to Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited on account of MAT/Refund of CDMA Spectrum/Payment of interest on MTNL Bonds/FTTH**: The provision is for payment of

interest on bonds issued by MTNL in lieu of refund of Spectrum Charges/CDMA spectrum charges.

24. **Payments of Principal amount of MTNL bonds**: The provision is for payment of principal amount of MTNL bonds.
25. **Financial Relief / Infusion to Indian Telephone Industries Limited**: The provision is for providing financial relief/equity infusion to Indian Telephone Industries Limited
26. **Implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme (BSNL/MTNL):** The provision is made for implementation of voluntary retirement of Scheme (BSNL/MTNL).
27. **Grants-in-aid to BSNL for payment of GST:** The provision is made for Grant-in-aid to BSNL for payment of GST on allocation of 4G Spectrum.
28. **Viability Gap Funding:** The provision is for providing of Grant-in-aid BSNL toward unviable rural wire-line operations for 2014-15 to 2020-21.
29. **Waiver of Guarantee fee to BSNL/MTNL:** The provision is for waiver of guarantee fee payable on Sovereign Guarantee to BSNL/MTNL.
30. **Loans to MTNL on invocation of Government Guarantee:** The provision is against invocation of sovereign guarantee on the bonds raised by MTNL. The amount of Rs. 156.18 has been sanctioned as advance from Contingency Fund of India which shall stand recouped to the Contingency Fund of India after Demand for Grants for 2024-25 is passed by the Parliament and the connected Appropriation Act is assented to by the President of India.
31. **International Cooperation**: The provision is for International Co-operation.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs

The Ministry was set up in 1999 after the bifurcation of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment with the objective of providing more focused approach on the integrated socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs). The programmes and schemes of the Ministry are intended to support and supplement other Central Ministries, State Governments and partly of voluntary organizations, and to fill critical gaps in institutions and programmes taking into account the situation of STs through financial assistance.

These schemes comprising economic, educational and social development through institution building are administered by the Ministry and implemented mainly through the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry also supplements the efforts of other Ministries by way of various developmental interventions in critical sectors through specially tailored schemes. These schemes benefit the NE states, as these have either tribal majorities or substantial tribal

populations. The various schemes, programmes, missions and institutions being supported by the Ministry have been listed below.

1. **National Commission for Scheduled Tribes:** The provision is for Secretariat Expenditure of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes.
2. **Marketing and Logistics Development for Promoting Tribal Products from North Eastern Region.:** Financial Assistance is provided under the scheme Marketing and Logistics development for promoting Tribal products from North Eastern to identify artisans, develop markets for their produces, mainstream and scale-up sale of the NE products and enhance incomes of the Tribals of north east and facilitate year-round livelihoods for the community
3. **Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS):** In the context of the trend of establishing quality residential schools for the promotion of education in all areas and habitations in the country, the Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) for Scheduled Tribes (ST) students take their place among the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalays, the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalays and the Kendriya Vidyalays. The objective of EMRS is to provide quality middle and high-level education to Scheduled Tribes (ST) students in remote areas, not only to enable them to avail of reservation in high and professional educational courses and as jobs in government and public and private sectors but also to have access to the best opportunities in education at par with the non-ST population.
4. **Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of scheduled Tribes:** GIA is also given to Voluntary Organizations to assist the reach of welfare schemes of Government and fill the gaps in service deficient tribal areas, in sectors such as education, health, livelihood etc., to provide a favourable environment for socio-economic uplift of the Scheduled Tribes (STs). From 2023-2024, this Sub-Scheme has been brought under the Scheme 'National Tribal Welfare Programme'.
5. **Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Tribes:** As a Social Sector Initiative, the objectives of the scheme of Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Tribes are to promote entrepreneurship among the scheduled tribes population in India, who are oriented towards innovation and growth technologies. The scheme aims to provide hand holding support to new incubation ideas and start up ideas by ST Entrepreneurs. The scheme provides for concessional finance to the Scheduled Tribe (ST) entrepreneurs, who will create wealth and value for society and at the same time will promote profitable businesses. From 2023-2024, this Sub-Scheme has been brought under the Scheme National Tribal Welfare Programme.
6. **Pradhan Mantri Jan Jatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM):** The objectives of the scheme Pradhan Mantri Jan Janjatiye Vikas Mission (PMJVM) are to bring about transformational changes in tribal livelihood and to utilize the potential of tribal enterprises in the growth of Indian economy. The prime objective of the mission will be ensuring round-the-year income generating opportunities for tribals by undertaking non-MFP activities also, based on Agriculture/ Floriculture/ Horticulture/ Medicinal & aromatic plants / others. From 2023-2024, this Sub-Scheme has been brought under the Scheme 'National Tribal Welfare Programme'.
7. **Tribal Research Information, Education, Communication and Events (TRIECE):** The scheme is implemented in States having Schedule V areas. Grants are also given for organizing tribal festivals and for Research/Evaluation projects, Seminar/Workshops and Publication of books, relating to issues concerning tribals. Centres of Excellence have been recognized to involve them for working out long-term and policy oriented research studies for the development of tribals in the country. From 2023-2024, this Sub-Scheme has been brought under the Scheme 'National Tribal Welfare Programme'.

8. **Monitoring, Evaluation, Survey, Social Audit (MESSA):** Provision has also been made for expenditure on Monitoring and Evaluation of schemes and projects of this Ministry. From 2023-2024, this Sub-Scheme has been brought under the Scheme 'National Tribal Welfare Programme'.
9. **National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students:** Financial Assistance is provided in the form of Fellowships and Scholarships to ST Students to pursue higher studies in India i.e. for M. Phil and PhD as well as professional courses in identified Top Class Institutions through National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST Students. From 2023-2024, this Sub-Scheme has been brought under the Scheme 'National Tribal Welfare Programme'.
10. **National Overseas Scholarship Scheme:** Scholarships are also provided to selected ST students to pursue Post Graduation, PhD & Post- Doctoral studies abroad. From 2023-2024, this Sub-Scheme has been brought under the Scheme 'National Tribal Welfare Programme'
11. **Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN):** The allocation under the scheme includes..`10.00 crore in RE 2023-24 and..`25.00 crore in BE 2024-25 for PM JANMAN.
12. **Pre- Matric Scholarship for STs:** The objective of the Pre Matric Scholarship for STs is to fill the critical gaps in the education of ST Children. Financial Assistance is provided to State Governments through a cafeteria mode of options to reduce their financial burden and provide better access to education to the Scheduled Tribe Children. From 2022-2023, this Sub-Scheme has been brought under the Umbrella Scheme Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes.
13. **Post- Matric Scholarship for STs:** The objective of the Post Matric Scholarship for STs is to fill the critical gaps in the education of ST Children. Financial Assistance is provided to State Governments through a cafeteria mode of options to reduce their financial burden and provide better access to education to the Scheduled Tribe children From 2022-2023, this Sub-Scheme has been brought under the Umbrella Scheme Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes.
14. **Support to Tribal Research Institute:** Under the scheme Support to Tribal Research Institute financial assistance is provided to Tribal Research Institutes of the States for Research and Evaluation, Preservation and Documentation of cultural heritage of Tribals, Indigenous practices, Art and culture, Training and Capacity Building of Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) representatives, Officers, teachers on FRA, PESA, constitutional provisions and schemes of State and Central Government for welfare of tribal through Seminars / Workshops etc. From 2022-2023, this Sub-Scheme has been brought under the Umbrella Scheme Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes
15. **Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs):** Provision under the scheme has been kept for various measures for the overall development of the backward population of STs. GIA is given to concerned States for the development of identified Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in a comprehensive manner, while retaining their culture and heritage. From 2022-2023, this Sub-Scheme has been brought under the Umbrella Scheme Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes.
16. **Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS):** The Ministry of Tribal Affairs supplements the efforts of the State Governments by extending Grants-in-aid through Special Central Assistance to (SCA) to Tribal Sub Scheme (TSS). Under the Scheme Ministry provides grant in aid to States for employment-cum- income generation activities and infrastructure work relating to basic services and facilities are taken up for implementation. The core objective of extending SCA to TSS is to boost the demand based income-generation programmes in tribal

areas and thus raise the economic and social status of STs. From 2022-2023, this Sub-Scheme has been brought under the Umbrella Scheme Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes.

17. **Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojna (PMAAGY):** Erstwhile the scheme of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS), provides funds to the States/ UTs. Government having notified ST population, including North Eastern States (NE States) for development and welfare of tribal people to bridge the gaps in sectors like education, health, agriculture, skill development, employment-cum-income generation, etc
18. **Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN):** The allocation under the scheme includes Rs. 100.00 crore in RE 2023-24 and Rs. 240.00 crore in BE 2024-25 for Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM - JANMAN).
19. **Grants under proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution (Charged):** Under this provision, grants are given to States having Scheduled Areas and ST population including Tribal Majority States for creating critical infrastructural projects in the Tribal Areas for the Welfare of STs and for raising the level of administration of Scheduled Areas therein, to that of the rest of the State, with a view to bring them at par with the developed areas.
20. **Grant to Assam Government under Clause A of the Second Provision to Article 275(1) of the Constitution:** Provision is for Grants to Assam Government under clause (a) of second proviso to Article 275(1) of the constitution..

Ministry of Women and Child Development

The Department of Women and Child Development, Government of India, came into existence as a separate Ministry with effect from 30th January, 2006, Earlier; it was a Department under the Ministry of Human Resources Development since 1985. The Ministry was constituted with the prime intention of addressing gaps in State action for women and children for promoting inter-Ministerial and inter-sectoral convergence to create gender equitable and child-cantered legislation, policies and programmes. The Ministry is supporting the following schemes, missions, and organizations. It has been making allocations for the NE Region as per the extant Government policy. The following initiatives are directly or indirectly benefitting this region, along with the rest of the country.

1. **Food and Nutrition Board:** The Food and Nutrition Board (FNB) is a technical support wing under Child Development Bureau of the Ministry. FNB is responsible for the policy issues related to nutrition. It provides inputs for nutrition education and awareness through a wide range of nutrition education and extension services as well as training programmes.
2. **National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD):** NIPCCD conducts research and evaluation studies, organizes training programmes, seminars, workshops, conferences, provides information services in the field of public cooperation and child

development and also caters to the need of training and research consultancy through its headquarters in New Delhi and its four regional centres at Bangalore, Guwahati, Indore and Lucknow.

3. **Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA):** Central Adoption Resource Authority is a statutory body of Ministry of Women & Child Development, Government of India. It functions as the nodal body for adoption of Indian children and is mandated to monitor and regulate in country and inter country adoptions. CARA primarily deals with adoption of orphan, abandoned and surrendered children through its associated recognised adoption agencies. Adoption Regulations, 2017 framed by Central Adoption Resource Authority as mandated under section 68 c of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 has been notified on 4th January 2017. The Adoption Regulations, 2017 replace the Adoption Guidelines, 2015.
4. **National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR):** The NCPCR was set up under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 to ensure better protection of the rights of the child through the monitoring of constitutional and legal rights of children and monitoring programmes relating to the survival, welfare and development of children.
5. **National Commission for Women:** National Commission for Women is a statutory body constituted under National Commission for Women Act 1990. It has the mandate to investigate and examine all matters relating to the safeguards provided for women under the Constitution and other laws. It looks into complaints and takes suo- moto notice of matters relating to deprivation of Women rights etc.
6. **Central Social Welfare Board:** CSWB has initiated several programmes for the welfare and development of women and children, especially in rural areas. The important programmes that are currently being implemented include Condensed Courses of Education for women and girls, Awareness Generation programmes, Crèche Scheme, Family Counselling Centres and Short Stay Homes. These schemes are implemented through Voluntary Organizations in collaboration with State Social Welfare Boards.
7. **National Awards:** This includes provision for the National Awards for Child Welfare.
8. **Contribution to UNICEF:** This is meant for meeting expenditure on India contribution to the UNICEF.
9. **Saksham Anganwadi and POSHAN 2.0 (Umbrella ICDS - Anganwadi Services, Poshan Abhiyan Scheme for Adolescent Girls):** Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0 - The objective of the scheme is to develop practices that nurture health, wellness and immunity among malnutrition. The schemes of Anganwadi Services, Adolescent Girls and Poshan Abhiyaan have been re-aligned under Poshan 2.0 for maximizing nutritional outcomes. Components under the schemes have been reorganized in three primary verticals viz. Nutrition Support for POSHAN and for Adolescent Girls, Early Childhood Care and Education (3-6 years) and Anganwadi Infrastructure including modern, upgraded Saksham Angawadis. The allocation under the scheme included Rs. 126.00 crore in RE 2023-24 and Rs. 120.00 crore in B.E. 2024-25 for PM-JANMAN...
10. **Mission VATSALYA (Child Protection Services and Child Welfare Services):** Mission Vatsalya- The scheme is being implemented with a view to create a safe and secure environment for comprehensive development of children who are in need of care and protection, children in conflict with law and other vulnerable children. The programme components include Institutional Services by way of Child Care Institutions and Family based non institutional care through sponsorship, foster care and adoption. It also supports after care programme and emergency outreach service through Child line and Child Tracking System.

11. **SAMBAL (Beti Bacaho Beti Padhao, One Stop Centre, Nari Adalat, Mahila Police Volunteer, Women's Helpline etc.):** Mission Shakti (Sambal) -The objective of the sub-scheme is to improve the accessibility and integrate all efforts and various Government initiatives towards the safety and protection of women, as well as for securing their rights and entitlements on a comprehensive continuum of care and support to women affected by violence and in distress and to assist them in re-emerging as integrated partners in nation-building.
12. **SAMARTHYA (Shakti Sadan (Swadhar, Ujjawala, Widow Home), Shakhi Niwas (Working Women Hostel), Palna (National Creche Scheme), Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana/ National Hub for Women Empowerment/Gender Budgeting/Research/ Skilling/ Trg/ Media etc.):** Mission Shakti (Samarthya) -The objective of the sub-scheme is to improve the accessibility of various Government services available for women at various levels through re-enforcement and convergence for development and empowerment of women. The sub-scheme aims at social, cultural, political and economic development and empowerment of women. The components of this sub-scheme are Shakti Sadan, Shakhi Niwas, Palna -Crèche facility, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, Hub for Women Empowerment, Gender Budgeting and Research/ Skilling/ Training/Media Advocacy.

3.3. Developmental Initiatives of the State Governments

The State Governments, which form the second tier of governance in India, have a major role in the implementation of most developmental works undertaken by the Government to benefit the common man. The concerned Departments of the State Government have the crucial role in planning and implementing the works in various areas of socio-economic development; such as agriculture and allied sectors, rural roads, power distribution, education, health, water supply, social welfare, rural development, support to the MSME units, skills development etc. In doing so, the State Departments are facilitated by their long-standing presence at the district and sub-district levels of the state, as well as by the coordinating and monitoring roles played by the District Administration through mechanism like the District Development Committees.

The State Governments receive support from the Government of India to implement several schemes. In fact, in several of the crucial developmental areas being covered by the states, the Government of India has been operating the 'Centrally Supported Schemes' (CSS), to extend such support. In 2016, the CSS schemes had been rationalized as six 'Core of the Core Schemes' and 'Core Schemes', based on the recommendations of a Sub-Group of Chief Ministers of the country. As per the 'Expenditure Profile' document of the Union Budget of 2023-24, there are 52 'Core Schemes' being supported under the CSS, apart from the 6 identified 'Core of the Core Schemes'.

In the NE states, the Government of India is providing 90% of the outlays of 'Core Schemes' under the CSS, while the states have to provide the balance amount as the 'State Matching Share'. The CSSs are operationalized by the Ministries of Government of India based on scheme specific guidelines and are implemented by State Governments or their designated agencies. In addition, the Government of India had announced the scheme 'Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment 2023-24' in order to provide boost to capital spending by states. In addition, State Governments can operate schemes from their own resources, as per the budgetary provisions.

The developmental initiatives of the State Governments depend upon the priorities of the State Governments, and the availability of funds. These are usually spelt out in the Budget Speeches presented on the floor of the State Assemblies. The following pages list many of the development initiatives of the NE states. This has been done by referring to documents that that have been uploaded by the State Finance Departments along with their budgets, such as: (a) Budget Speeches delivered in the floor of the State Legislative Assemblies in connection with the State Budgets of 2024-25, or (b) other similar documents.

Note

The list of development initiatives is **indicative and not exhaustive**. Such details of schemes and other initiatives can be accessed from various websites and other documents of the State Government that are available in the public domain. Additional information can be obtained as needed from the concerned Departments and various Agencies of the State Governments.

Indicative State-wise List of Initiatives (from Budgets Documents for 2024-25)

Arunachal Pradesh

Three Pillars of Budget 2024-25 (Arunachal Pradesh)

- Healthy Human Resource
- Robust Infrastructure
- Vibrant Economy

Budget focuses on three pillars - Healthy Human Resource, Robust Infrastructure and Vibrant Economy - centred on the enabling ecosystem of good governance and a secure environment

2024-25: Year of Youth and Youth Aspiration

The Arunachal Pradesh Budget 2024-25's comprehensive focus on education, sports, employment, entrepreneurship and agriculture positions it as a transformative year for the youth. By declaring 2024-25 the "Year of the Youth", the Government reaffirms its commitment to nurturing the potential of young people, ensuring they have the opportunities, resources and support to achieve their dreams and contribute to the State's and Nation's progress.

The Budget allocates a minimum of Rs. 100 Crore towards various activities for the empowerment and fulfilling aspirations of our youth. These include a holistic and inclusive approach across various sectors focusing on Health, Education, Skill Upgradation, Tourism, and Sports etc.

Youth and Sport

The youth of Arunachal Pradesh are a source of pride for the State-showcasing exceptional talent and achieving remarkable success in sports at national and International levels. To build on this success and ensure even greater participation in prestigious events, Govt. has announced the launch of the Arunachal Olympics Mission.

Youth and Education

Govt. has announced the launch of the ARUN Schools for Rising India (SHRI) Mission, in harmony with the Prime Minister's School for Rising India Mission (PM SHRI Mission), to elevate the quality of education in our schools. This initiative aims to transform our educational landscape through significant upgrades and modernization Total allocation for all activities under Arun SHRI Mission is Rs. 2,139 Crore.

Youth and Tourism

Arunachal Pradesh has the potential to become the tourism and the adventure tourism capital of the Northeast. Therefore, Government will notify a new Tourism Policy including Film, Farm, Wine Tourism, Tea and Eco-Tourism, as well as a Homestay Policy, to provide holistic experiences for domestic and foreign tourists, attract investments and create employment and self-employment opportunities for youth. This policy will focus on preserving local culture and heritage through community involvement and showcasing local champions. The total allocation for the Tourism Sector is Rs.150 Crore.

Industry-Led-Development

Govt. has announced several initiatives with a substantial investment of Rs. 105 Crore towards boosting industry-led development in Arunachal Pradesh. Total allocation for Youth Employment and Skill Upgradation is Rs. 23 Crore.

Nari Shakti

Aligning with the vision of the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi Ji, for a "New India" where women are strong, empowered and equal partners in the country's development, Arunachal Pradesh proudly stands at the forefront of empowering women through transformative initiatives. Total allocation for women and child development is Rs. 372 Crore.

Social Justice, Empowerment and Tribal Affairs

It is indeed a testament to Govt.'s commitment that the 1st file signed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on assuming charge of the third time was to allocate a sum of Rs. 100 Crore under the Chief Minister's Social Security Scheme. Total allocation for Social Justice, Empowerment and Tribal Affairs is Rs. 462 Crore.

Healthy Arunachal

Investment in the health sector is crucial to build a Viksit, Healthy Arunachal. Govt. wants to build a high-quality and affordable healthcare system for all citizens. As emphasized by our Hon'ble Prime Minister 'Healthcare has to be of good quality, and it must be affordable'. Total allocation to the Department of Health and Family Welfare is Rs. 709 Crore.

Indigenous Culture: Pride and Legacy of Our Youth

The state is India's largest repository of indigenous languages, cultures and traditions. The Govt.'s commitment to the preservation, protection and promotion of our indigenous legacy is unparalleled. To this end, Govt. has strengthened the Department of Indigenous Affairs and have been significantly increasing its budget allocations. Total allocation for indigenous affairs is Rs. 61 Crore.

Art and Culture

Total allocation for arts and culture - Rs. 26 Crore

For 'Annadatas'

Govt. goals in the field of agriculture include increasing area under cultivation, enhancing productivity, improving remuneration for farmers, and boosting exports. Govt. shall also take up promotion and export of organic and natural products grown in the State. It shall also set up a task force to assist exporters in improving supply chains, market accessibility and handholding for increasing exports. The total allocation for Agri and allied sectors - Rs. 621 Crore

Rural Development

Govt. seeks to continue the development of the state's rural areas. Total allocation for the development of rural areas is Rs. 830 Crore.

Smart Urbanisation

Various initiatives for the development of the cities and towns have been announced, for which the total allocation for Urban Development and Housing is Rs. 291 Crore.

Robust Infrastructure

One of the Govt.'s most ambitious state-funded initiatives, the Chief Minister's Comprehensive State Road Development Plan (CMCSRDP), was launched during 2019 for a period of five years. Government had to put emphasis on creating physical and administrative infrastructure, especially in new districts. It will continue with the impetus to facilitate district administration for better public service. For these works, Rs. 1,827 Crore is to be placed under PWD.

In addition, additional investments have been made for the maintenance of PMGSY roads, augmentation of water supply in the four towns, maintenance of PMGSY roads, as well as the upgradation of transport infrastructure and services.

Power

With 100% electrification in the State, Govt. has significantly improved the quality of life of our citizens. The Govt. is now working on ensuring 24 x 7 uninterrupted power supply for all households in a phased manner. The up-gradation of power sector infrastructure is being planned with an outlay of Rs. 337 Crore.

Hydropower

Arunachal Pradesh boasts a remarkable hydropower potential of 58,000 MW, representing about 40% of India's total potential. The sustainable growth of installed hydropower capacity is essential for the state's economic growth and future prosperity, as well to help achieve India's net zero targets.

Environment Sustainability

The state is blessed with unique advantages in terms of nature and biodiversity. Given that large tracts the state are covered by forests, it is essential to channel forest dependency into sustainable and eco-friendly activities. The total allocation is Rs. 83 Crore for the Department of Environment, Forests and Climate Change.

Law and Order

The state has a robust police force that has been strengthened for efficiency in policing. The state needs critical infrastructure for fire safety and disaster management. To build up the fire safety infrastructure, Govt. has proposed new buildings for fire stations and procurement of 28 fire tenders this year. The total allocation for Home, Prison & Correctional and Fire Services is Rs. 287 Crore.

Governance

Various initiatives will be taken up for providing benefits and entitlements at doorsteps. These include independent evaluations and impact assessment of all flagship State schemes, up-skilling of all existing and New Government employees with a particular focus on Recognition of Prior Learning and use of emerging technologies in Governance, Human Resource Management System for all categories of Government employees in the State, devolution to Panchayats, extended e-Office capabilities to the circle level, holistic development of the Tirap Changlang Longding districts etc.

[**Source**: Excerpted from Budget Speech 2024-25 of Hon'ble Deputy CM of Arunachal Pradesh & Minister-in-charge of Finance, Planning & Investment (https://www.arunachalbudget.in/docs/speech.pdf)]

Assam

Key Priorities

Self Reliant Assam through women's empowerment; cultural renaissance; promoting investment; sustained growth and creation of jobs; big push for infrastructure,, education, tourism, connectivity and health; and fostering a green economy.

Flagship Schemes

- Mukhya Mantri Nijut Moina
- Mukhya Mantri Mahila Udyamita Abhiyaan
- Orunodoi 2.0 - Expanding and More Inclusive
- Assam Micro Finance Incentive and Relief Scheme – Category III
- Chief Minister's Atmanirbhar Assam Abhijan
- One lakh plus jobs
- Projects for Amrit kaal
- Creating Growth Corridors
- Mukhya Mantri Awaas Yojana (Gramin)
- Innovative integration of wetlands with River Brahmaputra for floodwater diversion
- Green Growth for Greener Assam
- Welfare of tea tribe community
- Quest For Cultural Identity
- Punya Tirth Yojana – Ayodhya Pilgrimage
- Future for Children
- Khel Maharan and Youth Clubs in 126 LACs
- Global Investors' Summit in November, 2024
- Mukhya Mantri Sangrahalaya

Major Announcements

Reservation for Agniveers in Assam Police

Self sufficiency in egg, milk and fish production

Promotion of small tea growers

Start-up Mission

Setting up of Training Centre at Padmashree Hemaprova Chutia's residence

PM Vishwakarma Yojana

Farm Mechanization

Rooftop solarisation

Climate Action

Amrit-Guwahati Integrated Global City (AmritGiG City)

Ayushman Asom: A comprehensive healthcare initiative

Comprehensive School health Programme under Chief Minister's Ayushman Asom

Village and Community Outreach Programme for MBBS Students in Assam under Chief Minister's Ayushman Asom

Championing Digital Transformation & Artificial Intelligence

Gyan-Dhara - Integrating virtual reality technology with for experiential learning

Third Assam Bhawan in New Delhi

Standing with our employees – Apun Ghar, Apun Bahan

Supporting the Employees of Different Societies (Ex-Gratia)

Jeevika Sakhi Express

[Source: Excerpted from Assam Budget 2024-25 Speech of Finance Minister (https://finance.assam.gov.in/documents-detail/budget-speech-english-2024-25)]

Manipur

Support from Central Government and Relief Measures

- Special assistance for revenue loss
- Relief package of Rs.101.75 crore as a one-time special assistance for operation of relief camps for people displaced due to the violence in the State
- Schemes of relief and rehabilitation and rehabilitation of victims/persons affected by ongoing law and order
- Scheme for providing temporary shelter to displaced families for 3000 shelters
- Scheme for compensatory packages for farmers
- Scheme for complementary nutrition and personal hygiene
- IT services in violence affected districts
- State government has been extending financial assistance @ Rs.1000 per person (extended four times)
- Permanent housing scheme for the displaced persons whose houses had been burnt down
- Scheme for interim relief to people whose houses had been burnt down
- Financial assistance@ Rs. 3000 per day per candidate with maximum of 3 days to those candidates from the hill areas for appearing in UPSC examinations
- CMESS- Special Support to Successful Start-Up and Entrepreneurs for employment of IDPs"

Disaster Response

Landmark policies

- Chief Minister's Hakshelgi Tengbang,
- Manipur Start Up Policy,
- Go to Village,
- Go to Hills,
- Chief Minister's Sotharasinggi Tengbang,
- Chief Minister's Artistsinggi Tengbang,
- Pension Scheme for Meritorious Sportsperson,
- Chief Minister's Sportspersons Livelihood Guarantee Scheme,
- Ima Nongthang Leima Yaipha Tengbang Scheme etc

Law and Order, Security and Fire Protection

- Process of upgrading equipment, vehicles, arms and ammunition of Manipur Police
- Bulletproof Light Motor Vehicles
- Mine Protected Vehicles
- Infrastructure for the Police, including Police Outposts, Police Stations, Housing etc
- Scheme for 'Expansion and Modernization of the Fire Services in the State'

Investing in Human Capital

- School Phagathansi Mission to provide a much needed push to improve the quality of the Government schools
- 'College Fagathansi Mission' to improve the infrastructure of the Government Colleges
- Various initiatives projects and allocation for the education sector to improve the reach and quality of education in the state, such as CM Scholarship Scheme for Civil Service Aspirants, CM Maheiroi e-support scheme, Merit Scholarship etc
- Number of schemes, both central and state funded, being implemented synergistically to improve the health outcomes of the people, including CMHT and PMJAY, National Health Mission and CM's Health for All, infrastructure development of health facilities and PM - ABHIM, 15 Finance Commission grants etc.
- Promoting Start-Ups and Entrepreneurships under Manipur Start-Up Policy in partnership with banks to establish new ventures or upscale existing business with innovative ideas
- Various Central and State funded schemes for skill-development, including Pradhan Mantri Kaushal VikasYojana (PMKVY), DDU - Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP), Start-Up etc.

Agriculture

For Agriculture and its allied sectors of Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Sericulture and Horticulture Govt. has made a total allocation of Rs. 883 crore in the Budget.

Development in the Hills

Various CSS implemented for development of tribal areas such as Post and Pre-Matric Scholarships, Grants under Article 275 of the Constitution, Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojana, Special Central Assistance for Tribal Sub-Plan etc.

Additional funds under 15th Finance Commission grants and 4th State Finance Commission grants

Externally Aided Projects

(i) ADB funded Imphal-Kangchup-Tamenglong road and this project is being closed this year, (ii) NDB funded Manipur Water Supply Project (iii) the KfW funded Forest Management Project (iv) World Bank funded Dam Rehabilitation Project (v) NDB funded Sewerage Project Phase-II (vi) NDB funded Lamphelpat Water-body Rejuvenation Project

4 (four) EAPs are in advanced stages and are awaiting only the loan negotiation and signing – (i) ADB funded Imphal Ring Road project (ii) ADB funded Sustainable Loktak Lake Restoration project (iii) World Bank funded Manipur Infotech Development (MiND) and (iv) AIIB funded Manipur Urban Roads (concrete pavement) Project.

Connectivity

State Government implements road projects through the Public Works Department and Rural Engineering Department. Combining all sources of funding, with the exception of projects implemented by Central Government Agencies, the Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges in this FY 2024-25 is more than Rs. 3000 crores

Sports

'Sportspersons Livelihood Guarantee Scheme' to provide support to athletes who have retired from active sports and are without a livelihood

Govt. has allocated Rs. 98 crore for the development of Sports. This does not include the various infrastructure supports under the Scheme for Capital Investment, Khelo India, NESIDS, NEC etc. for which the fund flow is different

Water Resources and Flood Control

'Flood Management and Border Area Programme' to take up flood management works in 10 (ten) river basins of the State

Project for rejuvenation of the Lamphelpat Water Body

Environment and Forest

'Integrated Management Plan' of the Loktak Lake' for the implementation of the maintenance and development works of the Loktak Lake

Rejuvenation of the Imphal - Manipur river along with Faecal sludge ands eptage Management at 27 ULBs' under the National River Conservation Project (NRCP

[**Source**: Budget Speech of Hon'ble Chief Minister of Manipur (in-charge Finance) 2024-25, which is available at the following link: https://ebudgetmanipur.mn.gov.in/view/2024-2025/EB_2024-2025_BudgetSpeechJuly2024127.pdf]

Manipur Legislative Assembly Building, Imphal

Meghalaya

Investment Promotion and Private Sector Development

Govt. has created a positive environment for private sector investments in the sectors of Tourism, Information Technology and Information Technology Enabled Services, Health Care, Power and Food Processing.

Meghalaya Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy has been formulated and is in the public domain for comments and suggestions.

Meghalaya State Investment Promotion and Facilitation Bill, 2024 has been approved by the Cabinet and is being paced before this august House for enactment. The bill provides for the creation of an Invest Meghalaya Authority which will be the single empowered agency for undertaking all investment promotion and facilitation activities.

Regional Connectivity and Border Trade

Meghalaya is taking the lead in bringing together the varied stakeholders to promote multimodal connectivity in the BBIN countries. Projects like the Dhubri- Phulbari bridge and the proposed Mahendraganj- Hili Road will transform the economy of Meghalaya.

State Government will make immediate investments to facilitate border trade.

Urban Transformation

Govt. is making strong progress in the development of New Shillong Township. Land measuring 232 acres has been allocated for building of the New Shillong Administrative City, which will have a large administrative complex to house a Secretariat building and all the directorates.

New Shillong Knowledge city at Mawkhanu will focus on Sports, IT, Tourism and agro-logistics.

Road network will be developed between Shillong and the Administrative City at Umsawli and between the Administrative city and the Knowledge city at Mawkhanu.

Wah Umkhrah riverfront will be developed into a central hub for recreational, cultural, and social activities. Comprehensive street rejuvenation project of a 10-kilometre stretch in the heart of Shillong and the redevelopment of 20 junctions is being undertaken. The cultural and commercial centre of the city, Iewduh, will be redeveloped to become a modern market and a tourist hub.

A Comprehensive Mobility Plan for Shillong and Tura is currently under preparation. The 'Shillong Urban Mobility Policy' with a broad framework to address its mobility issues has already been approved.

Various projects under Shillong Smart City are nearing completion.

IT and ITeS: Meghalaya as a Tech Hub

The Second Phase of the Park is currently being developed in New Shillong Township.

Tura Tech Park has been sanctioned with a cost Rs. 127 crore. This project will spread Meghalaya's IT boom to the Garo Hills.

More Than Doubling Farmers' Income

Government's interventions and mission mode programs in the agriculture sector over the last six years have provided support to farmer groups engaged in horticulture and plantation crops for procuring better inputs, training on package of practices, transportation, aggregation, value addition and marketing of produce.

The hub and spoke model of PRIME Hubs as the large processing units and Collective Marketing centres as primary processing units are being set up. These facilities are owned and managed by Integrated Village Cooperatives, Farmer Producer Organizations and Women's collectives. Some of the state's processing facilities are the first and the finest in the North-eastern region.

Government will strengthen all existing interventions and invest in new interventions to achieve the goal of more than doubling the income of the 4.5 lakh farming households of the State.

Every block will have a PRIME hub to act as a food processing fulcrum for the area by 2028. To complete the construction of the on-going 18 PRIME Hubs and build new PRIME Hubs and collective marketing centre, Govt. has allocated Rs. 100 crore for 2024-25.

The Floriculture Mission will be implemented to make Meghalaya the national leader in Orchid production with an investment of ₹ 250 crore over the next four years.

The recently launched Meghalaya State Organic Mission aims at bringing 1 lakh hectares under organic cultivation by 2028 making the state amongst the frontrunners in Organic production.

To increase farm productivity, the irrigation network of the State in being expanded by an additional 18,400 hectares.

Animal Husbandry and livestock rearing sectors are important both for providing nutritional security and additional income for rural households. Under the Piggery Mission, 367 cooperatives have been supported. The State Piggery, Dairy, Goatery and Poultry schemes have been made part of the CM-ELEVATE program. 50% subsidy is provided to set up 15,000 new units for individuals and groups. All departmental farms are being strengthened to provide support services to the farmers.

The next phase of the Aquaculture interventions will be taken up as part of the New Meghalaya State Aquaculture Mission 3.0.

Economic Empowerment and Engagement Of Women

From just 60,000 women in 2018, the State's SHG network today comprises of 4.37 lakh members. Govt. objective is to create women's enterprises with a total valuation of 1 billion US Dollar, for which it has allocated Rs. 389 crore for 2024-25 for continued implementation of the SHG program. With structured support and handholding, the existing women's networks of the State can generate about 1 lakh job opportunities.

Govt. is launching a new program for providing funding support and for structured engagement with traditional and new women's networks.

Engaging and Employing Youth

Meghalaya is at the zenith of a demographic dividend with more than 72% of its population below the age of 35. The young men and women will both drive the State's growth and be the beneficiaries of it. A never before push has been given to the Sports sector over the last few years. Sports infrastructure costing about Rs. 400 crore are under construction and about Rs. 200 crore worth of projects have been completed in the last two years.

The YESS Meghalaya program was launched with the aim of encouraging the youth groups to take up various grass-root-level activities like sports, healthcare, arts and culture, entertainment, and environmental action.

Skilling Meghalaya youth in locally relevant trades like integrated farming and hospitality to cutting edge trades like machine learning, 3D printing, and robotics is key priority for the Government. Over the next four years, we have an ambitious target of skilling 1.2 lakh youngsters in marketable skills under the 'Skills Meghalaya' program.

The PRIME program was launched with the aim of fostering an entrepreneurial spirit amongst the State's youth and for creating an entrepreneurial ecosystem. The program is currently supporting more than 5,500 entrepreneurs and more than 210 startups.

Country's Best Sustainable Ecotourism Destination

Tourism is a default sector in Meghalaya's economic growth plan. Tourism infrastructure development is being prioritized. The construction of the iconic projects like the Shillong Peak Ropeway and Mawkdok Skywalk will be started in the next financial year.

The State's resources will be invested in building accommodation and tourism amenities in the less developed circuits. An additional Rs. 150 crore of new investment will be made in unique tourism projects.

We are working on a framework for notifying eco-tourism zones with defined carrying capacities and for charging a higher green fee from visitors. The revenues thus earned will be disbursed equitably among all the communities involved. For the creation of infrastructure at notified eco-tourism zones, Govt. has allocated an amount of Rs. 50 crore for 2024-25.

The Meghalaya Home Stay Scheme, providing up to 70% subsidy for building new home-stays costing about Rs. 10 lakh, is a resounding success. About 550 projects have been sanctioned in the last two years. We target to build another 2,000 home-stays by 2028.

A new scheme for development of infrastructure at all Tourism spots will be launched. Communities managing tourist sites will be provided grants of up to Rs. 25 lakh for infrastructure development and management of sites.

Climate Resilient Green Economy

Meghalaya is in a unique position to bring the nexus of climate-resilient agriculture, eco-tourism and sustainability, thereby propelling Green growth.

Over the last 6 years, investments have been made in sustainability focussed projects. More than 50% of the Rs. 7,300 crore of investments in externally aided projects in Meghalaya is focussed on natural resources management. Aa new project for protection of vulnerable catchment areas in Meghalaya, MegARISE, has recently been launched.

Green Meghalaya is the country's largest Payment for Ecosystem services program. In less than two years of its launch, the program is a resounding success. An amount of Rs. 44 crore has been released to 3,403 individual and community beneficiaries to bring over 54,000 hectares of forests under conservation.

From the year 2024-25, the Green Meghalaya program will be expanded to target conservation of 1 lakh hectares of forest area.

A second ambitious plan in this area is to connect Meghalaya's farmers to international carbon markets which pay for carbon sequestered in new plantations through agro-forestry. The process of connecting the farmers to international networks is initiated. It is expected that an additional 1 lakh hectares of agro-forestry areas can be conserved through this initiative.

Significant progress was made this year under the Climate Adaptive Community Based Water Harvesting Project. In the next financial year, 382 reservoirs with a total pondage area of 323 hectares and an impounding capacity of 9 million cubic meters will be constructed.

Power Generation

The Government is in the process of formulating a New Power Policy that will provide the framework for developing the power sector. The Generation capacity of the third stage of Umiam-Umtru Hydroelectric Station is being augmented from 60 to 99 megawatts with support from Japan International Cooperation Agency.

Meghalaya has more than 4,750 kilometres of rivers with a potential to generate 3,000 megawatts of power, whereas our current installed capacity is only 367 megawatts. Plans are being drawn to double this capacity by 2030 through government funding and private sector participation. Another great opportunity in the power generation sector is the potential to create 3,000 megawatts of Pumped Storage Hydropower Projects by 2030.

Ten Guarantees of 'Mission 10'

Every Meghalayan and every region of our beautiful State should benefit from higher economic growth.

- Improved Physical Connectivity and Seamless Mobility
- Piped Drinking Water to All
- High Speed Internet Connectivity
- Housing for All Eligible Beneficiaries
- Reliable and Quality Power Supply
- Affordable and Quality Healthcare for All
- Joyful and Quality Learning At All Levels
- Easing Service Delivery and Grievance Redressal
- Caring and Empowering State

Community Infrastructure for Engagement and Wellbeing

Under the Chief Minister's Special Development Fund, an amount of Rs. 51 crore was spent in the last two years to build various community infrastructures like community halls, playfields and recreational spaces.

Infrastructure like gyms, football grounds, cinemas and cultural spaces that have a revenue potential can be taken up under CM-ELEVATE with government subsidy of 35%.

Community halls are being taken up in 450 remote villages under the Meg-LIFE project with an estimated cost of Rs. 108 crore. In the next four years the Government will build auditoria in all the districts.

[**Source**: Budget Speech 2024-2025 by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Meghalaya, which is available at the following link https://megfinance.gov.in/budget_documents/2024-2025/others/budget_speech.pdf]

Raj Bhavan Meghalaya, Shillong

Mizoram

Under the fragile financial situation, the new Government has been obligated to observe the ensuing year as a "Year of Consolidation" while at the same time embark on a new system of governance "Kalphung Thar – Mipui Sawrkar" (New System-People's Government) to meet the people's aspirations for socio-economic reforms with mobilization of financial resources as our top priority.

Year of Consolidation

The financial year 2024-25 will be a year of consolidation wherein priority will be given on improving the fiscal health of the State. Strategic actions will be taken to reduce our fiscal deficits and curb debt accumulation through prudent management of public finance starting with foregoing deemed extravagant spending.

Minimum Support Price

The Government will procure 4 (four) key cash crops – ginger, turmeric, chillies and broomsticks from producers at remunerative prices while at the same time producers will be free to sell at a higher price

Resource Mobilization Committee

The Mizoram Resource Mobilization Committee (MRMC) has been reconstituted under Chairmanship (of Hon'ble CM) to study and make recommendations on cost reduction, generation of revenue, disinvestment, manpower assessment etc.

Anti-Corruption Measures

The Mizoram State Project Monitoring Committee (MSPMC) has been constituted under Chairmanship (of Hon'ble CM) to inspect and monitor any projects in the State and steps shall be taken to ensure timely completion of projects. For the first time, general consent is given to CBI to investigate cases of corruption and misappropriation of public funds.

Punctuality and Time Management

Biometric Attendance System will be first introduced in Mizoram Secretariat on a pilot mode and subsequently scale up to district level beyond the 100 days programme. Introduction of this system is made to improve the productivity and punctuality of Government employees.

Agricultural Market Assurance Fund Management Board

Agricultural Market Assurance Fund Management Board has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Minister, Agriculture Department and shall deal with regulating and controlling of prices, processing, marketing and post-harvest management of notified crops.

Boundary Committee

Mizoram State Boundary Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Minister, Home Department to consider various issues relating to the Mizoram-Assam interstate boundary.

Anti-intoxicating Substances Drive

In partnership with civil society, serious efforts will be made to combat the menace of drugs, alcoholism, juvenile delinquency and rehabilitation, as well as restoration and de-addiction programmes through network of residential homes and non-institutional services. Future strategies for intensified campaign against drug use and other intoxicating substances are being chalked out with amendments to be made in related acts, rules and policies.

Hand Holding Policy or "Bana Kaih"

This is the Govt.'s flagship programme that will be used in empowering different sectors, which includes uplifting of farmers through purchase of local agriculture/horticulture produce, food processing, marketing of agriculture & allied products, promotion of entrepreneurship and skill development, creating employment avenue/job placement for the youths, giving impetus to small-scale and agro-based industries and other development works. The policy will explore ways of convergence with various programmes, initiatives and schemes of the Central Government and ensure that benefits of these percolate effectively down to the common people and those engaged in agriculture and industry. Allocation of funds will be made by the State Government on the basis of proposals prepared by implementing departments

Implementation of Government's Projects, Programmes and Policies

Successful implementation of Government's projects, programmes and policies through optimum use of public resources holds immense significance resulting in improved quality of life and growth of the economy. Our Government has constituted two committees viz. the Mizoram Project Monitoring Committee and the Mizoram State Policy Coordination Committee. The Mizoram Project Monitoring Committee is assigned to inspect and monitor the quality and work efficiency of any projects it

deems necessary, ensure timely completion of projects etc. The Mizoram State Policy Coordination Committee will coordinate with various departments, monitor their works and act as an advisory body and explore areas for convergence and networking for the projects. The Committee will also help identify, screen and examine the feasibility of various handholding project proposals to avoid duplicity.

Gender Budget Statement

To show the Govt.'s commitment towards gender equality across all sectors, Gender Budget Statement will be introduced for the first time in this budget session.

Education System

Government gives undue importance in taking extensive measures in strengthening the education system from foundation level for which Mizoram Education Reforms Committee has been recently constituted Budget Speech of the Finance Minister 2024-25 Page 10 of 18 under the State Government. New Education Policy, 2020 will be implemented at every possible stage in consonance with traditional values and ethos of Mizo Society. Incorporation of moral reforms in school syllabus, rationalization of teachers and institutions as well as moulding the higher education system on job-oriented or need-based will be among our priorities.

Roads and Bridges

Recognizing the importance of quality roads and its impact on safety, economic development and social well-being of our people, Govt. has earmarked a sum of Rs. 100.00 crore for 2024-25 for strengthening and improvement of roads & bridges.

Besides this, an amount of Rs. 40.00 crore is kept under Road Fund Board for improvement of our poor road condition.

[**Source**: Budget Speech of Hon'ble Chief Minister and Finance Minister of Mizoram for 2024-25, which is available at the following link: https://finance.mizoram.gov.in/uploads/attachments/2024/02/718b9d3fbf8378a0a4dd7cf5b04407df/posts-107-budget-speech-2024-25-eng.pdf]

Session of the Mizoram Legislative Assembly, Aizawl

Nagaland

Eastern Nagaland

An amount of Rs. 180 crore has been sanctioned under PM DevINE for the areas of Eastern Nagaland, which will aid in the developmental efforts in the Eastern Districts

Free Movement Regime

The matter of Free Movement Regime (FMR) is an issue needing comprehensive consultations. The State Government has been taking up the matter with the Government of India for reconsideration of its decision to suspend the FMR along the international border with Myanmar, and for continuance of FMR

Inflow of Investment

The Investment & Development Authority of Nagaland (IDAN) was created to function as the State's investment promotion and facilitation agency. CSR Initiatives in the state have started to pay dividends. Some success stories include the establishment of dialysis centres, histopathology lab and various medical facilities, skill development programs and livelihood interventions. Currently 28 projects have been completed and 14 more are ongoing and many more are under negotiations.

Support to Entrepreneurs & Start-ups

Govt. will establish an Integrated Business Hub in Dimapur to serve as a Business and Innovation Center, providing plug-and-play infrastructure to meet the demands of rapidly growing business practices.

Access to Affordable Institutional Credit

Through the intervention of the State Government, 3 branches have been opened in the Unbanked Blocks. Govt. is also collaborating with the Nagaland Rural Bank to promote 200 new Banking Correspondents to provide banking coverage in Unbanked Blocks with the use of micro ATMs.

Chief Minister's Micro Finance Initiative

A total of 688 loans have been approved. An outlay of Rs. 3,000 lakhs has been allocated for the scheme during 2024-25, to be enhanced in case there are viable projects. The collateral for all eligible fresh loans in the State under the Micro and Small Enterprise category will be covered by the CGTMSE (Credit Guarantee Trust Fund for Micro and Small Enterprise) fund. The State Government will cover the annual Guarantee Fee for the first year, for every SME loan up to Rs 50 lakh per beneficiary through this scheme.

Chief Minister's Universal Life Insurance Scheme

The above scheme will provide life insurance coverage of Rs. 2 lakh on the demise of the breadwinner due to any cause. Additionally, accidental insurance coverage of Rs. 2 lakh each will also be provided for the breadwinner and three other family members. The accidental insurance component covers both disability and death. This scheme will cover every household in Nagaland.

Chief Minister's Health Insurance Scheme (CMHIS)

This is a flagship scheme of the State Government to provide universal health coverage. Today the scheme has 38 public hospitals and 23 private hospitals in the State and 48 major tertiary and quaternary care hospitals outside the State empanelled to provide the best quality healthcare.

Agri and Allied Sector

The ELEMENT Nagaland project funded by the World Bank supports sustainable livelihood, rejuvenate springs, strengthen high value forest produce adopt climate-smart agriculture practices, and conserve and restore degraded landscapes, covering 15 districts and 225 villages.

The Agriculture Department has been allocated Rs. 1100 lakhs for community agri farm roads, promotion of indigenous crops and developmental activities. The Horticulture sector has been allocated Rs. 480 lakhs for a pilot project of packaging/labeling and upgrading the existing Tissue Culture Unit at State Horticulture Nursery.

The Soil & Water Conservation sector has been allocated Rs. 275 lakhs for mechanized development and core activities and construction of a Guest House. Two bio fertilizer production units with production capacity of 7500 litres of liquid bio fertilizers per unit per year is being completed.

The Animal Husbandry & Veterinary sector has been provided Rs. 440 lakhs for setting up Veterinary Dispensaries in the new districts, and for procurement of equipment and appliances for veterinary hospitals.

The Water Resources sector has been provided Rs. 250 lakhs for creation of water bodies and for its core activities.

The Fisheries Sector has been allocated Rs. 300 lakhs for development of cluster based fisheries and farmers' producers organizations, fisheries based eco-tourism and development of hatcheries and buildings.

The Land Resources sector has been provided Rs. 550 lakhs for promotion of cash crops such as arecanut, coffee and rubber, and for setting up a Coffee Research and Adaptation Station during 2024-25. It will study various aspects of processing and value addition, including propagation of coffee plants for higher altitudes.

The Bamboo Development sector has been provided Rs. 100 lakhs for activities like capacity building and documentation and maintenance of the Resource Centre. The Bio Resource sector has been provided Rs. 100 lakhs for promotion of bio resources. The Bee and Honey sector has been provided Rs. 100 lakhs for development of bee keeping. NEPED has been provided Rs. 100 lakhs for activities relating to climate change and community conservation and for development of small hydro technologies.

Forest & Wildlife Sector

The Forest and Wildlife sector has been allocated Rs. 375 lakhs for plantation activities and construction of quarters. Under the externally aided Nagaland Forest Management Project, the Department has covered 88 villages across the state bringing an area of 24,225 Hectares under afforestation. Under Integrated Development for Wildlife Habitat, 127 community reserves have been notified in the State with a total area of approximately 889.35 square kilometers, significantly increasing the Protected Area Network of the State's forestland. The department is also implementing the project "Forest and Biodiversity Management in the Himalayas – Nagaland" in two phases, which has extended direct support to rural households for farm as well as off farm activities, increasing household income, providing better nutrition, supporting education by income generation activities and enhancing health awareness.

Cooperation Sector

The Cooperation sector has been allocated Rs. 270.20 lakhs for office constructions, maintenance and furnishing of offices in the newly created districts and sub-divisional offices and dissemination of cooperative education at the block level. The Integrated Cooperative Development Project (ICDP) is in the final year of implementation, and has benefited 185 cooperative societies consisting of 16,725 farmers by providing credit facilities for activities like godowns, banking counter, transport vehicles, small processing units, cold storage, poultry, piggery and dairy

Rural Development

The Rural Development sector has been provided Rs. 440 lakhs for construction and improvement of rural roads, construction of farmers markets and quarters. Under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin, financial assistance has been provided for completion of 995 houses.

The State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD) has been provided Rs. 330 lakhs for construction, research activities and training on the objectives and modes of implementing various Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Power Sector

Distribution and Revenue Sub-sector has been provided Rs. 793 lakhs for construction of distribution lines and sub-stations, and purchase of distribution transformers and related equipment. The Transmission and Generation sector has been provided Rs. 1315.59 lakhs for construction of offices, duty rooms, transformers, towers, testing and commissioning of transmission lines and hydro electric projects, for survey and investigation reports etc. Interventions have been taken up to enhance stable power supply in the State under PM-DevINE, and NESIDS.

New and Renewable Energy

The New and Renewable Energy sector has been provided Rs. 200 lakhs for implementing solar power generation projects and activities under Solar Mission such as solar water pumps and solar street lights. Under the scheme Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment, a second 5 MW solar power plant is being set up to boost the power generation capacity of the State. The Electrical Inspectorate has been provided Rs. 100 lakhs for Green Village initiative.

Health & Family Welfare Sector

Health and Family Welfare sector has been provided Rs. 771 lakhs for constructions in District Hospitals, CHCs, PHCs, Sub-Centres, staff quarters and hostels. The Nagaland Institute of Medical Sciences and Research (NIMSR) was formally inaugurated by the Hon'ble Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare. Construction work of Mon Medical College has also commenced. To provide multi-specialty services at our doorstep, a 100- bedded Multi Specialty Hospital is being set up in Chümoukedima in collaboration with the FORTIS Group, for which funds are allocated under PM-DevINE scheme. A loan agreement was signed recently with the Government of Japan for setting up of a 400- Bedded teaching Hospital at the Nagaland Institute of Medical Sciences and Research (NIMSR).

Public Health Engineering sector

The Public Health Engineering sector has been provided Rs. 330 lakhs for various activities like development of spring source, providing water supply to towns, construction of offices, boundary and retaining walls. Under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), the department has provided 719 habitations with 100% Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC).

Housing sector

The PWD Housing sector has been provided Rs. 1,628.29 lakhs for construction of rest house, office complex, office buildings, workshop, housing flats, Minister's quarters, security barracks and retaining walls in various parts of the State, and a medical lodge at NEIGRIHMS Shillong. Funds have been earmarked for completion of the Nagaland State Commission Complex housing various commissions, for construction of offices, rental housing and for a patient guest house at Dibrugarh.

G.A. Housing sector has been provided Rs. 1,816.17 lakhs for construction of offices, flat type quarters and circuit houses for District Administration in various parts of the State. Under the scheme of 'Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment', funds have been earmarked for construction of offices and quarters for District Administration. The Police Housing sector has been provided Rs. 936.11 lakhs for construction of offices, security fencing, culverts and protection walls and other developmental activities.

Urban Development sector

Urban Development sector has been provided Rs. 900 lakhs for construction of shops at Super Market Dimapur, for Urban Infrastructure activities, preparation of plans for small urban centres and for master plan for the new city – Naga Ki at Chathe valley. The department has also taken over Urban Roads in all the 39 ULBs/Urban areas from the PWD (R&B) for which funds amounting to Rs. 2,000 lakhs have been allocated during 2024-25.

Social Welfare sector

Social Welfare sector has been provided Rs. 521 lakhs for construction of district offices, quarters, warehouse, accessibility for PWDs, and procurement of Aadhaar kits for children under Anganwadi Phase-II. The Women Resources sector has been provided Rs. 300 lakhs for core activities, Transformative Livelihood Interventions project and protection and promotion of tribal designs.

Fire & Emergency Services sector

Fire & Emergency Services sector has been provided Rs. 1073.90 lakhs for construction of fire stations, barracks and duty room, staff quarters, establishment of a training centre, procurement of firefighting equipment and appliances, and other works.

[**Source**: Excerpted from Budget Speech of Hon'ble Chief Minister of Nagaland (Minister in-charge Finance) 2024-25, which is available at the following link: https://finance.nagaland.gov.in/subpageframe.aspx?val=1038]

Nagaland Legislative Assembly Complex, Kohima

Sikkim

Disaster of October 2023

The Governor highlighted that the COVID-19 pandemic and the Lhonak Lake burst of October 4, 2023, have created many challenges for the State, particularly, economic impact on power sector. Extensive damages to public infrastructure and private properties occurred as a result of the disaster.

The disaster destroyed the Chungthang Dam, the largest dam in Sikkim, which produced 1,200 MW of electricity, along with other generating stations, totaling 1,800 MW of hydro power generation. The immediate impact on the hydro power scenario is twofold. Firstly, the Government of Sikkim had resorted to external finance and its own resources to create this power capacity. Sikkim Urja Limited, a Government of Sikkim Enterprise, and Sikkim Power Investment Corporation together availed resources of Rs.18,146 crore, which have now become non-performing. Besides the issue of loan repayment, the second issue is the revenue forgone as the project had started earning profits in 2022-23. The Government of Sikkim was also eligible for free power from the Teesta III project. With the plant being washed out, there is no longer the availability of free power, resulting in a revenue loss for the state. The annual loss of this revenue at the current cost of power is in excess of Rs. 300-400 crore annually.

Beyond the energy sector, there has been extensive damage and loss of public infrastructure and private assets, including dwelling units, agricultural land, animal husbandry, tourist centers, and boarding and lodging joints. The total loss is estimated to be over Rs.25000 crore (including Teesta III project), which is nearly 60% of the GSDP of the state during 2022-23. The disaster greatly affected the lifeline of Sikkim NH10, but despite these challenges, Sikkim has progressed by leaps and bounds, he stated.

SDG Achievements

The Governor added that Sikkim emerged as one of the top gainers in the latest NITI Aayog Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) assessment. Its remarkable progress underscores its unwavering commitment to sustainable development and equitable growth.

One of the notable achievements is the state's progress in reducing inequalities under SDG 10. The data indicates a significant drop in crime rates related to women and within communities, reflecting our dedication to fostering a safe and inclusive society. In the realm of clean water and sanitation, Sikkim has achieved a remarkable score of 96% on SDG 6. This milestone highlights our successful efforts to ensure that all residents have access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities. Sikkim also stands out in terms of judicial infrastructure, boasting the highest court density in India with 6 courts per lakh population. This extensive judicial infrastructure is crucial for ensuring timely justice and upholding the rule of law, further reinforcing our commitment to maintaining a fair and just society. Environmental sustainability is another area where Sikkim excels.

Initiatives of the State Govrnment

- The Sikkim Aama Sahyog Yojana: In 2023, the Government introduced the pioneering Sikkim Aama Yojana, which offers a financial grant of Rs. 20,000 to eligible non-working, unwed, widowed, divorced, or separated mothers between the ages of 18 and 59 residing in Sikkim. This initiative underscores Govt's commitment to gender equality and the welfare of women across the state.
- Bahini Yojna: This scheme focuses on the welfare and empowerment of girls by providing free sanitary napkins in government run schools and colleges.
- Mero Rukh Mero Santati: Launched in 2023, this initiative aims to foster a deep connection between parents, children, and nature by planting 108 trees for every newborn in Sikkim. It received special recognition at the United Nations Climate Change Conferences, particularly at COP 28 in Dubai, with more than 300,000 plantations completed to date and 6,476 children have been registered in this programme, which not only celebrates new life but also enhances the state's green cover.
- Mobile Village Clinics: The mobile clinics provide accessible healthcare to remote areas.
- Mukhya Mantri Atma Nirbhar Yojna: This scheme Promotes self-reliance and entrepreneurship among the people of Sikkim.
- Mukhya Mantri Krishi Atma Nirbhar Yojna:This scheme provides financial rewards for organic production of 19 locally-grown crops and has led to a phenomenal increase in crop production in the state.
- Milk Production Incentive: Under this, registered farmers with the state's Milk Unions receive Rs. 8 per liter, one of the highest incentives in the country, thereby boosting the dairy sector.
- Pig Production Incentive: Supporting the growth of the pig farming industry with targeted incentives. This has markedly increased local production and improved farmer incomes

Significant Achievements made by the Government

The Governor also highlighted Sikkim's achievements in health, education, tourism, agriculture, women empowerment and environmental sustainability.

The transformative progress has been driven by various schemes that reflect the dedication and hard work of Sikkimese citizens, he added. He also said that Sikkim's vision aligns with the National Agenda of Viksit Bharat 2047, with this year's budget emphasising Bijli (electricity), Pani (Water), and Sadak (Roads). He concluded his address by calling upon all to unite in a shared vision for a prosperous, inclusive and resilient Sikkim.

[**Source**: Budget Address of the Hon'ble Governor of Sikkimhttps://sikkim.gov.in/uploads/SikkimHerald/August_06_0_20240806.pdf]

While presenting the Annual Budget for the FY 2024- 25, the Chief Minister in his budget address highlighted some of the nationally recognised initiatives and achievements of the State Government in governance and development

- Poverty Alleviation: Sikkim is the 4th best state in poverty alleviation with only 2.6% of its population living below the poverty line.
- Education: The state has the 7th highest gross enrolment ratio at 38.6%, above the national average of 28.4%.
- Digital Progress: Sikkim ranks 4th in digitalization among states with a population under 1 crore, as per the State of India's Digital Economy 2024 report.
- Global Recognition: Hosted two major G20 events in March 2023, showcasing Green Development Strategies.
- Sustainable Development: Significant improvement in NITI Aayog SDG scores, particularly in reducing inequalities and crime rates.
- Water and Sanitation: Achieved a 96% score in clean water and sanitation.
- Judicial Infrastructure: Highest court density in India, with 6 courts per lakh population.
- Environmental Sustainability: 100% compliance with environmental standards for industries.
- Economic Growth: Highest value-added by the manufacturing sector at 35.7%.
- Health and Nutrition: Lowest percentage of stunted children under 5 years at 22.3%, below the WHO target.

Overall, Sikkim's progress highlights its commitment to sustainable development and equitable growth. In line with the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047 envisioned by Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi the Government of Sikkim has identified five important areas for accelerating economic growth consistent with the Viksit Bharat agenda. These areas are: improving the employability of youth in Sikkim, developing Sikkim as a healthcare and wellness hub, implementing innovative practices in agriculture and food processing, promoting the tourism and MSME sectors and enhancing civic amenities and social and economic infrastructure.

The Chief Minister, in his address, stated that the budget placed today reflects the government's Concluding his address, the Chief Minister said that the State Government would continue to drive transformative change, ensuring that every Sikkimese has the opportunity to thrive and contribute to the state's continued success.

[**Source**: Budget Address of the Hon'ble CM of Sikkim https://sikkim.gov.in/uploads/SikkimHerald/August_06_0_20240806.pdf]

Buddha Park (Tathagata Tsal), Rabong (Ravangla), Sikkim

Tripura

Agriculture & Farmers Welfare

- Since 2018-19; 246,339 farmers have been benefited from 'Pradhan Mantri KisanSamman Nidhi Yojana' in the state. 12.46 lakh farmers' crop of the state has been covered under the 'Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana'.
- 329,860 Kisan Credit Cards have been distributed among the farmers of the state. Farmers so far have received total loans of Rs. 1649 Crore under Kisan Credit Card.
- Since 2018-19, 1.92 lakh metric tonnes of paddy were procured from farmers of the state at Minimum Support Price (MSP) till last season.
- 375 Farm Machinery Banks have been set up in the state to promote mechanized farming to improve the production in agricultural produces.
- 13,394 hectares of land have been brought under fruit cultivation and 18,764 hectares of land have been brought under hybrid vegetable cultivation since 2018-19.
- State Government has given thrust to organic and natural farming for sustainable agriculture. Apart from conventional cropping pattern, different varieties of unconventional crop like baby corn have been introduced. State Government has also promoted cultivation of millets.
- For intensive extension activities on new technologies, the state government propose to open 2(two) new Agri Sub-Divisions, one at Jubarajnagar, North Tripura and another at Old Agartala, West Tripura.
- It is also planned to establish 1 (one) 'Residual testing lab' and 1 (one) 'Germplasm preservation Centre' at State Agriculture Research Station, Arundhati Nagar with project cost of Rs. 10.00 Crore. Govt. proposes to construct 8 (eight) new Agri Development Research Centres, one Centre of Excellence on Citrus and a Centre of Excellence on Flowers under the Indo-Israel action plan.

Animal Resources Development

- State Government has given thrust for production of milk, meat and eggs to meet the demand of the state. Improvement of breeds by artificial insemination is being done. Apart from that, exotic germplasm of High Yielding Varieties (HYV) of livestock and birds have been supplied to the farmers.
- Livestock and Poultry based entrepreneurship have been promoted by the state government under 'National Livestock Mission'.

Fisheries

- Govt. proposes to set up 4 (four) Pisciculture Knowledge Centres and 1 (one) State Fishery Awareness Centre

Education (Secondary & Elementary)

- During 2023-24, National Education Policy 2020 has been implemented in the State and accordingly new Regulations and Curriculum have been introduced. New buildings for 21 secondary schools will be constructed under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF).

Higher Education

- 2 (two) private Universities namely, Techno India University and Aryavart International University have started functioning from academic year 2023-24. During 2024-25, Mata Tripurasundari Open University will be set up at Udaipur under private initiative.

Youth Affairs & Sports

- The state government is promoting different sport activities so that people of all ages will be able to keep themselves in sound health. Different sports infrastructure like synthetic turf football ground, multipurpose sports hall, athletic track, synthetic turf hockey ground, swimming pool and open gymnasium are being constructed.

Health Services

- The 'Chief Minister Jana Arogya Yojana', 2023 has been rolled out on 15th February, 2024. The scheme will have positive impact on life of every citizen of our state. This along with Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY) will cover 100 percent citizens of the state under health insurance.
- State government has given priority for strengthening health infrastructures across the State. 3(three) Community Health Centres (CHCs) have been upgraded to Sub-Divisional hospital.
- During 2024-25, 200 (two hundred) bedded Multi Care Health Unit will be constructed under Prime Minister's Development Initiative for North Eastern Region (PM-DevINE). One Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for drug addicted people will be set-up under Prime Minister's Development Initiative for North Eastern Region (PM-DevINE).

Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs

- During 2024-25, Scheme for Modernization and Reforms through Technology in Public Distribution System (SMART PDS) will be launched in the State with the funding support from Government of India. It is also proposed to install system integrated electronic weighing machines and iris scanners at all Fair Price Shops in the state for seamless authentication of beneficiaries.

Welfare of Scheduled Caste

- State Government is committed for development of all sections of the society. Welfare of Scheduled Caste is one of the priorities of the state government. Under Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana, Scheduled Caste villages in the State are being converted into Adarsh villages.
- 14359 students have been provided Pre-matric scholarship and Dr. BR Ambedkar Merit Award has been given to 2816 students.
- Moreover, Tripura Scheduled Caste Co-Operative Development Limited has extended subsidized loan to SC entrepreneurs for taking up different start-ups.

Welfare of Other Backward Classes

- State government has been working towards uplift of all disadvantaged social groups and for that, different income generation activities have been taken up for the people belonging to Other Backward Classes.
- One-time financial support has also been extended to meritorious OBC students from the state fund. 15,802 OBC students were given pre-matric scholarship, 14,728 OBC students were given post-matric scholarship and 2079 OBC students were given Dr. B R Ambedkar Merit Award during 2023-24.
- Loans on easy terms with low interest rate have been provided to OBC students for the purpose of education and unemployed youths for business.

Minorities Welfare

- Our Government is working tirelessly to achieve the goal of contributing towards 'Vikshit Bharat' by 2047 and every community is given due importance in our developmental goal. For the socio-economic development of minority communities during 2023-24, 228 different works have been successfully implemented under 'Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikash Karyakram'.
- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Merit Award has been given to 2643 minority students. Subsidized loans have been provided to 1035 minority families for taking up entrepreneurship and 292 minority students for pursuing higher education. For motivating the minority students to pursue higher education, scholarship was provided to 21384 minority students under different scholarships of Government of India. As a part of the development of 'Nari Shakti', 48969 girl students were given pre-matric and post-matric scholarships with an amount of Rs. 2.26Crore.
- Different developmental works will be taken up in different minority dominated villages during 2024-25 and a budget allocation has been kept under Pradahan Mantri Jana Vikash Karyakram.

Social Welfare and Social Education

- Social security has been given top most priority by the state government. The rate of social pension has been enhanced "Mukhyamantri Samajik Sahayak Prakalpa" has been taken up from 1st January, 2024.
- For development of 'Nari Shakti', construction of 4 (four) working women hostels are being implemented. It is proposed to set-up 2(Two) Shakti Sadan under Mission Shakti of Government of India.

Tribal Welfare

- State Government has celebrated 'Janajati Gourav Diwas' on 15th November, 2023 to recognize the contribution of different tribal leaders for integrity and unity of the nation.
- Under 'Chief Minister's Rubber Mission', 600 hectares Rubber plantation has been done during 2023-24. During 2024-25, 50 (fifty) smoke houses for processing of rubber sheets will be constructed at various tribal dominated areas with project cost of Rs. 37.50 Crore.
- Tribal families have been benefited under various income-generating activities Under 'Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojana', development plan has been approved for 198 villages.
- To promote the Kokborok language in schools, Kokborok has been introduced in 1417 schools. Total 93,395 ST students are covered under various scholarships.
- 11(eleven) 50-seated ST Girls Hostel and 10 (ten) 50-seated ST Boys Hostel will be constructed during 2024-25.
- Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN) focuses on 11 critical interventions through nine ministries and is aimed at improving socio-economic conditions by bridging gaps in health, education, livelihoods of

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and providing PVTG households and habitations with basic facilities. During 2024-25, under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN), all habitations inhabited by primitive vulnerable tribal groups will be electrified.

- During 2024-25, 77 new Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) will be set-up at the habitations in which people belonging to primitive and vulnerable tribal groups got settlement.
- For the year, 2024-25, State Government will provide a larger provision of funds to TTADC. This amount is over and above the fund to be given from share of taxes under 5th State Finance Commission for Village Councils under TTAADC area..

Rural Development

- In the last 5(five) years, a record number of about 5 lakh houses under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY-G) have been constructed.
- In the last 5 years, 47600 women Self Help Groups have been formed under Tripura Rural Livelihood Mission in the state. Now, 4.66 lakhs rural women are associated with 51254 Self Help Groups in the state. Till the month of January, 2024, 83000 women associated with various Self Help Groups in the state have become 'Lakhpati Didis'. The State Government has set a target for making more 1.14 lakh women in different Self-Help Groups to improve their annual income more than Rs 1(one) lakh.
- Government of India has recognized the performance of various Panchayati Raj Institutions. Recognising its extra-ordinary achievements, Kumarghat Block Advisory Committee (BAC) under Kumarghat RD Block had received Nanaji Deshmukh Sarbottama Panchayat Satat Vikash Puraskar and Bagmara Village Committee under Rupaichari RD block had received Carbon Neutral Vishesh Panchayat Puraskar (special category) from the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India.

Drinking Water

- Providing safe drinking water is a priority of the central as well as state government. State Government is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission with utmost sincerity. Prior to implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission only 24502 (3.30%) rural households were provided with individual household tap connections. After the launch of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in2019, a total 572,793 (76.81%) rural households in the State have been provided with Functional Household Tap connections (FHTC). State government has spent Rs. 2545.41Crore under JJM in last four years.

Sanitation, Cleanliness and Assets Maintenance

- Inspired and directed by our Hon'ble Chief Minister Prof. (Dr.) Manik Saha, a land-mark initiative on sanitation, cleanliness of public premises and maintenance of Government assets has been taken. A new demand has been opened in the budget for the year 2024-25, exclusively for this purpose. A record amount of Rs. 139.96 Crore is kept, which is unprecedented.

Forest

- Forest Department plays a major role for protecting our ecology and environment and also helps in providing valuable resources for the development of the state. 2(two) Externally 10 Aided Projects i.e., Japan International Cooperation Agency 2.0 (JICA 2.0) and Indo-German Development Cooperation 2.0 (IGDC 2.0) are being implemented and one new project named Enhancing Landscape and Ecosystem Management Project (ELEMENT) funded by World Bank will be launched soon.
- Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) has given clearance for first time for export of Agar oil to Dubai from Tripura.

Information Technology

- There has been stupendous push to the digital initiatives in the State, with an objective of ushering in good governance in the entire ecosystem. As a part of this, 'e-Cabinet' was launched on 27th September, 2023 as one of the various measures aimed at introducing good governance in the state.
- State Government has decided to go paperless in its functioning to bring efficiency, transparency and accountability. All state offices including district offices have implemented e-Office in the financial year 2023-24. SDM offices and BDO offices have also been on-boarded on e-Office platform.
- State government has provided 'No Objection Certificate' (NOC) for 2000 square feet encumbrance free land to Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) to set-up 125 towers so that entire state will be covered with 4G mobile network. State government provided mobile Community Service Centre (CSC) Van to all 58 RD blocks. Video conferencing facilities have been set up in all SDM and BDO offices.

Home (Police)

- Law and order is very important aspect for development and prosperity of the State. Tripura police has made commendable success in decreasing crime rates of the State. The law & order situation of the State has improved notably.

Fire and Emergency Services

- During 2023-24, 50 (fifty) Conventional Water Tenders and 20 (twenty) light operational vehicles are being procured. Construction of permanent building of different fire stations located at Manubazar, Damcherra, Ompi and Raishyabari have been taken up.
- Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India has recognized Tripura Fire & Emergency Service Training School as 'State Training Centre of National Fire Service College, Nagpur'. With this upgradation, improved training facility for Fire Service personnel as well as other disaster management personnel will be available within the state.

Revenue

- State government has made remarkable success in digitization of land records under 'National Land Records Modernization' Program. As recognition of achievement by the State Government, the State was conferred with 'Bhoomi Samman Award' by the Hon'ble President of India on 18th July 2023.
- For better service to the citizens, many citizens centric services have been launched by the state government i.e. e-ROR service, online land revenue, online mutation and online payment for demarcation of land etc. 'Bhunaksha' software has been introduced in the state to allot a Unique Land Parcel Identification Number (ULPIN) for each land plot. 'Ban-Adhikar Mobile App' has been developed by the state government to utilize demarcation of Forest Patta land.
- During 2024-25, the State Government will conduct drone survey of the land for updating existing revenue maps in collaboration with the Survey of India under the scheme of Survey of Villages and Mapping with Improvised Technology in Village Areas (SVAMITVA) .

Science, Technology & Environment

- For inculcating scientific temper in the mind of the children &youths, State Government has been taking various steps.
- During 2024-25, it is proposed to establish 4 (four) College biotech clubs, 50 DNAclubs, 6 bio-villages and 5 (five) Mushroom hamlets. State government will organize extensive awareness program on environmental impact of single use plastic. Tripura Pollution Control Board is going to take initiatives to regulate sound system including DJ and vehicular horns in notified Silence Zones. Initiatives will also be taken to control noise pollution near Wildlife Sanctuary.

Industries & Commerce

- The volume of trade between Tripura and Bangladesh has increased substantially from Rs. 390.68 Crore in 2017-18 to Rs. 758.09 Crore in 2022-23. The value of exports from Tripura to Bangladesh has gone up to Rs. 121.37 Crore in 2023-24.
- A total amount of Rs. 25.82 Crore was disbursed to different entrepreneurs for self employment initiatives under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and Swabalamban Scheme during 2023-24. 13
- It is proposed to constitute a Land Bank, under which unused Government land will be developed, and thereafter, land will be given on lease for different uses.
- Construction of Unity Mall for showcasing and selling traditional handicrafts, handloom products and textiles from various states of India has been taken up.

Skill Development

- The state government is giving emphasis on the skill development of the youth so that they will be competent for different jobs or can start their own business for a livelihood.
- Apart from giving conventional training, steps have been taken to impart a job-oriented training program.

Information & Cultural Affairs

- To promote the traditional culture, the State Government will take steps to encourage different artists. Financial benefit will be provided to the empanelled and extraordinary artists.
- The Government has taken various steps to develop the traditional culture of the state and to inculcate the sense of patriotism.

Transport sector

- The Transport sector of the State has undergone a tremendous change over the last few years. Many new trains are being added regularly from Agartala Railway Station to different destination across the country.
- Agartala Akhaura Railway link project has been inaugurated virtually on 1st November, 2023.
- Redevelopment of Agartala railway station initiated under Amrit Bharat Scheme.

Roads & Bridges

- During 2024-25, 285 km of road will be taken for improvement, 1900 km road will be taken for maintenance, 500 km of PMGSY road will be taken for renewal and 10 new RCC bridges will be taken for construction. Under PMGSY, 303 km of roads will be taken up for upgradation to connect 20 (twenty) habitations with all-weather road. Moreover, 34 nos. road projects with a total length of 326.45 km will be taken for improvement.
- State Government will take up massive road infrastructure works covering all 60 assembly constituencies for new construction or redevelopment of 30 kms road in each of the Assembly constituency with total financial involvement of Rs. 2000.00 Crore over the period 15 of next 4 (four) years from State resources, RIDF and Special Assistance for Capital Investment.

Water Resources

- With the aim of bringing more area under irrigation and enhancing the farmers' income, the State Government is giving more importance to the commissioning of different irrigation schemes and maintenance of ongoing irrigation projects.
- During 2024-25, 8 nos. minor irrigation projects will be constructed. 11(eleven) nos. lift irrigation scheme and 183 nos. Deep Tube Well will be sunk. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 100.70 Crore for taking up anti-erosion work for the protection of river banks at different locations of the State.

Power

- Tripura State Electricity Corporation has been implementing 3 (three) major projects under Asian Development Bank (ADB) funding, World Bank funding and funding from Government of India.
- Under Asian Development Bank (ADB) funding, upgradation of distribution network including improvement of production by converting open cycle generation plant to combined cycle has been taken up. Under the 'World Bank Fund' scheme, massive development is taken up for the development of power transmission network and under the Revamped Reformed Based Result Linked Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) to improve the operational and financial viability of the existing electrical network system by reducing transmission losses and also converting the manual billing system to a smart meter system.

Renewable Energy

- Renewable energy has become one of the most important sources of electricity for the remote and far-flung areas. Over the last few years, the state government has taken massive initiative in renewable energy sector in the state. The initiative taken by the State 16 Government in this sector was appreciated by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri. Narendra Modiji in 'Maan Ki Baat' Program.
- Tripura Renewable Energy Development Agency took up different initiatives under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthan Mahabhiyaan (PM-KUSUM), RIDF and under state funds. A solar-powered lighting system has been extended under 'Grameen Bazar Alok Jayoti Prakalpa' to many rural, tribal dominated village markets and habitations.
- The state government is giving more thrust on Green Energy sector. For the use of renewable energy in agriculture, 1421 standalone off-grid solar agriculture pump set are also being installed under "Subarna Jayanti Tripura Nirman Yojana". Apart from that, micro-grids powered by solar power are being installed in remote habitations under Prime Minister's Development Initiative for North Eastern Region (PM-DevINE).

Urban Development

- A total of 82132 houses have been sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) and 64582 houses have been completed till now. During 2024-25, 85 Pink Toilets will be constructed at different locations of different towns to create hygienic public restrooms for women and children. A budget allocation of Rs. 7.51 Crore has been provisioned.

Co-Operation

- For giving more thrust to the co-operative movement of the state, the state government started computerizing the office of the register co-operation, Tripura Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank and primary agriculture credit societies 17 in the State. Credit co-operatives, consumers' co-operatives and warehouse marketing and processing co-operatives will be revamped.

- I am happy to inform this august house that our Hon'ble Prime Minister has virtually inaugurated pilot project of Grain Storage plan in the cooperative sector recently and Tripura is one of the 11 states to have such project from Government of India.

Law

- The state government is giving importance to the development of judicial infrastructure in the state. Different construction work for court building and residential quarter for Judicial Officers has been taken up at different locations.
- The Tripura State Legal Service Authority launched the project 'Mukti' for eradicating the menace of drug abuse. During 2023-24, 8(eight) nos. of Lok Adalats were organized and 23,283 nos. of cases were taken up. Lok Adalats could settle 16,144nos. of cases.

General Administration (SA)

- The land for the establishment of Tripura Bhawan at Kharghar, Navi Mumbai has been purchased by the State Government and the construction of Bhawan will be started soon. State government has also purchased a land for establishment of 1 (one) new Tripura Bhawan at Dwarka, New Delhi with financial involvement of Rs. 23.66 Crore. For the interest of people of Tripura, extension of Tripura Bhawan building at Salt Lake will be taken up. An allocation of Rs. 20.00 Crore is kept for construction of Bhawans in 2024-25. 18

[**Source**: Budget Speech 2024-25 by the Hon'ble Finance Minister of Tripura, which is available at the following link: https://finance.tripura.gov.in/sites/default/files/Finance%20Minister%27s%20Speech%20in%20English%20on%20Budget%202024-25_0.pdf]

Neermahal, Melaghar, Sepahijala District, Tripura

4. Brief about the North Eastern Council and Different Agencies, Societies & Institutions working in NE Region

The Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER) is the only Ministry with a territorial jurisdiction. It functions to coordinate the developmental efforts in the North Eastern (NE) Region. Apart from the implementation of various schemes for the development of the region, the Ministry administers matters related to the North Eastern Council (NEC) and various agencies, societies and institutions working in the NE Region.

This chapter provides a comprehensive overview of NEC and its mandate and role within the region. In addition, the mandates and functions of key institutions of the region have been furnished, covering the following organizations, apart from NEC:

- North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd. (NEDFi);
- North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Ltd. (NERAMAC);
- North Eastern Handicrafts & Handlooms Development Corporation Ltd. (NEHHDC);
- North Eastern Region Community Resource Management Society (NERCRMS);
- North East Resource Centre (NERCEN); and
- North East Cane and Bamboo Development Council (NECBDC).

The chapter explores the sector-specific initiatives undertaken by NEC, offering insights into the significant projects and developments. Additionally, the chapter outlines the financial allocations made by NEC to State Governments and various NE Region based agencies as part of NEC schemes. Furthermore, it provides a snapshot of the sector-wise disbursement of funds by NEC over the past seven years, which have empowered the region's developmental trajectory. In addition, the discussion includes a write-up on the background and activities of the above-mentioned organizations.

The pertinent details have been largely sourced from the public domain, especially from the Annual Reports brought out by the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region and many of the organizations listed at above. In addition, some data had been obtained from the NEC and the some of the above organizations for use in the present document.

Meeting between Shri Angshuman Dey, In-charge Secretary NEC and Mr. Hugh Boylan, Consul General of Australia at NEC Secretariat on March 14, 2024

4.1. North Eastern Council

The North Eastern Council (NEC) was established under the North Eastern Council Act, 1971 as an apex level advisory Body, for securing balanced and coordinated development and facilitating effective co-ordination amongst seven States of North Eastern Region. Subsequent to the amendment of NEC Act in December, 2002, Sikkim was added as 8th Member State, and NEC was mandated to function as a statutory Regional Planning Body for the NE Region.

Over the past five decades, NEC has been playing a significant role in ushering development in the region at a time when most states were in their formative stages. In the initial period, road and air connectivity was supported, foundation for important regional institutions were established, and various socio-economic infrastructures were created across the region, making a difference in the lives of the people and thereby earning a lot of goodwill in the local community.

NEC extends financial assistance to States and Institutions in the NE Region in different sectors, which have been listed in the table at the next page. Since its inception, NEC has focused upon improving connectivity of the region which has been a major bottleneck for all developmental activities. In its endeavour, the Council has contributed immensely towards the improvement of the inter-State connectivity in the region. Presently, NEC is looking to continue its efforts, especially in terms of gap-filling in areas which have escaped the attention of various development agencies, and creating convergence at different levels. NEC is also looking at building capacities, sharing best practices and introducing cutting edge technologies among the NE states.

The table at the following page gives the sector-wise releases by NEC from 2016-17 onward. From the table it can be inferred that the major sectors of NEC include: Agriculture and Allied, Transport and Communication (T&C), NE Road Development Scheme, and Human Resource Development and Employment (HRD&E). These four sectors have accounted for almost two-thirds (64.26%) of NEC's fund releases (expenditures) from 2016-17 onward till 2023-24 (up to 31st March 2024).

NEC Secretariat Building, Shillong

Table-4.1.1: Sector-wise Release of Funds by NEC from FY 2016-17 to FY 2023-24 (till 31st March 2024)

(Rupees in Lakh)

Sector	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Agriculture & Allied	20588	18875	27477	19495	14822	9867	10923	24294
Power & RRE	6200	9880	6548	5637	1586	1448	511	726
Irrigation, Flood Control & Watershed Management	3750	8660	4556	5115	2343	1328	778	3467
Industries	5223	3257	4298	4307	6762	5070	7098	9644
Tourism	3736	3588	3962	4215	4263	7685	3112	4427
Transport & Communications	34439	38973	18248	9834	6719	3959	2097	3572
Medical & Health	2612	3000	1728	1345	4454	3104	1175	1543
Human Resource Development & Employment	15127	16135	9441	14046	8278	11050	4814	14500
Science & Technology	2509	2780	839	1371	3907	4059	2724	5346
Information & Public Relations	2013	3002	1796	1367	1794	2082	1278	7041
Evaluation & Monitoring	385	286	551	552	311	103	106	728
Establishment	1414	1416	1674	1761	2045	1915	1958	2466
Establishment (Admin)	0	0	0	0	0	323	450	1012
NE Road Sector Development Scheme (NERSDS)	0	1200	100	35583	13512	47553	19	51218
Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources -C	0	0	7634	19700	14456	13781	12873	0
TOTAL	**97995**	**111052**	**88852**	**124328**	**85252**	**113327**	**49916**	**129984**

Source: NEC Records (furnished on 2nd December 2024)

Notes

1. For the FY 2023-24, the above figures refer to the expenditures up to 31st March 2024
2. Figures have been rounded off. Totals may not appear to tally due to such rounding-off of the figures.

Release of Funds by NEC to the States

NEC extends financial assistance to States and Institutions in the North Eastern Region in different sectors, which inter alia include Agriculture and allied sectors, Power and Water Resources, Industries & Minerals, Transport & Communication, Medical Health Sectors, Human Resources Development, Science Technology, Tourism etc. The Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi presided over the 65th Plenary Session of NEC on 27th May, 2016. Addressing the NEC Plenary, the Hon'ble PM had announced: 'The NEC should also consider focusing on issues in emerging areas of livelihood, entrepreneurship, venture funds, start-ups and skill development. All this will help in generating jobs.'

The table at the following page gives the actual release of funds by NEC to the State Governments and Other Agencies from 2015-16 onward till 2024-25 (up to 31st October 2024).

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

ASSAM

MANIPUR

MEGHALAYA

MIZORAM

NAGALAND

SIKKIM

TRIPURA

Schemes of NEC – CSS Scheme with 100% Govt. of India funding

In January 2020, the Union Cabinet approved earmarking of 30% of North Eastern Council's (NEC's) allocation for new projects under the existing 'Schemes of North Eastern Council' for focused development of deprived areas; deprived/neglected sections of society and emerging priority sectors in the North Eastern States. The balance allocation shall be bifurcated in the existing two components viz. State component (60%) and Central component (40%). The Union Cabinet also approved allowing projects under State component, up to 25% of each State's normative allocation, for sectors not covered in the mandate of NEC, but which are considered important as per local felt needs, as per the recommendations of the State Governments. Projects to be undertaken under the 25% flexibility clause would generally be of bigger size to have optimum output and outcomes as well as for avoidance of thin spread of resources. The 'Schemes of the NEC' has now become a Central Sector Scheme on 100% funding by Government of India.

Table-4.1.2: Actual Release of Funds by NEC to State Governments & Other Agencies from Inception to FY 2024-25 (till 31st October 2024)

(Rupees in Crore)

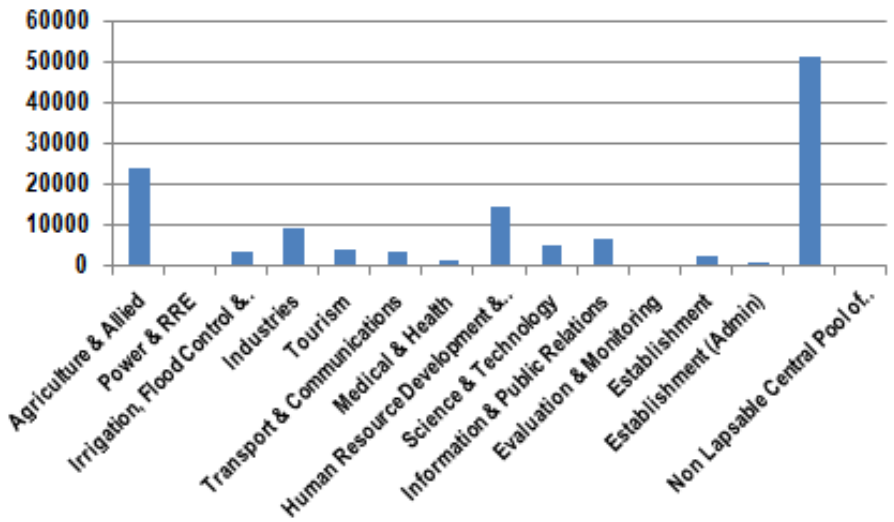
	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura	Other Agencies	TOTAL
From Inception till 11th Plan	795.92	1426.32	353.97	623.30	585.09	545.96	298.95	741.81	5375.47	10746.79
2012-13	91.70	91.40	52.55	86.35	83.18	84.00	55.84	37.99	149.75	732.76
2013-14	82.17	69.78	85.89	52.26	55.34	119.61	53.89	84.37	94.74	698.05
2014-15	62.21	46.05	48.03	56.11	36.81	93.02	33.97	61.79	140.99	578.98
Sub-Total till FY 2014-15	**1032.00**	**1633.55**	**540.44**	**818.02**	**760.42**	**842.59**	**442.65**	**925.96**	**5760.95**	**12756.58**
2015-16	104.62	26.88	154.71	70.59	80.85	93.62	28.78	31.02	183.08	774.15
2016-17	68.05	54.85	107.71	39.16	68.74	105.45	33.26	55.91	446.83	979.96
2017-18	172.08	51.57	114.05	83.43	147.95	122.26	31.36	35.58	352.24	1110.52
2018-19	88.37	37.24	84.79	40.99	76.60	45.65	40.90	13.70	460.27	888.51
2019-20	82.06	63.07	191.50	84.54	73.19	247.43	64.55	18.80	418.14	1243.28
2020-21	55.27	113.45	122.69	50.07	92.48	71.45	33.78	169.06	144.27	852.52
2021-22	94.00	66.19	97.41	206.42	97.82	239.74	71.73	184.93	75.03	1133.27
2022-23	25.29	36.37	58.78	52.27	38.91	38.58	23.78	141.58	83.60	499.16
2023-24	165.25	297.38	69.61	187.54	57.9	190.7	74.37	70.8	186.29	1299.84
2024-25 (*)	31.59	109.55	34.44	95.00	28.96	37.47	29.57	43.34	84.96	494.88
Sub-Total from FY 2015-16	**886.58**	**856.55**	**1035.69**	**910.01**	**763.4**	**1192.35**	**432.08**	**764.72**	**2434.71**	**9276.09**

Source: NEC Records [Data for years till FY 2014-15: https://necouncil.gov.in/sites/default/files/about-us/Final%20Regional%20Plan%20NEC%2025_04_2017.pdf (Page No. 12)]

Notes

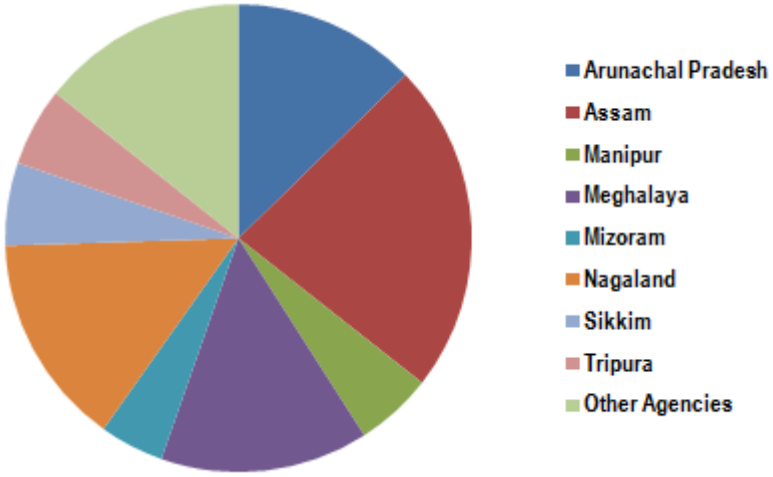
1. For the FY 2023-24, the above figures refer to the expenditures up to 31st October 2024 (furnished on 2nd December 2024)
2. Other Agencies include Institutions supported by NEC.

Graph-4.1.1: Release of Funds by NEC in FY 2023-24 for Different Sectors



[Y-axis gives the Release of Funds by NEC in Rupees in Lakhs]

Graph-4.1.2: Release of Funds by NEC in FY 2023-24 to State Governments & Other Agencies



Golden Jubilee Celebration of the North Eastern Council

Sector-wise Works undertaken by NEC

The North Eastern Council (NEC) has been actively engaged in a wide range of development sectors in North East India. The initial selection of sectors had been made based on the weak infrastructural position of the region (e.g. transport and communications, power, irrigation and flood control etc.), as well as the need to strengthen the resource-base of the region (through human resources development, interventions to establish medical facilities, support to science and technology etc.). With the passage of time the sector-wise focus has shifted considerably, especially due to the considerable funding support extended to the region by Central Ministries, which were required (unless exempted) to set aside 10% of their gross budgetary support for the NE Region.

As per the 'Guidelines for Administration of NEC Schemes, 2023', 'NEC shall focus on issues in emerging areas of livelihood entrepreneurship, venture funds, start-up and skill development enabling in generating jobs. NEC would focus on interstate projects having wide ranging impact and on selected areas of critical nature. The NEC shall take up new projects in selective and focussed sectors like bamboo, piggery, regional tourism, higher education (hostels, tertiary medical education, telemedicine, interventions in 6th Schedule areas etc.), livelihood projects, science and technology, surveys and investigations, and promotion of the NE Region.

The following paragraphs give a brief overview of the sector-wise works undertaken by NEC. These initiatives are crucial for the holistic development of the region, which boasts unique natural beauty and cultural diversity, while also facing distinct challenges due to its geography and terrain apart from the overall developmental back-log.

Agriculture and Allied

NEC is giving maximum emphasis to the Agriculture and Allied Sector for the development of North Eastern Region, especially of the rural areas. The region is still not at par with the rest of the country in agricultural matters. Several activities such as double cropping, organic farming, horticulture, floriculture, animal husbandry (especially piggery), fishery, sericulture, forestry, bee-keeping, plantations (like tea, rubber and coffee), and sustainable livelihoods require impetus for improvement on a self-sustaining basis. In addition, aspects like credit flow, organized marketing facilities, construction of adequate number of go-downs and warehouses, crop insurance and production of large quantities of value added products etc. need attention. In view of the above, the 'Guidelines for Administration of NEC Schemes, 2023' has listed areas where NEC can make focussed interventions, including bamboo, piggery (with value chain development of piggery right from setting up of swine flu vaccine plants to proposed processing and packaging), and livelihoods.

In bamboo, in order to realise the potential of turning bamboo into green gold in the NER, NEC would support multi-sectoral interventions covering the entire value chain including support to regional centres of excellence including strengthening of state, regional level and national level institutions located in NE Region. Regarding livelihoods: the 'Guidelines for Administration of NEC Schemes, 2023' suggests 'interventions throughout the value chain in other sectors which are local strengths of NE Region having great potential of augmenting livelihood employment generation and augmenting incomes and capture the entire value chain from production till processing and packaging in areas like: (a) Floriculture; (b) Medicinal and Aromatic plants (c) Bee-keeping (d) Poultry (e) Fishery (f) Handloom (g) Handicraft and (h) Horticulture/Agri-Allied could also be taken up'.

Evaluation and Monitoring

Besides funding development works, NEC also actively monitors their implementation. Evaluation and Monitoring Sector of NEC conducts regular inspections of NEC projects. Physical inspections are also carried out by officers of NEC from time to time. NEC also engages Institutes/Organisations for conducting Impact Assessment Studies of the NEC assisted projects. These evaluations are apart from the monitoring done by the respective states through mandatory Quarterly Review meetings of NEC projects as well as audits by the Comptroller and Auditor General.

Human Resource Development and Employment (HRD & E)

This sector is one of the important sectors in the North Eastern Council. It deals with Education, Sports, Social Welfare, Skill Development and Training. The sector plays a catalytic role in infrastructure development and promotional activities in all eight North Eastern States in the field of Education, Sports, Social Welfare and gainful employment. Higher education is an area highlighted for focus as per the 'Guidelines for Administration of NEC Schemes, 2023'.

The sector's objectives encompass augmenting human resource capabilities in the region, which requires building skills among people so that they become agent of change and development. It provides funding for infrastructure development in Education, Sports and Social sector. Additionally, the sector offers support for sports and youth promotion activities for productive engagement of the youth and to wane them away from directions that can lead to social unrest.

Industries

The development of industries in the NE Region has lagged behind the rest of the country. Small industries dominate the industrial scenario in the NE Region and, so, special efforts need to be made for their expansion and growth. NEC has been acting as a facilitator of industrial development in the region, especially of the micro and small-sectors. It has funded the participation of entrepreneurs in various international and national events that can enhance their marketing profile. In addition, capacity building occupies a strategic position for the overall industrial development of the region for which the NEC extends support to the NE states.

Information, Public Relations and Culture

Given the backdrop of inadequate coverage of the NE Region in the Print and Electronic Media, as well as the occasional negative publicity; it seems that one of the first and foremost objectives of the IPR Sector of NEC would be to herald a new genre of publicity for the North Eastern Region in the country as a whole. This can be done by means of innovative concerted, cohesive and continuous multimedia campaign. The publicity exercise should pave the way for the socio-economic and cultural development and progress of the region towards actualization of the concept of 'Look East Policy' and NE Region 'Vision 2020 Document' in its true spirit and measure.

Irrigation, Flood Control and Water Shed Management

The NE Region witnesses substantial rainfall during the monsoon months, but many areas suffer from water scarcity during the dry season. The State Governments had been tackling the adverse effects of heavy rainfall like floods and erosion, and landslides; while extending the supply of water

to the urban areas and far-flung villages. The Irrigation, Flood Control and Water Shed Management (IFC&WSM) Sector has been providing assistance in implementing water supply, watershed management, survey and investigation of hydro-power projects, minor irrigation and anti-erosion projects. In the recent years, the investment by NEC has been reduced in the IFC&WSM Sector in view of the focus of other Government of India schemes upon areas like water supply, irrigation, water shed management etc., as well as the investments made by Central PSUs in the power sector, including for surveys and investigations.

Medical and Health

In the NE Region, the provision of healthcare is an arduous task given the geographical and demographic factors including terrain, rainfall, ethnic and lifestyle diversity etc. In addition, the transport and communication difficulties hamper the provision of such services. Since the early years, NEC has been focussing upon the Health Sector, including the establishment of several medical institutions across the region. These improved the availability of qualified manpower of all categories, besides enabling the provision of healthcare at the tertiary level. These institutions have been largely taken over by Government of India Ministries. In view of the attention being devoted to the sector by the Government of India and the State Governments, NEC will focus on the subject of Tertiary Healthcare including Health Education as per the 'Guidelines for Administration of NEC Schemes, 2023'.

Power and Renewable Resources of Energy

The development of the Power sector was one of the areas of initial focus of NEC. The North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd. (NEEPCO) was initially established under the aegis of the Council. Under this sector, NEC has so far taken up the development of a total installed capacity of 694.50 MW, i.e. about 30% of the current installed capacity in the region. The projects have benefitted by all the NE States for their power requirement, including major industries and other large establishments located in the region. In view of the investments being made by Central Sector PSUs in the region, NEC had discontinued for funding larger power projects since the 9th Plan period. At present, investments by NEC in this sector have been largely discontinued as per the decision of the Government of India due to the above changed scenario.

Science and Technology

A good information technology base is essential for the development of every sector in the economy. Considering the importance of IT infrastructure for the development of virtually every sector in the economy of NER, this sector is accorded top priority. Other areas for promotion of Science and Technology and its applications include rural technologies, eco-preservation etc.

As per the 'Guidelines for Administration of NEC Schemes, 2023', NEC shall take up new projects in selective and focussed sectors covering 'Science and Technology interventions in the NE Region (STINER) including use of remote sensing applications for planning and project monitoring; popularisation of ICT uses and innovation for livelihoods; setting up of Technology Facilitation Centres (TFCs) with focus on appropriate technological interventions for farm, nonfarm and other

sectors across NER; Early Warning System (EWS) for disaster mitigation including use of space technology'.

Tourism

The eight states of North East India are blessed with scenic natural beauty, salubrious weather, rich biodiversity, rare wild life, historical sites, distinct cultural and ethnic heritage and warm and welcoming people. The region offers unforgettable visits for tourists interested in wild life, religious, cultural and ethnic tourism, river cruises, golf and a host of others. There is also great scope for mountaineering, trekking and adventure tourism in the region. The promotion of theme based regional tourism circuit has been identified as an area where NEC shall take up new projects as per the 'Guidelines for Administration of NEC Schemes, 2023'.

Transport and Communication

The Transport & Communication (T&C) Sector is amongst the major sectors of NEC. Connectivity is essential for the integration of the NE Region. The development of this sector is largely reliant upon roads, given the fact that over 70% of the NE Region is mountainous or hilly. Further, due to the far-flung nature of various administrative centres and scattered nature of the population, a comparatively longer length of roads is necessary. However, the construction and maintenance of roads faces many challenges due to the prevailing terrain, soil types, high rainfall, long rainy season, and shorter working season. In view of the revenue position of the States, the development of this sector is largely reliant upon the funding from Government of India, including through the NEC.

Sector-wise Release of Funds

The sector wise release of funds from 2016-17 to 2024-25 (up to 31st October 2023) has been furnished at Table-4.1.1. The same may be referred to for the pertinent details in this connection.

NOTE

As per the 'Guidelines for Administration of NEC Schemes, 2023', NEC will take up new projects in selective and focussed sectors as: Bamboo, Piggery, Regional Tourism, Higher Education, Tertiary Education, Special Interventions in Backward Areas, Livelihood projects, Science and Technology Interventions in the NER (STINER), Surveys & Investigations, and Promotion of the North Eastern Region.

In addition; 30% of the allocation of NEC for new projects under the existing 'Schemes of North Eastern Council' will be earmarked for 'focused development of deprived areas; deprived/neglected sections of society and emerging priority sectors in the North Eastern States', such as afforestation of denuded hills, organic farming, studies into problems of ethnic groups, inter-state disputes, study of languages and scripts etc.

Special Initiatives of NEC

I. Skill development for North East Youth in Animation Visual Effects Gaming & Comics (AVGC):

The main objective of the project is skill development of the youth belonging to the North Eastern States in an area of Media and Entertainment Sector (NSQF: Level 4 & 5). Under the project, the 100 youths/candidates from NER were selected for 6 months for the actual training in 3D animation, VFX, graphics etc. and 2 months for internship with practical training. So far, 94 students completed the course, 69 students registered for placement assistance programme (25 opted out of the assistance programme) and 38 candidates i.e. 55% of candidates are successfully placed in various companies/organizations such as Doordarshan News (Aizawl), BPB Publications, IIT Guwahati, One Mission Media, Ananta Games etc.

II. Agartala-Akhuara Rail Link:

The new Railway line starts from Agartala Railway station in Tripura and connects Akhaura station of Railway network of Bangladesh Railway (Indian side length-5.46 km, Bangladesh side-6.57 km).

Indian Side of the project consists of a viaduct of around 3.14 km and a Transhipment Yard on Indian Side of the Indo-Bangladesh Border near Nischintpur. Additional immigration checks would be provided at Gangasagar and Nischintpur (Agartala) for movement of Passengers. There would be a provision of approach road on either side of the viaduct to facilitate movement of cargo/ passengers between Nischintpurstation and NH-44. The Bangladesh side work includes laying dual gauge rail line.

MEA is funding the Bangladesh Railways for the Bangladesh portion and Ministry of DoNER/NEC is funding the Indian side and the project is being implemented through Ministry of Railways. IRCON, a CPSE of Railways is the executing agency for the Indian side and also Project Management Consultant for Bangladesh Railways. When operational, it would cut travel time of rail journey from Kolkata to Agartala (via Guwahati) of 38 hours and 1500 km to 15 hours and 500 km. Maitree Express is already running between Kolkata to Dhaka which can be extended to Agartala. Given its importance for bilateral connectivity, its completion as per agreed timeline is important. Total cost of the project is Rs.972.52 Crore for both the Indian and Bangladesh portions. Indian portion of the project was funded by M/o DoNER for Rs.580.00 crore under NLCPR-Central, which was revised to Rs.708.73 Crore on 12th December, 2022 and the entire amount was released. The rail link has been successfully completed and inaugurated by ***Hon'ble Prime Ministers of India and Bangladesh on 1st November, 2023***.

III. Barak Hostel, JNU:

A committee under the chairmanship of M.P. Bezbaruah was formed by MHA in 2014 to look into the concerns of the people of the North East living in other parts of the country. The committee recommended sanctioning a proposal of room accommodation in JNU for students from the NER. Accordingly, a project with 209 double bedded rooms spread across in 1.10 lakh sq.ft. area was sanctioned at **Rs.28.67 crore** on 25.04.2016. Progress of work was held up for 45 days due to NGT ban on construction w.e.f. 25/10/2019 to 09/12/2019. Work was in full swing during January-February, 2019 and was again halted during 21/03/2020 to 17/05/2020 due to lockdown(COVID-19) as sufficient labourer was not available in the market due to spread of COVID-19. The entire amount of **Rs.28.67 Crore** has been released in six(6) instalments. The physical progress of the project was **100%** on **06.06.2023**. The hostel was inaugurated virtually on 15th February 2024 and students of the university from the region will be accommodated.

IV. NEC Convention Centre, Dwarka:

The Bezbaruah Committee also recommended establishing North East Centre in Delhi for continuous exposure of the region to the rest of India and world. Accordingly, SFC Meeting for consideration of NEC Convention Centre, Dwarka, Sector-13 was held on 15.07.2020. The Centre would be spread across 1.3 acre. Administrative and Financial Sanction was received vide letter No.: NEC-11/17/2018-O/o US(NEC)-Part(1) dated 03.11.2020 from M/o DoNER and Administrative Approval of **Rs.116.38 Crore** was issued vide letter No.: NEC/(T&C)/Approval/NECCC/New Delhi/2020/13 dated 18.11.2020. CPWD finalized the EPC contract for Rs.75.27 Crore and letter of acceptance has also been issued to the successful bidder on 10th March 2023. The project is being implemented by CPWD and is expected to be completed by **30th June, 2025**. Main features of the project are as follows:

(i) The centre will have library and reading rooms, art gallery for 8 NER states, business centre, auditorium, banquet hall, seminar hall, board room, open NE food court etc.

(ii) It will showcase the rich art and culture, tradition and knowledge of the entire region of North East India.

(iii) This will be an NER centric centre for orientation and facilitation of the NE people arriving in Delhi for work and study.

(iv) The Centre will serve as a place for NER people to come together (melting pot) where many ideas can be incubated and developed.

(v) It will be a place where creativity and innovation is generated. It will also serve as a place where NER people will put their heads together to find solutions to different problems and challenges.

(vi) Official meetings and capacity building programmes for NE people can be held at the Centre instead of in other hired venues in the NCT of Delhi.

(vii) The Centre will be a unique project for the NE states created in Delhi not duplicating any other similar project and will help bring the Region closer to the National capital.

V. NEC Vision 2047:

NEC Vision 2047 is being prepared by NEC which in a way will be the vision of NER 2047 as NEC is mandated with the planning and development of NER. Several steps/actions have already been taken in this regard such as letters have been written to all Chief Secretaries of the NER States for their views and comments, video conferences were held with all NER States, requisitioned and received most of the respective States Vision 2047 or 2030, depending on the status of the respective States initiative in this regard. Several discussions have been held within NEC. NEDFi was tasked to work with the preparation of the vision document by incorporating all the inputs and materials.

A Zero Draft was prepared in May 2024. An In-house Workshop was held on 16th-17th May 2024 in NEC Auditorium for exhaustive discussion on various aspects including sectoral requirement and projections to be incorporated in the document. Thereafter, the draft has also been circulated to eight states of the region on 9th August 2024. NEC officials have also met and appraised Chief Secretaries and Planning Secretaries of the region from 9th to 12th August 2024 about Zero Draft of the documents. A consultation meeting with all the central line ministries under the chairmanship of Secretary, M/o DoNER was also conducted on 12th August 2024 through VC. Consultations with all

the State Government of NER were held as follows:

Sl. No	State	Date of Meetings	Remarks
1	Arunachal Pradesh	06-10-2024	Completed
2	Assam	18-10-2024	Completed
3	Manipur	29-10-2024	Completed
4	Meghalaya	21-10-2024	Completed
5	Mizoram	30-09-2024	Completed
6	Nagaland	09-10-2024	Completed
7	Sikkim	25-10-2024	Completed
8	Tripura	27-09-2024	Completed

VI. North East Region Agri Commodity E-Connect (NERACE)

The portal was developed by NEC in collaboration with NEDFi and launched on 12th July 2024 by the Hon'ble Union Minister, DoNER as an e-marketing platform for connecting buyers and sellers of agricultural and horticultural products. The details of the portal are available at htpps://nerace.in/. Some of the benefits of the portal are given below:

- Integration of farmers and sellers, enhancing agricultural connectivity in the NE Region;
- Bringing together 50,000 farmers and 5,000 buyers over the next five years;
- Support agricultural and horticultural products and promote North East as a reliable partner in the international agricultural value-chain; and
- Promote local produces like black rice, kiwi, large cardamom, and medicinal plants in the domestic and international markets.

SECTORAL ACHIEVEMENT DURING FY 2024-25 (APRIL TO OCTOBER 2024)

The main focus of NEC during FY 2024-25 (April to October 2024) has been on completion of projects already sanctioned during the previous years and sanctioning projects of high impact and visibility. The major achievements of NEC during 2024-25(April to October 2024) for various sectors are summarized and placed below:

A. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SECTOR:

During **FY 2024-25 (April To October 2024)**, 6 projects costing Rs.27.75 Crore were sanctioned & 14 projects costing Rs.85.45 Crore had been completed.

B. HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT & EMPLOYMENT (EDUCATION & SOCIAL) SECTOR:

During **FY 2024-25 (April To October 2024)**, 1 project costing Rs.3.35 Crore were sanctioned & 17 projects costing Rs. 37.78 Crore had been completed.

C. HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT & EMPLOYMENT (SPORTS) SECTOR:

During **FY 2024-25 (April To October 2024)**, 5 projects costing Rs.31.82 Crore had been completed.

D. IRRIGATION, FLOOD CONTROL & WATER MANAGEMENT SECTOR:

During **FY 2024-25 (April To October 2024)**, 4 projects costing Rs. 30.37 Crore had been completed.

E. INDUSTRY SECTOR:

During **FY 2024-25 (April To October 2024)**, 1 project costing Rs.3.16 Crore were sanctioned & 2 projects costing Rs. 9.91 Crore has been completed.

F. INFORMATION & PUBLIC RELATIONS SECTOR:

During **FY 2024-25 (April To October 2024)**, 3 projects costing Rs.6.78 Crore were sanctioned & 2 projects costing Rs. 1.23 Crore has been completed.

G. MEDICAL & HEALTH SECTOR:

During **FY 2024-25 (April To October 2024)**, 3 projects costing Rs. 55.48 Crore has been completed.

H. POWER SECTOR:

During **FY 2024-25 (April To October 2024)**, 1 project costing Rs. 12.07 Crore has been completed.

I. SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY SECTOR:

During **FY 2024-25 (April To October 2024)**, 4 projects costing Rs.16.15 Crore were sanctioned & 1 project costing Rs. 1.90 Crore has been completed.

J. TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION SECTOR:

During **FY 2024-25 (April To October 2024)**, 6 projects costing Rs.392.41 Crore were sanctioned & 1 project costing Rs 25.33 Crore has been completed.

K. TOURISM SECTOR:

During **FY 2024-25 (April To October 2024)**, 5 projects costing Rs.13.46 Crore were sanctioned & 2 projects costing Rs. 9.31 Crore has been completed.

Shri Chanchal Kumar IAS, Secretary of MDoNER with dignitaries and other officials at the Northeast Trade and Investment Roadshow at Chennai

4.2. North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd.

The North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd. (NEDFi) was incorporated as a Public Limited Company on 9th August 1995, with an authorised capital of Rs. 500 crore and a paid-up capital of Rs. 100 crore. It was notified as a public financial institution in July 1996 under Section 4-A of the Companies Act 1956. NEDFi is also categorised as Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) - Loan Company, now re-categorised as a NBFC-ICC (Investment & Credit Company). It has been registered with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on 20th December 2002.

The Mission of NEDFi is to be a dynamic and responsive organisation catalysing economic development of the North Eastern Region of India by identifying and financing commercially viable industries, providing valued advisory & consultancy services, promoting entrepreneurship through effective mentoring, skill development and capacity building of the micro, small and medium enterprises and generating sustainable livelihoods through Microfinance and CSR activities.

Core Businesses: The core businesses of NEDFi comprises of fund-based lending activities and fee-based activities. The lending activities are undertaken through the project finance and microfinance schemes. Since its inception, NEDFi has extended financial assistance to 19,916 projects with a cumulative sanction of Rs. 8,231.40 crore. At present, its loan portfolio is Rs 1,833.51 crore. The asset quality is very strong, as NPAs are only 3.10% on a gross basis (at the end of FY 2023-24).

NEDFi has made significant strides in promoting entrepreneurship and capacity building across the North Eastern Region through a diverse array of initiatives. This includes organizing business meets for first-generation entrepreneurs, mentoring assistance through Business Facilitation Centres, capacity-building programmes, sustainable livelihood programmes, marketing support etc.

NEDFi's financial support is mainly structured mainly towards development of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) segment which is a key driver of economic growth and capital formation in the North Eastern Region. For development of this segment, NEDFi has taken initiative to identify and nurture potential first generation local entrepreneurs at the micro and small-scale levels, and to provide finance on easy terms to them to set up viable industrial projects.

Venture Funding: One remarkable support to entrepreneurs in the NE Region is the North East Venture Fund, which had been established by NEDFi in collaboration with the Ministry of DoNER and SIDBI. It is managed by its subsidiary, NEDFi Venture Capital Ltd., which is supporting start-ups, early-stage, and growth-stage companies with innovative products and technologies. The above Fund had committed investments of nearly Rs. 100 crore to 68 start-up companies (as on 31st March 2024).

Micro-level Support: Other initiatives to support the MSME sector include:

- 'NEDFi Micro Lending Scheme', which plays a pivotal role in empowering micro-entrepreneurs by providing direct financial support for various income-generating activities through Business Correspondents at affordable interest rates; and

- 'NEDFi Micro Finance Scheme', which provides microcredit to Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) operating in the region, at affordable interest rates, to offer door-step credit support in far flung un-served & underserved areas.

Techno-Economic Development Fund: NEDFi conducts in-depth studies under its Techno-Economic Development Fund (TEDF). Such studies include techno-economic feasibility studies for resource mapping and identification of investment potential, sector or state specific studies for developing project profiles for entrepreneurs and prospective investors, strategic plans and road maps in crucial sectors for policy implementation by the State Governments of the NE States.

Advisory & Consulting Services: NEDFi has positioned itself as a comprehensive provider of Advisory & Consultancy services, catering to State Governments, Central Ministries/Institutions, and Public Sector Undertakings operating in the North East Region of India. The organization specializes in executing consultancy projects in various functional areas, including Strategy Consulting, Monitoring & Evaluation of Infrastructure & Natural Resource Management Projects, Programme Management & Implementation Support, and Capacity Building & Institutional Strengthening. These services are offered across a range of domains, encompassing Agriculture & Allied Sectors, Food Processing, Handloom, Textile & Handicrafts, Tourism & Hospitality, Urban Infrastructure, Water Resources, Natural Resources Management, Environment & Forest, Education & Skill Development, and IT & ITES. NEDFi plays a crucial role in advancing development and sustainability in the region through its consultancy initiatives.

Corporate Social Responsibility: NEDFi's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policy focuses on women empowerment, livelihood enhancement projects, cluster development project, development of craft sector in rural & backward areas and also facilitating marketing support to the artisans of the region through participation in exhibitions, trade fairs & sales from its various showrooms.

NEDFi House, Guwahati

Table-4.2.1: Sanctions and Disbursements of NEDFi (till 31st March 2024)

(Rupees in Lakh)

	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura	Total
SANCTIONS									
Cumulative 1996-2013	21,061.92	1,83,394.64	10,553.50	44,532.68	5,488.63	5,581.34	4,595.27	12,011.92	2,87,219.90
2013-14	5,078.51	25,684.12	2,898.48	6,431.44	766.10	1,026.44	2,405.50	1,459.98	45,750.57
2014-15	3,623.00	15,069.69	4,404.45	4,285.74	681.20	810.00	1,111.30	1,217.97	31,203.35
2015-16	1,047.00	24,654.63	2,048.50	4,587.50	571.30	488.95	2,096.25	692.05	36,186.18
2016-17	3,273.00	21,091.03	3,299.85	7,166.81	490.33	623.10	2,117.00	1,427.10	39,488.22
2017-18	1,599.50	15,087.53	3,957.72	1,463.05	623.50	1,174.50	1,322.00	3,688.00	28,915.80
2018-19	1,549.50	18,882.45	4,900.62	4,945.07	780.30	716.00	1,443.50	2,737.80	35,955.24
2019-20	1,620.00	27,330.35	5,792.70	2,049.25	2,408.00	1,300.90	1,748.50	1,823.75	44,073.45
2020-21	1,418.50	23,584.59	5,532.50	3,690.59	742.39	875.57	1,021.19	1,140.37	38,005.70
2021-22	2,015.75	50,362.27	3,624.86	9,432.00	937.58	1,114.57	3,196.32	1,217.74	71,901.09
2022-23	1,870.50	52,268.22	10,357.10	2,738.65	3,455.80	2,063.40	3,820.51	3,229.52	79,803.70
2023-24	1,793.50	58,310.75	2,163.71	8,796.00	4,715.00	3,141.15	2,556.50	3,160.70	84,637.31
Total	45,950.68	5,15,720.27	59,533.99	1,00,118.78	21,660.13	18,915.92	27,433.84	33,806.90	8,23,140.51

	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura	Total
DISBURSEMENTS									
Cumulative 1996-2013	14,036.49	1,28,160.32	6,466.39	31,252.59	4,025.85	3,869.40	2,702.20	5,593.05	1,96,106.29
2013-14	3,947.53	18,488.41	3,483.36	5,165.63	700.73	865.79	1,630.55	2,187.12	36,469.12
2014-15	3,799.85	20,726.39	3,858.78	5,989.06	701.92	725.00	1,799.80	1,119.42	38,720.22
2015-16	1,072.01	17,278.44	2,895.94	5,510.86	556.50	633.23	1,468.25	883.47	30,298.70
2016-17	2,371.70	18,527.08	4,644.26	4,463.30	474.83	553.89	2,436.00	1,437.90	34,908.96
2017-18	1,780.50	15,671.70	2,636.80	1,290.25	478.53	916.50	1,252.50	1,114.65	25,141.43
2018-19	803.70	15,518.35	4,372.30	3,506.77	794.75	753.50	1,244.50	1,683.15	28,677.02
2019-20	795.00	16,818.78	6,496.39	1,726.90	1,859.84	1,060.90	1,285.89	1,899.00	31,942.70
2020-21	1,709.80	19,645.90	4,143.61	1,877.92	936.71	948.89	961.32	905.12	31,129.27
2021-22	1,582.75	27,250.54	4,384.21	3,162.33	1,315.88	1,109.47	1,280.91	1,436.65	41,522.74
2022-23	1,615.47	46,269.91	6,426.43	7,987.07	3,516.33	1,848.70	3,950.25	2,500.07	74,114.23
2023-24	1,605.40	39,569.12	4,509.86	7,924.87	4,129.25	2,702.40	2,367.76	2,929.71	65,738.37
Total	35,120.20	3,83,924.94	54,318.33	79,857.55	19,491.12	15,987.67	22,379.93	23,689.31	63,4769.05

Source: NEDFI Annual Report 2023-24 (https://www.nedfi.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/NEDFI-Annual-Report-2023-24.pdf)

4.3. North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Ltd.

The North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Ltd. (NERAMAC) is a Government undertaking under the administrative control of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER), Government of India. It was incorporated in 1982 in order to undertake various activities in order to support horticultural growers of the North Eastern states of India in getting remunerative prices for their produce. As envisioned, its primary role is to act as a bridge between these growers and the market. NERAMAC's envisaged role also includes enhancing the agricultural, procurement, processing and marketing infrastructure of horticultural products in the NE Region.

Marketing of Agricultural and Horticultural Products: In order to fulfil the above objectives, NERAMAC is actively involved in a range of key activities covering the marketing of agriculture and horticulture products of the region. These include procuring agricultural and horticultural products like pineapple, carrots, black rice, cashew, ginger, king chilli etc., which are now being marketed under the 'NE Fresh' brand. During 2023-24, it undertook the sale and market linkage of more than 462 MT of produce like Pineapple, Avocado, Black Rice, Cashew-nut, Large Cardamom, Cinnamon, Maize and Black Pepper etc. under its umbrella brand 'NE Fresh'.

NERAMAC has a diverse product line-up of over 130 items in the retail segment. Over 30 local entrepreneurs/MSMEs are associated with it for branding and marketing of their processed products. The Corporation has 12 sales outlets and retail outlets in 7 cities and towns, including two stalls in the Kamakhya and Dimapur Railway Stations under the One Station One Product (OSOP) initiative of the Indian Railways. In addition, NERAMAC has launched a new Brand, i.e. '**NERAMAC Premium',** for marketing of G.I. tagged products

Supply of Agricultural Inputs & Planting Materials: NERAMAC had supplied agricultural inputs and planting materials for State Governments, which has been on-going.

Role as an Implementing Agency

- NERAMAC is an Implementing Agency in the NE Region under 'Formation and Promotion of 10,000 FPOs scheme' under the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Govt. of India. 220 FPOs have been formed across the NE Region covering over 34,000 farmers.
- Bamboo Plantation Project of State Bamboo Development Agency (SBDA), Govt. of Assam: 900 hectares of plantation has been undertaken in three districts of Assam using 3.30 lakh saplings and with 750 farmers as beneficiaries.
- G.I. Registration of Agri-Horti produces of North East Region: During the year, NERAMAC has facilitated the User Authorization registration of 1400 farmers of NER for all 13 G.I. registered Agri-Horti products.
- Setting-up of Cold storages: NERAMAC has set-up five cold storage units in Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR) of capacities 5 and 3 MT, based on funding from the Autonomous Council.
- NERAMAC has also implemented the project of setting up of Dragon Fruit Processing Plant at Aizawl, Mizoram.

Skill Development & Livelihood Training: NERAMAC facilitates the conduct of training programmes and certification for farmers and rural entrepreneurs to enhance their productivity and income. Sectors covered during the year, covering areas like: Agri-Horti & Agri-Allied; Food Processing Training, and the Rubber Sector. Through its skill training programmes, more than 4,400 individuals were benefitted during 2023-24.

Revival of Processing Plants: During 2023-24, Cashew Processing Plant (CPP) of NERAMAC at Agartala revived and started functioning with the fund support from NEC and Integrated Ginger Processing Plant (IGPP) at Byrnihat, Meghalaya was revived under PPP mode.

Other Activities: Further, NERAMAC has been functioning not just as a marketing agency for farmers and entrepreneurs, but also as an organization that undertakes agricultural and horticultural projects, skill curriculum supplies inputs, GI produce promotion activities, agricultural and horticultural events and assists in setting up of horticulture value chain (food processing) etc., thereby functioning within a holistic approach covering the different aspects of agricultural and horticultural development.

Revival Package

A revival package has been approved for NERAMAC in August 2021. The Corporation has performed remarkably in the FY 2022-23 by achieving the turnover of Rs. 110 crore against the target of Rs. 64 crore under the Revival Plan. It has also registered a net profit of Rs. 4.27 crore after a decade. During FY 2023-24, the Corporation has earned a net profit of Rs. 1.72 crore.

Revenues of NERAMAC

The revenues of NERAMAC have recovered considerably in the recent years. The following table gives the details.

Table-4.3.1: Revenues of NERAMAC

(Rs. in Crore)

Financial Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Revenue (Rs. in Crore)	4.39	7.62	1.52	23.92	14.60	26.14	96.66

Source: Annual Report of Ministry of DoNER (2022-23) / Annual Reports of NERAMAC / Annual Return of NERAMAC (for FY 2022-23) – available at https://neramac.com/annual-return

Note

Revenues for 2016-17 and 2017-18 have been obtained from Annual Reports of NERAMAC.

4.4. North Eastern Handicrafts & Handlooms Development Corporation Ltd.

The North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation (NEHHDC) had been established in 1977 by the Government of India. It was entrusted with the mandate of promoting and developing handicrafts and handlooms in the North Eastern Region of India. The vision of NEHHDC is to improve the quality of life of artisans, weavers and entrepreneurs by increasing demand for North East handicrafts and handloom products in the national and international markets.

Since its formation, NEHHDC has been striving for the growth of artisans and weavers living in the NE Region. It has been providing marketing support through procurement of Handicrafts and Handlooms products directly from the Artisans, Weavers, Self-Help Groups at Clusters and selling the same through its 'PURBASHREE' Emporia located at Shillong, Guwahati, Kolkata, New Delhi and Bangalore, and through a Sales Promotion Office located at Chennai. In addition, NEHHDC has been participating in the conduct of various exhibitions and marketing events all across the country. In addition, it has undertaken various other activities such as the training and capacity building of artisans and weavers, design development workshops, and seminars for skill and knowledge upgradation.

Within the past two years, NEHHDC has gone through a huge transformation. Working towards impact driven initiatives in the sectors of Handloom and Handicrafts in the NE Region, it has undertaken initiatives such as technology interventions, implementation of government schemes, upgradation in the marketing platforms, MOUs and Collaborations etc.

The new initiatives also include: diversification of the portfolio; revamping of the model of Purbashree-managed by vendors and entrepreneurs; establishment of testing, finishing and calendaring units; In house design cum handloom and handicraft production centre; own brand – 'Nature's Weaves', introduction of Departments to strategically develop the organization, Free platform to artisans to participate in various exhibitions, and setting up an 'Eri Silk Spinning Plant' at Integrated Textile Park, Mushalpur, Baksa (Assam).

Achievements of North Eastern Handicrafts & Handlooms Development Corporation Limited (NEHHDC) in 2023-24

- Establishing Ashtlaxmi Haat & Experience Centre at Guwahati with a project cost of Rs. 7.6 crore. The Haat will have 24 permanent stalls which will provide a market access to artisans of all Northeast states & will also have an artisan residency to provide accommodation to artisans from out station.

- Setting up an ERI silk spinning plant at Integrated Textile Park, Mushalpur, Baksa (Assam) with a Project cost Rs.14.92 crore. It is envisioned to provide direct employment to 375 individuals and provide indirect livelihood to Approx. 25003 households. The plant once commissioned will have a production capacity of 450 Kg of Eri Silk Yarn per day.

- Providing market development by way of digitalization, authentication and traceability covering 10,000 weavers across 7 states (less Sikkim) in NER with a project cost Rs.14.92 crore. It is estimated that through this intervention there will be an increase in the income of weavers by 20-30% in the next 2-3 years. As a part of the project implementation more than 10,000 active looms weavers have been identified and registered from 08 NE states except Sikkim.

- Livelihood Business Incubators (LBI), the Corporation has received sanction for the establishment of Jewellery and Handicraft Incubation Centre in NEHHDC under the ASPIRE Scheme of Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India with a budget out lay of Rs.1.9 crore.

  [**Source:** https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1990737]

Further, on 04.10.2023, the North Eastern Handicrafts and Handloom Development Corporation Ltd. (NEHHDC), M-DoNER and Department of Heritage & Tourism, Government of Haryana signed a MoU for bilateral, cross-cultural exchange & promotion of handicrafts, handlooms, textiles, crafts, culture and cuisine of the state of Haryana and North East India, under which NEHHDC will be allowed to participate as the Theme State in the annual 'Surajkund Mela' for the next 5 years. NEHHDC will coordinate / liaise with relevant departments/event organizers / agencies on behalf of the Department of Heritage & Tourism, Government of Haryana to provide it multiple platforms for participation in major festivals in the North East.

4.5. North Eastern Region Community Resource Management Society

Background

The North Eastern Region Community Resource Management Society (NERCORMS) is a society under the North Eastern Council (NEC), Ministry of DoNER, Government of India, which has been formed for the implementation of development projects in the North Eastern Region of India. The Society is registered under Meghalaya Societies Registration Act XII of 1983 having registered office at Shillong, Meghalaya.

NERCORMS has successfully implemented 3 (three) phases of North Eastern Region Community Resource Management Project (NERCORMP) i.e. (a) NERCORMP-I from 1999 to 2008 jointly funded by the Government of India and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); (b) NERCORMP-II from 2010 to 2017 jointly funded by Government of India and IFAD and (c) NERCORMP-III from 2014 to 2021 with the full funding from Government of India. These have been briefly described subsequently.

Objectives of the Society

The primary objective of NERCORMS is to improve the livelihood of economically vulnerable groups in a sustainable manner, strengthening of local institutions working on livelihood development, promote a more sensitive approach to the design and implementation of development interventions and to enhance the capabilities of people of the region to manage new technologies, establish effective and appropriate delivery systems for inputs and for the maintenance of assets and resources, increase participation of women in local institutions and decision making process within the community etc.

Area of Operation

The Society today operates in all 8 (eight) States of NER of India i.e. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura.

Organisational Framework

The NERCORMS is headed by Managing Director and supported by team of sector experts to provide implementation guidance and training support to executing agencies in the field. The Board of Management of the Society is chaired by Secretary, NEC. In addition, NEC is also represented by the Planning Adviser, Financial Adviser, and Adviser (Horticulture).

The other members of the Board of Management include representatives of the 8 (eight) North Eastern States, as well as representatives of the following Government Ministries and NE-based Government organizations: Ministry of DoNER, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, National Bank for Agricultural & Rural Development (NABARD), North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd. (NEDFi), North East Cane and Bamboo Development Council (NECBDC), North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation (NERAMAC), and North Eastern Handicraft and Handloom Development Corporation (NEHHDC).

In addition, the Board of Management includes representative of local NGO, representative of community, one rural development specialist, and one representative of research institute of relevant discipline, apart from the Managing Director of NERCORMS.

NERCORMP Phases-I, II and III

Phases-I and II of the North Eastern Region Community Resource Management Project (NERCORMP) were implemented in 6 districts of three states, viz. Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao districts of Assam; Ukhrul and Senapati districts of Manipur; West Garo Hills and West Khasi Hills districts of Meghalaya. The NERCORMP-III was implemented in Changlang and Tirap (including Longding) districts of Arunachal Pradesh; and Chandel and Churachandpur districts of Manipur.

The Society developed community based institutions for implementation of NERCORMP-I, II & III. During the above phases of NERCORMP, the Society had formed 2,889 Natural Resource Management Groups (NaRMGs), 8,403 Self Help Groups (SHGs), 290 NaRM-G Cluster Associations, 300 SHG Federations, 4 Community Based Micro Credit institutions, and 50 Farmer Producer Groups. In all, 118,843 households in 2,532 villages have been benefited by various interventions under the three phases of the NERCORMP.

The project had been implemented at a total cost of Rs. 970.94 crore, of which the Government of India contributed Rs 731.28 crore. Other sources included support from IFAD, financial institutions and community contributions.

NEC Supported Projects & Schemes

Currently, NERCORMS continues the implementation of development interventions covering all the eight states of the NE Region of India with the sanction and allotment of additional projects and schemes of the North Eastern Council (NEC). The Society is implementing various NEC-funded projects with the objectives of providing livelihood opportunities to people of the region, creating employment, enhancing incomes, and bringing about social development. As part of the project implementation, various capacity building activities are also being taken up.

It has already implemented some projects with funding received from the North Eastern Council such as: Setting up of piggery fattening units in NERCORMP-III districts of North East India; Setting up of poultry hatchery and rearing units in NERCORMP-III districts of North East India; Construction of Kankhu market complex at Chandel, Manipur; Construction of Resource Centre at Ukhrul, Manipur; Construction of U Tirot Sing Market Complex, Mairang, West Khasi Hills, Meghalaya; Construction of Wayside amenities ; Construction of Wino Bazar Sabji-Mandi at Ukhurl, Manipur etc.

NERCORMS plans to continue implementation of development interventions beyond NERCORMP, covering all the eight states of NE Region with the support of NEC. In 2023-24, it has implemented the following projects.

- **Organic tea cultivation in Tamenglong district, Manipur:** The project aims to transform traditional agriculture into cash crop farming through high-value horticultural crops, such as tea plantations. It has promoted the cultivation of tea on 108 (one hundred eight) acres, benefiting

108 (one hundred eight) beneficiaries, and has established 1 (one) low-cost plant nursery with a bamboo structure, 7 (seven) vermi-composting units, five work-shed-cum-stores, 5 (five) units of kutcha approach road (500 m), and 1 (one) biogas unit in the Tamenglong Block of Tamenglong district, Manipur.

- **Promotion of low chilling apple plantation in North Eastern Region of India :** Low-chilling apple varieties such as Anna, Dorsett Golden, Early Fuji, Gala Gala, Granny Smith, HRMN-99, Pink Lady, Red Fuji, Sun Fuji, and Scarlet Gala thrive well in subtropical and higher tropical agro-climatic zones in India. Considering the high demand for apples and the availability of suitable agro-climatic zones in the North Eastern Region (NER), NERCORMS has initiated efforts to introduce low chilling apples in the NER. The project has successfully established plantations of low chilling apples in a total area of 184 acres spread across the districts of Pherzwal, Senapati, Tamenglong, Ukhrul, Imphal East, and Kangpokpi in Manipur, West Jaintia Hills and West Garo Hills districts in Meghalaya, Lunglei and Hnahthial districts in Mizoram, and Mokokchung district in Nagaland. The project has benefited 210 households.

- **Setting-up of Modern Pig-Breeding units in North East India:** This project seeks to improve farmers' incomes through the production and sale of piglets. Through this intervention, the rate of in-breeding will be minimized, ensuring quality and healthy piglets. The project sites are located in Senapati and Imphal East districts of Manipur, East Khasi Hills and Ri-Bhoi districts of Meghalaya, Aizawl district of Mizoram and SASRD, Nagaland University and Phek district of Nagaland. The project components include 1 (one) large pig breeding centre with 180 sows capacity, 7 medium pig breeding with 24 sows capacity and 87 small pig breeding with 4 sows capacity. It is being implemented in collaboration with the School of Agricultural Sciences and Rural Development (SASRD), Nagaland University, Medziphema Campus, Nagaland. While the piggery shed construction of nucleus unit at SASRD has been completed, the civil construction works of infrastructure at other locations are in progress. The project will be benefitting about 200 households.

- **Multi Agriculture Horti Activities in Manipur and Meghalaya:** The project aims to establish animal feed production unit, piggery breeding, piggery-fattening units, fishery unit to increase the production of animal feed, table fish, piglets and fresh pork, and improve farmers' income. The sites are located at Pherzawl, Imphal West and Thoubal districts of Manipur and East Khasi Hills district of Meghalaya. The activities includes 1 (one) animal feed production unit and cultivation of maize & pulses in 3 (three) hectares; 44 (forty four) units of Bokashi pig fattening; 1 (one) unit of piggery breeding; 7 (seven) units of fishery and 1 (one) unit of Re-circulatory Aquaculture System (RAS). Civil construction works of the infrastructures are in progress.

- **Establishment of avocado orchard in the North Eastern Region of India:** This project aims to promote plantation of avocado in about 185 ha of land across four states of the region. The sites are located in Dima Hasao district in Assam; Churachandpur, Senapati & Ukhrul districts in Manipur; East Jaintia Hills, East Khasi Hills & East Garo Hills districts in Meghalaya and South Sikkim district in Sikkim. The project will benefit about 200 beneficiaries. Plantation has been done covering an area of 165 hectares.

- **Promotion of Agarwood plantation in the North Eastern Region of India:** The project will promote agarwood plantation in the North Eastern Region through proper capacity building by involving the line departments and also progressive farmers already engaged in agarwood plantation. The sites are located in Tamenglong and Pherzawl districts in Manipur, Mokokchung district in Nagaland, West Garo Hills District in Meghalaya and West Karbi Anglong district in Assam. The project has identified a total of 720 beneficiaries who will be directly involved in the agarwood plantation in 351 hectares areas of land. Plantation of Agarwood completed in all the project area.

- **Value Addition of Naga Chilly and Other Spice Crops for market readiness through Vacuum Drying Technology in Assam and Nagaland:** The agricultural landscape in Assam and Nagaland is on the brink of a transformative change with the implementation of "Value Addition of Naga Chilly and Other Spice Crops for Market Readiness through Vacuum Drying Technology in Assam & Nagaland." This innovative initiative, spearheaded by the North Eastern Region Community Resource Management Society (NERCORMS), aims to enhance the market readiness of Naga Chilly and other spice crops using advanced vacuum drying technology.

  NERCORMS' initiative to enhance the market readiness of Naga Chilly and other spice crops through vacuum drying technology marks a significant step towards agricultural modernization in Assam and Nagaland. By adopting this advanced drying technology, the project aims to produce high-quality, market-competitive spice products. This approach not only benefits local farmers by increasing the value of their produce but also contributes to the overall economic development of the region.

- **Tourism Circuit Development in Senapati District, Manipur:** The project "Tourism Circuit Development in Senapati District, Manipur" endeavours to provide sustainable livelihood to the residents while addressing the conversation need of the local surrounding. The objective of the project is to also increase the skill quality of the village residents and to foster a skill based working population. This type of job-creation will seek to create a local population taking ownership of the project itself. There will be concrete effort in development of the village economy and infrastructure through skill development and partnering with the local residents in the management of the project.

4.6. North East Resource Centre

The North East Resource Centre (NERCEN) has been established by the North-Eastern Council as a State-of-the-art Resource Centre. It will function as a key vertical within the NEC, by helping the latter to fulfil its twin roles, viz. (a) acting as a Planning and Development body for the NE Region, and (b) working as a Resource Centre for the NE Region.

Based on a consultancy study, NEC has created a North East Resource Centre (NERCEN) within the Council headed by a Joint Secretary level officer. There will be six Centres of Excellence (COEs), all of which have been mapped with the different NEC sectors. NERCEN will have a governance structure to guide its overall functioning, which will include the Members of NEC in advisory capacity and a Steering Committee headed by Secretary, NEC.

NERCEN has been mandated with the task of establishing Centres of Excellence across different work streams such as Technology Acceleration, Skill & Competency, Policy & Planning, Research & Monitoring, Data & Analytics and Regional Documentation & Information Centre. The Centre of Excellence shall cover major sector such as Agriculture & Allied, Tourism, Education, Health, Science & Technology, Sports, etc.

NERCEN shall enable the imbibing of good governance and adoption of best practices for development across important sectors in the region. The resource centre can enable the states and the implementing agencies to properly plan and execute projects, promote research and innovations, and provide strategic policy vision for the region.

A write-up on the activities and achievements of NERCEN is annexed.

4.7. North East Cane and Bamboo Development Council

The North East Cane and Bamboo Development Council (NECBDC) was earlier known as the Cane and Bamboo Technology Centre (CBTC)). It is an institution of the Ministry of DoNER that has been tasked with development of the cane and bamboo sector in the country especially in the NE Region.

Background

The organization has its genesis in the Cane and Bamboo Technological Upgradation and Networking Project, which was launched in 2000 by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). This project was implemented by the Department of Science and Technology, Govt. of India as 'implementing agency' and United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) as the 'assigned implementation agency'. NEDFi was the 'local implementation agency' till July 2002, after which the 'Cane and Bamboo Technology Centre' was formed as the specialized body for its execution. In the 48th Council Meeting of NEC in September 2003, 'bamboo' was identified as a thrust area, and it was decided to develop the sector for the entire NE Region. CBTC was identified as the Nodal Agency for the project implementation of the above project.

On 21st July 2004, CBTC was registered as a Society under the provisions of the Registration of Societies Act, 1860. The then Secretary In-charge of NEC was the President of the Governing Body. As CBTC was looking for land, at the initiative of the then member of NEC, the Ministry of Environment and Forests allotted a plot of measuring about two hectares at the existing premises of the State Forest College (now the Central Academy for State Forest Service) at Burnihat.

Formation of NECBDC

Further, as per a Seminar on Bamboo Development for the North Eastern Region (held in New Delhi in September 2016), under the aegis of the Ministry of Development of NE Region (DoNER), it was proposed to establish a North East Regional Bamboo Development Council. In the 2nd meeting of the Inter-Ministerial Bamboo Sector Coordination Group, it was decided to implement the above proposal. In May 2018, the Secretary of DoNER advised the conversion of CBTC as the North East Cane and Bamboo Development Council. Pursuant to a decision of the 66th Plenary of the NEC at New Delhi, the Governing Body of CBTC decided in June 2018 to convert the organization into the North East Cane and Bamboo Development Council. The decision was declared on 18th September 2020 on the occasion of the 'World Bamboo Day' by the then Hon'ble Union Minister of DoNER. This was formalized by the NEC Notification on 28th September 2020. The Secretary of NEC is the Chairman of the Governing Body, while the Managing Director of NECBDC acts as the Secretary.

Organizational Goals

The NECBDC has been incorporated with the objective of organizing the hitherto untapped bamboo sector of NE India which is a significant occupant of its topography, culture and customary practices since time immemorial. This region accounts for nearly 39% of India's total area under bamboo. The Government is giving a focused attention on the plantation of Bamboo in the NE Region. Accordingly, the Central Government has launched a restructured National Bamboo Mission in 2018-

19 under the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare focusing on the complete value chain of bamboo sector to link growers to consumers starting from plantation to processing to marketing.

Bamboo has been removed from the classification of trees in Indian Forest Act 1927 through Indian Forest (Amendment) Act, 2017 and it has been re-classified as 'grass' by the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change. The decision is a game changer for development of Bamboo in the North Eastern Region as it would facilitate large scale cultivation and processing of bamboo.

The NECBDC is involved in areas like (a) Capacity Building/Skills Development; (b) functioning as the Bamboo Technical Support Group (BTSG) of National Bamboo Mission; (c) Participation in Domestic and International Trade Fairs and Exhibitions; (d) Development of Cane and Bamboo Clusters in NER; and (e) Bamboo Technology Park at Byrnihat, Assam. It has created 16 Cane and Bamboo clusters on different themes in all 8 States of the NE Region (two clusters in each of these states).

Capacity Building

The vision of NECBDC is 'to be the Centre of Excellence for Training and Skill Development in the 'Cane and Bamboo' sector'. In line with the above vision, the organization has trained 11,225 artisans, entrepreneurs and others (8,094 males and 2,845 females) from October 2000 till January 2024 (as both CBTC and NECBDC). Of these trainees, 4,522 (40.29%) have been funded by NEC, and the balance (approx. 60%) have been funded by other organizations like Assam Science Technology and Environment Council (ASTEC) of Government of Assam, National Bamboo Mission, National Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Corporation, GIZ of Germany, Ministry of Tribal Affairs of Government of India, North East Centre for Technology Application and Reach (NECTAR), State Governments of the NE Region etc.

Technology Development

Over the past, NECBDC has been developing several technologies over time. Some of these include: Bamboo Coil based Products, Bamboo Charcoal, and Bamboo Moulded Furniture. These are low cost technologies (mostly costing a few lakh of rupees) that are intended for use by village level NGOs and entrepreneurs. So far, the matter of technology transfer of the above technologies is progressing. It is learnt that the transfer is being taken up actively. For example, for bamboo charcoal, two parties have been in touch with CBTC. In the case of bamboo coil products and bamboo moulded furniture, one entrepreneur has been showing interest in each of the CBTC developed technologies. However, till date, the transfer of these technologies has not fully taken place, and these have not been used for commercial production.

Highlights of 2023-24

1. NECBDC trained 2,020 persons in various bamboo trade in FY 2023-24.
2. In collaboration with Central Agriculture University, Imphal, NECBDC has developed animal and fish feed from bamboo powder. It will be commercialized as soon as the field trials are successful.
3. Through the funding of the North Eastern Council, NECBDC has started the construction of a Bamboo Tissue Culture Laboratory on the campus.

4. To create more visibility of cane and bamboo products in the domestic and international markets, NECBDC is joining hands with IKEA, Pepperfry, Amazon, and others to connect them with artisans, SHGs, NGOs, Entrepreneurs, Industries, etc. in the Northeast through a marketing platform.

5. NECBDC signed MoUs with -

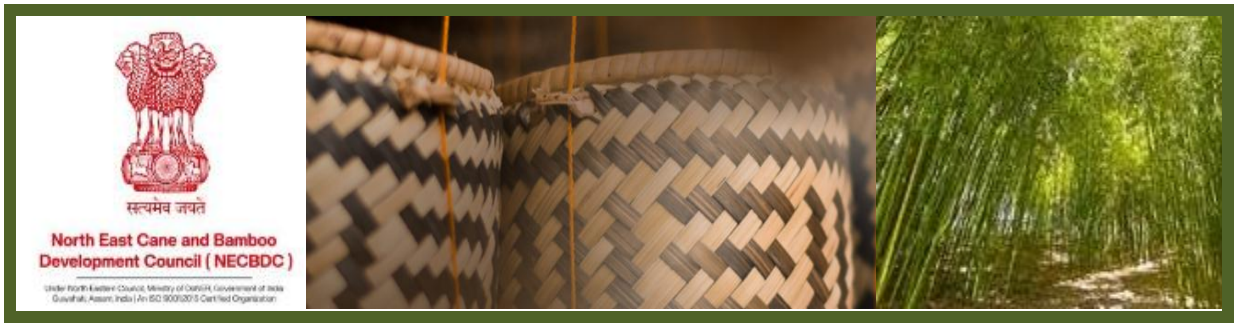
   (a) M/S Surujmukhi NGO, Sivasagar for development of Murah (bamboo stool) making cluster;

   (b) Rain Forest Research Institute, Jorhat for technical collaboration on Bamboo Tissue Culture and R&D activities; and

   (c) Girijananda Chowdhury University for knowledge sharing and technology exchange.

Projects

NECBDC is the implementing partner of JICA-NBM Project and the PMU is housed in the Administrative Building of NECBDC. The Bamboo Use Promotion Project in North Eastern Region is implemented by Japanese experts in collaboration with various organizations and universities in Japan and India.



5. Sector Specific Statistics

This chapter furnishes sector-specific statistics pertaining to the North Eastern (NE) states for the following major sectors:

- Agriculture & Horticulture;
- Livestock & Animal Husbandry;
- Fisheries;
- Sericulture
- Forests & Bamboo;
- Minerals & Mining;
- Industry, including MSME and Handicrafts & Handlooms;
- Electricity & Renewable Energy Sources;
- Transportation (Roads, Railways, Airways and Waterways);
- Information & Communication Technology;
- Tourism;
- Banking & Insurance;
- Education (School Education & Higher Education including Technical Education);
- Health & Family Welfare;
- Water Supply & Sanitation;
- Rural Development;
- Science & Technology;
- Sports; and
- Labour & Employment.

The above themes encompass various sectors of the economy like the primary sector (agriculture and allied as well as minerals and mining), secondary sector (industry, electricity and water supply) and tertiary (services) sector in major areas like transportation, banking and finance, information and communications technology, and tourism. Further, the coverage includes the socially important aspects like health and family welfare, education, water supply and sanitation, rural development, and sports. In addition, the labour and employment position of the states has been separately covered.

The various tables in this chapter have been developed based on data available in the source documents. The reader is requested to refer to such sources for additional information on the above themes as per his or her interest.

All attempts have been made to furnish the latest data. However, given the wide range of topics covered by the Terms of Reference of the assignment for the preparation of this yearbook, the Consultants had to rely (except in a few cases) upon secondary information as readily available in the public domain. It may be noted in this connection that the data, as reported in the following pages, is based upon the latest available sources till November 2024, when the draft version of this yearbook was completed.

5.1. Agriculture & Horticulture

In the NE Region, reliance upon the farm sector is quite marked. The Census of India conducted in 2011, had reported that about 42% of the workforce in the region consisted of 'cultivators' (with own or tenanted land), while 13% were reported to be 'agricultural labourers'. It can be inferred that over 50% of the work-force of the region sill remains wholly or partially reliant upon the farm sector, including from registration data of unorganized sector workers on the National Database of Unorganized Workers. As on 1st November 2024, nearly 54% of the registered unorganized workers on this database from the NE Region have reported that their occupation is agriculture.

There is a wide prevalence of traditional agricultural practices marked by proven and age-old techniques. These include the shifting agricultural system (jhum cultivation) in the hill areas, and the wet rice cultivation pre-dominantly practiced in the valley areas. While progressive farmers have started diversifying into cash-based fields in order to meet the growing demand for a wider variety of food (like fruits and vegetables, fish, and livestock based items in the urban areas), large swathes of the farm system in the NE states are marked by subsistence level practices and low productivity. Consequently, the states are still largely reliant upon imports of food-grains (including pulses), sugar, edible oil, potato, onion, fish, etc. including items routed through the public distribution system.

While agricultural development in India has always been viewed from the production perspective, the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India had given a clarion call for 'doubling farmers' income'. Hence, policymakers have to approach agriculture from the producers' point of view too. Under this paradigm, there is a need to think about agriculture with the aim of not only meeting the national requirements of food and other farm-based produce, but also equally for the improvement of the farmers' income and welfare. While the NE states are largely deficit in the output of field crops to meet their own needs, they are reported to have significant marketable surpluses of some horticultural crops. There is a need to aggregate these crops (wherever economically feasible) and consider viable processing technologies given the constraints of lower output, variable quality and seasonality. Such a move can help to improve farmers' incomes and welfare across the region.

As agriculture sector is primary employer in the NE Region, priority is being accorded for its planned development. Following a joint review of the sector at the Ministerial level by the Ministries of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare and of Development of the NE Region, a Task Force was constituted to steer its growth in the NE Region. The Task Force considered modifications required for existing schemes and new schemes for the utilization of the 10% Gross Budgetary Support. It recommended that the following sub-sectors be focused upon: bamboo, spices (ginger, chilli, turmeric and large cardamom), pineapple and agar wood. In addition, NEC has also been working for the all-round development and modernisation of agriculture in the region along with the State Governments.

The following pages give the following data: (a) Net State Value Added (NSVA) for 'Crops', along with details of sown and irrigated areas; (b) area, production and yield statistics of major crops (rice, wheat, nutri & coarse cereals, pulses, oilseeds, sugarcane, and jute & mesta); (c) horticulture statistics; and (d) other agricultural statistics like number of agriculture workers, storage, cold storage, use of fertilizers and electricity, and size of operational holdings. In addition, the coverage separately includes two major plantation crops of the NE Region, viz. tea and rubber.

NSVA from Crops (Agriculture & Horticulture excluding Livestock & Fishing)

Table-5.1.1 (A): Net State Value Added by Economic Activity at Current Prices
Crops

(Rs. in Lakhs)

State	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23
Arunachal Pradesh	274703	294708	300113	319568	339885	367707	378351
Assam	2967137	3112293	3323795	3784860	4500050	4548133	5483667
Manipur	194498	418727	475386	508327	554631	610685	545625
Meghalaya	194498	418727	475386	508327	554631	610685	545625
Mizoram	139764	159623	168041	173464	183698	174499	175315
Nagaland	360220	400530	380830	376920	385517	221041	343582
Sikkim	137539	178394	211691	233508	234837	247741	260126
Tripura	720137	725687	911299	1014006	1157026	1398809	1644960
NE Region	4988496	5708689	6246541	6918980	7910275	8179300	9377251

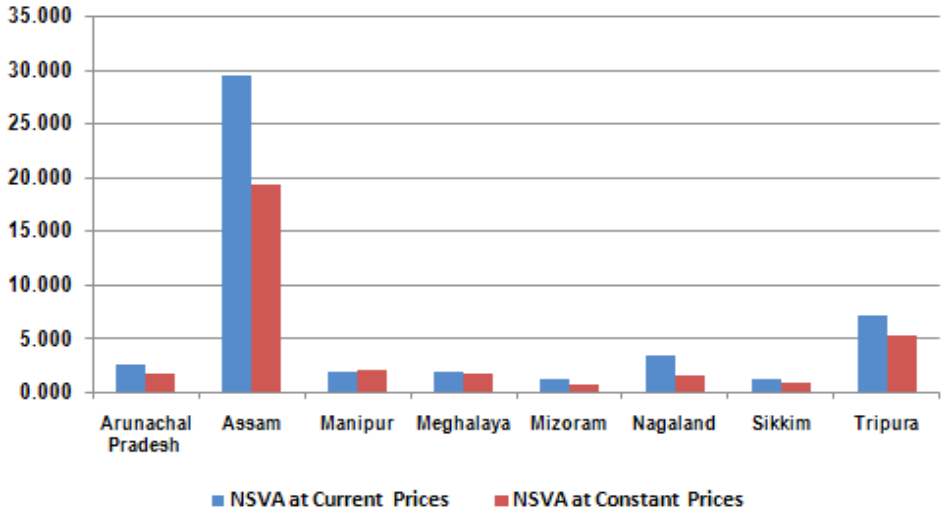
Table-5.1.1 (B): Net State Value Added by Economic Activity at Constant (2011-12) Prices
Crops

(Rs. in Lakhs)

State	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23
Arunachal Pradesh	182046	185502	185995	184225	195685	206419	180549
Assam	2390436	2416994	2461170	2319352	2236038	2311989	1928467
Manipur	119341	244531	243709	229677	233738	254792	217583
Meghalaya	189646	191585	184203	176566	177377	189245	186853
Mizoram	81225	82746	90048	90554	98010	89606	89432
Nagaland	235054	224332	202099	207913	211872	101711	167644
Sikkim	81071	95637	108145	113933	104661	104440	103348
Tripura	379442	409401	457178	458961	467297	539029	543128
NE Region	3658261	3850728	3932547	3781181	3724678	3797231	3417004

Source (for Both the Tables at above): Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India (https://www.mospi.gov.in/data - Sl. No. 18), which gives the status as on 1st August 2024

Graph-5.1.1: NSVA by Economic Activity –Crops (2022-23)



Y-axis gives the NSVA on account of Crops (for FY 2022-23) in Rs. Thousand Crore

Note: The economic activities included in the '**Crops'** sector are growing of cereals and other crops; growing of vegetables, horticultural specialties and nursery products; growing of fruit, nuts, beverage, and spice crops. Mixed cropping or mixed livestock units are classified according to their main activity.

Share of Crops in State's NSVA

Table-5.1.2 (A): Share of Crops in State's NSVA Current Prices

(In %)

State	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23
Arunachal Pradesh	15.8	15.0	13.7	12.4	13.2	13.5	12.9
Assam	14.5	13.3	13.3	13.4	16.5	13.7	14.2
Manipur	10.6	18.4	20.0	19.8	21.9	20.5	16.2
Meghalaya	8.9	17.2	17.8	17.6	20.1	18.6	14.4
Mizoram	9.4	9.0	9.0	7.7	9.0	7.8	6.9
Nagaland	19.3	19.1	16.7	14.8	15.4	8.2	11.1
Sikkim	8.1	8.6	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.3	7.8
Tripura	21.2	19.0	21.2	21.8	25.4	26.0	26.4
NE Region	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.3	16.9	14.7	14.7

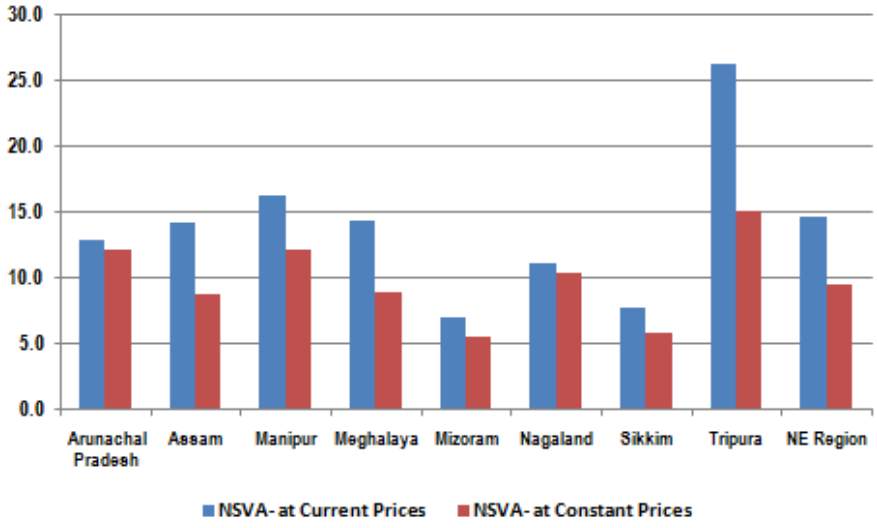
Table-5.1.2 (B): Share of Crops in State's NSVA Constant (2011-12) Prices

(In %)

State	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23
Arunachal Pradesh	14.5	14.1	13.3	11.7	13.3	14.0	12.1
Assam	14.5	13.3	13.5	12.2	11.9	11.5	8.8
Manipur	8.3	15.0	15.8	14.4	15.9	15.6	12.1
Meghalaya	11.1	10.5	9.5	8.7	9.7	9.6	8.8
Mizoram	7.0	6.3	6.8	6.1	7.3	6.3	5.5
Nagaland	18.0	16.4	13.8	13.8	15.0	7.0	10.4
Sikkim	6.4	6.9	7.2	7.3	6.9	6.4	5.8
Tripura	14.8	14.4	14.7	14.4	15.5	16.2	15.0
NE Region	13.5	12.9	12.9	11.8	12.1	11.5	9.5

Source (for Both the Tables at above): Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India (https://www.mospi.gov.in/data - Sl. No. 18), which gives the status as on 1st August 2024

Graph-5.1.2: Share of Crops in State's NSVA (2022-23)



Y-axis gives the Share of Crops (*) in the State's NSVA for FY 2022-23 as a Percentage

(*) The economic activities included in the 'Crops' sector are growing of cereals and other crops; growing of vegetables, horticultural specialties and nursery products; growing of fruit, nuts, beverage, and spice crops. Mixed cropping or mixed livestock units are classified according to their main activity.

Additional Notes to the Tables 5.1.1 & 5.1.2

1. Crops

The economic activities included in agriculture proper ('crops') are (i) growing of field crops, fruits, nuts, seeds and vegetables, (ii) management of tea, coffee and rubber plantations, (iii) agricultural and horticultural services on a fee or on contract basis such as harvesting, baling and thrashing, preparation of tobacco for marketing, pest control, spraying, pruning, picking packing, and (iv) ancillary activities of cultivators such as gur making, transportation of own produce to primary markets, activities yielding rental income from farm buildings and farm machinery and interest on agricultural loans.

2. NSVA

Gross value added (GVA) is defined as output (at basic prices) minus intermediate consumption (at purchaser prices). By subtracting the consumption of fixed capital from GVA the corresponding net value added (NVA) is obtained. NVA for all economic activities within a state is termed as the Net State Value Added.

Basic Price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any tax payable, and plus any subsidy receivable, by the producer as a consequence of its production or sale. It excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer.

3. Current Prices

National income (or state income) is measured at prices prevailing during the period or in other words at current prices. However, such measurement is not comparable across years, since national (or state) income can change due to variations of both output and prices. Hence national (or state) incomes at current prices do not give a proper measure of the overall real increase in production of the country or the economic welfare of the people or growth of the economy. National (or state) income at current prices gives the nominal size of the economy, and not its real size.

4. Constant Prices

National income (or State income) is measured at prices prevailing during the period or in other words at current prices. When calculated over a number of years, the changes in national income would, therefore, include implicitly not only the effect of the changes in production but also the changes in prices. This estimate compared over the period would not, therefore, give a proper measure of the overall real increase in production of the country or the economic welfare of the people or growth of the economy. Therefore, it would be necessary to eliminate the effect of prices, or in other words to re-compute the whole series at given prices of one particular base year. National income thus computed is termed as national income at constant prices or in real terms. The above observations for 'national income' are also applicable for 'state income' (or net state domestic product).

In India, the Base Year of the GDP Series was revised from 2004-05 to 2011-12 and released on 30 January, 2015. This was done after adaptation of the sources and methods in line with the SNA 2008, which is the latest version of the international statistical standard for the national accounts, adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) in 2009. The revision in the base year of macroeconomic indicators like Gross Domestic Product (GDP) not only use latest data from censuses and surveys, but also incorporates information from administrative data that have become robust over time.

Wheat is also grown in small quantity in NE Region

Table-5.1.3: Gross Sown Area in the NE States

(Area in '000 hectares)

State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Arunachal Pradesh	313	316	320	320	328	338	343
Assam	4087	4045	4004	3975	3888	3872	4034
Manipur	469	446	441	331	410	393	382
Meghalaya	309	309	312	313	309	325	330
Mizoram	186	188	187	195	206	206	206
Nagaland	521	530	529	530	532	319	471
Sikkim	146	153	162	162	140	140	139
Tripura	491	487	487	487	487	487	485
Total – NE Region	6522	6474	6442	6313	6300	6080	6390
Total - India	201158	200876	201179	211359	216107	219158	219357

Source: 'Land Use Statistics At A Glance: 2022-23', Economics, Statistics and Evaluation Division, Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Government of India [Table 1.1 'State-wise Land Use Classification, 2013-14 to 2022-23'], which is available at https://desagri.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/Final-file-of-LUS-2022-23-for-uploading.pdf

Notes

1. Gross Sown area for the following states have been taken from latest Agriculture Census or are estimated based on latest available year data received from the states: Manipur, Mizoram, and Sikkim.
2. The figures for 'NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.
3. Gross Sown Area (also known as Gross Cropped Area or Total Cropped Area)

   This represents the total area sown once and/or more than once in a particular year, i.e. the area is counted as many times as there are sowings in a year. This total area is also known as total cropped area or total area sown.

Wet rice cultivation in the Ziro Valley of Arunachal Pradesh

Table-5.1.4: Net Sown Area in the NE States

(Area in '000 hectares)

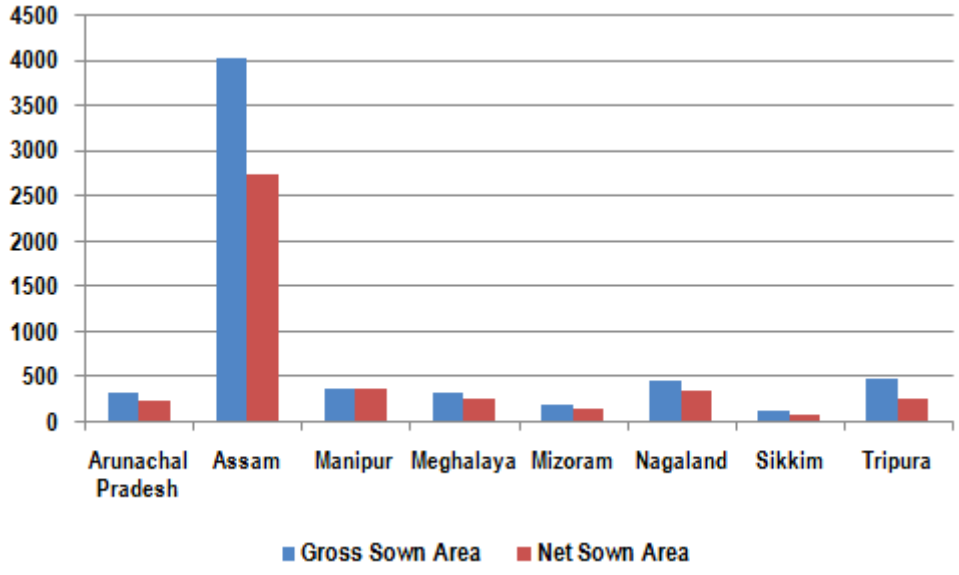
State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Arunachal Pradesh	232	233	234	235	242	243	253
Assam	2774	2723	2723	2699	2724	2749	2744
Manipur	469	446	441	331	410	393	382
Meghalaya	252	253	255	255	253	269	274
Mizoram	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
Nagaland	385	385	384	384	386	263	361
Sikkim	77	77	77	77	77	77	83
Tripura	255	255	256	255	255	255	255
Total – NE Region	4589	4517	4515	4381	4492	4394	4497
Total - India	139000	138770	138439	139901	141544	141007	140705

Source: 'Land Use Statistics At A Glance: 2022-23', Economics, Statistics and Evaluation Division, Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Government of India [Table 1.1 'State-wise Land Use Classification, 2013-14 to 2022-23'], which is available at https://desagri.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/Final-file-of-LUS-2022-23-for-uploading.pdf

Notes

1. Net Sown area for the following states have been taken from latest Agriculture Census or are estimated based on latest available year data received from the states: Manipur, Mizoram, and Sikkim.
2. The figures for 'NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.
3. Net Sown Area: This represents the total area sown with crops and orchards. Area sowed more than once in the same year is counted only once.

Graph-5.1.3: Gross Sown Area & Net Sown Area in the NE States (2022-23)



Y-axis gives the sown area in thousands of hectares

Table-5.1.5: Gross Irrigated Area in the NE States

(Area in '000 hectares)

State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Arunachal Pradesh	56	56	56	56	63	63	64
Assam	465	483	494	543	571	558	611
Manipur	75	73	72	54	69	62	57
Meghalaya	143	140	142	135	120	113	116
Mizoram	30	29	29	29	29	29	29
Nagaland	121	123	126	128	130	51	122
Sikkim	16	15	15	14	14	14	13
Tripura	118	117	117	118	116	115	117
Total – NE Region	1024	1036	1051	1077	1112	1005	1129
Total - India	99620	101467	104711	112443	118934	120380	122294

Source: Land Use Statistics At A Glance: 2022-23', Economics, Statistics and Evaluation Division, Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Government of India [Table-1.2 'State-wise Irrigated Area-2013-14 to 2022-23'], which is available at https://desagri.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/Final-file-of-LUS-2022-23-for-uploading.pdf

Notes

1. Gross Irrigated Area for the following states have been taken from latest Agriculture Census or are estimated based on latest available year data received from the states: Manipur, Mizoram, and Sikkim.
2. The figures for 'NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.
3. Gross Irrigated Area

   It is the total area under crops, irrigated once or more than once in a year. It is counted as many times as the number of times the areas are cropped and irrigated in a year.

Irrigation canal in Assam developed under Government scheme

Table-5.1.6: Net Irrigated Area in the NE States

(Area in '000 hectares)

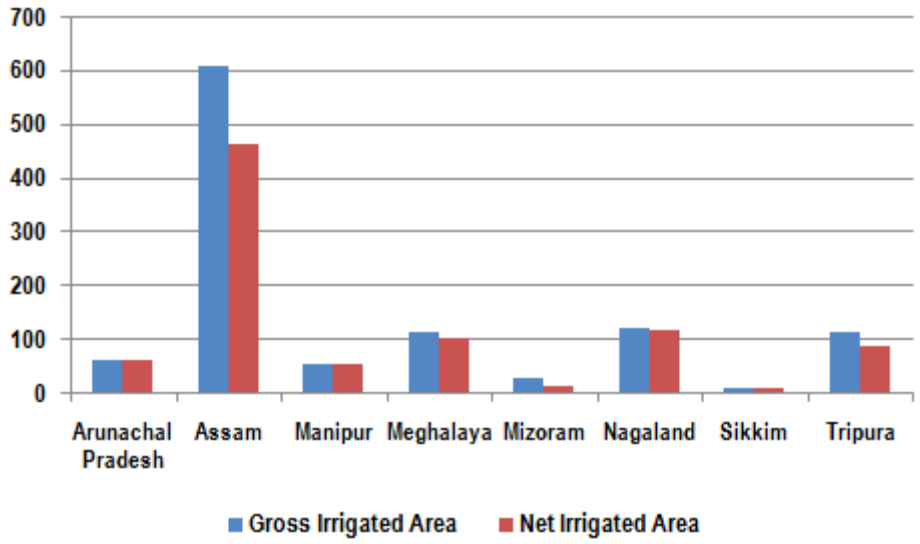
State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Arunachal Pradesh	54	55	55	56	62	63	64
Assam	362	357	366	425	431	438	467
Manipur	75	73	72	54	69	62	57
Meghalaya	97	100	101	105	106	102	105
Mizoram	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Nagaland	110	116	118	120	122	49	118
Sikkim	16	15	15	14	14	14	13
Tripura	82	80	87	89	90	89	90
Total – NE Region	812	812	830	879	910	833	930
Total - India	69270	70164	72244	75469	77729	77916	79312

Source: Land Use Statistics At A Glance: 2022-23', Economics, Statistics and Evaluation Division, Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Government of India [Table-1.2 'State-wise Irrigated Area-2013-14 to 2022-23'], which is available at https://desagri.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/Final-file-of-LUS-2022-23-for-uploading.pdf

Notes

1. Net Irrigated Area for the following states have been taken from latest Agriculture Census or are estimated based on latest available year data received from the states: Manipur, Mizoram, and Sikkim.
2. The figures for 'NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table
3. Net Irrigated Area: It is the area irrigated through any source once in a year for a particular crop. Area irrigated more than once in the same year is counted only once.

Graph-5.1.4: Gross Irrigated Area & Net Irrigated Area in the NE States (2022-23)



Y-axis gives the irrigated area in thousands of hectares

Table-5.1.7: Cropping Intensity in the NE States

(In Percentage)

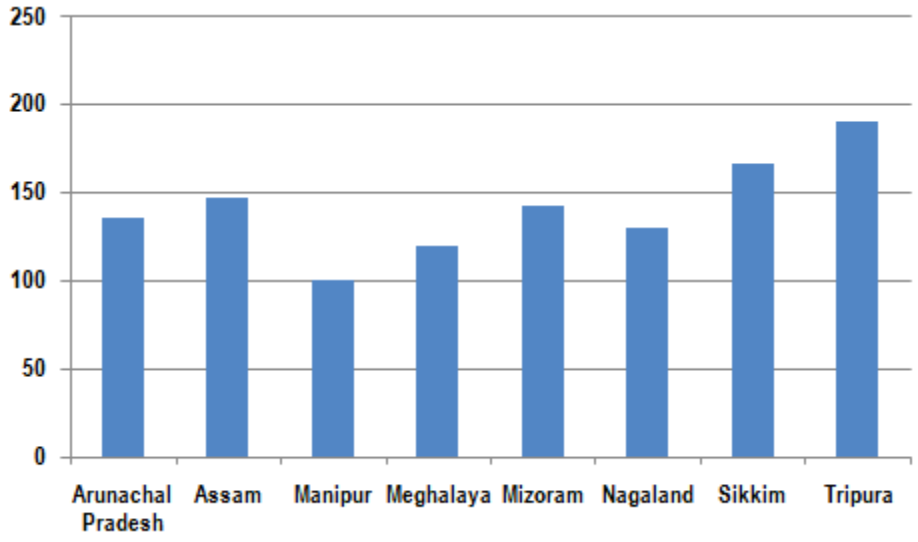
State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Arunachal Pradesh	135.0	135.9	136.7	136.6	135.7	139.3	135.5
Assam	147.4	148.6	147.0	147.2	142.8	140.8	147.0
Manipur	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Meghalaya	122.3	122.3	122.5	122.7	122.2	120.9	120.4
Mizoram	128.8	130.1	129.2	134.9	142.5	142.6	142.6
Nagaland	135.5	137.8	137.9	137.9	137.7	120.3	130.5
Sikkim	189.2	197.8	210.2	210.0	181.9	181.9	167.0
Tripura	192.0	190.8	190.6	190.7	190.8	190.5	190.5
Total – NE Region	142.1	143.3	142.7	144.1	140.2	138.4	142.1
Total - India	144.7	144.8	145.3	151.1	152.7	155.4	155.9

Source: Land Use Statistics At A Glance: 2022-23', Economics, Statistics and Evaluation Division, Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Government of India [Table-1.2 'State-wise Irrigated Area-2013-14 to 2022-23'], which is available at https://desagri.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/Final-file-of-LUS-2022-23-for-uploading.pdf

Notes

1. Cropping Intensity for the following states have been taken from latest Agriculture Census or are estimated based on latest available year data received from the states: Manipur, Mizoram, and Sikkim
2. Cropping Intensity of NE Region has been derived from the figures for Gross Net Area and Net Sown Area provided at Tables-5.1.3 and 5.1.4 respectively.
3. Cropping Intensity is the ratio of Gross sown area (Total cropped area) to Net sown area. It can be expressed as follows: Cropping Intensity = (Gross Cropped Area / Net Area Sown) x 100%. This ratio indicates the number of crops that are being raised from the same field during one agriculture year.

Graph-5.1.5: Cropping Intensity in the NE States (2022-23)



Y-axis Cropping Intensity of NE States as a Percentage (in 2022-23)

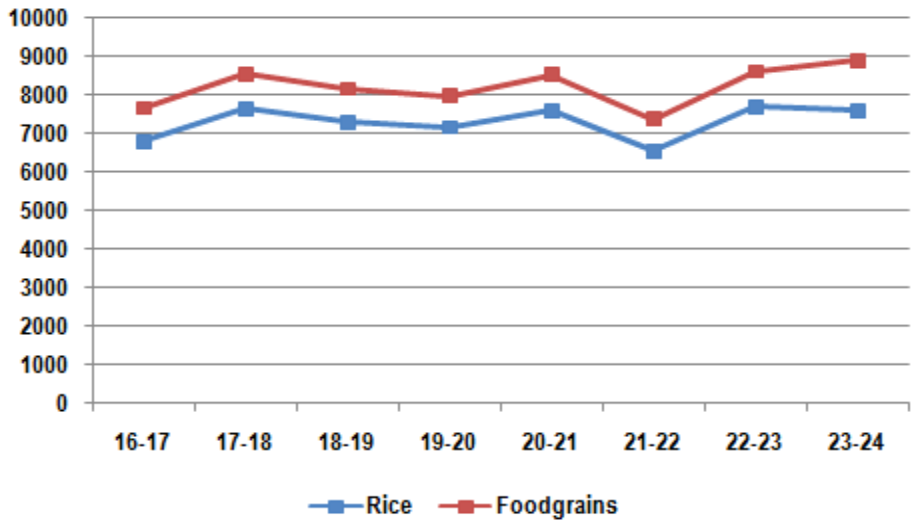
Major Crops: Area, Production & Yield Statistics

The Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India classifies the following as the Major Crops (Page No. 4 of its Annual Report for 2023-24): Rice, Wheat, Nutri & Coarse Cereals, Pulses, Food-grains, Oilseeds, Sugarcane, Cotton, and Jute & Mesta. The area, production and yield (APY) statistics of the above crops are available on for the states and UTs of India at the **Unified Portal for Agricultural Statistics** (UPAg) of the Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (available at https://upag.gov.in/).

The following pages give the state-wise area, production and yield (APY) data for the NE states for the above crops, excluding cotton. The period covered by the tables extends from AY 2016-17 to AY 2023-24. In view of the limited area and output of cotton in the NE Region, this crop has not been covered. The totals of area and output under the different crops for the NE Region as a whole ('Total-NE Region) have been derived by adding up the source data for the constituent states of the region on the worksheet (and rounding-off the results). The average yields for the region have been worked out on a worksheet, based on the data of the website (reported to 2 decimal places).

The graph at below shows the production of foodgrains (includes rice, wheat, nutri & coarse cereals, and pulses) for the NE Region from 2016-17 to 2023-24. It illustrates the predominance of rice in the food-grain output of the NE Region. The region's output of rice was about 89%-90% of its total foodgrains output in the above period, except for 2023-24, when it was about 86%.

Graph-15.1.6: Production of Foodgrains and Rice in the NE Region (2016-17 to 2023-24)



Y-axis gives the Total Production in Thousands of MT (from 2016-17 to 2023-24)

Paddy is the main crop of the NE Region

RICE

Table-5.1.8 (A): Area in '000 Hectares

State	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
Arunachal Pradesh	131.0	132.0	133.2	133.5	133.8	136.5	137.2	137.3
Assam	2467.1	2433.7	2425.2	2290.5	2360.5	2353.3	2318.0	2295.7
Manipur	244.0	236.7	233.5	175.6	225.8	200.0	186.4	170.3
Meghalaya	111.2	111.1	110.9	111.0	107.6	108.5	107.8	107.8
Mizoram	36.9	36.1	35.6	35.2	35.3	34.9	34.1	24.8
Nagaland	206.7	212.0	214.5	217.0	218.8	122.1	211.1	210.4
Sikkim	10.7	9.5	9.3	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.2	6.4
Tripura	277.1	274.1	269.4	267.3	263.8	255.7	241.8	241.8
Total-NE Region	3484.7	3445.2	3431.6	3238.8	3354.3	3219.6	3244.6	3194.5
Total - India	43993.4	43774.1	44156.5	43662.3	45768.7	46278.7	47832.0	47828.3

Table-5.1.8 (B): Production in '000 MT

State	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
Arunachal Pradesh	220.0	233.3	240.0	244.7	247.1	252.4	254.4	254.8
Assam	4727.4	5283.7	5220.6	4984.6	5214.8	4382.1	5624.3	5538.5
Manipur	430.4	607.8	401.6	385.5	602.2	567.4	349.2	347.7
Meghalaya	203.0	304.6	202.0	303.4	295.9	297.3	279.3	264.7
Mizoram	61.5	59.6	60.0	60.0	62.2	60.9	39.2	39.9
Nagaland	336.7	349.6	356.7	363.3	367.4	150.7	369.8	369.0
Sikkim	19.7	17.6	17.2	16.1	16.2	16.0	10.2	7.9
Tripura	814.6	812.1	793.2	810.2	803.1	811.0	788.9	788.9
Total- NE Region	6813.3	7668.3	7291.3	7168.0	7608.7	6537.7	7715.2	7611.4
Total - India	109698.4	112757.6	116477.8	118870.3	124368.3	129471.4	135755.2	137824.6

Table-5.1.8 (C): Yield in Kg per Hectare

State	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
Arunachal Pradesh	1679	1768	1802	1833	1847	1849	1854	1856
Assam	1916	2171	2153	2176	2209	1862	2426	2413
Manipur	1764	2568	1720	2195	2667	2836	1874	2042
Meghalaya	1826	2740	1821	2734	2750	2741	2591	2456
Mizoram	1669	1650	1688	1704	1764	1744	1151	1610
Nagaland	1629	1649	1663	1675	1679	1234	1751	1753
Sikkim	1847	1856	1856	1858	1861	1861	1241	1242
Tripura	2940	2963	2944	3031	3045	3171	3263	3263
Average-NE Region	1955	2226	2125	2213	2268	2031	2378	2383
Average - India	2494	2576	2638	2722	2717	2798	2838	2882

Source (all tables): https://upag.gov.in/dash-reports/statewiseapy?rtab=Area%2C+Production+%26+Yield&rtype=reports

Notes

1. 'Total-NE Region' has been worked out from the spreadsheet downloaded from the source document. It may differ from an addition of the state-wise totals (given at above) due to rounding-off of the above figures. 'Average-NE Region' has been worked out from the Regional Output and Area figures computed from the source document.

2. Rice

   Rice is the most important staple food of India and it continues to play a vital role in the national food and livelihood security system. Globally, India has the largest area under rice crop. However, productivity is lower than world's average productivity. The reason for low productivity is that rice is being grown in the country under various agro-ecologies i.e. irrigated and rain-fed systems and under various practices.

   Unmilled rice is called paddy. The milling process removes the husk ('hulling' of paddy), which gives brown rice as it includes the bran. 'Polishing' removes the bran and yields polished ('white') rice. The weight of husk and bran is about one-third of the weight of the paddy. The rest (around two-thirds by weight) is polished rice, usually called 'rice'

WHEAT

Table-5.1.9 (A): Area in '000 Hectares

State	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
Arunachal Pradesh	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.5
Assam	17.5	17.8	17.0	11.3	9.3	9.1	9.0	9.4
Manipur	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3
Meghalaya	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3
Mizoram	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nagaland	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Sikkim	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tripura	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total-NE Region	28.0	28.2	27.4	21.2	19.6	17.4	17.2	16.9
Total - India	30785.2	29650.6	29318.8	31357.0	31125.2	30458.5	31400.7	31832.9

Table-5.1.9 (B): Production in '000 MT

State	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
Arunachal Pradesh	7.7	7.7	7.7	6.7	7.7	7.9	7.9	7.0
Assam	23.5	24.7	23.7	14.4	12.9	11.4	11.9	13.4
Manipur	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.9
Meghalaya	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.5
Mizoram	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nagaland	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	2.4	2.6	2.6
Sikkim	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tripura	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total- NE Region	44.7	45.8	44.8	34.6	33.8	28.4	28.9	29.4
Total - India	98510.2	99869.5	103596.2	107860.5	109586.5	107742.1	110553.7	113292.4

Table-5.1.9 (C): Yield in Kg per Hectare

State	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
Arunachal Pradesh	1969	1970	1970	1970	1970	1974	1977	1974
Assam	1344	1386	1398	1273	1379	1248	1322	1434
Manipur	2498	2498	2502	2502	2535	2457	2481	2600
Meghalaya	1913	1928	1931	1935	1935	1935	1790	1790
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	1840	1836	1830	1831	1834	1688	1838	1840
Sikkim	1078	1079	1079	1082	1154	1155	1155	1160
Tripura	2300	2031	2115	2230	2071	2071	2048	2048
Average-NE Region	1597	1622	1638	1627	1726	1630	1685	1740
Average - India	3200	3368	3533	3440	3521	3537	3521	3559

Source (all tables): https://upag.gov.in/dash-reports/statewiseapy?rtab=Area%2C+Production+%26+Yield&rtype=reports

Notes

1. 'Total-NE Region' has been worked out from the spreadsheet downloaded from the source document. It may differ from an addition of the state-wise totals (given at above) due to rounding-off of the above figures. 'Average-NE Region' has been worked out from the Regional Output and Area figures computed from the source document.
2. Mizoram has not reported any area under wheat or any output of this crop.
3. Wheat

   Wheat is the second most important staple food crop and plays a key role in food and nutritional security of the country. Higher productivity of wheat is mainly confined to states contributed to green revolution like Punjab, Haryana and Western parts of Uttar Pradesh.

   With the increasing consumption of bread, rotis and other items made out of wheat, its consumption has started rising in the NE states, which have traditionally relied predominantly upon rice.

NUTRI & COARSE CEREALS

Table-5.1.10 (A): Area in '000 Hectares

State	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
Arunachal Pradesh	55.6	77.6	77.8	78.5	78.0	81.3	82.1	82.8
Assam	36.1	36.8	37.5	41.9	46.1	47.7	58.0	112.4
Manipur	26.8	26.9	26.4	2.2	25.5	22.5	25.5	23.9
Meghalaya	21.1	21.1	21.1	21.1	21.1	21.1	22.6	22.6
Mizoram	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.4	7.0	6.7	11.6	6.4
Nagaland	80.8	81.4	79.8	79.9	79.9	48.5	56.9	62.6
Sikkim	46.1	41.4	40.7	41.1	40.8	40.3	38.1	31.7
Tripura	15.7	17.1	17.5	16.0	23.6	21.3	15.8	15.8
Total-NE Region	287.9	308.2	306.9	286.9	322.0	289.4	310.5	358.0
Total - India	25007.6	24286.5	22145.7	23987.9	24117.8	22700.2	24070.4	24937.7

Table-5.1.10 (B): Production in '000 MT

State	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
Arunachal Pradesh	102.5	104.5	105.4	107.6	108.0	113.4	114.8	115.8
Assam	94.2	101.8	108.1	131.3	151.2	173.4	197.1	539.9
Manipur	58.8	63.1	58.2	4.9	59.7	50.9	56.6	53.9
Meghalaya	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.5	44.6	44.7	47.0	47.0
Mizoram	8.9	9.5	11.0	11.0	12.6	11.3	19.3	10.7
Nagaland	149.5	150.3	148.8	149.1	149.4	70.2	103.0	108.8
Sikkim	75.9	71.0	69.8	70.7	70.5	70.0	67.7	55.3
Tripura	21.3	23.6	23.9	24.1	44.2	41.6	35.4	35.4
Total- NE Region	555.4	568.2	569.5	543.1	640.0	575.6	640.8	966.8
Total - India	43772.1	46970.2	43059.4	47748.4	51323.8	51100.7	57319.4	56935.5

Table-5.1.10 (C): Yield in Kg per Hectare

State	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
Arunachal Pradesh	1844	1348	1355	1371	1384	1394	1398	1398
Assam	2609	2769	2883	3137	3277	3632	3398	4804
Manipur	2194	2343	2205	2228	2340	2266	2220	2256
Meghalaya	2105	2107	2108	2112	2113	2116	2082	2082
Mizoram	1542	1584	1780	1727	1807	1703	1674	1671
Nagaland	1850	1847	1865	1866	1870	1450	1808	1739
Sikkim	1647	1716	1716	1722	1728	1736	1777	1745
Tripura	1355	1379	1365	1507	1874	1951	2247	2248
Average-NE Region	1929	1844	1856	1893	1988	1989	2064	2700
Average - India	1750	1934	1944	1991	2128	2251	2381	2283

Source (all tables): https://upag.gov.in/dash-reports/statewiseapy?rtab=Area%2C+Production+%26+Yield&rtype=reports

Notes

1. 'Total-NE Region' has been worked out from the spreadsheet downloaded from the source document. It may differ from an addition of the state-wise totals (given at above) due to rounding-off of the above figures. 'Average-NE Region' has been worked out from the Regional Output and Area figures computed from the source document.

2. Nutri & Coarse Cereals

   Nutri & Coarse cereals include cereals other than rice and wheat. These cereals are the important food and fodder crops in semi-arid regions of India, source of nutrition to the malnourished and regions facing large climatic uncertainties. These crops have wider adoptability for wide range of temperatures, moisture regimes. Nutri & Coarse cereals are mainly grown for dual purpose and used as food for human being and feed and fodder for livestock.

   Maize (also known as corn) is widely grown in the hill states as a jhum crop. Its cultivation has started picking up in the valley areas, primarily as a source of animal feed.

TOTAL PULSES

Table-5.1.11 (A): Area in '000 Hectares

State	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
Arunachal Pradesh	13.0	13.2	10.7	13.4	13.4	13.6	13.8	13.8
Assam	146.4	154.7	150.2	144.0	142.3	144.4	144.0	219.7
Manipur	31.1	31.1	31.1	27.5	31.1	33.3	32.2	31.2
Meghalaya	8.2	8.3	9.6	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.5
Mizoram	3.5	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.7	2.7
Nagaland	39.1	39.7	37.7	40.3	40.4	25.9	32.9	32.5
Sikkim	5.7	5.4	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.3
Tripura	24.3	27.2	25.9	24.6	26.2	23.7	20.8	20.8
Total-NE Region	271.3	283.0	273.9	267.3	271.1	258.6	261.0	334.5
Total - India	29446.7	29813.2	29153.4	27987.3	28783.3	30731.5	28901.2	27505.3

Table-5.1.11 (B): Production in '000 MT

State	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
Arunachal Pradesh	13.1	13.5	12.0	14.2	14.3	14.5	15.5	14.9
Assam	107.5	115.8	113.5	106.1	108.7	110.8	111.5	167.6
Manipur	30.3	30.0	29.5	25.2	29.4	31.3	31.7	30.3
Meghalaya	11.8	11.9	13.4	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.5	12.5
Mizoram	4.8	5.1	5.9	5.5	5.9	5.7	4.5	4.3
Nagaland	42.6	46.1	46.4	46.8	47.1	30.1	38.6	39.0
Sikkim	5.5	5.1	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.1
Tripura	23.2	19.3	18.9	18.7	20.3	18.3	17.3	17.3
Total- NE Region	238.7	246.8	244.4	233.4	242.7	228.0	236.6	290.8
Total - India	23128.8	25416.2	22075.9	23025.3	25463.1	27301.7	26058.3	24245.9

Table-5.1.11 (C): Yield in Kg per Hectare

State	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
Arunachal Pradesh	1010	1020	1119	1060	1070	1071	1124	1078
Assam	735	748	756	737	764	767	774	763
Manipur	973	965	950	918	944	940	985	969
Meghalaya	1446	1439	1396	1444	1444	1448	1468	1469
Mizoram	1352	1544	1574	1353	1385	1415	1223	1567
Nagaland	1089	1159	1230	1161	1166	1164	1174	1201
Sikkim	960	954	961	962	964	968	969	974
Tripura	952	710	732	760	775	770	831	831
Average-NE Region	880	872	892	873	895	882	906	869
Average - India	785	853	757	823	885	888	902	881

Source (all tables): https://upag.gov.in/dash-reports/statewiseapy?rtab=Area%2C+Production+%26+Yield&rtype=reports

Notes

1. 'Total-NE Region' has been worked out from the spreadsheet downloaded from the source document. It may differ from an addition of the state-wise totals (given at above) due to rounding-off of the above figures. 'Average-NE Region' has been worked out from the Regional Output and Area figures computed from the source document.

2. Total Pulses

   Pulses are an important source of protein for human being. India is one of the largest producers as well as consumers of pulses. More than 80% of the pulses are grown in rain-fed condition.

   Pulses are the edible seeds of plants in the legume family. Pulses grow in pods and come in a variety of shapes, sizes and colours. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) recognizes 11 types of pulses**: dry beans, dry broad beans, dry peas, chickpeas, cow peas, pigeon peas, lentils, Bambara beans, vetches, lupins and pulses nes** (not elsewhere specified – minor pulses that don't fall into one of the other categories). The NE states have large deficits in the output of pulses.

TOTAL FOODGRAINS

Table-5.1.12 (A): Area in '000 Hectares

State	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
Arunachal Pradesh	203.5	226.7	225.6	228.8	229.0	235.4	237.1	237.4
Assam	2667.0	2643.0	2629.8	2487.7	2558.2	2554.5	2529.0	2637.2
Manipur	304.2	297.0	293.2	207.6	284.7	258.1	246.4	227.6
Meghalaya	140.9	141.0	142.0	140.8	137.5	138.4	139.1	139.1
Mizoram	46.2	45.4	45.5	45.6	46.5	45.6	49.3	33.9
Nagaland	330.0	336.5	335.4	340.6	342.6	197.8	302.3	306.8
Sikkim	62.7	56.4	55.1	55.2	54.7	54.3	51.6	43.5
Tripura	317.4	318.6	312.9	308.0	313.6	300.8	278.4	278.4
Total-NE Region	4071.8	4064.6	4039.6	3814.2	3966.9	3785.0	3833.2	3903.9
Total - India	129232.8	127524.3	124774.3	126994.5	129795.0	130168.9	132204.3	132104.2

Table-5.1.12 (B): Production in '000 MT

State	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
Arunachal Pradesh	343.3	359.1	365.2	373.2	377.1	388.2	392.6	392.4
Assam	4952.5	5525.9	5465.9	5236.4	5487.5	4677.7	5944.8	6259.4
Manipur	525.1	706.5	495.0	421.4	697.1	655.2	443.3	437.7
Meghalaya	260.1	361.8	260.7	360.8	353.3	355.0	339.2	324.6
Mizoram	75.2	74.2	76.9	76.5	80.7	77.9	63.1	54.9
Nagaland	535.0	552.3	558.1	565.4	570.2	253.4	513.9	519.3
Sikkim	101.3	93.9	92.0	92.1	91.8	91.3	83.0	68.5
Tripura	859.6	855.4	836.4	853.3	867.6	870.9	841.7	841.7
Total- NE Region	7652.1	8529.0	8150.1	7979.1	8525.3	7369.6	8621.5	8898.5
Total - India	275109.6	285013.5	285209.3	297504.5	310741.7	315615.8	329686.5	332298.3

Table-5.1.12 (C): Yield in Kg per Hectare

State	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
Arunachal Pradesh	1687	1584	1618	1631	1646	1649	1656	1653
Assam	1857	2091	2078	2105	2145	1831	2351	2374
Manipur	1726	2379	1688	2030	2448	2539	1799	1923
Meghalaya	1846	2566	1835	2562	2570	2564	2439	2334
Mizoram	1629	1634	1691	1676	1736	1709	1279	1618
Nagaland	1621	1641	1664	1660	1664	1281	1700	1692
Sikkim	1616	1665	1669	1669	1676	1680	1610	1577
Tripura	2709	2685	2673	2770	2767	2895	3023	3023
Average-NE Region	1879	2098	2018	2092	2149	1947	2249	2279
Average - India	2129	2235	2286	2343	2394	2425	2494	2515

Source (all tables): https://upag.gov.in/dash-reports/statewiseapy?rtab=Area%2C+Production+%26+Yield&rtype=reports

Notes

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2. Total Foodgrains

   Foodgrains shall be whole or broken kernel of cereals (including cereals) and pulses meant for human consumption. These include cereals like paddy, rice, wheat, oats, barley, maize, various millet varieties (including jowar or sorghum, bajra or pearl millet, ragi or finger millet etc.), and pulses (such as lentils, pea, cow pea, chick pea, green gram, black gram etc.).

TOTAL OILSEEDS

Table-5.1.13 (A): Area in '000 Hectares

State	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
Arunachal Pradesh	35.2	35.6	35.6	35.7	35.6	35.8	36.7	36.8
Assam	317.6	314.2	308.9	310.8	309.7	311.7	321.0	346.4
Manipur	37.6	37.7	37.7	32.4	37.9	37.9	39.0	37.1
Meghalaya	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.4
Mizoram	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.5	3.0	4.5	2.3
Nagaland	65.7	65.9	66.2	67.4	66.5	19.3	36.3	36.7
Sikkim	7.0	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.2	2.3
Tripura	15.4	17.7	17.1	17.2	15.3	15.1	13.3	13.3
Total-NE Region	494.8	493.9	488.1	486.3	487.7	443.2	470.3	489.1
Total - India	26177.1	24507.9	24794.3	27139.3	28833.7	28945.0	30239.3	30192.3

Table-5.1.13 (B): Production in '000 MT

State	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
Arunachal Pradesh	36.6	37.0	37.0	37.1	37.3	37.8	38.9	39.1
Assam	204.3	200.6	198.4	192.4	199.9	200.5	249.7	268.6
Manipur	32.3	32.8	32.2	27.4	32.6	25.4	29.8	27.9
Meghalaya	15.0	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.2	15.3	15.3	15.3
Mizoram	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.2	4.7	2.3
Nagaland	68.9	69.2	69.5	70.8	70.2	19.8	39.2	40.3
Sikkim	6.4	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	4.9	2.0
Tripura	12.5	13.8	14.0	14.4	13.2	12.6	11.2	11.2
Total- NE Region	378.5	376.8	374.6	365.7	377.0	320.2	393.8	406.9
Total - India	31275.6	31459.3	31521.8	33219.2	35946.2	37963.0	41355.2	39669.4

Table-5.1.13 (C): Yield in Kg per Hectare

State	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
Arunachal Pradesh	1040	1040	1040	1040	1049	1058	1060	1065
Assam	643	638	642	619	646	643	778	776
Manipur	858	870	855	846	862	670	766	752
Meghalaya	1051	1057	1059	1060	1062	1067	1069	1069
Mizoram	1140	1113	1193	1123	1170	1044	1048	980
Nagaland	1050	1050	1050	1050	1056	1025	1079	1100
Sikkim	918	924	925	925	925	926	932	870
Tripura	814	780	817	838	864	833	848	848
Average-NE Region	765	763	768	752	773	722	837	832
Average - India	1195	1284	1271	1224	1247	1312	1368	1314

Source (all tables): https://upag.gov.in/dash-reports/statewiseapy?rtab=Area%2C+Production+%26+Yield&rtype=reports

Notes

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2. Total Oilseeds

   'Nine oilseeds' includes Castor seed, Groundnut, Linseed, Niger-seed, Safflower, Sesamum, Soyabean, Sunflower and Rapeseed & Mustard. 'Total oilseeds' includes Cottonseed and Coconut besides nine oilseeds mentioned above. India is importing large volumes of this crude palm oil and refined palm oil.

   The NE states have large deficits in the output of oilseeds, and large scale movement of edible oil takes place into these states.

SUGARCANE

Table-5.1.14 (A): Area in '000 Hectares

State	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
Arunachal Pradesh	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Assam	31.4	30.6	31.2	29.7	30.5	29.8	29.0	29.2
Manipur	6.0	6.0	5.5	0.0	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0
Meghalaya	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mizoram	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.0
Nagaland	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	3.7	2.5	2.6
Sikkim	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tripura	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7
Total-NE Region	46.1	45.3	45.5	38.3	44.4	42.8	40.9	40.8
Total - India	4435.7	4737.1	5061.1	4602.7	4851.2	5175.4	5885.3	5739.6

Table-5.1.14 (B): Production in '000 MT

State	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
Arunachal Pradesh	37.7	38.4	45.8	39.2	46.4	46.3	46.6	46.7
Assam	1207.2	1143.0	1093.9	1218.1	1093.1	1160.0	1264.1	1379.9
Manipur	348.0	348.0	315.1	0.0	279.4	279.4	289.5	278.3
Meghalaya	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Mizoram	50.5	44.8	44.3	44.3	43.0	37.0	41.4	24.2
Nagaland	192.4	192.8	193.2	193.6	203.0	104.6	108.5	115.1
Sikkim	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tripura	44.1	42.5	35.9	36.4	48.6	48.4	37.9	37.9
Total- NE Region	1880.3	1809.8	1728.5	1532.0	1713.9	1676.1	1788.3	1882.4
Total - India	306069.0	379904.9	405416.2	370500.3	405398.7	439424.9	490533.4	453158.5

Table-5.1.14 (C): Yield in Kg per Hectare

State	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
Arunachal Pradesh	21397	21406	21500	21500	21589	21550	21560	21561
Assam	38466	37402	35063	41010	35845	38969	43589	47231
Manipur	58000	58000	57811	0	56561	56561	57557	56100
Meghalaya	3000	2983	2992	3000	3000	3000	3017	3017
Mizoram	31822	28763	30274	30150	31198	28709	28260	23390
Nagaland	43527	43510	43509	43510	45520	28695	43570	43571
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tripura	53650	52716	54251	52940	56486	55016	55718	55718
Average-NE Region	40796	39978	38015	40041	38585	39152	43680	46103
Average - India	69001	80198	80105	80497	83566	84906	83349	78953

Source (all tables): https://upag.gov.in/dash-reports/statewiseapy?rtab=Area%2C+Production+%26+Yield&rtype=reports

Notes

1. 'Total-NE Region' has been worked out from the spreadsheet downloaded from the source document. It may differ from an addition of the state-wise totals (given at above) due to rounding-off of the above figures. 'Average-NE Region' has been worked out from the Regional Output and Area figures computed from the source document.
2. Sikkim has not reported any area under sugarcane or any output of this crop.
3. Sugarcane

   It is a tall and perennial grass that is used for the production of sugar. Most of the sugar in the world is obtained from sugarcane. India is a major sugarcane producer, but the output in the NE states is low. Consequently, sugar is imported into the region.

JUTE & MESTA

Table-5.1.15 (A): Area in '000 Hectares

State	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
Arunachal Pradesh	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Assam	78.7	73.4	69.1	67.5	66.0	64.5	61.0	59.5
Manipur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meghalaya	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	7.8	7.8
Mizoram	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nagaland	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.4	0.1	4.4	4.7
Sikkim	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tripura	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5
Total-NE Region	96.2	90.8	86.4	84.7	82.3	76.4	73.7	72.4
Total - India	763.4	741.8	704.8	673.3	662.4	667.3	657.8	637.5

Table-5.1.15 (B): Production in '000 Bales (1 Bale = 180 Kg)

State	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Assam	824.1	861.5	781.4	811.7	794.2	761.5	709.5	673.4
Manipur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meghalaya	94.7	94.8	94.9	95.0	95.0	95.1	55.1	55.1
Mizoram	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nagaland	7.9	44.3	44.5	44.6	38.1	0.9	41.5	42.9
Sikkim	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tripura	10.3	10.0	10.0	5.3	6.2	6.5	2.5	2.5
Total- NE Region	937.0	1010.5	930.8	956.6	933.6	863.9	808.5	773.9
Total - India	10962.4	10032.9	9819.7	9876.8	9354.4	10148.9	9391.6	9692.3

Table-5.1.15 (C): Yield in Kg per Hectare

State	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	1885	2114	2036	2165	2166	2127	2094	2037
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	1531	1532	1532	1532	1532	1533	1279	1280
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	289	1600	1597	1594	1552	2039	1684	1662
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tripura	1585	1642	1560	909	1592	1603	897	897
Average-NE Region	1753	2003	1939	2032	2042	2035	1975	1924
Average - India	2585	2435	2508	2641	2542	2738	2570	2737

Source (all tables): https://upag.gov.in/dash-reports/statewiseapy?rtab=Area%2C+Production+%26+Yield&rtype=reports

Notes

1. 'Total-NE Region' has been worked out from the spreadsheet downloaded from the source document. It may differ from an addition of the state-wise totals (given at above) due to rounding-off of the above figures. 'Average-NE Region' has been worked out from the Regional Output and Area figures computed from the source document.
2. The following states have not reported any area or production for the above crops: Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, and Sikkim.
3. Jute & Mesta

   Jute is an important natural fibre crop in India next to cotton. In trade and industry, jute and mesta crop together known as raw jute as their uses are almost the same. However, they belong to two different species; jute is *Corchorus* spp. from *Sparrmanniaceae* family, while mesta is *Hibiscus* spp. from *Malvaceae* family. Raw jute plays an important role in the country's economy. Raw jute was originally considered as a source of raw material for packaging industries only. But it has now emerged as a versatile raw material for diverse applications.

Horticultural Crops

Horticulture covers the art and science of growing plants like fruits, vegetables, plantation crops, medicinal and aromatic plants, flowers, and spices. It has been reported that the horticultural sector is a very significant contributor to the Indian economy, as it accounts for over one-third of the nation's Gross Value Added (GVA) from agriculture. Apart from ensuring the food security of the nation, horticulture provides alternate rural employment opportunities, diversification in farm activities, and enhanced income to farmers. In 2022-23, India produced 355.48 million MT of horticulture produce from 28.44 million hectares under various such crops. It is the second largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world. Further, India has emerged as the world leader in the production of several fruits like mango, banana, guava, papaya, sapota, pomegranate, lime, and aonla (Indian gooseberry). In addition, the nation has maintained its dominance in the production of spices, coconut and cashew nut.

In India, the Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare of the Government of India has been supporting the horticulture sector through different schemes from time to time, which are being implemented by the Governments of States and Union Territories. The above-mentioned Department also administers various bodies for developing horticultural crops in the country. These include the National Horticulture Board, and the Coconut Development Board, apart from Directorates looking after crops like areca nut, spices, cashew nut, and cocoa. Further, the matters of research and development, cultivation, processing, sale, and international trade of certain commodities like tea, coffee, rubber, spices, and tobacco are being dealt by separate Statutory Boards that are functioning under the administrative oversight of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The NE Region of India is known for its diversities of topography, soil, and climatic conditions. These have promoted a profusion of fruits, vegetables, flowers (particularly orchids), spices, bamboo and medicinal and aromatic plants. Among the commercial fruits of the country, it has been reported that the maximum diversity in citrus, banana and jack fruit are found in the NE Region. Further, the NE Region has the significant diversity in orchids, fern and other flowering shrubs. If the horticultural crops available in the region are exploited properly, they have the potential to contribute in the economic output and employment, especially through processing and value addition apart from, contributing to food and nutritional security. At present (in 2022-23), the NE Region has over 5% of the area in the country under horticulture, and contributes to 3.6% of the national production.

In recognition of the above, several Government schemes have been focused upon the development of horticulture in the NE Region at the Central and State levels. The Government has identified horticulture as a sector where the local strengths of NE Region have a great potential of augmenting livelihood employment generation and incomes. The matter of developing the entire value chain in horticulture from production till processing and packaging has been stressed by the North Eastern Council (NEC) of the Ministry of Development of NE Region. This includes areas like floriculture, medicinal and aromatic plants, bee-keeping etc.

Table-5.1.16: State-wise Area & Production of Horticultural Crops (2016-17)

(A is Area in '000 Hectares / P is Production in '000 MT)

State	Fruits		Vegetables		Plantation Crops		Aromatics & Medicinal Plants		Flowers			Spices		Honey	Total	
	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P (Loose)	P (Cut)	A	P	P	A	P
Arunachal Pradesh	48.71	124.38	1.75	14.42	0.07	0.10	0.46	0.99	0.02	0.01	0.07	11.44	68.72	NA	62.46	208.70
Assam	142.89	2024.84	300.75	3329.58	91.33	177.72	4.43	0.17	5.03	33.76	55.60	119.99	291.30	1.00	664.42	5913.97
Manipur	50.58	478.77	59.39	369.85	0.90	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.05	0.24	10.47	23.14	NA	121.41	872.37
Meghalaya	37.37	426.86	49.50	523.42	25.52	32.96	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.33	18.61	92.16	0.20	131.01	1075.93
Mizoram	62.56	339.05	37.02	179.88	11.90	7.38	0.93	0.90	0.20	0.46	0.00	24.81	97.20	0.15	137.42	625.02
Nagaland	39.19	388.49	47.17	564.62	1.36	4.68	0.11	0.49	0.05	0.02	6.18	15.69	105.00	0.45	103.57	1069.92
Sikkim	18.55	25.56	25.54	190.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	16.50	0.09	32.25	66.58	0.35	76.58	299.80
Tripura	57.84	559.92	46.68	817.94	13.56	35.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.69	18.04	NA	123.77	1431.50
Total – NE Region	457.69	4367.87	567.79	5990.44	144.65	258.76	5.92	2.55	5.64	50.80	62.51	238.95	762.14	2.15	1420.63	11497.22
Total - India	6373.33	92918.05	10237.92	178172.40	3598.00	17972.03	664.16	971.65	306.95	1699.57	693.30	3671.09	8122.07	93.75	24851.45	300642.82

Source: https://agricoop.gov.in/en/StatHortEst (State Level Horticulture Estimates) under 'Statistics' tab in the website of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India (based on Final Estimates)

Notes

1. NA stands for 'Not Available'
2. Production of flowers includes loose flowers and cut flowers.
3. Honey is obtained from apiaries, which house bees in hives. Bees collect flower nectar from an unspecified area around such apiaries in order to make honey. Hence only production figures are given for 'honey'.
4. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.

Table-5.1.17: State-wise Area & Production of Horticultural Crops (2017-18)

(A is Area in '000 Hectares / P is Production in '000 MT)

State	Fruits		Vegetables		Plantation Crops		Aromatics & Medicinal Plants		Flowers			Spices		Honey	Total	
	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P (Loose)	P (Cut)	A	P	P	A	P
Arunachal Pradesh	48.13	125.70	2.58	16.60	0.06	0.14	0.25	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.48	35.02	NA	58.49	177.62
Assam	147.26	2123.62	300.17	3293.01	101.78	195.04	4.45	0.17	5.06	33.93	56.08	100.63	297.81	1.20	659.34	6000.86
Manipur	47.61	455.59	45.30	342.17	0.90	0.32	0.22	2.38	0.16	0.49	0.00	11.62	27.93	NA	105.81	828.88
Meghalaya	32.81	316.51	49.11	519.70	25.51	31.11	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.34	18.67	78.79	0.25	126.11	946.70
Mizoram	63.19	340.51	36.25	171.06	11.89	7.37	0.76	0.82	0.24	0.00	2.55	27.66	100.93	0.18	139.98	623.41
Nagaland	39.50	380.52	46.21	555.12	2.07	9.35	0.08	0.49	0.07	4.55	8.79	9.86	56.70	0.55	97.79	1016.06
Sikkim	19.36	54.90	38.42	229.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	16.50	0.09	32.25	66.58	0.40	90.27	367.57
Tripura	53.75	547.52	45.94	795.78	14.81	45.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.59	32.43	NA	121.10	1421.61
Total – NE Region	451.60	4344.86	563.98	5922.53	157.01	289.22	5.76	4.02	5.78	55.47	67.84	214.76	696.18	2.58	1398.89	11382.69
Total - India	6510.40	96447.00	10060.84	184040.79	3743.91	18082.41	720.28	866.37	324.00	1966.57	669.34	3876.48	8497.31	105.00	25235.91	310674.80

Source: https://agricoop.gov.in/en/StatHortEst (State Level Horticulture Estimates) under 'Statistics' tab in the website of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India (based on Final Estimates)

Notes

1. NA stands for 'Not Available'
2. Production of flowers includes loose flowers and cut flowers.
3. Honey is obtained from apiaries, which house bees in hives. Bees collect flower nectar from an unspecified area around such apiaries in order to make honey. Hence only production figures are given for 'honey'.
4. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.

Table-5.1.18: State-wise Area & Production of Horticultural Crops (2018-19)

(A is Area in '000 Hectares / P is Production in '000 MT)

State	Fruits		Vegetables		Plantation Crops		Aromatics & Medicinal Plants		Flowers			Spices		Honey	Total	
	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P (Loose)	P (Cut)	A	P	P	A	P
Arunachal Pradesh	48.14	125.84	2.62	17.39	0.07	0.21	0.24	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.10	29.47	0.10	63.16	173.17
Assam	146.82	2166.77	300.00	3479.21	103.28	205.79	4.45	0.17	5.10	32.37	56.16	97.20	300.24	1.25	656.84	6241.96
Manipur	46.94	454.77	45.67	356.04	0.90	0.31	0.04	0.12	0.03	0.01	0.25	11.53	28.63	0.35	105.11	840.47
Meghalaya	38.03	406.87	49.02	514.75	27.00	29.75	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	15.65	75.36	0.28	129.72	1027.03
Mizoram	62.93	347.02	34.65	200.45	12.17	9.20	0.77	0.78	0.18	0.00	2.25	27.66	100.93	0.20	138.36	660.82
Nagaland	33.96	314.10	41.10	455.08	1.76	7.90	0.13	0.88	0.04	0.00	24.40	11.36	44.11	0.70	88.35	847.17
Sikkim	19.54	55.45	38.80	231.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	16.50	0.09	42.61	106.27	0.40	101.20	410.10
Tripura	54.68	559.90	46.28	808.78	15.36	37.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.61	24.28	0.18	122.92	1430.47
Total – NE Region	451.04	4430.72	558.14	6063.09	160.54	290.50	5.63	2.11	5.60	48.88	83.17	224.72	709.29	3.46	1405.66	11631.19
Total - India	6597.41	97966.66	10072.91	183169.61	4068.68	16591.78	627.48	794.78	303.21	2263.20	646.53	4067.03	9499.75	120.00	25736.71	311052.30

Source: https://agricoop.gov.in/en/StatHortEst (State Level Horticulture Estimates) under 'Statistics' tab in the website of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India (based on Final Estimates)

Notes

1. NA stands for 'Not Available'
2. Production of flowers includes loose flowers and cut flowers.
3. Honey is obtained from apiaries, which house bees in hives. Bees collect flower nectar from an unspecified area around such apiaries in order to make honey. Hence only production figures are given for 'honey'.
4. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.

Table-5.1.19: State-wise Area & Production of Horticultural Crops (2019-20)

(A is Area in '000 Hectares / P is Production in '000 MT)

State	Fruits		Vegetables		Plantation Crops		Aromatics & Medicinal Plants		Flowers			Spices		Honey	Total	
	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P (Loose)	P (Cut)	A	P	P	A	P
Arunachal Pradesh	48.14	125.84	2.62	17.39	0.07	0.21	0.24	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.62	29.21	0.12	66.68	172.94
Assam	148.577	2247.745	301.027	3572.218	104.29	190.82	4.07	0.17	5.04	33.88	55.50	104.61	331.01	1.25	667.61	6432.59
Manipur	47.32	500.15	34.93	362.78	0.90	0.30	0.04	0.12	0.06	0.00	0.09	8.12	83.87	0.40	91.37	947.71
Meghalaya	37.60	393.51	49.12	515.87	26.47	34.40	0.00	0.00	12.41	0.00	1.55	15.53	74.94	0.25	141.12	1020.52
Mizoram	63.76	344.91	40.48	188.10	13.03	10.94	0.77	0.78	0.08	0.00	0.80	28.22	101.49	0.25	146.34	647.27
Nagaland	35.00	313.95	40.28	453.84	1.78	7.92	0.13	0.66	0.04	0.02	25.00	11.35	44.56	0.65	88.57	846.60
Sikkim	19.54	55.45	38.80	231.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	16.50	0.09	42.61	106.54	0.45	101.20	410.42
Tripura	55.04	565.79	46.46	813.29	16.08	40.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.59	24.78	0.20	124.16	1444.48
Total – NE Region	454.97	4547.34	553.72	6154.89	162.61	285.01	5.25	1.88	17.87	50.40	83.03	232.64	796.40	3.57	1427.06	11922.523
Total - India	6760.11	102006.94	10239.71	188132.08	4076.88	15678.57	641.46	734.11	323.33	2323.44	676.27	4350.84	10297.86	120.00	26392.33	319969.27

Source: https://agricoop.gov.in/en/StatHortEst (State Level Horticulture Estimates) under 'Statistics' tab in the website of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India (based on Final Estimates)

Notes

1. NA stands for 'Not Available'
2. Production of flowers includes loose flowers and cut flowers.
3. Honey is obtained from apiaries, which house bees in hives. Bees collect flower nectar from an unspecified area around such apiaries in order to make honey. Hence only production figures are given for 'honey'.
4. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.

Table-5.1.20: State-wise Area & Production of Horticultural Crops (2020-21)

(A is Area in '000 Hectares / P is Production in '000 MT)

State	Fruits		Vegetables		Plantation Crops		Aromatics & Medicinal Plants		Flowers			Spices		Honey	Total	
	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P (Loose)	P (Cut)	A	P	P	A	P
Arunachal Pradesh	48.14	125.84	2.62	17.41	2.67	11.76	0.24	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.86	21.49	0.13	67.53	176.80
Assam	147.23	2251.97	301.05	3628.77	89.63	156.93	4.11	0.17	5.10	34.07	55.70	103.22	338.54	1.35	650.33	6467.50
Manipur	41.62	463.86	32.90	339.87	0.90	0.30	0.04	0.12	0.07	0.01	0.17	7.38	72.70	0.40	82.91	877.43
Meghalaya	37.23	382.21	49.28	517.76	27.04	34.06	0.00	0.00	12.53	0.00	0.35	14.62	71.97	0.25	140.70	1006.60
Mizoram	65.95	345.18	40.62	224.39	21.45	33.64	0.77	0.78	0.08	0.00	0.80	27.82	100.93	0.25	156.68	705.98
Nagaland	34.01	316.59	41.09	456.78	2.79	7.87	0.11	0.86	0.05	0.00	0.22	11.79	46.34	0.65	89.84	829.31
Sikkim	20.13	50.69	17.08	108.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	16.50	0.09	42.35	102.58	0.45	79.80	278.99
Tripura	55.45	571.43	48.56	848.08	16.11	40.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.73	25.22	0.20	126.86	1485.72
Total – NE Region	449.76	4507.77	533.20	6141.74	160.59	285.36	5.27	2.08	18.08	50.57	57.34	227.77	779.76	3.68	1394.66	11828.31
Total - India	6930	102481	10859	200445	4255	16629	653	825	322	2152	828	4457	11117	125	27476	334603

Source: https://agricoop.gov.in/en/StatHortEst (State Level Horticulture Estimates) under 'Statistics' tab in the website of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India (based on Final Estimates)

Notes

1. NA stands for 'Not Available'
2. Production of flowers includes loose flowers and cut flowers.
3. Honey is obtained from apiaries, which house bees in hives. Bees collect flower nectar from an unspecified area around such apiaries in order to make honey. Hence only production figures are given for 'honey'.
4. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.

Table-5.1.21: State-wise Area & Production of Horticultural Crops (2021-22)

(A is Area in '000 Hectares / P is Production in '000 MT)

State	Fruits		Vegetables		Plantation Crops		Aromatics & Medicinal Plants		Flowers			Spices		Honey	Total	
	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P (Loose)	P (Cut)	A	P	P	A	P
Arunachal Pradesh	30.09	138.16	2.62	17.41	1.60	7.05	0.24	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.33	18.59	0.15	46.88	181.52
Assam	161.980	2504.191	306.235	3747.482	90.482	163.000	4.620	0.179	5.307	35.583	57.799	100.14	317.24	1.40	668.76	6826.87
Manipur	43.12	468.16	38.35	376.58	0.90	0.32	0.04	0.12	0.07	0.01	0.17	9.34	66.48	0.40	91.82	912.23
Meghalaya	37.38	378.16	49.61	520.15	27.73	35.07	0.00	0.00	12.47	0.00	0.35	14.52	72.02	0.27	141.71	1006.03
Mizoram	66.47	345.36	40.67	224.64	21.45	33.64	0.77	0.78	0.08	0.00	0.80	27.82	100.93	0.30	157.26	706.45
Nagaland	34.41	316.29	41.51	455.96	3.41	7.12	0.08	0.66	0.04	0.04	0.24	12.03	40.84	0.72	91.48	821.87
Sikkim	20.17	50.78	22.44	129.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	16.50	0.09	42.44	102.95	0.53	85.28	300.22
Tripura	57.72	596.55	54.74	1179.22	16.21	37.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.26	27.43	0.22	135.92	1840.62
Total – NE Region	451.32	4797.65	556.16	6650.82	161.78	283.41	5.75	1.89	18.22	52.13	59.45	225.87	746.46	3.99	1419.10	12595.81
Total - India	7063.94	107507.24	11374.40	209143.40	4292.95	15763.56	667.55	663.51	282.38	2198.83	614.64	4360.46	11155.14	133.20	28041.69	347179.50

Source: https://agricoop.gov.in/en/StatHortEst (State Level Horticulture Estimates) under 'Statistics' tab in the website of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India (based on Final Estimates)

Notes

1. NA stands for 'Not Available'
2. Production of flowers includes loose flowers and cut flowers.
3. Honey is obtained from apiaries, which house bees in hives. Bees collect flower nectar from an unspecified area around such apiaries in order to make honey. Hence only production figures are given for 'honey'.
4. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.

Table-5.1.22: State-wise Area & Production of Horticultural Crops (2022-23)

(A is Area in '000 Hectares / P is Production in '000 MT)

State	Fruits		Vegetables		Plantation Crops		Aromatics & Medicinal Plants		Flowers			Spices		Honey	Total	
	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P (Loose)	P (Cut)	A	P	P	A	P
Arunachal Pradesh	30.09	138.16	2.62	17.34	0.89	3.89	0.24	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.21	17.79	0.20	45.05	177.54
Assam	164.59	2608.47	304.10	3703.40	90.19	153.23	4.65	0.18	5.33	35.67	59.48	102.64	324.56	1.60	671.48	6886.59
Manipur	43.12	468.16	38.35	376.57	0.90	0.33	0.04	0.12	0.07	0.01	0.17	8.74	64.41	0.50	91.22	910.27
Meghalaya	39.55	395.11	51.05	538.91	43.19	62.03	0.00	0.00	12.47	0.00	0.35	17.71	81.46	0.32	163.97	1078.18
Mizoram	67.70	345.39	40.67	224.64	21.45	33.64	0.77	0.78	0.08	0.00	0.80	26.41	99.93	0.40	157.08	705.58
Nagaland	35.34	344.19	42.21	462.79	3.45	9.31	0.08	0.67	0.09	0.34	18.05	12.22	49.55	0.80	93.39	885.70
Sikkim	20.18	50.80	20.20	121.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	16.50	0.09	42.44	102.97	0.65	83.05	292.23
Tripura	59.00	616.49	61.83	1287.81	16.85	45.38	0.00	0.00	0.81	4.06	0.00	7.39	30.80	0.25	145.87	1984.78
Total – NE Region	459.54	4966.78	561.01	6732.68	176.92	307.80	5.77	1.91	19.09	56.57	78.94	228.76	771.47	4.72	1451.11	12920.87
Total - India	7024.70	110207.45	11308.73	212548.44	4550.85	17049.43	754.42	608.03	284.61	2242.37	854.42	4514.96	11830.16	142.00	28438.28	355482.29

Source: https://agricoop.gov.in/en/StatHortEst (State Level Horticulture Estimates) under 'Statistics' tab in the website of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India (based on Final Estimates)

Notes

1. NA stands for 'Not Available'
2. Production of flowers includes loose flowers and cut flowers.
3. Honey is obtained from apiaries, which house bees in hives. Bees collect flower nectar from an unspecified area around such apiaries in order to make honey. Hence only production figures are given for 'honey'.
4. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.

Other Agricultural Statistics

Table-5.1.23: Classification of Agricultural Workers in the NE States (2011)

(In Numbers)

State		Cultivators (Main & Marginal)	Agricultural Labourers (Main & Marginal)	Male Cultivators (Main & Marginal)	Male Agricultural Labourers (Main & Marginal)	Female Cultivators (Main & Marginal)	Female Agricultural Labourers (Main & Marginal)
Arunachal Pradesh	Total	302723	36171	152863	18377	149860	17794
	Rural	298137	33558	150267	16862	147870	16696
	Urban	4586	2613	2596	1515	1990	1098
Assam	Total	4061627	1845346	3099763	1129210	961864	716136
	Rural	4018907	1814075	3066222	1107173	952685	706902
	Urban	42720	31271	33541	22037	9179	9234
Manipur	Total	574031	114918	327109	46032	246922	68886
	Rural	523537	90644	293208	35797	230329	54847
	Urban	50494	24274	33901	10235	16593	14039
Meghalaya	Total	494675	198364	277330	106342	217345	92022
	Rural	486320	192223	272616	102620	213704	89603
	Urban	8355	6141	4714	3722	3641	2419
Mizoram	Total	229603	41787	129482	22488	100121	19299
	Rural	192194	19085	107813	9555	84381	9530
	Urban	37409	22702	21669	12933	15740	9769
Nagaland	Total	537702	62962	259454	31857	278248	31105
	Rural	516783	55677	250559	28133	266224	27544
	Urban	20919	7285	8895	3724	12024	3561
Sikkim	Total	117401	25986	63327	12883	54074	13103
	Rural	116532	24880	62869	12297	53663	12583
	Urban	869	1106	458	586	411	520
Tripura	Total	295947	353618	228868	214106	67079	139512
	Rural	285729	338922	219951	203358	65778	135564
	Urban	10218	14696	8917	10748	1301	3948
Total – NE Region	Total	6613709	2679152	4538196	1581295	2075513	1097857
	Rural	6438139	2569064	4423505	1515795	2014634	1053269
	Urban	175570	110088	114691	65500	60879	44588
Total - India	Total	118808780	144333690	82762934	82742337	36045846	61591353
	Rural	115084638	136998308	79895308	77932222	35189330	59066086
	Urban	3724142	7335382	2867626	4810115	856516	2525267

Source: ''Agricultural Statistics at a Glance, 2023', brought out by the Economics, Statistics and Evaluation Division, Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Government of India [Table - 1.1.(b) Page Nos. 3-6] – based on the Census of India 2011

Notes

1. A person is considered as cultivator if he or she was engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in cultivation of land owned or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share of crop. Cultivation includes supervision or direction of cultivation.
2. A person who has given out his/her land to another person or persons for cultivation or money, kind or share of crop and who did not even supervise or direct cultivation of land was not treated as cultivator. Cultivation does not include fruit growing, vegetable growing or keeping orchards or groves or working on plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations
3. A person who worked in another person's land for wages in cash, kind or share was regarded as an agricultural labourer.
4. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.

Table-5.1.24: State-wise Storage Capacity of Foodgrains in the NE States

(in Lakh MT)

State	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Arunachal Pradesh	0.23	0.39	0.27	0.30	0.33	0.33	0.40	0.42
Assam	6.29	3.98	4.68	3.98	4.18	4.2	5.40	5.41
Manipur	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.49	0.49	0.52	0.63	0.65
Meghalaya	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.26	0.31
Mizoram	0.67	0.25	0.93	0.67	0.25	0.25	0.32	0.32
Nagaland	0.45	0.44	0.48	0.49	0.46	0.46	0.58	1.35
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.23	0.11	0.23
Tripura	0.83	0.43	0.44	0.99	0.44	0.44	0.48	0.48
Total – NE Region	9.02	6.04	7.34	7.14	6.60	6.65	8.18	9.17
Total - India	814.84	772.93	843.03	855.68	755.94	817.96	461.55	711.59

Source: 'Agricultural Statistics at a Glance, 2023', brought out by the Economics, Statistics and Evaluation Division, Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Government of India [Table-3.11 (a), Page No. 156]

Note

1. Data pertains to storage capacity of the Food Corporation of India (both owned and hired) and of State Agencies in March of the year.
2. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.

Table-5.1.25: State-wise Cold Storage Capacity in the NE States

(in MT)

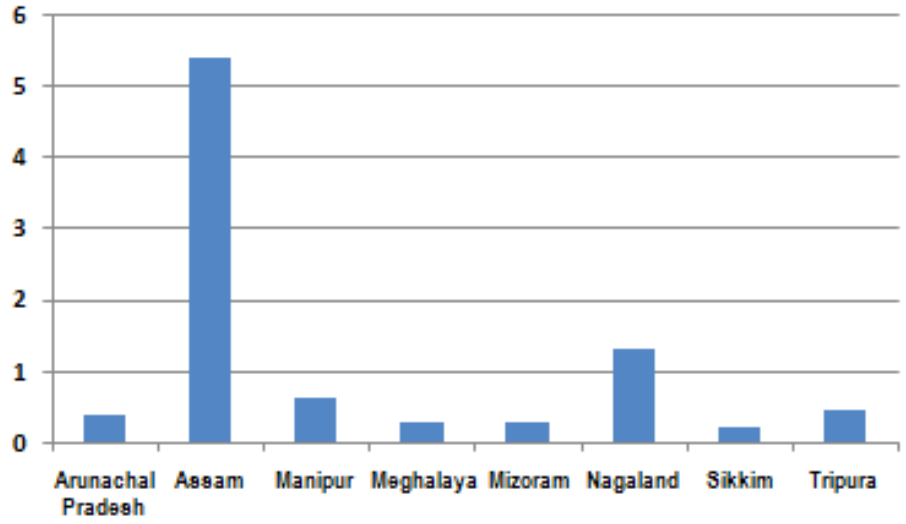
State	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Arunachal Pradesh	5000	5000	6000	6000	6000	6000	8250
Assam	152706	157906	163258	168096	178096	196996	202096
Manipur	3000	3000	7100	7100	4500	4500	7840
Meghalaya	8200	8200	8200	8200	8200	8200	8200
Mizoram	4471	4471	3971	3971	4001	3971	4071
Nagaland	6150	6150	7350	7350	7150	8150	8150
Sikkim	2100	2100	2100	2100	2100	2100	2100
Tripura	45477	45477	45477	46354	46354	51140	51140
Total – NE Region	227104	232304	243456	249171	256401	281057	291847
Total - India	34050359	34673886	36229675	36770637	37425097	38088249	38224006

Source: Reserve Bank of India, 'Handbook of Statistics on Indian States', 2022-23 [Table-100 Page No. 271] – based on data from the 'Agricultural Statistics at a Glance', published by the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Government of India

Notes

1. Data for 2020 pertains to the cold storage capacity as on 31.12.2020
2. Data for 2021 pertains to the cold storage capacity as on 31.01.2022
3. Data for 2022 pertains to the cold storage capacity as on 30.11.2022
4. Data for other years pertains to the cold storage capacity as on 31st of March of the respective year.
5. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.

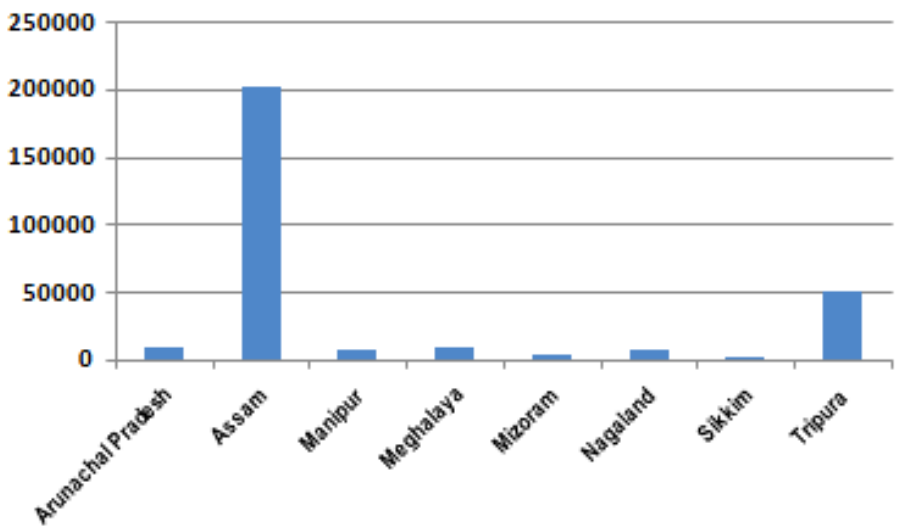
Graph-5.1.7: Storage Capacity of Foodgrains in the NE States



Y-axis gives the storage capacity in Lakh MT in March 2023

Note: Storage capacity of the Food Corporation of India (both owned and hired) and of State Agencies is indicated

Graph-5.1.8: Cold Storage Capacity in the NE States



Y-axis gives the cold storage capacity in MT as on 30th November 2022

Table-5.1.26: State-wise Consumption of Fertilizers in the NE States

(Kg per Hectare)

State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA
Assam	74.6	63.5	74.0	61.3	56.8
Manipur	34.7	58.0	33.2	47.9	40.4
Meghalaya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mizoram	22.9	36.8	48.5	32.0	8.8
Nagaland	NA	NA	0.6	NA	NA
Sikkim	---	---	---	---	---
Tripura	46.2	27.4	32.3	37.7	30.5
Average - India	124.4	127.9	132.1	127.8	137.2

Source: Reserve Bank of India, 'Handbook of Statistics on Indian States', 2022-23 – based on data from the 'Agricultural Statistics at a Glance', brought out by the Economics, Statistics and Evaluation Division, Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Government of India [Table-91 Page No. 252]

Notes

1. NA stands for 'Not Available'
2. Fertilizers consist of the N-P-K triad (standing for Nitrogen, Phosphorous and Potassium respectively), which are obtained from different fertilizers like urea, phosphoric fertilizers (like DAP) etc.
3. Sikkim has declared itself as an 'organic state' and has prohibited the use of inorganic inputs as per the Sikkim Agricultural, Horticultural Input and Livestock Feed Regulatory Act, 2014

The use of chemical fertilizers is very low in the NE states of India

Table-5.1.27: Consumption of Electricity for Agricultural Purposes in the NE States

State	2020-21			2021-22		
	Agricultural Use (GWh)	Total Energy Sold (GWh)	% Share of Agriculture	Agricultural Use (GWh)	Total Energy Sold (GWh)	% Share of Agriculture
Arunachal Pradesh	0.77	405.11	0.19	0.06	518.25	0.01
Assam	39.00	7356.29	0.53	54.23	8520.06	0.64
Manipur	7.08	651.30	1.09	7.19	731.70	0.98
Meghalaya	0.14	1326.45	0.01	0.13	906.67	0.01
Mizoram	0.16	453.54	0.04	0.00	660.92	0.00
Nagaland	0.00	682.57	0.00	0.00	654.23	0.00
Sikkim	0.00	414.77	0.00	0.00	440.60	0.00
Tripura	38.00	982.33	3.87	39.15	1051.06	3.72
Total – NE Region	85.15	12272.36	0.69	100.76	13483.49	0.75
Total - India	221303.44	1041655.63	21.25	228451.47	1136124.53	20.11

Source: Agricultural Statistics at a Glance, 2023', brought out by the Economics, Statistics and Evaluation Division, Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Government of India [Table-3.18 (b) Page No 174]

Notes:

1. The usage of electricity is usually measured in units which are equal to one kilowatt hour (i.e. the consumption of 1,000 watts for one hour).
2. Giga-watt hour (GWh) is equal to one million units (Giga = 10^9 or one billion).
3. The figures for FY 2021-22 are provisional.
4. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.

The greater use of electricity for agriculture can help in improving farm incomes in the NE states

Table-5.1.28 Number of Active Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) in the NE States (Operative as on 31st March 2024)

(In Numbers)

State	Operative KCCs
Arunachal Pradesh	18,388
Assam	6,70,832
Manipur	19,699
Meghalaya	77,422
Mizoram	51,561
Nagaland	32,072
Sikkim	10,115
Tripura	1,64,916
Total – NE Region	10,45,005
Total - India	7,75,04,234

Source: 'Agricultural Statistics at a Glance, 2023', brought out by the Economics, Statistics and Evaluation Division, Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Government of India [Table-3.20 Page No 177] - based on data from (a) Reserve Bank of India for Scheduled Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks; and (b) NABARD for Cooperative Banks

Notes

1. The Reserve Bank of India had issued the Master Circular on Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme in 2018. The scheme aims at providing adequate and timely credit support from the banking system under a single window with flexible and simplified procedure to the farmers individual/joint borrowers who are owner cultivators, tenant farmers, oral lessees & share croppers, Self Help Groups (SHGs) or Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) of farmers including tenant farmers, share croppers etc. for their cultivation and other needs.
2. In 2019, the KCC scheme was extended to farmers engaged in Animal Husbandry and Fisheries for their working capital requirements.
3. Government of India is also implementing Interest Subvention Scheme under which interest subvention (IS) of 2% and Prompt Repayment Incentive (PRI) of 3% is given to farmers on Short Term Agricultural Loans up to Rs. 3 lakh which makes the effective rate of interest on such loans at 4%.
4. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.

Table-5.1.29: Number of Operational Holdings in the NE States (By Size Group)

(In numbers)

State	Numbers of Operational Holdings by Size					All Holdings
	Marginal	Small	Semi-medium	Medium	Large	
Arunachal Pradesh	27161	24056	29018	26328	6690	113253
Assam	1868020	495313	295286	79262	3830	2741711
Manipur	76705	48737	22269	2734	39	150484
Meghalaya	122748	60268	39863	9256	262	232397
Mizoram	44963	27483	13834	3209	285	89774
Nagaland	8211	29790	63332	73769	21430	196532
Sikkim	44294	12767	10591	3513	367	71532
Tripura	504105	47987	18538	2491	73	573194
Total – NE Region	2696207	746401	492731	200562	32976	4168877
Total – India	100251309	25809332	13993214	5561480	838406	146453741

Source: 'Agricultural Statistics at a Glance, 2023', brought out by the Economics, Statistics and Evaluation Division, Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Government of India [Table-5.2 (a) Page No 211] – based on data from 'All India Report on Agriculture Census 2015-16'

Notes

1. The reference period in the above Agriculture Census is the agriculture year 2015-16, which stared from July of 2015 and ended in June in 2016.
2. Operational Holding is 'All land which is used wholly or partly for Agricultural production and is operated as one technical unit by one person alone or with others without regard to the title, legal form, size or location'.
3. The size of operational holdings is given as follows.

Type of Holding	Area Operated
Marginal Holdings	Less than 1.0 hectare
Small Holdings	1.0 hectare – 2.0 hectares
Semi-medium Holdings	2.0 hectare – 4.0 hectares
Medium Holdings	4.0 hectare – 10.0 hectares
Large Holdings	Above 10 hectares

Source: Table-5.1 of 'Agricultural Statistics at a Glance, 2023' (Page No 210)

4. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.

Over two-thirds of the farms of the NE Region are marginal holdings of less than 1 hectare in area

Table-5.1.30: Area of Operational Holdings in the NE States (By Size Group)

(In hectares)

State	Area under Operational Holdings by Size					All Holdings
	Marginal	Small	Semi-medium	Medium	Large	
Arunachal Pradesh	14356.98	30640.11	77432.38	153215.31	104294.29	379939.07
Assam	784971.32	696107.03	806250.00	410090.50	278835.70	2976254.56
Manipur	40295.68	62773.84	55322.02	13357.23	432.42	172181.19
Meghalaya	55929.89	79595.89	108904.36	51413.49	4236.04	300079.67
Mizoram	27167.00	35063.65	31671.94	14908.92	3653.20	112464.71
Nagaland	4608.78	36803.15	169447.92	431165.51	314413.88	956439.24
Sikkim	18073.30	17755.51	28763.89	19957.59	6315.02	90865.31
Tripura	148777.52	70095.55	49196.28	12633.75	1082.06	281785.17
Total – NE Region	1094180.47	1028834.73	1326988.79	1106742.30	713262.61	5270008.92
Total - India	37923352.95	36150710.41	37619306.71	31810426.98	14313539.22	157817336.26

Source: 'Agricultural Statistics at a Glance, 2023', brought out by the Economics, Statistics and Evaluation Division, Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Government of India [Table-5.2 (b) Page No 212] – based on data from 'All India Report on Agriculture Census 2015-16'

Notes

1. The reference period in the above Agriculture Census is the agriculture year 2015-16, which stared from July of 2015 and ended in June in 2016.
2. Operational Holding is 'All land which is used wholly or partly for Agricultural production and is operated as one technical unit by one person alone or with others without regard to the title, legal form, size or location'.
3. The size of operational holdings is given as follows.

Marginal Holdings	Less than 1.0 hectare
Small Holdings	1.0 hectare – 2.0 hectares
Semi-medium Holdings	2.0 hectare – 4.0 hectares
Medium Holdings	4.0 hectare – 10.0 hectares
Large Holdings	Above 10 hectares

Source: Table-5.1 of 'Agricultural Statistics at a Glance, 2023' (Page No 210)

4. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.

Wet rice cultivation is feasible in suitable land holdings

Table-5.1.31: Average Size of Operational Holdings in the NE States (By Size Group)

(In hectares)

State	Average Size of Operational Holdings by Size					All Holdings
	Marginal	Small	Semi-medium	Medium	Large	
Arunachal Pradesh	0.53	1.27	2.67	5.82	15.59	3.35
Assam	0.42	1.41	2.73	5.17	72.80	1.09
Manipur	0.53	1.29	2.48	4.89	11.09	1.14
Meghalaya	0.46	1.32	2.73	5.55	16.17	1.29
Mizoram	0.60	1.28	2.29	4.65	12.82	1.25
Nagaland	0.56	1.24	2.68	5.84	14.67	4.87
Sikkim	0.41	1.39	2.72	5.68	17.21	1.27
Tripura	0.30	1.46	2.65	5.07	14.82	0.49
Average – NE Region	0.41	1.38	2.69	5.52	21.63	1.26
Average - India	0.38	1.40	2.69	5.72	17.07	1.08

Source: Agricultural Statistics at a Glance, 2023', brought out by the Economics, Statistics and Evaluation Division, Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Government of India [Table-5.3 Page No 213] – based on data from 'All India Report on Agriculture Census 2015-16'

Notes

1. The reference period in the above Agriculture Census is the agriculture year 2015-16, which stared from July of 2015 and ended in June in 2016.
2. Operational Holding is 'All land which is used wholly or partly for Agricultural production and is operated as one technical unit by one person alone or with others without regard to the title, legal form, size or location'.
3. The size of operational holdings is given as follows.

Marginal Holdings	Less than 1.0 hectare
Small Holdings	1.0 hectare – 2.0 hectares
Semi-medium Holdings	2.0 hectare – 4.0 hectares
Medium Holdings	4.0 hectare – 10.0 hectares
Large Holdings	Above 10 hectares

Source: Table-5.1 of 'Agricultural Statistics at a Glance, 2023' (Page No 210)

4. The figures for 'Average-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the previous tables.

Land holdings include hill slopes and valleys in the hilly areas of the NE Region

Table-5.1.32: Rural & Agricultural Households in the NE States (During Agricultural Year 2018-19)

State	Estimated Numbers of:		Ratio of Agricultural to Rural Households (In %)	Estimated Number of Agricultural Households with Loan ('00)	Proportion of Agricultural Households which are Indebted (in %)	Average Monthly Income of Agricultural Households (Rs.)
	Rural Households ('00)	Agricultural Households ('00)				
Arunachal Pradesh	2207	1524	69.1	191	12.5	19225
Assam	57990	30999	53.5	9617	31.0	10675
Manipur	3732	2412	64.6	497	20.6	11427
Meghalaya	4964	3647	73.5	333	9.1	29348
Mizoram	1029	764	74.2	61	8.0	17964
Nagaland	2402	1918	79.9	116	6.0	9877
Sikkim	984	652	66.3	69	10.6	12447
Tripura	6982	2893	41.4	1380	47.7	9918
NE Region	80290	44809	55.8	12264	27.4	15110
India	1724433	930935	54.0	467196	50.2	10218

Source: 'Agricultural Statistics at a Glance, 2023', brought out by the Economics, Statistics and Evaluation Division, Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Government of India [Table-5.10 Page No 221]– based on data from 'Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households (Jan-Dec 2019)', National Statistical Office(NSO)

Notes

1. The reference period for the above period is the agriculture year 2018-19 which stared from July of 2018 and ended in June in 2019.
2. Reference period for Indebtedness is 'as on the date of survey'. Indebtedness relates to all kind of outstanding loans irrespective of the purpose for which taken.
3. Household

   A household is usually a group of persons who normally live together and take their meals from a common kitchen / common cooking unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so.
4. The figures for 'NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.

Plantation Crop: Tea

Table-5.1.33: State-wise Tea Growers & Tea Area in the NE States (As on 31st March 2024)

State	Organized Sector (Big Grower)		Small Tea Growers		Total	
	No. of Tea Gardens	Tea Area (in Hectares)	No. of Small Tea Growers	Tea Area (in Hectares)	Growers	Tea Area (in Hectares)
Arunachal Pradesh	30	2,849	3,526	7,852	3,556	10,701
Assam	762	2,32,962	1,33,626	1,25,885	1,34,388	3,58,847
Manipur	1	312	473	347	474	659
Meghalaya	2	97	734	936	736	1,033
Mizoram	1	15	450	248	451	263
Nagaland	1	102	2,924	5,880	2,925	5,982
Sikkim	1	178	35	14	36	192
Tripura	52	6894	2,875	1,423	2,927	8,317
Total – NE Region	850	2,43,409	1,44,643	1,42,585	1,45,493	3,85,994
Total-India	1,567	4,21,461	2,47,887	2,13,144	2,49,454	6,34,605

Source: E-Mail from North Eastern Zonal Office of The Tea Board India dated 5th December 2024 in response to request for data from NEDFi

Notes

1. The organised sector details are also available in the Baseline Survey 2022.
2. The number of Small Tea Growers is provisional, subject to revision. The details had been furnished in the above E-Mail from the North Eastern Zonal Office of The Tea Board India, and these reflect the position up to 31.03.2024.
3. Tea Areas have been rounded off. Totals may not appear to tally due to such rounding-off.
4. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.
5. 'Organized Sector' consists of those establishments that grow tea (and usually process green leaf into made tea) and which are subject to the provisions of various legislative measures. These include the Tea Act 1953 (and amendments thereto), and the Plantation Labour Act of 1951. Under the legislative framework, the tea producing states have enacted regulations for many aspects of tea, including the welfare of the tea workers.
6. Small Tea Grower (STG) is defined as 'a person who has a tea cultivation of up to 25 acres (10.12 hectares)' as per the Tea Board India guidelines.

Assam is the largest tea-producing state in India

Table-5.1.34: State-wise Production of Tea in the NE States

(In Million Kg)

State	2019-20			2020-21			2021-22			2022-23			2023-24		
	Big Gardens	Small Tea Growers	Total	Big Gardens	Small Tea Growers	Total	Big Gardens	Small Tea Growers	Total	Big Gardens	Small Tea Growers	Total	Big Gardens	Small Tea Growers	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	2.76	9.14	11.90	2.16	8.65	10.81	2.93	9.33	12.26	2.93	9.27	12.20	3.33	10.79	14.12
Assam	385.75	309.63	695.38	336.09	290.14	626.23	385.15	313.99	672.14	363.66	334.72	698.38	356.56	319.52	676.08
Manipur	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Meghalaya	0.11	0.38	0.49	0.08	0.35	0.43	0.08	0.36	0.44	0.06	0.30	0.36	0.07	0.25	0.32
Mizoram	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nagaland	0.00	1.80	1.80	0.00	1.52	1.52	0.12	2.11	2.23	0.00	2.51	2.51	0.00	2.92	2.92
Sikkim	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.06	0.00	0.06
Tripura	6.22	2.72	8.94	6.13	2.08	8.21	6.70	2.16	8.86	6.07	1.62	7.69	6.15	1.28	7.43
Total – NE Region	394.93	323.67	718.60	344.53	302.74	647.27	368.03	327.95	695.98	372.80	348.42	721.22	366.17	334.77	700.94
Total - India	690.75	670.06	1360.81	637.81	645.22	1283.03	652.89	691.51	1344.40	659.96	715.01	1374.97	643.69	738.34	1382.03

Source: Tea Board India (Letter No. File 6 (97) / ZON/GAU/ STAT_DATA/ 2022 dated 26-10-2023 from the North Eastern Zonal Office of The Tea Board India)

Notes

1. There is no tea production in the states of Manipur and Mizoram, as reported by the Tea Board India.
2. Production is reported, based on the location of the tea factory.
3. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.

Table-5.1.35: Enumeration of Small Tea Growers in the NE States (Up to 31.03.2024)

State	Number of Small Growers	Tea Area (in Hectare)	Number of QR Code based ID Cards Issued
Arunachal Pradesh	3,526	7,852	0
Assam	1,33,626	1,25,885	97,402
Manipur	473	347	0
Meghalaya	734	936	416
Mizoram	450	248	250
Nagaland	2,924	5,880	2,924
Sikkim	35	14	0
Tripura	2,875	1,423	866
Total – NE Region	1,44,643	1,42,585	1,01,858
Total-India	2,47,887	2,13,144	1,68,296

Source E-Mail from North Eastern Zonal Office of The Tea Board India dated 5th December 2024 in response to request for data from NEDFi

Notes

1. Tea Areas have been rounded off.
2. The enumeration of Small Tea Growers (STGs) is a continuous process, and the data furnished is provisional, subject to revision.
3. Small Tea Grower (STG) is defined as 'a person who has a tea cultivation of up to 25 acres (10.12 hectares)' as per the Tea Board India guidelines

Hon'ble Prime Minister of India amidst a tea garden in Assam

Plantation Crop: Rubber

Table-5.1.36: Area under Rubber Trees & Tappable Area in the NE States

(in Hectares)

State	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
	Area under Rubber	Tappable Area	Area under Rubber	Tappable Area	Area under Rubber	Tappable Area	Area under Rubber	Tappable Area
Arunachal Pradesh	5860	1040	6150	1360	7665	2325	9300	2330
Assam	57735	29600	58215	32750	65810	36390	79600	37370
Manipur	4205	1430	4315	1600	5345	1690	6000	1720
Meghalaya	16610	8670	16930	9540	18975	10050	25300	10380
Mizoram	4070	1300	4245	1590	5595	1655	7800	1905
Nagaland	14930	6350	15110	8030	16570	8260	19500	8470
Tripura	86797	69836	89264	74605	97172	78084	110649	82987
Total – NE Region	190207	118226	194229	129475	217132	138454	258149	145162
Total - India	823000	496000	826660	526500	850000	566300	888400	577300

Source: E-Mail from Deputy Rubber Production Commissioner, Guwahati Zonal Office dated 23rd October 2024 (for all states apart from Tripura and for 'Total-India'), E-Mail from Joint Rubber Production Commissioner, Agartala Zonal Office dated 14th November 2024 (for Tripura)

Note

1. Tappable area is the area under rubber trees that is available for tapping the rubber trees.
2. Sikkim has no area under rubber trees.
3. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.

Table-5.1.37: Production of Natural Rubber in the NE States

(in Metric Tons)

State	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Arunachal Pradesh	1185	1560	2670	2680
Assam	34130	39240	45120	46500
Manipur	1480	1660	1750	1780
Meghalaya	9540	10840	11425	11775
Mizoram	1250	1580	1650	1900
Nagaland	6985	8990	9350	9590
Tripura	90712	93371	102989	110717
Total – NE Region	145282	157241	174954	184942
Total - India	715000	775000	839000	857000

Source: E-Mail from Deputy Rubber Production Commissioner, Guwahati Zonal Office dated 23rd October 2024 (for all states apart from Tripura and for 'Total-India'), E-Mail from Joint Rubber Production Commissioner, Agartala Zonal Office dated 14th November 2024 (for Tripura)

Note

1. Sikkim has no area under rubber trees.
2. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.

Table-5.1.38: Rubber Plantation in the NE States (Under NE-MITRA for NE Region)

(In hectares)

State	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura	Total NE Region
Area	4791.55	37124.23	4226.74	16212	6229.8	7811.71	0.00	4662.67	81058.70

Source: E-Mail from the Deputy Rubber Production Commissioner, Guwahati Zonal Office dated 23rd October 2024 (for all states apart from Tripura), E-Mail from Joint Rubber Production Commissioner, Agartala Zonal Office dated 21st November 2024 (for Tripura)

Notes

1. North East Mission of Tyre Industry for Rubber Augmentation (NE-MITRA) is a collaborative project for development of rubber plantations in North East and improving quality of processed forms of rubber. It was agreed upon between the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), and the Automotive Tyre Manufacturers Association (ATMA).
2. The objective of NE-MITRA [formerly termed as Credit Linked Rubber Plantation Development Plan (CLRPDP)] is to increase production of natural rubber in India by accelerating new planting and replanting of rubber in NE Region with and technical coordination and extension support by the Rubber Board.
3. The plan is to develop 200,000 hectares of rubber plantations in North East and undertake quality improvement and skill development activities over a period of 5 years from 2021-22 to 2025-26.

Rubber plantations can help to boost rural incomes and provide other economic opportunities

Table-5.1.39: Licensed Rubber Dealers, Manufacturers & Processors in the NE States (As in October 2024)

State	Rubber Dealers	Rubber Manufacturers	Rubber Processors
Arunachal Pradesh	5	0	0
Assam	164	8	0
Manipur	4	0	0
Meghalaya	8	0	0
Mizoram	1	0	0
Nagaland	13	0	0
Sikkim	0	0	0
Tripura	2,065	4	15
Total – NE Region	2,260	12	15
Total - India	8,642	4030	115

Sources: as follows
(a) Rubber Dealers: http://www.rbegp.in/RUBI/LicensingReportsInIndex.do?licensetypepk=2&statepk=0&districtpk=0 /
(b) Rubber Manufacturers: E-Mail from Deputy Rubber Production Commissioner, dated 23rd October 2024
(c) Rubber Processors: http://www.rbegp.in/RUBI/LicensingReportsInIndex.do?licensetypepk=3&statepk=0&districtpk=0

Notes

1. Transactions in natural rubber are regulated by licenses issued by the Rubber Board under various provisions of the Rubber Act 1947 and the Rubber Rules 1955. Licensing & Excise Duty (L&ED) Department is entrusted with the works related to issue of fresh and renewal of license to Rubber Dealers, Processors and Manufacturers.
2. Ordinarily, Dealer's licence is issuing initially for 3 years and renewing for 5 years. Total number of licensed dealers as on 31.03.2023 was 8749. The processors are mainly producing Centrifuged Latex and Block Rubber. Total number of licensed processors in India as on 31.03.2023 was 103.
3. Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.

Collecting latex from rubber trees

5.2. Livestock & Animal Husbandry

Livestock rearing is one of the most important economic activities in the rural areas of the country. It contributes significantly to the national economy. In fact, livestock rearing is an indispensable part of rural livelihoods, especially for the small and marginal farmers. It provides income to household dependent on agriculture and for many landless households. The livestock also act as a source of protein in the form of milk, egg and meat.

The Livestock Sector plays a significant role for the welfare of rural population of India. Livestock is also important as a part of agricultural diversification and income enhancement and also for crucial nutritional value. Hence, the Government is continuously trying for bringing further improvements and developing this sector in the country as an industry.

Various schemes have been initiated aimed at increasing the availability of genetically improved livestock and poultry, control of diseases, assisting and encouraging the farmers to go for genetically up-graded animals and assured protection against loss of such animals through an established mechanism.

In the NE Region, the consumption of animal protein is comparatively high. Meat and meat products form an integral part of most indigenous diets, along with the consumption of eggs. The consumption of milk has been traditionally lower, as many of the tribal communities may be less lactose-tolerant.

The NE Region has a high population of some livestock like pigs, where Assam is having the largest pig population in India, Meghalaya the 3rd largest and Nagaland and Mizoram having the 7th and 10th largest pig population as per the latest 20th Livestock Census. In poultry, Assam has been reported to have the 7th largest population in India. The mithun is found exclusively in the NE Region. Yaks are found in Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim, which have the 2nd and 3rd largest populations in India.

There is considerable scope for improvement in the region. The contribution of livestock is about 2% towards the region's economic output. This is despite the NE Region having over 4% of the nation's livestock. The growth of the sector has been slower here than elsewhere in the country. The facilitation of the livestock ecosystem from improvement of breeds, feed and animal care practices, veterinary care, availability of information, and forward linkages to markets can boost the sector in the future.

The following pages give the statistics on the region's livestock and livestock products, arranged in the following parts: (a) state-wise estimated numbers of 'animals in milk' like cows, buffaloes, and goats; (b) state-wise estimates of production and per-capita availability of milk, eggs, and meat; and (c) salient findings of the 20th Livestock Census, 2019.

State-wise Numbers of Animals-in-Milk

Table-5.2.1: Numbers of Animals in Milk in the NE States - Exotic and Cross-bred Cows

(In '000s)

State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Arunachal Pradesh	7.57	6.45	6.92	6.72	3.73	3.35	2.64
Assam	154.88	167.73	171.52	175.21	180.39	186.78	191.75
Manipur	15.74	15.30	14.54	15.69	9.60	10.85	10.51
Meghalaya	14.95	15.15	15.41	15.52	16.03	16.21	16.95
Mizoram	8.10	8.15	8.59	8.40	8.12	7.92	7.80
Nagaland	30.26	28.90	27.91	23.94	21.30	22.54	16.25
Sikkim	29.48	31.34	32.21	44.70	37.78	41.77	43.20
Tripura	30.36	31.34	32.11	33.97	38.10	37.70	40.62
Total - NE Region	291.34	304.36	309.21	324.15	315.05	327.12	329.72
Total - India	15962.74	16761.76	17675.04	19003.15	21634.41	22642.17	23407.60

Source: 'Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics-2023', Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Government of India [Table-3 Page No. 37]

Table-5.2.2: Numbers of Animals in Milk in the NE States - Non-Descript and Indigenous Cows

(In '000s)

State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Arunachal Pradesh	68.97	75.31	74.81	86.47	67.49	75.46	74.80
Assam	1155.03	1265.18	1253.61	1271.28	1313.62	1299.35	1337.04
Manipur	45.49	47.68	48.53	50.67	56.30	55.81	54.42
Meghalaya	121.67	122.73	123.69	124.16	124.01	125.03	127.06
Mizoram	3.92	3.80	3.68	3.17	3.67	3.40	3.34
Nagaland	17.84	16.67	15.57	12.53	11.69	11.24	10.76
Sikkim	0.00	5.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.004	2.12
Tripura	141.26	146.89	148.66	146.51	163.88	159.56	163.76
Total - NE Region	1554.18	1683.65	1668.55	1694.79	1740.66	1729.85	1773.30
Total - India	33165.62	34143.53	35166.85	35391.38	35951.11	36972.46	37154.67

Source: 'Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics-2023', Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Government of India [Table-6 Page No. 40]

Notes

1. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above tables.
2. Exotic / Cross-bred cattle: as follows

   Cross-bred Cattle: Cattle which are produced by crossing indigenous cattle with exotic breeds or indigenous cattle which have exotic inheritance are described as crossbred cattle.
3. Exotic Cattle: Cattle which are developed in other countries are described as exotic cattle.
4. Non-descript cattle: Non-descript breeds are those indigenous breeds which cannot be classified as a particular recognized breed or do not have more than 50% similarities of any recognized breed of cattle.

Table-5.2.3: Numbers of Animals in Milk in the NE States - Buffaloes

(In '000s)

State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Arunachal Pradesh	0.47	0.57	0.75	0.47	0.60	0.62	0.56
Assam	86.38	92.33	93.65	95.54	99.65	95.28	100.84
Manipur	11.65	12.52	13.05	13.53	8.40	9.38	7.81
Meghalaya	1.95	1.39	1.34	1.33	1.31	1.30	1.46
Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	4.92	4.98	4.40	3.79	2.95	3.38	1.35
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.13
Tripura	1.80	1.87	1.88	1.86	1.32	1.44	2.56
Total - NE Region	107.17	113.66	115.07	116.52	114.23	111.44	114.71
Total - India	42569.46	43187.60	44767.06	45718.40	44263.62	45810.14	46686.16

Source: 'Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics-2023', Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Government of India [Table-3 Page No. 37]

Table-5.2.4: Numbers of Animals in Milk in the NE States - Goats

(In '000s)

State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	344.71	339.88	331.47	337.32	348.44	369.26	276.81
Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	21.91	19.87	19.39	15.24	13.85	13.56	10.50
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tripura	127.94	134.03	135.02	133.15	101.52	108.26	131.04
Total - NE Region	494.56	493.78	485.88	485.71	463.81	491.08	418.35
Total - India	34513.15	36135.62	36834.31	36346.03	36320.88	39585.71	41928.26

Source: 'Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics-2023', Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Government of India [Table-6 Page No. 40]

Note

The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above tables.

Milk Production & Per-Capita Availability

Table-5.2.5 (A): Production of Milk in the NE States

(In '000 MT)

State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Arunachal Pradesh	52.53	54.02	55.10	60.63	43.89	46.01	45.54
Assam	861.27	871.89	882.27	919.94	954.07	982.02	1006.42
Manipur	78.82	81.66	85.75	89.65	71.05	75.55	71.87
Meghalaya	83.96	85.03	86.61	87.60	89.14	90.23	93.51
Mizoram	24.16	25.02	25.75	23.53	25.38	24.59	24.48
Nagaland	79.37	74.09	72.57	61.64	55.93	61.07	49.57
Sikkim	54.35	58.67	60.85	83.94	73.85	86.52	86.53
Tripura	159.59	174.26	185.27	198.60	206.17	216.96	230.12
Total - NE Region	1394.05	1424.64	1454.17	1525.53	1519.48	1582.95	1608.04
Total - India	165404.38	176347.35	187749.46	198439.67	209959.88	222068.56	230577.03

Source: 'Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics-2023', Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Government of India [Table-2 Page No. 36]

Table-5.2.5 (B): Per-Capita Availability of Milk in the NE States

(In grams per day)

State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Arunachal Pradesh	99	100	101	110	79	82	81
Assam	71	71	71	73	75	77	78
Manipur	72	74	76	79	62	65	62
Meghalaya	74	74	74	74	75	75	77
Mizoram	57	59	60	54	58	55	55
Nagaland	104	96	93	78	71	76	61
Sikkim	231	247	254	345	302	350	347
Tripura	113	122	128	136	140	146	153
NE Region	79	79	80	83	82	85	85
India	351	370	390	407	427	446	459

Source: 'Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics-2023', Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Government of India [Table-18 Page No. 55]

Note

The figures for 'Total-NE Region' / 'NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table, and the projected populations of the states available at Tables 2.1.6-2.1.13 (at Chapter-2 Section-1).

Egg Production & Per-Capita Availability

Table-5.2.6 (A): Production of Egg in the NE States

(Nos. in Lakhs)

State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Arunachal Pradesh	495.21	550.08	594.64	604.92	638.51	666.62	658.13
Assam	4770.75	4951.84	5014.61	5148.75	5253.04	5421.70	5590.00
Manipur	992.00	1017.84	1053.24	1081.81	1141.63	1148.39	1215.64
Meghalaya	1063.90	1073.71	1090.36	1102.02	1107.85	1114.62	1128.15
Mizoram	408.07	409.95	415.19	433.11	434.06	407.50	397.10
Nagaland	397.35	401.42	374.74	381.64	384.87	353.99	355.27
Sikkim	68.49	63.28	54.56	48.27	98.13	82.45	98.06
Tripura	2294.26	2621.09	2759.56	2949.81	3041.68	3153.37	3280.16
Total - NE Region	10490.03	11089.21	11356.9	11750.33	12099.77	12348.64	12722.51
Total - India	881369.56	952169.98	1038038.93	1143830.74	1220496.44	1296003.08	1383762.78

Source: 'Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics-2023', Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Government of India [Table-20 Page No. 60]

Table-5.2.6 (B): Per-Capita Availability of Egg in the NE States

(In Nos. per Annum)

State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Arunachal Pradesh	34	37	40	40	42	43	43
Assam	14	15	15	15	15	15	16
Manipur	33	33	34	35	36	36	38
Meghalaya	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
Mizoram	35	35	35	36	36	34	32
Nagaland	19	19	18	18	18	16	16
Sikkim	11	10	8	7	15	12	14
Tripura	59	67	70	74	75	77	80
NE Region	21	23	23	24	24	24	25
India	68	73	79	86	90	95	101

Source: 'Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics-2023', Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Government of India [Table-27 Page No. 67]

Note

The figures for 'Total-NE Region' / 'NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table, and the projected populations of the states available at Tables 2.1.6-2.1.13 (at Chapter-2 Section-1).

Meat Production & Per-Capita Availability

Table-5.2.7 (A): Production of Meat in the NE States

(In '000 MT)

State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Arunachal Pradesh	20.47	21.39	21.87	22.67	22.34	22.08	23.55
Assam	46.86	48.35	50.40	52.96	54.42	56.06	58.24
Manipur	27.47	27.70	28.05	28.70	29.30	29.42	29.37
Meghalaya	41.00	43.09	45.25	46.35	39.36	37.30	51.60
Mizoram	14.79	15.68	16.11	16.41	15.06	14.70	15.53
Nagaland	31.37	32.40	32.28	32.09	23.87	24.10	23.31
Sikkim	4.40	4.40	3.72	3.76	3.12	3.06	4.99
Tripura	39.69	45.26	47.82	50.57	52.18	54.09	56.45
Total - NE Region	226.05	238.27	245.50	253.51	239.65	240.81	263.04
Total - India	7385.61	7655.63	8114.45	8599.97	8797.91	9292.13	9768.64

Source: 'Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics-2023', Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Government of India [Table-29 Page No. 72]

Table-5.2.7 (B): Per-Capita Availability of Meat in the NE States

(In Kg per Annum)

State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Arunachal Pradesh	12.31	13.72	15.03	16.28	18.17	19.43	20.66
Assam	1.41	1.44	1.49	1.54	1.57	1.60	1.65
Manipur	9.12	9.11	9.13	9.25	9.35	9.29	9.20
Meghalaya	13.10	13.63	14.17	14.38	12.09	11.34	15.55
Mizoram	12.78	13.41	13.64	13.77	12.51	12.09	12.65
Nagaland	15.04	15.37	15.16	14.93	11.00	10.99	10.53
Sikkim	6.83	6.77	5.66	5.67	4.66	4.52	7.30
Tripura	10.25	11.56	12.10	12.67	12.94	13.29	13.74
NE Region	4.62	4.85	4.99	5.12	4.87	4.86	5.26
India	5.72	5.86	6.15	6.45	6.52	6.82	7.10

Source: 'Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics-2023', Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Government of India [Table-32 Page No. 77]

Note

The figures for 'Total-NE Region' / 'NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table, and the projected populations of the states available at Tables 2.1.6-2.1.13 (at Chapter-2 Section-1).

Salient Findings of 20th Livestock Census 2019

Table-5.2.8: Total Number of Livestock & Poultry in the NE States

In Numbers for both Rural & Urban

State	Rural		Urban		Total (Rural & Urban)	
	Livestock	Poultry	Livestock	Poultry	Livestock	Poultry
Arunachal Pradesh	1126620	1489612	34808	109963	1161428	1599575
Assam	17662876	45668840	429325	1043501	18092201	46712341
Manipur	472294	4636781	78425	1260856	550719	5897637
Meghalaya	2005372	5179252	33731	200280	2039103	5379532
Mizoram	224264	1310814	135440	736996	359704	2047810
Nagaland	481710	2400500	72093	438444	553803	2838944
Sikkim	269526	572296	4806	8568	274332	580864
Tripura	1265410	3887504	52482	280742	1317892	4168246
Total – NE Region	23508072	65145599	841110	4079350	24349182	69224949
Total – India	514110739	812197763	22650604	39612168	536761343	851809931

Source: '20th Livestock Census 2019 – All India Report' published by the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Government of India [Table-1 Page No. 45]

Notes

1. 'Livestock' includes domesticated species such as Cattle, Buffalo, Sheep, Goat, Pig, Horses & Ponies, Mules, Donkeys, Camels, Mithun and Yak are covered in the Livestock Census. In addition, dogs, rabbits and elephants have been counted.
2. 'Poultry' includes domesticated fowls, duck and other domesticated poultry birds like turkeys, quails, guinea fowl, ostrich, emu & geese.
3. Urban & Rural (Areas) have the meaning assigned to them in the Population Census as follows.

   Urban Area

   (a) All places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee, etc. or (b) All other places satisfying the following three criteria simultaneously: (i) Minimum population of 5,000, (ii) At least 75% of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits, and (iii) Population density of at least 400 per sq. km..

   The first category of urban units is known as Statutory Towns while the second category of towns is known as Census Towns, identified based on last population Census.

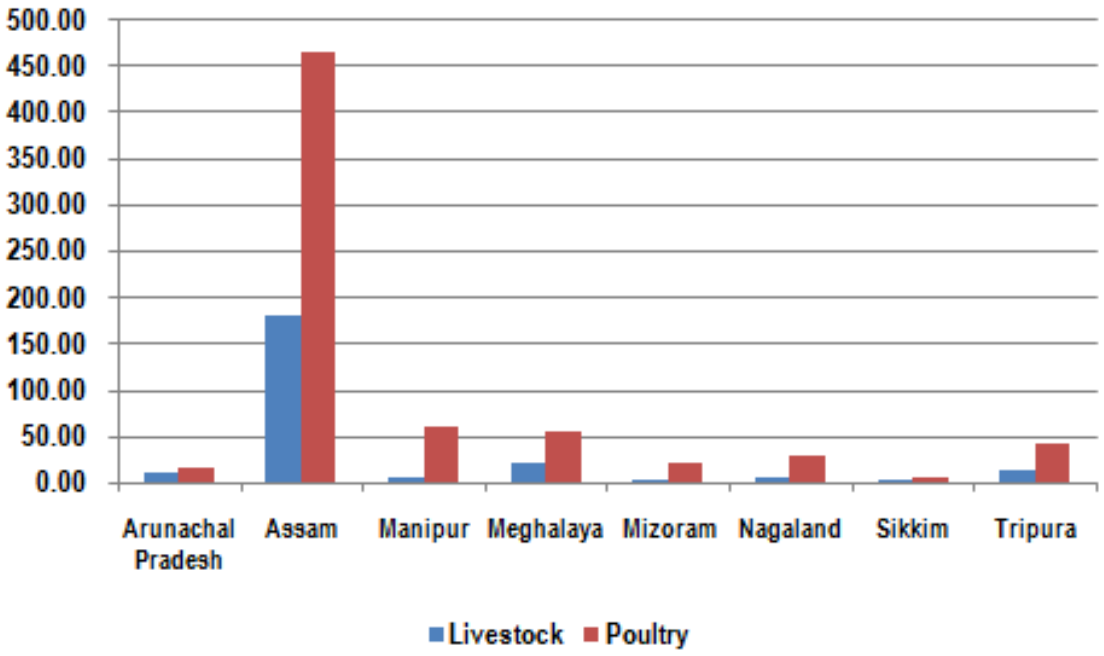
   Rural Area

   All areas, which are not identified as urban, are rural areas. The basic unit for rural areas is revenue village.
4. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

NOTE

The 21st Livestock Census is scheduled to be conducted from **October 2024 to February 2025** under the aegis of the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Government of India in collaboration with the Departments of Animal Husbandry and Dairying of States and UTs of the country.

Graph-5.2.1: Total Number of Livestock & Poultry in the NE States



Y-axis gives the number of livestock and poultry in lakh

Note: Above data is obtained from the 20th Livestock Census, 2019

Consumption of milk is growing in the NE Region

Table-5.2.9: Total Number of Cattle in the NE States

(In Numbers for both Rural & Urban)

State	Exotic / Cross-Bred			Non-Descript			Total Cattle (Exotic / Cross bred & Non-Descript)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	1591	5396	6987	139503	192731	332234	141094	198127	339221
Assam	121050	647899	768949	3107299	7032991	10140290	3228349	7680890	10909239
Manipur	1242	16684	17926	65747	140799	206546	66989	157483	224472
Meghalaya	3544	29861	33405	339765	530400	870165	343309	560261	903570
Mizoram	4096	17359	21455	9098	15148	24246	13194	32507	45701
Nagaland	5076	13325	18401	30913	28982	59895	35989	42307	78296
Sikkim	24109	92741	116850	9198	21962	31160	33307	114703	148010
Tripura	10019	118818	128837	112758	497436	610194	122777	616254	739031
Total – NE Region	170727	942083	1112810	3814281	8460449	12274730	3985008	9402532	13387540
Total – India	3610759	47745646	51356405	43941167	98165299	142106466	47551926	145910945	193462871

Source: '20th Livestock Census 2019 – All India Report' published by the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Government of India [Table-7 Page 55-56 (Exotic / Cross Breed) and Table-8 (Non-Descript) Page Nos. 57-58]

Notes

1. Exotic / Cross-bred cattle: as follows

   Cross-bred Cattle: Cattle which are produced by crossing indigenous cattle with exotic breeds or indigenous cattle which have exotic inheritance are described as crossbred cattle.

   Exotic Cattle: Cattle which are developed in other countries are described as exotic cattle. The most important exotic dairy cattle breeds in India are Jersey and Holstein Friesian (HF).

2. Non-descript cattle: Non-descript breeds are those indigenous breeds which cannot be classified as a particular recognized breed or do not have more than 50% similarities of any recognized breed of cattle.

3. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

Table-5.2.10: Total Number of Buffalos in the NE States

(In Numbers for both Rural & Urban)

State	Male	Female	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	2813	3566	6379
Assam	149356	272359	421715
Manipur	15852	20378	36230
Meghalaya	10271	5443	15714
Mizoram	837	1272	2109
Nagaland	10010	5644	15654
Sikkim	263	881	1144
Tripura	1728	5403	7131
Total – NE Region	191130	314946	506076
Total – India	9283137	100568541	109851678

Source: '20th Livestock Census 2019 – All India Report' published by the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Government of India [Table-11 Page No. 63-64]

Note

The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

Buffalos can be used for dairy farming

Table-5.2.11: Total Number of Sheep in the NE States

(In Numbers for both Rural & Urban)

State	Exotic / Cross-Bred			Indigenous			Total Sheep (Exotic / Cross bred & Indigenous)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	55	205	260	2836	4249	7085	2891	4454	7345
Assam	2710	4099	6809	76162	249129	325291	78872	253228	332100
Manipur	3	28	31	2391	3499	5890	2394	3527	5921
Meghalaya	37	62	99	4993	10587	15580	5030	10649	15679
Mizoram	250	192	442	20	23	43	270	215	485
Nagaland	35	126	161	151	49	200	186	175	361
Sikkim	31	14	45	945	1026	1971	976	1040	2016
Tripura	53	167	220	1362	3878	5240	1415	4045	5460
Total – NE Region	3174	4893	8067	88860	272440	361300	92034	277333	369367
Total – India	829249	3258884	4088133	12533328	57639154	70172482	13362577	60898038	74260615

Source: '20th Livestock Census 2019 – All India Report' published by the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Government of India [Table-22 Page No. 75 (Exotic / Cross Bred) and Table-23 No. Page 76 (Indigenous)]

Notes

1. Exotic Animal: Animals which are developed in other countries are described as exotic animals.
2. Cross-Bred Animal: Animals which are produced by crossing indigenous animals with exotic breeds or indigenous animals which have exotic inheritance are described as crossbred animals.
3. Indigenous Animal: Animals which belongs to descript/non-descript breeds of indigenous origin.
4. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

Table-5.2.12: Total Number of Goats in the NE States

(In Numbers for both Rural & Urban)

State	Male	Female	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	69392	90348	159740
Assam	1221788	3093385	4315173
Manipur	15367	23330	38697
Meghalaya	142275	255228	397503
Mizoram	5881	8939	14820
Nagaland	13929	17673	31602
Sikkim	50935	39571	90506
Tripura	51768	308436	360204
Total – NE Region	1571335	3836910	5408245
Total – India	32104795	116779991	148884786

Source: '20th Livestock Census 2019 – All India Report' published by the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Government of India [Table-26 Page No. 79]

Note

The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

Assam Hill Goats are commonly found in the plains of the Brahmaputra and Barak valley and in the hilly tract of Dima Hasao and Karbi Anglong.

Table-5.2.13: Total Number of Pigs in the NE States

(In Numbers for both Rural & Urban)

State	Exotic / Cross-Bred			Indigenous			Total Pigs (Exotic / Cross bred & Indigenous)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	8254	5424	13678	134006	123779	257785	142260	129203	271463
Assam	238654	219586	458240	691289	949471	1640760	929943	1169057	2099000
Manipur	6081	21402	27483	99701	108071	207772	105782	129473	235255
Meghalaya	153306	122747	276053	222252	208059	430311	375558	330806	706364
Mizoram	143549	119512	263061	17060	12344	29404	160609	131856	292465
Nagaland	121817	85273	207090	121758	75847	197605	243575	161120	404695
Sikkim	9425	2593	12018	11327	3975	15302	20752	6568	27320
Tripura	50807	53820	104627	37244	64164	101408	88051	117984	206035
Total - NE Region	731893	630357	1362250	1334637	1545710	2880347	2066530	2176067	4242597
Total - India	927310	969634	1896944	2892983	4265561	7158544	3820293	5235195	9055488

Source: '20th Livestock Census 2019 – All India Report' published by the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Government of India [Table-31 Page No. 84 (Exotic / Cross Bred) and Table-32 Page No. 85 (Indigenous)]

Notes

1. Exotic Animal: Animals which are developed in other countries are described as exotic animals.
2. Cross-Bred Animal: Animals which are produced by crossing indigenous animals with exotic breeds or indigenous animals which have exotic inheritance are described as crossbred animals.
3. Indigenous Animal: Animals which belongs to descript/non-descript breeds of indigenous origin.
4. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

Table-5.2.14: Total Number of Fowls (Back-yard Poultry) in the NE States

(In Numbers for both Rural & Urban)

State	Cocks		Hens		Chicken (under 5 months)		Total Fowl	
	Desi	Improved	Desi	Improved	Desi	Improved	Desi	Improved
Arunachal Pradesh	225393	24675	365883	42044	726857	87728	1318133	154447
Assam	5759314	236115	9227875	365390	16940617	576261	31927806	1177766
Manipur	387151	378817	537694	543354	899251	1087708	1824096	2009879
Meghalaya	884561	19436	1254742	32652	2882849	158209	5022152	210297
Mizoram	145547	46459	230564	88455	644185	863285	1020296	998199
Nagaland	296100	97151	426789	126512	1327870	380735	2050759	604398
Sikkim	65649	55157	119392	59460	164119	109710	349160	224327
Tripura	434477	76700	764397	113548	1469988	319930	2668862	510178
Total - NE Region	8198192	934510	12927336	1371415	25055736	3583566	46181264	5889491
Total - India	46930118	10906461	73992071	21105805	106673805	21202955	227595994	53215221

Source: '20th Livestock Census 2019 – All India Report' published by the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Government of India [Table-51 Page No. 106-107]

Notes

1. 'Desi' and 'Improved' poultry birds: As follows

   If a hen/duck lays more than 100 eggs in a year then it is categorized as 'improved' hen/duck or else it is categorized as 'desi'. If a cock/chicken/drake/ duckling falls into the flock of an 'improved' hen/duck then it is an 'improved' cock/chicken/ drake/ duckling or else it is 'desi'.

2. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

Table-5.2.15: Total Number of Ducks (Back-yard Poultry) in the NE States

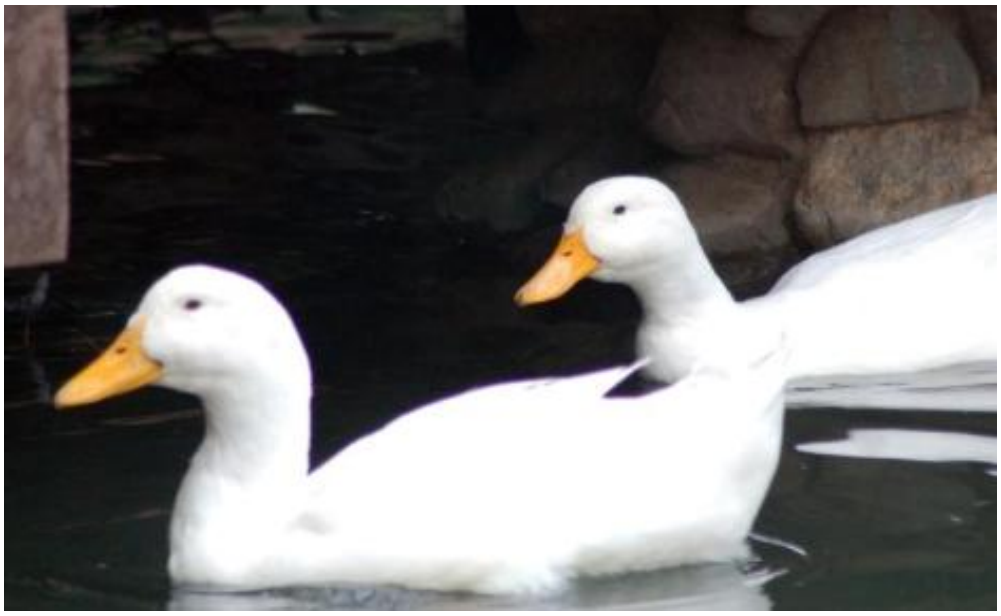
(In Numbers for both Rural & Urban)

State	Drakes	Ducks	Ducklings (under 5 months)	Total Ducks
Arunachal Pradesh	25756	37676	60986	124418
Assam	2613485	4247105	5158139	12018729
Manipur	388266	579059	730039	1697364
Meghalaya	10876	29558	20143	60577
Mizoram	2375	3729	6552	12656
Nagaland	27405	39465	98222	165092
Sikkim	371	480	172	1023
Tripura	182750	382537	285602	850889
Total - NE Region	3251284	5319609	6359855	14930748
Total - India	7748131	13509528	11245380	32503039

Source: '20th Livestock Census 2019 – All India Report' published by the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Government of India [Table-52 Page No. 108]

Note

The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.



Most of the duck population in the region is found in Assam

Table-5.2.16: Total Number of Fowls (Poultry Farm) in the NE States

(In Numbers for both Rural & Urban)

State	Cocks		Hens		Chicken (under 5 months)		Total Fowl	
	Desi	Improved	Desi	Improved	Desi	Improved	Desi	Improved
Arunachal Pradesh	19	600	56	1000	80	0	155	1600
Assam	28067	188951	22402	245660	47302	127689	97771	562300
Manipur	6616	62184	7381	75966	6608	136568	20605	274718
Meghalaya	665	5288	1487	23761	19329	35558	21481	64607
Mizoram	6	30	5	1235	12	14511	23	15776
Nagaland	156	605	207	2662	536	7419	899	10686
Sikkim	249	456	1383	1961	104	353	1736	2770
Tripura	144	32813	449	36144	702	19558	1295	88515
Total - NE Region	35922	290927	33370	388389	74673	341656	143965	1020972
Total - India	7085566	36543948	33378626	240712547	24383242	184974990	64847434	462231485

Source: '20th Livestock Census 2019 – All India Report' published by the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Government of India [Table-58 Page No. 116-117]

Notes

1. Poultry Farm

   Farms having more than 1,000 birds will be considered as Poultry Farms. Farms having only Emu/Ostrich birds will be considered as farm if having more than 20 birds. However, all government enterprises having poultry are considered as poultry farms irrespective of the number of birds in them.

2. 'Desi' and 'Improved' poultry birds: As follows

   If a hen/duck lays more than 100 eggs in a year then it is categorized as 'improved' hen/duck or else it is categorized as 'desi'. If a cock/chicken/drake/ duckling falls into the flock of an 'improved' hen/duck then it an 'improved' cock/chicken/ drake/ duckling or else it is 'desi'.

3. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

5.3. Fisheries

India is the second largest fish producing country in the world and it accounts for 8.92% of the global production. It is the home to more than 10% of the global fish biodiversity, being one of the 17-mega biodiversity rich countries. Around 30 million people are engaged in fisheries and its allied activities. Andhra Pradesh is the largest fish producer in the country followed by West Bengal and Gujarat. The total fish production during 2022-23 is estimated to be 17.55 million metric tonnes, of which nearly 75% is from inland sector. Fishing and aquaculture contribute to over 1% of the national economy (GVA at current prices), as well as over 7.2% of the GVA from agriculture and allied areas as per data for FY 2022-23.

Marine fish and fish products ('seafood') have presently emerged as the largest group in agricultural exports from India, with their exports reaching 17.82 lakh tonnes in terms of quantity and over Rs. 60,500 crore in value during FY 2023-24, as per a PIB release on 19th June 2024. However, nearly 75% of India's fish production comes from inland waters, of which nearly 65% comes from aquaculture. Out of the total inland aquaculture production, Indian Major Carps are the most cultured freshwater fish followed by Exotic Carps, Minor Carps, Catfish and Trout. There are around 1,300 Carp Hatcheries in India that produced seed and supply to fish farmers.

The NE Region is rich in fresh-water fish species, and it is considered as one of the world's hotspots for freshwater fish biodiversity. In fact, as many as 422 fish species have been reported from NE India, belonging to 133 genera and 38 families, including indigenous and exotic species.

While the NE Region has considerable water resources, the development of its fisheries has not been commensurate. From the per-capita consumption data for 2020-21, it is estimated that the region faces a deficit of at least 15% in its estimated intake of fish. The shortage is over 20% of the consumption in Tripura, and about 5% for Assam. Since over 90% of the population in the NE states eats fish regularly, there is ample scope for the development of fisheries in the different states. Accordingly, livelihood initiatives funded by NEC like NERCORMP, as well as similar measures by the State Governments, have been focussing upon the development of the fisheries of the region.

Fish can be reared in man-made water bodies like the iconic reservoir of the Umiam Hydro-electric Project in Meghalaya

Table-5.3.1: State-wise Fish Production in the NE States

Inland Fish Production in Lakh MT

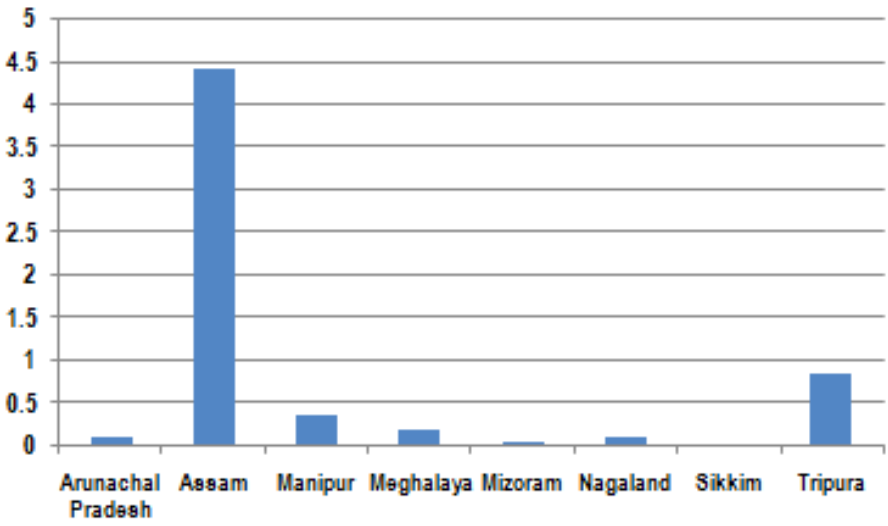
State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Arunachal Pradesh	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.09
Assam	3.07	3.27	3.31	3.73	3.93	4.17	4.43
Manipur	0.32	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.34
Meghalaya	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.19
Mizoram	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.05
Nagaland	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Tripura	0.72	0.77	0.70	0.78	0.82	0.82	0.83
Total - NE Region	4.44	4.70	4.67	5.18	5.43	5.69	6.03
Total - India	78.06	89.48	97.2	104.37	112.48	121.21	131.13

Source: 'Handbook on Fisheries Statistics: 2022' published by the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Government of India [Table-1.2 Page No. 10], supplemented by data for FY 2022-23 from 'Agricultural Statistics at a Glance, 2023', brought out by the Economics, Statistics and Evaluation Division, Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare [Table-2.5.7 Page No. 110]

Notes

1. Fisheries is an economic activity that involves harvesting fish or any aquatic organism from the wild (Capture Fisheries) or raising them in confinement (Culture Fisheries/ Aquaculture). It may be Traditional/ Small Scale Fisheries (SSF) for sustenance, or Large-Scale/ Commercial Fisheries for profit.
2. Thus, fish production can be from confined water-bodies or from the wild.
3. Fish production in the NE states includes fresh water fish only. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.
4. Freshwater Fish are fish that spend most or all of their life in freshwaters, such as rivers and lakes, having a salinity of less than 0.5 ppt. Around 40% of all known species of fish are found in freshwater. They may be divided into Coldwater Fish (5-20°C); examples: Mahseer, Trout, etc., and Warm-water Fish (25-35°C); example: Carps, Catfish, Snakeheads, Featherbacks, etc.

Graph-5.3.1: Fish Production in the NE States



Y-axis gives the Fish Production in Lakh MT for 2022-23

Table-5.3.2: State-wise Fish Seed Production in the NE States

(In Lakh Fry)

State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Arunachal Pradesh	65	70	0	0	80
Assam	67,580	80,000	98,930	95,190	98,860
Manipur	2,150	2,500	4,060.8	2,494.8	2,788
Meghalaya	75.6	97	65.23	32.14	137.9
Mizoram	310	426	406.6	400	200
Nagaland	480	481	760	795	798
Sikkim	23.2	6.5	16.25	16.25	14.05
Tripura	3,137	4,350	0	0	0
Total - NE Region	73,820.8	87,930.5	104,238.88	98,928.19	102,877.95
Total - India	357,439.2	444,207.7	481,974.4	521,706.1	540,689.82

Source: 'Handbook on Fisheries Statistics: 2022' published by the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Government of India [Table-1.7 Page No. 19]

Notes

1. Fish seed

   Seed fish are early developmental stage of commercial fishes. A large number of them are produced in a confined space by the process of induced breeding. Fish seed includes fish egg or larva or post-larva of fish or the spawn, fry or fingerling of fish.

2. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

Fish seed farming can lead to enhanced rural incomes

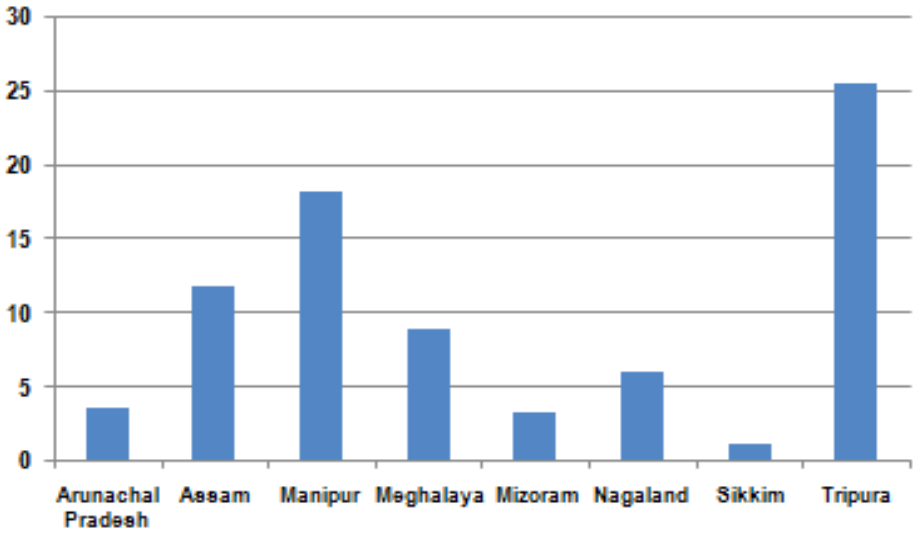
Table-5.3.3: State-wise Fish Consumption in the NE States (2020-21)

(In Kg per capita)

State →	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura	NE Region (Average)
Per Capita Consumption (in Kg)	3.65	11.89	18.25	9.00	3.38	6.06	1.16	25.53	12.38

Source: 'Handbook on Fisheries Statistics: 2022' published by the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Government of India [Table-3.1 Page No. 29]

Graph-5.3.2: Fish Consumption in the NE States (2020-21)



Y-axis gives the per capita consumption of fish in Kg for the year

Tripura has the highest consumption of fish in the NE Region on a per-capita basis

5.4. Sericulture

Silk is a continuous protein filament secreted by particular types of insects, which are commonly known as silkworms. Matured worms extrude a semi-liquid mixture of protein, coated with a gummy substance. The liquid silk is ejected at the rate of about a foot per minute. When exposed to air, the same becomes the source of the fabulous textile called silk.

Undoubtedly, silk is the most elegant textile in the world. Its unique features like unparalleled grandeur, natural sheen, inherent affinity for dyes, high absorbance, light weight, soft touch, and high durability have made it the 'Queen of Textiles'. On the other hand, the regal nature of silk can often mask its important socio-economic dimensions in providing for livelihoods in the rural and semi-urban areas of the country. Sericulture is the rearing of silkworms for obtaining silk filaments that can be reeled or spun into silk yarn. In view of its high employment potential, low capital requirement and remunerative nature of its production, planners and policy-makers have been stressing the importance of sericulture in India as an appropriate avenue for the socio-economic development of the country.

India is the second largest producer of silk in the world. It has the unique distinction of being the only country producing all the five known commercial silks, namely, Mulberry, Tropical Tasar, Oak Tasar, Eri and Muga. Of these silks; Muga, which is characterised by its golden yellow glitter, is produced only in the NE Region of India. In 2023-24, mulberry silk accounted for over 75% of the output by tonnage, while the other varieties (termed as vanya silk) comprised the balance. Eri silk was notable as it constituted over 20% of the national output of silk.

It is reported that sericulture provides employment to approximately 9.2 million persons in rural and semi-urban areas in India. Of these millions, a sizeable number of workers belong to the economically weaker sections of society, including women. India's traditional and culture bound domestic market and an amazing diversity of silk garments that reflect geographic specificity has helped the country to achieve a leading position in silk industry.

North East is a non-traditional area for sericulture. In view of this factor, the Government of India has given special emphasis for the consolidation and expansion of sericulture in all the North Eastern states. There have been critical interventions at every stage of production chain of silk, from host plantation development to finished products with value addition.

Table-5.4.1: Total Raw Silk Production in the NE States

(In MT)

State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Arunachal Pradesh	45	54	59	64	43	53	61
Assam	3811	4861	5026	5316	5462	5700	5721
Manipur	529	388	464	504	327	462	454
Meghalaya	927	1076	1187	1192	1213	1234	1168
Mizoram	76	83.6	92	104	43	59	84
Nagaland	678	615	620	600	264	315	350
Sikkim	9	0.001	0.4	1	0.08	0.03	0.4
Tripura	75	87	230	111	112	113	115
Total – NE Region	6150	7164.601	7678.4	7892	7464.08	7936.03	7953.4
Total - India	30348	31906	35468	35820	33770	34903	36582

Source: 'Functioning of Central Silk Board & Performance of Indian Silk Industry (as on 1st April 2023)', Central Silk Board, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India [Annexure-I Page No. 21], for years from FY 2018-19 to FY 2022-23, which is available at the following website: [https://texmin.nic.in/sites/default/files/NoteOnSericulture-April_2023%20English.pdf] / supplemented by data from : 'Functioning of Central Silk Board & Performance of Indian Silk Industry (as on 1st April 2020)' for FY 2016-17 and FY 2017-18.

Notes

1. Figure for 2022-23 is provisional.
2. The above includes the production of all types of raw silk, such as mulberry silk and vanya silk (eri, muga and tasar).
3. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

Agro-forestry can help to develop the production of various silks

BREAK-UP OF RAW SILK PRODUCTION

Table-5.4.2 (A): Break-up of Silk Production in the NE States (2018-19)

(In MT – except Mulberry Plantation which is in Hectares)

State	Mulberry Plantation (Ha)	Mulberry Raw Silk (MT)			Vanya Silk (MT)				Total (M+V) MT
		Bivoltine Hybrids	Cross Bred	Total	Tasar	Eri	Muga	Total	
Arunachal Pradesh	300	3	0	3	0.002	54	3	56	59
Assam	2783	69	0	69	0	4764	193	4957	5026
Manipur	3300	124	13	137	5	320	2	327	464
Meghalaya	3209	49	0	49	0	1103.5	34.3	1137.8	1187.1
Mizoram	4094	65	18	83	0.05	8	1	9	92
Nagaland	394	10	3	13	0.06	606	1	607	620
Sikkim	185	0.4	0	0.4	0	0	0	0	0.4
Tripura	1935	90	140	230	0	0	0	0	230
Total – NE Region	16200	410.4	174	584.4	5.112	6855.5	234.3	7093.8	7678.5
Total - India	23501	6987	18358	25345	2981	6910	233	10124	35468

Source: Annual Report 2018-19, Central Silk Board, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, based on data from the Sericulture Departments of State Governments [Annexure-IV (A) Page No. 95]

Table-5.4.2 (B): Break-up of Silk Production in the NE States (2019-20)

(In MT – except Mulberry Plantation which is in Hectares)

State	Mulberry Plantation (Ha)	Mulberry Raw Silk (MT)			Vanya Silk (MT)				Total (M+V) MT
		Bivoltine Hybrids	Cross Bred	Total	Tasar	Eri	Muga	Total	
Arunachal Pradesh	278	0	4	4	0	58	3	61	64
Assam	2508	69	0	69	0	5049	198	5247	5316
Manipur	3291	135	14	149	5	347	2	355	504
Meghalaya	3289	50	4	54	0	1103	35	1138	1192
Mizoram	1679	73	20	93	0.15	8	2	10	104
Nagaland	694	11	1	12	0.02	588	0.43	588	600
Sikkim	300	1	0	1.0	0	0	0	0	1
Tripura	2064	26.7	83.8	110.5	0	0	0	0	111
Total – NE Region	14103	365.7	126.8	492.5	5.17	7153	240.43	7399	7892
Total - India	239967	7009	18230	25239	3136	7204	241	10581	35820

Source: Annual Report 2020-21, Central Silk Board, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, based on data from the Sericulture Departments of State Governments [Annexure-IV (B) Page No. 89]

Notes

1. Mulberry silk is produced by the *bombyx mori*, a domesticated silkworm whose diet consists exclusively of leaves from the mulberry tree. Bivoltine silkworms produce two broods per year. Bivoltine hybrids have been developed for improved yields, quality of silk, climatic tolerance etc. Cross-breeds are derived from local polyvoltine breeds and exotic or locally bred bivoltines.
2. Vanya silk includes: tasar, eri and muga.
3. Tasar silk is obtained from *Antheraea mylitta* in the wild, which feed on Asan and Arjun trees in the wild. Eri silk is obtained from *Samia ricini*. The most striking feature of Eri silk is that it is obtained without killing the silkworm. It is also called "Ahimsa" or nonviolence silk. It is popular among Buddhists and Jains. Muga silk is produced from *Antheraea assamensis, a semi-domesticated silkworm that feeds on the leaves of Som and Soalu plants*).
4. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table..

Table-5.4.2 (C): Break-up of Silk Production in the NE States (2020-21)

(In MT – except Mulberry Plantation which is in Hectares)

State	Mulberry Plantation (Ha)	Mulberry Raw Silk (MT)			Vanya Silk (MT)				Total (M+V) MT
		Bivoltine Hybrids	Cross Bred	Total	Tasar	Eri	Muga	Total	
Arunachal Pradesh	218	0	1	1	0	40	2	42	43
Assam	2653	16	0	16	0.002	5248	198	5446	5462
Manipur	3291	97	14	111	4	211	1	216	327
Meghalaya	3300	51	5	56	0	1121	37	1157	1213
Mizoram	1658	33	4	37	0.03	5	0.30	6	43
Nagaland	570	6	0	6	0.03	258	0.33	258	264
Sikkim	179	0.08	0	0.08	0	0	0	0	0.08
Tripura	1944	18	94	112	0	0	0	0	112
Total – NE Region	13813	221.08	118	339.08	4.062	6883	238.63	7125	7464.08
Total - India	237578	6783	17113	23896	2689	6947	239	9874	33770

Source: Annual Report 2021-22, Central Silk Board, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, based on data from the Sericulture Departments of State Governments [Annexure-IV (B) Page No. 85]

Table-5.4.2 (D): Break-up of Silk Production in the NE States (2021-22)

(In MT – except Mulberry Plantation which is in Hectares)

State	Mulberry Plantation (Ha)	Mulberry Raw Silk (MT)			Vanya Silk (MT)				Total (M+V) MT
		Bivoltine Hybrids	Cross Bred	Total	Tasar	Eri	Muga	Total	
Arunachal Pradesh	278	0	2	2	0	50	2	52	53
Assam	2361	25	0	25	0.007	5465	211	5676	5700
Manipur	2469	123	10	133	4	323	1	328	462
Meghalaya	3185	52	5	57	0	1138	39	1177	1234
Mizoram	1658	39	11	50	0.02	7	2	9	59
Nagaland	414	3	1	4	0.09	310	0.24	310	315
Sikkim	179	0.03	0	0.03	0	0	0	0	0.03
Tripura	1944	25	88	113	0	0	0	0	113
Total – NE Region	12488	267.03	117	384.03	6.117	7243	255.24	7552	7936.03
Total - India	242277	7941	17877	25818	1466	7364	255	9085	34903

Source: Annual Report 2022-23, Central Silk Board, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, based on data from the Sericulture Departments of State Governments [Annexure-IV (A) Page No. 80]

Notes

1. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.
2. The details furnished at the previous page may be seen regarding mulberry and vanya silk.

Silk sari is a prominent handloom item of the NE Region

Table-5.4.2 (E): Break-up of Silk Production in the NE States (2022-23)

(In MT – except Mulberry Plantation which is in Hectares)

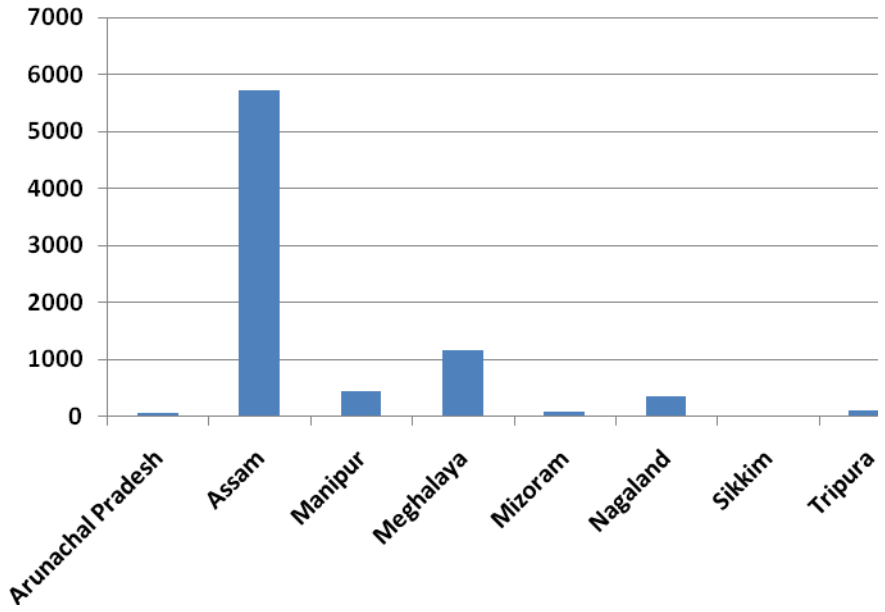
State	Mulberry Plantation (Ha)	Mulberry Raw Silk (MT)			Vanya Silk (MT)				Total (M+V) MT
		Bivoltine Hybrids	Cross Bred	Total	Tasar	Eri	Muga	Total	
Arunachal Pradesh	180	0	2	2	0	56	3	59	61
Assam	2369	22	0	22	0.009	5487	211	5698	5721
Manipur	2469	120	12	132	4	317	1	322	454
Meghalaya	3401	58	6	64	0	1063	41	1104	1168
Mizoram	1090	54	16	70	0.01	11	3	14	84
Nagaland	370	4	1	5	0.04	345	0.43	345	350
Sikkim	179	0.41	0	0.41	0	0	0	0	0.41
Tripura	1864	25	69	115	0	0	0	0	115
Total – NE Region	11922	283.41	106	410.41	4.059	7279	259.43	7542	7953.41
Total - India	253182	8904	18750	27654	1318	7349	261	8928	36582

Source: Annual Report 2022-23, Central Silk Board, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, based on data from the Sericulture Departments of State Governments [Annexure-IV (B) Page No.81]

Notes

1. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.
2. The details furnished previously may be seen regarding mulberry and vanya silk.

Graph-5.4.1: Silk Production in the NE States (2022-23)



Y-axis gives the Total Production of Mulberry Raw Silk and Vanya Silk in Metric Tonnes

Table-5.4.3: Mulberry Silk Acreage in the NE States

(In Hectares / %)

State	Mulberry Acreage (in Hectare)					Average Growth Rate (%)
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	
Arunachal Pradesh	100	140	300	278	218	21.51
Assam	7898	8594	2783	2539	2653	-23.87
Manipur	7548	3590	3300	3300	3291	-18.74
Meghalaya	3209	3209	3209	3289	3300	0.70
Mizoram	4009	4094	4094	1698	1658	-19.81
Nagaland	290	290	394	694	570	18.40
Sikkim	198	185	185	300	179	-2.49
Tripura	2450	2184	1935	2064	1944	-5.62
Total – NE Region	25702	22286	16200	14162	13813	-14.38
Total - India	216810	223927	235001	239676	237578	2.31

Source: Annual Report 2021-2022, Central Sericulture Research & Training Institute (CSRTI) Berhampore (West Bengal), Central Silk Board, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India [Page 115]

Notes

1. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.
2. Average Growth Rate (of Mulberry Acreage) between 2016-17 and 2020-21 has been computed from the formula given below, since the growth rate shown in the source document appears to be erroneous.

   Average Annual Growth Rate (in %) = [{(Acreage in 2020-21) / (Acreage in 2016-17)} ^(1/4)-1]*100%

Rearing of silkworms has been a traditional economic activity of NE Region

Table-5.4.4: Mulberry Silk Production in the NE States

(In MT / %)

State	Mulberry Production (in MT)					Average Growth Rate (%)
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	
Arunachal Pradesh	2	2.3	3	3	1	-15.91
Assam	52	59	69	69	16	-25.52
Manipur	161	92.5	137	150	111	-8.88
Meghalaya	28	39	49	54	56	18.92
Mizoram	65	75	83	93	37	-13.14
Nagaland	8	12	13	12	6	-6.94
Sikkim	6	0.001	0.4	1	0.08	-66.02
Tripura	75	87	230	94	112	10.55
Total – NE Region	397	366.801	584.4	476	339.08	-3.87
Total - India	21273	22066	25345	25384	23896	2.95

Source: Annual Report 2021-22, Central Sericulture Research & Training Institute (CSRTI) Berhampore (West Bengal), Central Silk Board, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India [Page 115]

Notes

1. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.
2. Average Growth Rate (of Mulberry Production) between 2016-17 and 2020-21 has been computed from the formula given below, since the growth rate shown in the source document appears to be erroneous.

   Average Annual Growth Rate (in %) = [{(Production in 2020-21) / (Production in 2016-17)} ^(1/4)-1]*100%

Handling silkworms needs special skills

5.5. Forests & Bamboo

Forests play a multi-faceted role in maintaining the overall environmental balance of a country. The founding fathers of India had recognized the importance of forests. Accordingly, the National Forest Policy of 1952, the first of its kind in independent India, mentioned that 'Practical consideration suggests, however, that India, as a whole, should aim at maintaining one-third of its total land area under forests'. Subsequently, the Forest Departments of State Governments worked to balance the traditional emphasis upon timber extraction with the increasingly prominent need for the conservation of India's jungles. Over the decades, the general public too had become increasingly sensitive about the need to protect the nation's woodlands. By the mid-1980s, the emphasis of the Central and State Governments had shifted towards the conservation of forests. Accordingly, the principal aim of the Forest Policy of 1988 was 'to ensure environmental stability and maintenance of ecological balance including atmospheric equilibrium which are vital for sustenance of all life forms, human, animal and plant. The derivation of direct economic benefit must be subordinate to this principal aim'.

In the recent decades, the Government has undertaken massive afforestation initiatives across the country in order to cover a larger area under forests and also to regenerate degraded forests. Consequently, the area of India covered by forests and trees has increased from below one-fifth in 1987 to over one-quarter as per the latest India State of Forest Report of 2023. In the NE Region, forests and trees cover almost two-thirds of the region's area. However, there have been considerable losses of such forest cover between the successive biennial forest area surveys undertaken for the preparation of the 'India State of Forest Reports'. This is despite the efforts of State Governments of the region to undertake tree plantation and forest regeneration with support from the Government of India. It may be necessary to undertake more outcome oriented measures to conserve the forests of the region, which includes a wide variety of forest types that shelter several genera and species of flora and fauna not found elsewhere in the country.

Further, forests are the source of several non-timber forest products that can be harvested in a sustainable manner, including medicinal and aromatic plants. Considering the wide availability of such plants in the NE Region, the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region has an Inter-Ministerial Committee on Medical & Aromatic Plants. This is a forum for the discussions of the sectoral opportunities and challenges with the concerned Line Ministry.

Bamboo is another forest resource that is widely found in the NE Region and used for millennia by local communities of all its states. The region has nearly 45% of the nation's bamboo stock as measured by the 'green equivalent weight' of bamboo. Cane is another valuable resource that is widely used in the states of NE India. In view of the importance of bamboo and cane, NEC has been funding the Cane and Bamboo Technology Centre (CBTC) since 2004. This organization has been now reorganized as the North East Cane and Bamboo Development Council (NECBDC), along with a mandate for working to develop the cane and bamboo sector in the NE Region.

Forests in the NE States

Table-5.5.1: Recorded Forest Area of the NE States

(In square kilometres / %)

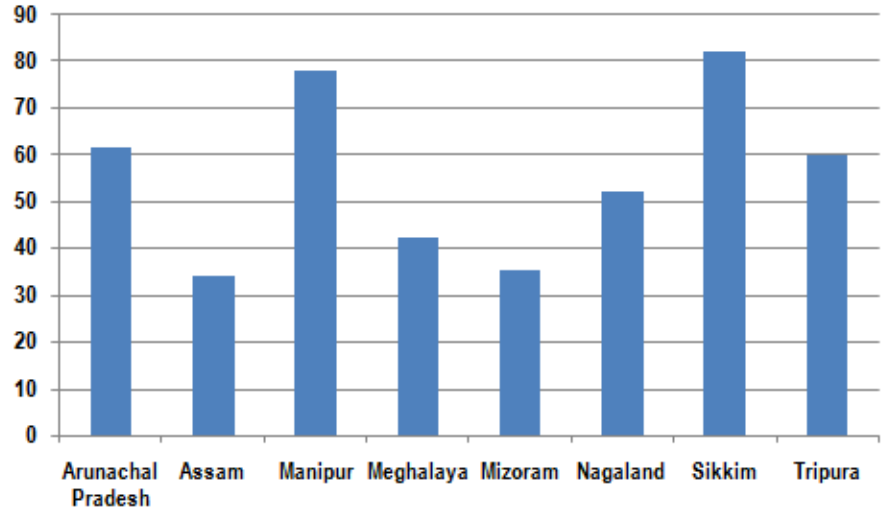
State	Recorded Forest Area (in square km) - 2023				Recorded Forest Area as a % of Total Geographical Area
	Reserve Forest	Protected Forest	Unclassed Forest	Total Recorded Forest Area	
Arunachal Pradesh	12,371	11,857	27,312	51,540	61.55
Assam	17,864	0	8,972	26,836	34.21
Manipur	1,926	3,254	12,238	17,418	78.01
Meghalaya	1,125	12	8,371	9,508	42.39
Mizoram	4,499	1,823	1,157	7,479	35.48
Nagaland	234	9	8,389	8,632	52.07
Sikkim	5,452	389	0	5,841	82.31
Tripura	3,588	2	2,705	6,295	60.03
Total – NE Region	47,059	17,346	69,144	1,33,549	50.94
Total - India	4,43,253	2,12,859	1,19,265	7,75,377	23.59

Source: 'India State of Forest Report, 2023', Forest Survey of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change of Government of India [Table-1.3 at Page No. 8]

Notes

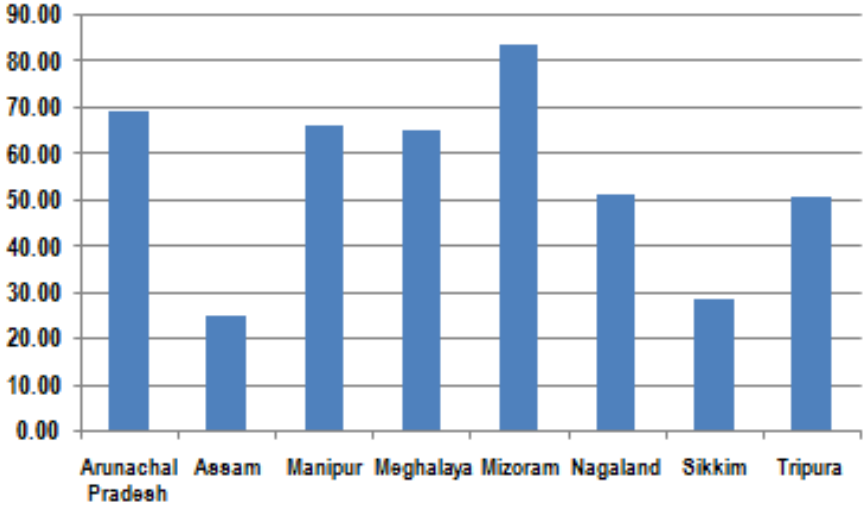
1. Recorded Forest Area is area that has been classified as 'forest' in the government records. Such areas include Reserve Forests (RF), Protected Forests (PF) and Unclassed Forests that have been notified as per the provisions of the Indian Forests Act, 1927 or similar acts of State Governments. Some of these areas may be even without significant forest cover, as RFA can include wetlands, water bodies, grass lands etc.
2. 'Reserve Forest' is an area so constituted under the provisions of the Indian Forest Act or other State Forest Acts, having full degree of protection. In the entire area of such reserved forests, all types of activities are prohibited, unless specifically permitted.
3. 'Protected Forest' is an area notified under the provisions of the Indian Forest Act or other State Forest Acts, having limited degree of protection. In protected forest, all activities are permitted unless prohibited.
4. Unclassed Forest: It includes all forest other than Reserve Forest and Protected Forest as reported by State / UTs Forest Departments.The ownership status of such forests varies from state to state.
5. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.

Graph-5.5.1: Recorded Forest Area of the NE States (ISFR 2023)



Y-axis gives the Recorded Forest Area as a Percentage of Total Geographical Area

Graph-5.5.2: Area under Forest Cover in the NE States (ISFR 2023)



Y-axis gives the Forest Cover as a Percentage of Total Geographical Area

Forested hill slopes are common in the NE Region

Table-5.5.2: Area under Forest & Tree Cover in the NE States

(In square kilometres / %)

State	Inside Recorded Forest Area / Green Wash				Outside Recorded Forest Area / Green Wash					Total Forest & Tree Cover (A+B)	Total Forest & Tree Cover as % of TG Area	Scrub	Scrub as a % of TG Area (*)
	VDF (Very Dense Forest)	MDF (Moderately Dense Forest)	OF (Open Forest)	Total (A)	VDF (Very Dense Forest)	MDF (Moderately Dense Forest)	OF (Open Forest)	Tree Cover	Total including Tree Cover (B)				
Arunachal Pradesh	19,637.05	26,699.94	11,836.97	58,173.96	1,348.27	2,915.15	3,444.19	1,201.63	8,909.24	67,083.20	80.11	1,058.98	1.26
Assam	2,833.31	8,333.78	8,529.64	19,696.73	356.40	1,430.76	6,829.66	2,101.46	10,718.28	30,415.01	38.78	240.93	0.31
Manipur	893.52	5,744.86	8,152.43	14,790.81	10.53	472.69	1,311.43	209.82	2,004.47	16,795.28	75.22	973.65	4.36
Meghalaya	547.93	7,502.05	6,600.87	14,650.85	46.91	1,521.76	747.32	720.56	3,036.55	17,687.40	78.86	620.41	2.77
Mizoram	259.83	8,438.53	8,931.24	17,629.60	1.69	197.23	161.94	567.80	928.66	18,558.26	88.03	314.54	1.49
Nagaland	1,156.13	3,168.30	4,195.60	8,520.03	100.25	1,293.51	2,308.68	394.02	4,096.46	12,616.49	76.10	667.27	4.02
Sikkim	831.08	879.76	349.79	2,060.63	272.23	676.13	349.41	48.33	1,346.10	3,406.73	48.01	303.49	4.28
Tripura	393.77	3,719.84	1,242.58	5,356.19	220.66	1,210.15	797.77	247.56	2,476.14	7,832.33	74.69	173.27	1.65
Total-NE Region	26,552.62	64,487.06	49,839.12	1,40,878.80	2,356.94	9,717.38	15,950.40	5,491.18	33,515.90	1,74,394.70	66.52	4,352.54	1.66
Total- India	91,024.93	2,43,543.85	1,85,796.54	5,20,365.32	11,477.27	64,129.43	1,19,370.59	1,12,014.34	3,06,991.63	8,27,356.95	25.17	43,622.64	1.33

(*) Total Geographical Area

Source: 'India State of Forest Report, 2023', Forest Survey of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change of Government of India [Table-2.9 at Page Nos. 53 / 40 & 41]

Notes

1. Forest Cover refers to 'all lands, more than or equal to one hectare in area, with a tree canopy of more than or equal to 10%, irrespective of ownership and legal status; and includes orchards, bamboo, and palm'.

   The Forest Cover reported in the India State of Forest Report (ISFR) does not make any distinction based on the origin of the trees (whether they are natural or man-made) and tree species. Forest Cover encompasses all types of lands, irrespective of their ownership, land-use and legal status. Thus, all the areas (including forests, private, community, governmental, and institutional land) meeting the above defined criteria (more than one hectare in area and canopy density of more than 10%) under various tree species (including bamboo clumps, orchards, coconut or palm trees etc.) have been included under the meaning of 'Forest Cover'.

2. Forest cover is classified as follows, depending upon canopy density of the area under forest cover:
   - **VDF (Very Dense Forest)**: Canopy density ≥ 70%
   - **MDF (Moderately Dense Forest):** Canopy density ≥ 40% but below 70%
   - **OF (Open Forest):** Canopy density ≥ 10% but below 40%
   - **Scrub**: Canopy density below 10%

Canopy refers to the cover of branches and foliage formed by crowns of trees. Canopy Cover is the percentage of ground covered by a vertical projection of outermost perimeter of natural spread of foliage of plants. Canopy Density is the percent area of land covered by canopy of trees. It is expressed as a decimal coefficient (or percentage), taking closed canopy as unity (i.e. 100%).

3. 'Tree Cover' comprises all tree patches outside the forest area, which are less than one hectare in extent including all the scattered trees found in the rural and urban settings, and not captured under the forest cover assessment.

4. 'Green Wash' is 'the extent of wooded areas generally shown in light green colour on the Survey of India topographic sheets'.

   The Forest Survey of India (FSI) uses digitized boundaries of Recorded Forest Areas (RFAs) provided by State Forest Departments (SFDs) and Union Territories (UTs) for its assessments and monitoring activities. Currently, FSI has received RFA digitized boundaries from 25 State Forest Departments (SFDs/ UTs). These have been used as per the information provided by the SFDs/ UTs. Due to non-availability of RFAs digitized boundaries from all State/UTs across the country, the assessment and monitoring of Forest Cover within RFA for the whole country could not be done. In such cases Green Wash Area is used as a proxy for Recorded Forest.

5. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.

Verdant view of Lungthulien from Parbung, Pherzawl District of Manipur. P.C- Daniel Lalsanhim

Table-5.5.3: Changes in Area under Forest & Tree Cover in the NE States (Between India State of Forest Reports of 2021 and 2023)

(In square kilometres)

State	Forest Cover			Tree Cover			Change in Forest & Tree Cover
	ISFR 2021	ISFR 2023	Change	ISFR 2021	ISFR 2023	Change	
Arunachal Pradesh	65,972.74	65,881.57	-91.17	1,162.95	1,201.63	38.68	-52.49
Assam	28,325.31	28,313.55	-11.76	2,173.62	2,101.46	-72.16	-83.92
Manipur	16,640.29	16,585.46	-54.83	217.19	209.82	-7.37	-62.20
Meghalaya	16,996.84	16,966.84	-30.00	774.63	720.56	-54.07	-84.07
Mizoram	17,748.73	17,990.46	241.73	631.11	567.80	-63.31	178.42
Nagaland	12,274.36	12,222.47	-51.89	467.35	394.02	-73.33	-125.22
Sikkim	3,353.21	3,358.40	5.19	50.64	48.33	-2.31	2.88
Tripura	7,680.08	7,584.77	-95.31	252.95	247.56	-5.39	-100.70
Total – NE Region	1,68,991.56	1,68,903.52	-88.04	5,730.44	5,491.18	-239.26	-327.30
Total - India	7,15,186.20	7,15,342.61	156.41	1,10,724.94	1,12,014.34	1,289.40	1,445.81

Source: 'India State of Forest Report, 2023' brought out by Forest Survey of India of the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change of Government of India [Table No. 2.4 at Page Nos. 40 & 41]

Notes

1. Forest Cover is a concept used by the Forest Survey of India to determine the area under forests. It refers to all areas under trees that have a canopy density of more than 10% and an area of 1 hectare or more, irrespective of land use, ownership and species of trees. It may include bamboo clumps, orchards, palms etc. as assessed through remote sensing.
2. 'Tree Cover' comprises all tree patches outside the forest area, which are less than one hectare in extent including all the scattered trees found in the rural and urban settings, and not captured under the forest cover assessment.
3. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.

Mizoram has gained more than 240 sq. km of 'Forest Cover' between the Survey Reports of 2021 and 2023

Table-5.5.4: Growing Stock in the Forests of the NE States

(In million cubic metres / %)

State	Volume of Growing Stock (in million cubic metres)			As a % of India's Total Volume of Growing Stock
	Forest	Trees Outside Forest	Total	
Arunachal Pradesh	457.83	71.62	529.45	8.23
Assam	120.27	24.94	145.21	2.26
Manipur	69.4	5.05	74.45	1.16
Meghalaya	40.04	23.36	63.4	0.99
Mizoram	37.67	44.34	82.01	1.28
Nagaland	35.97	19.06	55.03	0.86
Sikkim	34.49	1.68	36.17	0.56
Tripura	25.31	8.46	33.77	0.53
Total – NE Region	820.98	198.51	1019.49	15.86
Total - India	4478.89	1950.75	6429.64	100.00

Source: 'India State of Forest Report, 2023', Forest Survey of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change of Government of India [Table-5.1 at Page Nos. 156-157]

Notes

1. Growing stock is estimated separately for: (a) Recorded Forest Area; and (b) 'Trees Outside Forests' (TOF).
2. Growing stock is the sum (by number or volume) of all the trees growing / living in the forest or a specified part of it. In the above table, the volumes of all trees growing / living in RFA and TOF have been estimated separately.
3. Figures have been rounded off.
4. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.
5. State-wise / Regional percentages of the growing stocks have been computed on the basis of the state's / region's total growing stock and India's total growing stock.

Arunachal Pradesh has over 8% of India's Growing Stock considering both Forests and Trees Outside Forests

Table-5.5.5: Carbon Stock in the Forests of the NE States (Including TOF Patches)

(In '000 MT / %)

State	Carbon Stock in Forests (in '000 MT)						As a % of India's Total
	AGB	BGB	Dead Wood	Litter	SOC	Total	
Arunachal Pradesh	3,55,100	1,05,818	4,542	11,133	5,44,567	10,21,160	14.02
Assam	88,653	21,816	2,683	4,795	1,54,363	2,72,310	3.74
Manipur	47,529	14,175	679	2,505	1,11,037	1,75,925	2.41
Meghalaya	55,437	15,853	1,096	3,313	1,07,531	1,83,230	2.51
Mizoram	55,376	12,212	736	3,430	96,723	1,68,477	2.31
Nagaland	38,779	10,231	631	1,863	81,125	1,32,629	1.82
Sikkim	19,576	5,893	242	536	30,580	56,827	0.78
Tripura	24,417	5,371	617	1,630	42,219	74,254	1.02
Total – NE Region	6,84,867	1,91,369	11,226	29,205	11,68,145	20,84,812	28.62
Total - India	23,74,376	7,35,157	56,448	1,07,803	40,11,746	72,85,530	100.00

Source: 'India State of Forest Report, 2023', Forest Survey of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change of Government of India [Table-6.3 at Page Nos. 181 & 182]

Notes

1. Carbon stock includes Trees Outside Forests (patches over 1.0 hectare outside recorded forest area).
2. Abbreviations used for different pools of carbon stock are given below. Chapter-6 ('Carbon Stock in India's Forests') gives the pertinent details about the various carbon pools, especially at Page Nos. 176-180.

   AGB: Above Ground Biomass
   BGB: Below Ground Biomass
   SOC: Soil Organic Carbon
3. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.

Blue pine groves around Lake Seeh near Ziro, Arunachal Pradesh

Bamboo in Recorded Forest Areas of the NE States

Table-5.5.6: Growing Stock of Bamboo in the NE States

State	Bamboo Bearing Area		Total Number of Culms		Total Green Equivalent Weight	
	Area in sq. km	As a % of India's Total	In Million Nos.	As a % of India's Total	In '000 MT	As a % of India's Total
Arunachal Pradesh	15,739	10.53	8,824	16.54	46,546	11.58
Assam	10,659	7.13	5,656	10.60	38,600	9.60
Manipur	8,377	5.61	1,568	2.94	11,321	2.82
Meghalaya	5,007	3.35	2,199	4.12	24,745	6.16
Mizoram	4,561	3.05	1,490	2.79	12,585	3.13
Nagaland	3,947	2.64	2,705	5.07	32,402	8.06
Sikkim	994	0.67	326	0.61	624	0.16
Tripura	4,201	2.81	1,562	2.93	12,413	3.09
Total – NE Region	53,485	35.79	24,330	45.62	179,236	44.59
Total - India	149,443	100.00	53,336	100.00	402,000	100.00

Source: 'India State of Forest Report, 2021', Forest Survey of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change of Government of India [Page Nos. 179 (Bamboo Bearing Area), 181 & 182 (Total Number of Culms), and 183 (Total Green Equivalent Weight)]

Notes

1. In the above table, only the bamboo bearing areas in Recorded Forest Area have been taken.
2. Culms of one year and above have been included in the total number of culms.
3. Figures have been rounded off.
4. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table. Regional percentages of bamboo bearing area, total number of culms and total green equivalent weight have been computed on the basis of the region's figures and India's total figures.

Bamboo Resource Mapping in NER

Table-5.5.7: Details of Bamboo Bearing Areas in the NE States

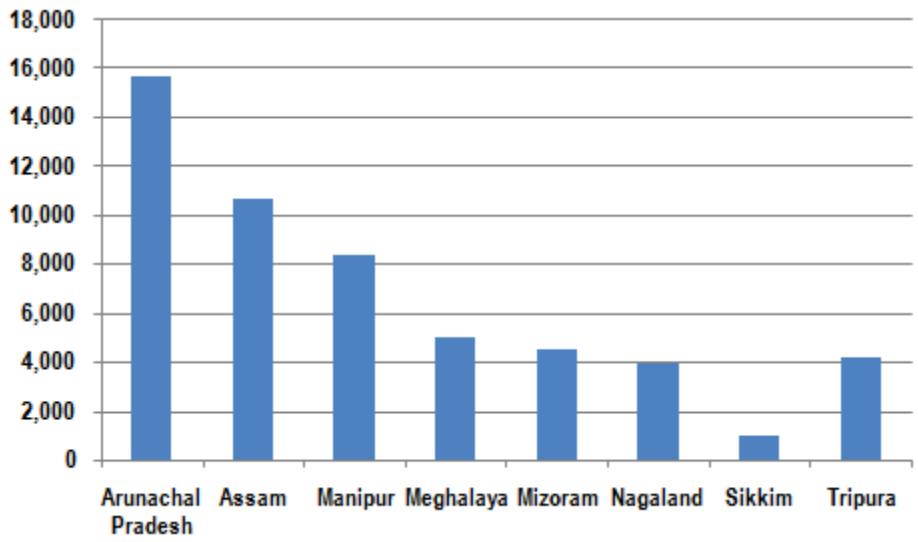
State	Area as per Class of Bamboo Bearing Area (km²) (Note-1 may be kindly seen)					Total Bamboo Bearing Area (km²)
	Pure Bamboo	Dense	Scattered	Bamboo Present but Clumps completely hacked	Regeneration Crop	
Arunachal Pradesh	274	3,148	11,906	0	411	15,739
Assam	449	2,300	7,798	56	56	10,659
Manipur	161	1,450	6,766	0	0	8,377
Meghalaya	484	750	3,676	0	97	5,007
Mizoram	383	1,781	2,331	33	33	4,561
Nagaland	172	772	2,917	0	86	3,947
Sikkim	66	155	773	0	0	994
Tripura	94	669	3,318	13	107	4,201
Total – NE Region	2,083	11,025	39,485	102	790	53,485
Total – India	5,516	29,208	89,648	7,765	17,306	149,443
NER to India (%)	38	38	44	1	5	36

Source: 'India State of Forest Report, 2021', Forest Survey of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change of Government of India [Page Nos. 180 & 181]

Notes

1. All figures are in km² (square kilometres), but the ratio of NER to India (last row) is given as a percentage.
2. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.
3. The above classification is done of the basis of the density of bamboo culms in the Recorded Forest Area.

Graph-5.5.3: Bamboo Bearing Areas in the NE States



Y-axis gives the Bamboo Bearing Area in Square Kilometres as per the India State of Forest Report, 2021

Table-5.5.8: Number of Bamboo Culms in Recorded Forest Areas of NE States

State	Number of Bamboo Culms (in Millions) (Note-1 may be kindly seen)			
	Green Sound	Dry Sound	Decayed	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	7,455	812	557	8,824
Assam	4,813	407	436	5,656
Manipur	1,277	279	12	1,568
Meghalaya	1,803	214	182	2,199
Mizoram	1,219	173	98	1,490
Nagaland	2,095	296	314	2,705
Sikkim	285	23	18	326
Tripura	1,311	185	66	1,562
Total – NER	20,258	2,389	1,683	24,330
Total – India	39,150	9,352	4,834	53,336
NER to India (%)	52	26	35	46

Source: 'India State of Forest Report, 2021', Forest Survey of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change of Government of India {Page Nos. 181 & 182]

Notes

1. All figures are in km^2 (square kilometres), except those in the last row.
2. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.
3. Figures in the last row show the ratio of bamboo culms of different classes in the NE Region to bamboo culms of the corresponding class in India. These are given as percentages.
4. The above classification is done of the basis of the soundness of bamboo culms in the Recorded Forest Area.

NE Region has nearly half of the bamboo culms in the recorded forest areas of India

Table-5.5.9: Equivalent Green Weight of Bamboo Culms in Recorded Forest Area of NE States

State	Equivalent Green Weight in Thousand MT (Note-2 may be kindly seen)		
	Green Sound Culms	Dry Sound Culms	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	38,083	8,463	46,546
Assam	33,978	4,622	38,600
Manipur	7,778	3,543	11,321
Meghalaya	19,096	5,649	24,745
Mizoram	9,606	2,979	12,585
Nagaland	24,039	8,363	32,402
Sikkim	533	91	624
Tripura	9,193	3,220	12,413
Total – NER	142,306	36,930	179,236
Total – India	263,556	138,444	402,000
NER to India (%)	54	27	45

Source: 'India State of Forest Report, 2021', Forest Survey of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change of Government of India [Page No 183]

Notes

1. Bamboo culms are classified into three categories, namely green sound, dry sound and decayed. The estimated number of culms is converted into equivalent green weight using appropriate weight factors.
2. All figures are in thousands of Metric Tonnes, except those in the last row.
3. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.
4. Figures in the last row show the ratio of equivalent green weight of bamboo culms of different classes (green culm and dry culm) in the NE Region to that of bamboo culms of similar class in India. These are given as percentages.

Assam Bio Ethanol Private Limited (ABEPL) is the first bio refinery to produce fuel grade ethanol from bamboo biomass

5.6. Minerals & Mining

Minerals provide vital raw materials for many basic industries of India. They are major components for the economic growth and industrial development of the country. Hence, the management of mineral resources has to be closely integrated with the national economic policies and industrial plans. After the economic liberalization of India, which commenced in 1991, the National Mineral Policy was announced in March 1993. This policy opened the mineral sector for development by private entrepreneurs, from India and overseas.

Subsequently, in view of the changing global scenario, it was felt necessary to revise the National Mineral Policy. This led to the notification of the National Mineral Policy 2019, which had an objective ensure a more effective, meaningful and implementable policy that results in transparency, better regulation and enforcement, balanced social and economic growth as well as sustainable mining practices. In parallel, the National Mineral Exploration Policy (NMEP) was approved by Government of India in June, 2016. It aims at accelerating the exploration activity in the country through enhanced participation of the private sector. The above-mentioned policy initiatives are expected to bring about a turnaround to the entire mineral sector of India.

The NE Region has some notable mineral deposits like petroleum, natural gas, coal and limestone; apart from other minerals that have been classified as 'minor minerals'. Much of the region remains to be properly explored for its mineral resources. In addition, coordinated efforts can be undertaken by the different stakeholders, including the Governments at the Centre and the States. These are needed so that various mineral resources get well-established on the economic, technical feasibility and geological parameters and thereby become 'proven reserves' and 'probable reserves' in the future years, which can be utilized for the socio-economic benefit of the NE Region.

Petroleum production well in Assam

Reserves of Coal and Crude Oil & Natural Gas

Table-5.6.1: Estimated Reserves of Coal in the NE States

(In Million Metric Tonnes)

State	Proved		Indicated		Inferred		Total		As a % of India's Total	
	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23
Arunachal Pradesh	31	31	40	40	19	19	90	90	0.03	0.02
Assam	465	465	57	57	3	3	525	525	0.15	0.15
Meghalaya	89	89	17	17	471	471	576	576	0.16	0.16
Nagaland	9	9	22	22	416	448	446	478	0.13	0.13
Sikkim	0	0	58	58	43	43	101	101	0.03	0.03
Total – NE Region	594	594	194	194	952	984	1,738	1,770	0.47	0.49
Total - India	177179	187105	146949	147252	27998	27054	352126	361411	100.00	100.00

Source: 'Energy Statistics India-2024' (Table 1.1 Page No. 10), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India based on data from the Office of Coal Controller, Ministry of Coal

Notes

1. Estimated Reserves of Coal have been indicated as per the position on 1st April of the year.
2. Reserves indicated for 2023 are provisional.
3. All figures are rounded-off. Hence some of the totals may not appear to tally.
4. Other NE States do not have any significant reserves of coal.
5. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data furnished in the above table.
6. Geological Resource of Coal in NE States as on 1st April 2024 is tabulated below.

Table-5.6.1 (A): Estimated Reserves of Coal in NE States (1st April 2024)

	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Meghalaya	Nagaland	Sikkim	NE Region	India
Proved	31.23	464.78	95.64	8.76	0.00	600.41	212207.16
Indicated	40.11	57.21	16.65	21.83	58.25	194.05	148716.53
Inferred	18.89	3.02	470.93	447.72	42.98	983.54	28497.65
Total	90.23	525.01	583.22	478.31	101.23	1778.00	389421.34

Source: 'Coal Directory of India 2023-24' brought out by the Coal Controller's Organization, Ministry of Coal of the Government of India (Page Nos. 29-30)

Table-5.6.2: Balance Recoverable Reserves of Crude Oil in the NE States

(In Million MT)

State	1st April 2019			1st April 2020			1st April 2021			1st April 2022			1st April 2023			As % of Total (1st April 2023)
	Reserves 2P	Contingent Resources 2C	Total	Reserves 2P	Contingent Resources 2C	Total	Reserves 2P	Contingent Resources 2C	Total	Reserves 2P	Contingent Resources 2C	Total	Reserves 2P	Contingent Resources 2C	Total	
Arunachal Pradesh	2.7	0.0	2.7	3.1	0.0	3.1	3.6	0.0	3.6	2.4	0.5	2.9	2.4	0.5	3.0	0.4
Assam	115.9	42.7	158.6	112.6	42.9	155.5	110.8	42.2	153.1	107.3	41.2	148.5	106.6	41.5	148.1	22.1
Nagaland	2.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	2.4	2.4	0.0	2.4	2.4	0.0	2.4	2.4	0.0	2.4	2.4	0.4
Tripura	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	NA	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total – NE Region	121.1	42.7	163.8	115.8	45.3	161.1	114.5	44.6	159.2	109.8	44.1	153.9	109.1	44.4	153.6	22.9
Total - India	504.9	114.1	618.9	490.9	117.4	608.3	475.3	116.6	591.9	450.0	203.0	653.0	449.5	219.9	669.5	100.0

Source: 'Indian Petroleum & Natural Gas Statistics 2022-23', Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, Government of India [Table II.9 Page No 27] / https://www.data.gov.in/resource/state-wise-details-balance-recoverable-reserves-crude-oil-01-04-2019-01-04-2023

Notes:

1. Balance Recoverable Reserves of Crude Oil have been indicated as per the position on 1st April of the year. All figures are rounded-off. Hence some of the totals may not appear to tally.
2. Reserves indicated for 1st April 2023 are provisional.
3. ONGC adopted PRMS System with effect from 01.04.2019; OIL & Contract Regime adopted PRMS system with effect from 01.04.2022. Revision/changes in Reserves figures are mainly attributed to the adoption of PRMS guidelines in reserves reporting.
4. As per PRMS system, Under PRMS, each project must be classified individually so that the estimated recoverable sales quantities associated with that project can be correctly assigned to one of the three main classes: Reserves, Contingent Resources or Prospective Resources.
    - Reserves are associated with projects that the owners can demonstrate to be economic and that have approval for development by all partners.
    - Contingent resources are associated with projects that are discoveries, but for some reason the project is not yet approved for development.
    - Prospective resources are from projects that remain as prospects, i.e. are yet to be discovered."
5. Other NE States do not have any significant reserves of crude oil.
6. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data furnished in the above table.

Table-5.6.3: Balance Recoverable Reserves of Natural Gas in the NE States

(In Billion Cubic Metres)

State	1st April 2019			1st April 2020			1st April 2021			1st April 2022			1st April 2023			As % of Total (1st April 2023)
	Reserves 2P	Contingent Resources 2C	Total	Reserves 2P	Contingent Resources 2C	Total	Reserves 2P	Contingent Resources 2C	Total	Reserves 2P	Contingent Resources 2C	Total	Reserves 2P	Contingent Resources 2C	Total	
Arunachal Pradesh	1.6	0.0	1.6	2.7	0.0	2.7	3.1	0.0	3.1	0.0	7.3	7.3	0.0	7.2	7.2	0.6
Assam	144.9	21.0	165.9	145.3	21.3	166.6	144.3	22.2	166.5	80.3	84.8	165.1	78.1	87.6	165.7	14.5
Nagaland	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Tripura	21.3	6.7	28.0	21.7	7.8	29.5	22.2	7.1	29.3	18.8	11.5	30.3	17.4	11.5	28.9	2.5
Total – NE Region	167.9	27.7	195.6	169.8	29.1	198.9	169.6	29.4	199.0	99.1	103.7	202.8	95.5	106.4	201.9	17.6
Total - India	1156.2	227.9	1384.1	1156.1	217.5	1373.5	1142.0	230.3	1372.4	654.9	494.6	1149.5	650.6	491.1	1141.7	100.0

Source: 'Indian Petroleum & Natural Gas Statistics 2022-23', furnished by the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, Government of India [Table II.10 Page No 28] / https://www.data.gov.in/resource/state-wise-details-balance-recoverable-reserves-natural-gas-01-04-2019-01-04-2023

Notes:

1. Balance Recoverable Reserves of Natural Gas have been indicated as per the position on 1st April of the year. All figures are rounded-off. Hence some of the totals may not appear to tally.
2. Reserves indicated for 1st April 2023 are provisional.
3. ONGC adopted PRMS System with effect from 01.04.2019; OIL & Contract Regime adopted PRMS system with effect from 01.04.2022. Revision/changes in Reserves figures are mainly attributed to the adoption of PRMS guidelines in reserves reporting.
4. As per PRMS system, Under PRMS, each project must be classified individually so that the estimated recoverable sales quantities associated with that project can be correctly assigned to one of the three main classes: Reserves, Contingent Resources or Prospective Resources.
    - Reserves are associated with projects that the owners can demonstrate to be economic and that have approval for development by all partners.
    - Contingent resources are associated with projects that are discoveries, but for some reason the project is not yet approved for development.
    - Prospective resources are from projects that remain as prospects, i.e. are yet to be discovered."
5. Other NE States do not have any significant reserves of natural gas.
6. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data furnished in the above table.

Mineral Resources other than Coal and Crude Oil & Natural Gas

The table at overleaf gives the mineral resources of the states of NE Region in terms of 'reserves' and 'remaining resources'. Mineral classified as 'minor minerals' are not listed, as these are dealt by the State Governments.

It may be noted that mineral reserves and resources have been categorized under the United Nations Framework Classification (UNFC) of Mineral Resources on three axes – viz. Economic Viability, Feasibility Assessment and Geological Assessment.

Under the above system:

Code	Three digit code based system is used with the economic viability axis representing the first digit, the feasibility axis the second digit and the geologic axis the third digit. The highest category of resources under UNFC system will have the code (111) and lowest category the code (334).
Economic Viability	This is assessed in the course of prefeasibility and feasibility studies. A prefeasibility study provides a preliminary assessment with a lower level of accuracy than that of a feasibility study, by which economic viability is assessed in detail. The three categories of economic viability have codes 1, 2 and 3 in decreasing order.
Feasibility Assessment	This forms an essential part of the process of assessing a mining project. The typical successive stages of feasibility assessment, i.e. geological study as initial stage followed by prefeasibility study and feasibility study/mining report, are well defined. The three categories of feasibility study have also codes 1, 2 and 3.
Geological Assessment	The typical successive stages of geological investigation i.e. reconnaissance, prospecting, general exploration and detailed exploration, generate resource data with a clearly defined degrees of geological assurance. These four stages of geological assessment are represented by 4 codes i.e. 1 (detailed exploration), 2 (general exploration), 3 (prospecting) and 4 (reconnaissance.

Source: 'Guidelines under MCDR for United Nations Framework Classification of Mineral Reserves/ Resources', Indian Bureau of Mines, 2000

It is seen that the reserves (proven and probable) of minerals include coal in Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland; and limestone in Assam and Meghalaya. The other mineral deposits have not been well established yet on the economic, (technical) feasibility and geological axes. This excludes reserves of**:** (a) crude oil and natural gas, and (b) minor minerals that are now being dealt by the State Governments.

Table-5.6.4: Mineral Resources of the NE Region (Other than Coal and Crude Oil & Natural Gas)

In Thousand MT (unless specified otherwise)

STATE / Mineral	Reserves				Remaining Resources								Total Resources
	Proved	Probable		Total of Reserves	Feasibility	Pre-feasibility		Measured	Indicated	Inferred	Reconnaissance	Total of 'Remaining Resources'	
Code →	111	121	122	(A)	211	221	222	331	332	333	334	(B)	(A)+(B)
ARUNACHAL PRADESH													
Copper													
Ore	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	10	10	10
Metal	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.02	0.02	0.02
Dolomite (*)	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	204	77,633	---	77,837	77,837
Fuller's Earth (*)	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	10.7	20,000	---	20,010.7	20,010.7
Graphite	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	---	3,200	---	73,118.3	76,318.3
Limestone	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	49,220	433,575	1	482,796	482,796
Quartzite (*)	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	---	5,270	---	5,270	5,270
ASSAM													
China Clay (*)	---	---	---	0	---	131	---	392	---	3,520	---	4,043	4,043
Fireclay (*)	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	---	3,161	---	3,161	3,161
Fuller's Earth (*)	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	---	18,860	---	18,860	18,860
Granite (in '000 cubic m) (*)	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	800	583,150	---	583,950	583,950
Iron Ore (Haematite)	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	8,600	22,290	---	30,890	30,890
Iron Ore (Magnetite)	---	---	---	0						15,380	---	15,380	15,380
Limestone	23,442	164,687	---	188,130	170,039	27,593	100,319	67,000	39,859	1,278,730	---	1,683,540	1,871,670
Quartz & Silica Sand (*)	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	---	1,790	---	1,790	1,790
Sillimanite	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	850	6.7	3,748	4,604.7	4,604.7
MANIPUR													
China Clay (*)	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	2,520	---	---	---	2,520	2,520

STATE / Mineral	Reserves				Remaining Resources								Total Resources
	Proved	Probable		Total of Reserves	Feasibility	Pre-feasibility		Measured	Indicated	Inferred	Reconnaissance	Total of 'Remaining Resources'	
Code →	111	121	122	(A)	211	221	222	331	332	333	334	(B)	(A)+(B)
Chromite	---	---	---	0	3	21	52	---	504	6,077	---	6,657	6,657
Limestone	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	10,197	2,138	33,718	---	46,053	46,053
MEGHALAYA													
Apatite	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	---	1,300	---	1,300	1,300
Bauxite	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	---	4,300	---	4,300	4,300
China Clay (*)	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	1,200	6,266	76,242	5,167	88,875	88,875
Copper													
Ore	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	880	---	---	880	880
Metal	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	9	---	---	9	9
Feldspar (*)	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	37.5	---	---	37.5	37.5
Fireclay (*)	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	10,999	---		10,999	10,999
Granite (in '000 cubic m) (*)	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	286,467	286,467	286,467
Iron Ore (Haematite)	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	---	225	---	225	225
Iron Ore (Magnetite)	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	---	3,380	---	3,380	3,380
Lead Zinc													
Ore	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	880	---	---	880	880
Lead Metal	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	16.5	---	---	16.5	16.5
Zinc Metal	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	14	---	---	14	14
Limestone	133,298	50,979	66,766	251,043	57,639	104,791	16,452	697,286	4,167,752	17,819,716	720,309	23,583,945	23,834,988
Quartz & Silica Sand (*)	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	177	6,906	---	7,083	7,083
Rock Phosphate	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	---	1,311.035	---	1,311.035	1,311.035
Sillimanite	14.4	---	68.112	82.512	---	---	---	---	---	55.807	---	55.807	138,319
Silver													
Ore	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	880	---	---	880	880
Metal	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	0.02	---	---	0.02	0.02

STATE / Mineral	Reserves				Remaining Resources								Total Resources
	Proved	Probable		Total of Reserves	Feasibility	Pre-feasibility		Measured	Indicated	Inferred	Reconnaissance	Total of ' Remaining Resources'	
Code →	111	121	122	(A)	211	221	222	331	332	333	334	(B)	(A)+(B)
NAGALAND													
Copper													
Ore	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	2,000	2,000
Metal	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	---	15	---	15	15
Chromite	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	---	3,200	---	3,200	3,200
Cobalt Ore	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	5,000	5,000
Dunite (*)	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	---	4,800	---	4,800	4,800
Limestone	---	---	---	0	825	---	---	---	1,005,500	745,875	---	1,752,200	1,752,200
Iron Ore (Magnetite)	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	5,280	---	---	5,280	5,280
Nickel ore	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	5,000	5,000
SIKKIM													
Copper													
Ore	---	---	---	0	---	445	63	300	---	150	---	958	958
Metal	---	---	---	0	---	7.86	0.91	8.47	---	4.23	---	21.47	21.47
Dolomite (*)	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	---	2,756	---	2,756	2,756
Lead-Zinc													
Ore	---	---	---	0	---	436	64	300	---	150	---	950	950
Lead Metal	---	---	---	0	---	6.9	1.7	---	---	---	---	8.6	8.6
Zinc Metal	---	---	---	0	---	12.9	3.1	3	---	1.1	---	20.1	20.1
Limestone	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	---	2,380	---	2,380	2,380
Marble (*)	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	---	2,382	---	2,382	2,382
Quartzite (*)	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	---	16,444	---	17,119	17,119
Silver													
Ore	---	---	---	0	---	435.8	63.8	300	---	150	---	949.6	949.6
Metal	---	---	---	0	---	0.015	---	0.028	---	0.014	---	0.057	0.057
Talc / Soapstone (*)	---	---	---	0	---	---	60	---	---	---	---	60	60

STATE / Mineral	Reserves				Remaining Resources								Total Resources
	Proved	Probable		Total of Reserves	Feasibility	Pre-feasibility		Measured	Indicated	Inferred	Reconnaissance	Total of 'Remaining Resources'	
Code →	111	121	122	(A)	211	221	222	331	332	333	334	(B)	(A)+(B)
TRIPURA													
Fireclay (*)	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	1	---	369	---	370	370
Quartz & Silica Sand (*)	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	225	---	264	---	490	490

(*) Classified as 'Minor Mineral' by the Government of India in exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (e) of Section 3 of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957) – data for these being available at Volume-III of the 'Indian Minerals Yearbook 2021'

Sources: 'Indian Minerals Yearbook 2022, Volumes-II & III' and 'Indian Minerals Yearbook 2021, Volume-III', Indian Bureau of Mines, Ministry of Mining, Government of India

Notes:

1. The three digit code based system is used with the economic viability axis representing the first digit, the feasibility axis the second digit and the geological axis the third digit. The highest category of resources under UNFC system will have the code (111) and lowest category the code (334).
2. Economic viability, feasibility assessment and geological assessment are carried out as per details furnished earlier.

Production of Minerals in the NE Region (Other than Minor Minerals)

Table-5.6.5: Production of Crude Oil in the NE States

(In Thousand MT)

State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Arunachal Pradesh	55	50	43	56	53	48	47	52
Assam	4,203	4,345	4,309	4,093	3,902	3,988	4,164	4,358
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2
Total – NE Region	4,258	4,395	4,352	4,149	3,955	4,039	4,214	4,412
Total - India	36,009	35,684	34,203	32,170	30,494	29,691	29,179	29,355

Sources: (a) 'Indian Petroleum & Natural Gas Statistics 2021-22', furnished by the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, Government of India [Table-II.12 Page No 30] for figures up to FY 2022-23/ (b) Monthly Statistics of Mineral Production, March 2024 (Vol. 56 No. 3)', Indian Bureau of Mines (Page No. 13), which is available at the link (for FY 2023-24): https://ibm.gov.in/writereaddata/files/172484840966cf1919503a4MSMP_Mar__2024.pdf

Notes:

1. Production figures are inclusive of condensate.
2. All figures are rounded-off. Hence some of the totals may not appear to tally.
3. Other NE States do not have any production of crude oil.
4. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data furnished in the above table 2

Table-5.6.6: Production of Natural Gas in the NE States

(In Million Metric Standard Cubic Metres)

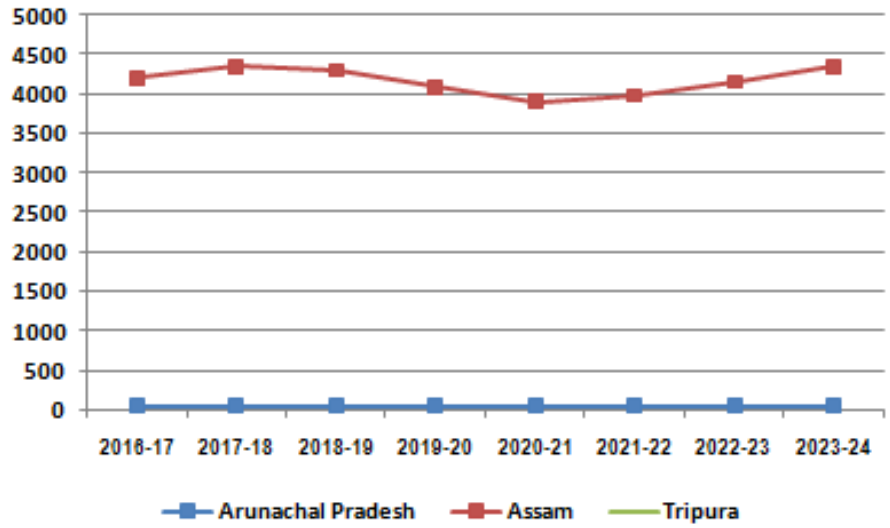
State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Arunachal Pradesh	28	30	28	46	55	58	53	266
Assam	3,128	3,219	3,289	3,141	2,995	3,371	3,557	3,263
Tripura	1,430	1,440	1,554	1473	1,634	1,531	1,675	1,525
Total – NE Region	4,586	4,689	4,871	4,660	4,684	4,960	5,285	5,054
Total - India	31,897	32,649	32,873	31,184	28,673	34,024	34,450	36,438

Sources: (a) 'Indian Petroleum & Natural Gas Statistics 2021-22', furnished by the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, Government of India [Table-II.15 Page No 33] for figures up to FY 2022-23/ (b) Monthly Statistics of Mineral Production, March 2024 (Vol. 56 No. 3)', Indian Bureau of Mines (Page No. 13), which is available at the link (for FY 2023-24): https://ibm.gov.in/writereaddata/files/172484840966cf1919503a4MSMP_Mar__2024.pdf

Notes:

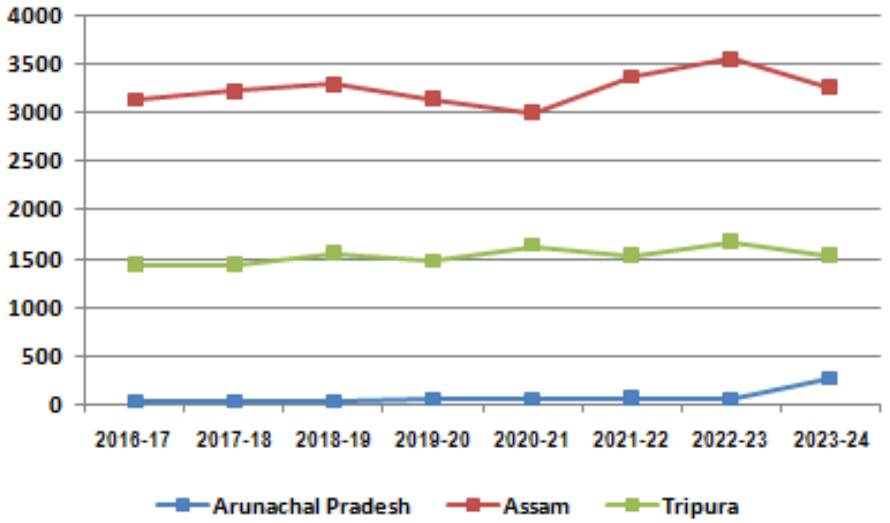
1. All figures are rounded-off. Hence some of the totals may not appear to tally.
2. Other NE States do not have any production of natural gas.
3. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data furnished in the above table.

Graph-5.6.1: Production of Crude Oil in the NE States



Y-axis gives the production of crude oil in Thousand MT

Graph-5.6.2: Production of Natural Gas in the NE States



Y-axis gives the production of natural gas in Million Metric Standard Cubic Metres

Table-5.6.7: Production of Coal in the NE States

(In Thousand Metric Tonnes)

State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Assam	487	600	781	784	517	36	28	200	214
Meghalaya	3712	2308	1529	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total – NE Region	4199	2908	2310	784	517	36	28	200	214
Total - India	639230	657868	675400	728718	730874	716083	778210	893191	997250

Sources: (a) Mineral Reviews & State Reviews, Indian Mineral Yearbooks (2016 to 2022), Indian Bureau of Mines (https://ibm.gov.in/IBMPortal/pages/Indian_Minerals_Yearbook), (b) 'Coal Directory of India 2022-23' brought out by the Coal Controller's Organization, Ministry of Coal of the Government of India (Statement 3.2 at Section III); and (c) Monthly Statistics of Mineral Production, March 2024 (Vol. 56 No. 3)', Indian Bureau of Mines (Page No. 12), which is available at the link: https://ibm.gov.in/writereaddata/files/172484840966cf1919503a4MSMP_Mar__2024.pdf

Notes:

1. Coal production in Meghalaya has not been reported since FY 2018-19 onward.
2. Other NE States do not have any reported production of coal as per the above sources.
3. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data furnished in the above table.

Table-5.6.8: Production of Limestone in the NE States

(In Thousand Metric Tonnes)

State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Assam	777	1594	1432	1652	1552	1552	1681	1812	1996
Meghalaya	3834	5095	6599	7195	7248	6029	6399	8112	10070
Total – NE Region	4611	6689	8031	8847	8800	7580	8080	9924	12066
Total - India	307001	314669	340417	379974	359464	349120	392760	405647	450435

Sources: (a) Mineral Reviews & State Reviews, Indian Mineral Yearbooks (2016 to 2022), Indian Bureau of Mines (https://ibm.gov.in/IBMPortal/pages/Indian_Minerals_Yearbook) for production up to 2021-22; (b) 'Monthly Statistics of Mineral Production, March 2024 (Vol. 56 No. 3)', Indian Bureau of Mines (Page Nos. 20-21), which is available at the link: https://ibm.gov.in/writereaddata/files/172484840966cf1919503a4MSMP_Mar__2024.pdf

Notes:

1. Other NE States do not have any reported production of limestone as per the above sources.
2. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data furnished in the above table

5.7. Industry including MSME and Start-Ups

The industrial sector is one of the important sectors of the Indian economy. Economically speaking, 'industry' (as embodied in the Index of industrial Production) includes manufacturing, apart from some other activities. At the all-India level, the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) works for the promotion of industrial development of the country.

DPIIT facilitates investment in new and upcoming technology, accelerating foreign direct investment, and supports a balanced development of industries and trade. In 2018, the matters related to e-commerce were transferred to the Department. Further, DPIIT has been given charge for matters related to Internal Trade, welfare of traders and their employees in 2019, along with the development of the nation's start-ups. In addition, the mandate for integrated development of the Logistic Sector has also been allocated to DPIIT in November, 2021. DPIIT has been at the forefront of supporting the manufacturing and investment ecosystem in the country. The 'Make in India' was launched in 2014 to facilitate investment, foster innovation, building best in class infrastructure, and making India a hub for manufacturing, design, and innovation.

As per the revised classification applicable with effect from 1st July 2020, Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are being defined based on composite criteria including both (a) Investment in Plant & Machinery/equipment, and (b) Annual Turnover. The Ministry of MSME is mandated to support the MSME sector in the country. Over the past five decades, this sector has emerged as a highly vibrant and dynamic sector of the Indian economy. It contributes significantly in the economic and social development of the country by fostering entrepreneurship and generating large employment opportunities at comparatively lower capital cost, with its present employment levels being next only to the farm sector.

In the NE Region of India, the NE Region Vision 2020 envisaged the industrial development of the states in order to foster higher human development. It is felt that a development strategy based on the resources of the region will occur simultaneously with the emergence of a group of strong, indigenous entrepreneurs. In addition, there is a need for the enhancement of the skill levels of the region's people, especially of the youth. The MSME sector dominates the industrial scenario in the NE Region, especially in terms of employment. The Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region is represented in the Inter-Ministerial Committee on MSME to discuss common matters and make suggestions for actions to benefit the region's MSME units.

The following pages cover the status of industry in the NE Region, including ASI data of the region's factories for the past few years and information about the MSME sector of the NE states. It may be noted that factories and MSMEs may overlap, as these are not defined in a mutually exclusive manner. In addition; the coverage includes the oil refining units, the status of industrial investment in Non-MSME undertakings (through the filing and implementation of IEMs), and the availability of industrial land. The discussion on handloom and handicraft units of the region, along with the khadi and village industries, is available at Section-20 of this chapter. The present section also covers the present position of the start-up eco-system in the NE Region.

Coverage of the Factory Sector by Annual Survey of Industries (ASI)

Table-5.7.1: Number of Factories in the NE States

(In Numbers)

State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Arunachal Pradesh	125	117	115	116	109	211	198
Assam	4154	4538	5020	5196	5,354	5,480	5,712
Manipur	188	191	197	204	204	218	237
Meghalaya	120	133	148	158	163	186	192
Mizoram	NA	NA	NA	215	206	208	206
Nagaland	192	186	187	190	192	191	193
Sikkim	71	82	84	84	84	84	90
Tripura	585	607	621	657	680	682	699
Total – NE Region	5,435	5,854	6,372	6,820	6,992	7,260	7,527
Total - India	2,34,865	2,37,684	2,42,395	2,46,504	2,50,454	2,49,987	2,53,334

Source: Reserve Bank of India, 'Handbook of Statistics on Indian States', 2022-23 [Table-114 Page Nos. 295-296] for the years from 2016-17 to 2019-20 / Statement 1A in 'Summary Results For Factory Sector' in the Reports of the 'Annual Survey of Industries' brought out by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India for the remaining years

Notes

1. NA stands for 'Not Available'. Mizoram was included for the first time in ASI 2019-20.
2. The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) for the each of the 'ASI years' mentioned at above covers the financial year from April to the following March. The survey works are carried out during the following financial year.
3. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.
4. Note on Annual Survey of Industries

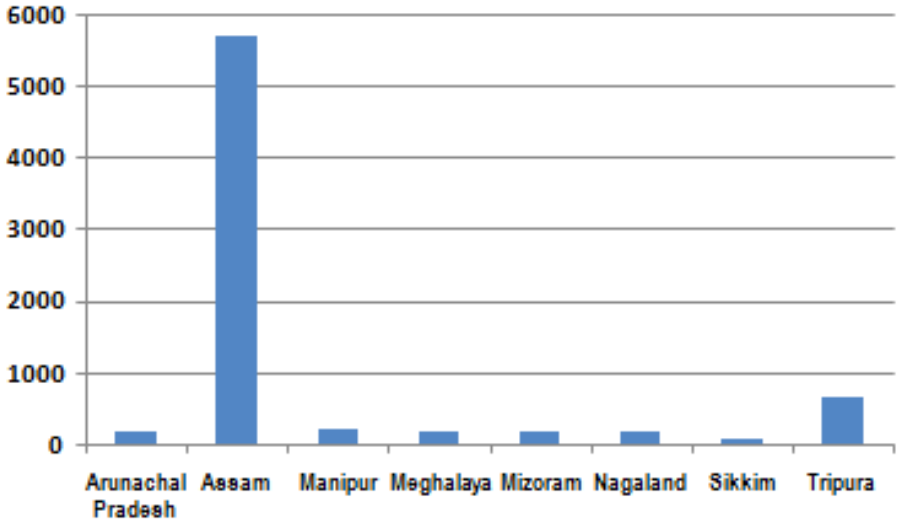
   The ASI covers all factories registered under Sections 2(m) (i) and 2(m (ii) of the Factories Act, 1948, where the manufacturing process is defined under Section 2(k) of the said Act.

   As per Sections 2(m) (i) and 2(m (ii) of the Factories Act, **'factory'** means any premises including the precincts thereof— (i) whereon ten or more workers are working, or were working on any day of the preceding twelve months, and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on with the aid of power, or is ordinarily so carried on, or (ii) whereon twenty or more workers are working, or were working on any day of the preceding twelve months, and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on without the aid of power, or is ordinarily so carried on,— but does not include a mine subject to the operation of 5 [the Mines Act, 1952 (35 of 1952)], or 6 [a mobile unit belonging to the armed forces of the Union, railway running shed or a hotel, restaurant or eating place.

   The survey also covers Bidi and cigar manufacturing establishments registered under the Bidi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act 1966. All electricity undertakings engaged in generation, transmission and distribution of electricity, not registered with the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) are also covered under ASI. However, defence establishments, oil storage and distribution depots, departmental units such as railway workshops, RTC workshops, Govt. Mints, sanitary, water supply, gas storage etc. are excluded from the purview of the survey.

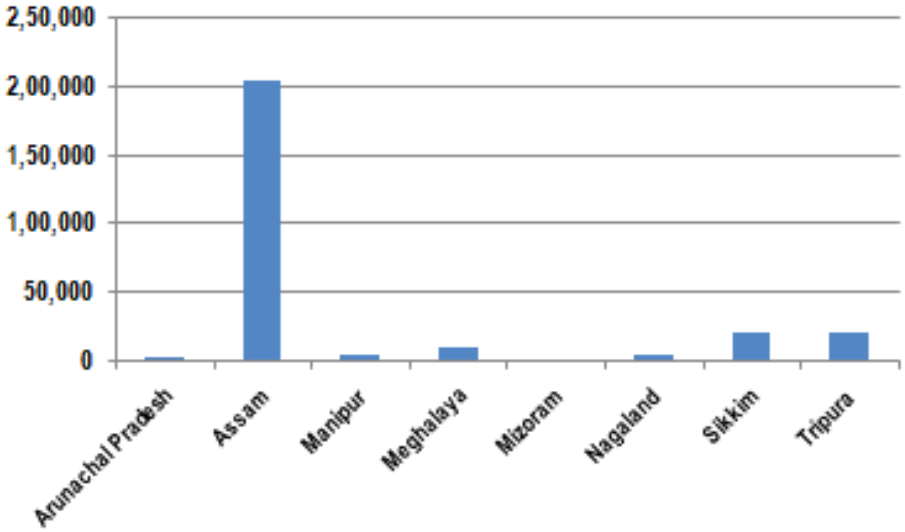
   As per the decision taken by the Standing Committee on Industrial Statistics (SCIS), the coverage of ASI may be extended beyond the purview of the Section 2m (i) and 2m (ii) of the Factories Act, 1948 and the Bidi & Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966. Accordingly, the units with 100 or more employees not registered under Section 2m (i) and 2m (ii) of the Factories Act, 1948 but registered under any of the seven Acts / Board / Authority viz., Companies Act. 1956, Factories Act. 1948, Shops and Commercial Establishment Act, Societies Registration Act, Cooperative Societies Act, Khadi and Village Industries Board, Directorate of Industries (District Industries Centre) in the Business Register of Establishments (BRE) prepared and maintained by the State Governments are also considered for selection.

Graph-5.7.1: Number of Factories in the NE States (2022-23)



Y-axis gives the Numbers of Factories
(as per Annual Survey of Industry data for 2022-23)

Graph-5.7.2: Number of Workers in Factories in the NE States (2022-23)



Y-axis gives the Numbers of Factory Workers
(as per Annual Survey of Industry data for 2022-23)

Table-5.7.2: Number of Workers in Factories in the NE States

(In Numbers)

State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Arunachal Pradesh	2,569	2,671	2,470	1,975	1,742	3,247	3,200
Assam	1,81,098	1,80,489	2,00,433	2,19,176	2,15,526	1,94,795	2,04,416
Manipur	6,942	7,334	7,558	5,675	5,108	5,616	5,412
Meghalaya	10,517	10,758	10,802	10,635	10,258	10,406	10,666
Mizoram	NA	NA	NA	1417	1,202	1,076	1,043
Nagaland	5,109	5,227	5,073	4,591	4,732	4,602	4,958
Sikkim	13,372	15,069	17,241	17,482	17,508	18,580	20,924
Tripura	23,956	23,393	21,731	20,388	18,829	19,745	20,693
Total – NE Region	2,43,563	2,44,941	2,65,308	2,81,339	2,74,905	2,58,067	2,71,312
Total - India	1,16,62,947	1,22,24,422	1,27,98,588	1,30,58,156	1,25,94,563	1,36,09,931	1,46,16,971

Source: Reserve Bank of India, 'Handbook of Statistics on Indian States', 2022-23 [Table-120 Page Nos. 307-308] for the years from 2016-17 to 2019-20 / Table 4 in Volume-I of the Report on the 'Annual Survey of Industries' brought out by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India for the remaining years

Notes

1. NA stands for 'Not Available'. Mizoram was included for the first time in ASI 2019-20.
2. Survey for the each of the ASI years mentioned at above covers the financial year from April to the following March, and the survey works are carried during the following financial year.
3. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.
4. Worker

   'Worker" means a person [employed, directly or by or through any agency (including a contractor) with or without the knowledge of the principal employer, whether for remuneration or not], in any manufacturing process, or in cleaning any part of the machinery or premises used for a manufacturing process, or in any other kind of work incidental to, or connected with, the manufacturing process, or the subject of the manufacturing process 3 [but does not include any member of the armed forces of the Union]

Furniture making unit in Meghalaya

Table-5.7.3: Number of Total Persons Engaged in Factories in the NE States

(In Numbers)

State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Arunachal Pradesh	3,347	3,298	3,103	2,581	2,355	4,424	4,341
Assam	2,18,002	2,17,155	2,37,953	2,63,106	2,60,393	2,34,148	2,58,320
Manipur	8,133	8,532	8,760	6,898	6,364	6,941	6,726
Meghalaya	12,367	12,689	12,848	12,904	12,354	12,602	12,760
Mizoram	NA	NA	NA	1,664	1,467	1,350	1,322
Nagaland	5,895	6,004	5,936	5,361	5,466	5,347	5,764
Sikkim	17,232	19,659	22,624	23,039	20,786	22,493	25,343
Tripura	27,258	26,632	25,050	24,266	22,827	23,821	24,662
Total – NE Region	2,92,234	2,93,969	3,16,274	3,39,819	3,32,012	3,11,126	3,39,238
Total - India	1,49,11,189	1,56,14,619	1,62,80,211	1,66,24,291	1,60,89,700	1,72,15,350	1,84,94,962

Source: Reserve Bank of India, 'Handbook of Statistics on Indian States', 2022-23 [Table-121 Page Nos. 309-310] for the years from 2016-17 to 2019-20 / Table 4 in Volume-I of the Report on the 'Annual Survey of Industries' brought out by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India for the remaining years

Notes

1. NA stands for 'Not Available'. Mizoram was included for the first time in ASI 2019-20.
2. Survey for the each of the ASI years mentioned at above covers the financial year from April to the following March, and the survey works are carried during the following financial year.
3. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.
4. Persons Engaged in Factories

   It relates to all persons engaged by the factory whether for wages or not, in work connected directly or indirectly with the manufacturing process and include all administrative, technical and clerical staff as also labour in production of capital assets for factory's own use. This is inclusive of persons holding position of supervision or management or engaged in administrative office, store-keeping section and welfare section, watch and ward staff, sales department as also those engaged in the purchase of raw materials etc. and production of fixed assets for the factory. It also includes all working proprietors and their family members who are actively engaged in the work of the factory even without any pay and the unpaid members of the co-operative societies who work in or for the factory in any direct and productive capacity.

   [From 'Instruction Manual Annual Survey of Industries (Concepts, Definitions and Procedures)' issued by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and available at the following link:

   https://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/ASI%2BManual%2B2020-211649844161758_0.pdf]

Table-5.7.4: Fixed Capital in Factories in the NE States

(Rs. in Lakhs)

State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Arunachal Pradesh	19,982	19,343	17,139	16,100	15,985	8,03,041	50,340
Assam	28,02,255	27,33,666	30,63,797	31,85,207	32,55,125	39,33,763	43,45,796
Manipur	15,327	15,929	15,082	14,553	18,222	18,439	20,041
Meghalaya	3,77,159	3,61,974	3,62,247	3,58,224	3,47,817	3,38,344	3,75,910
Mizoram	NA	NA	NA	5,436	5,850	5,377	5,307
Nagaland	21,422	20,764	20,221	17,982	17,818	17,287	17,142
Sikkim	7,10,069	7,05,218	7,43,555	7,34,106	5,56,884	5,06,930	5,52,272
Tripura	46,357	45,161	45,781	49,991	45,382	47,064	50,778
Total – NE Region	39,92,571	39,02,055	42,67,822	43,81,599	42,63,083	56,70,245	54,17,586
Total - India	31,90,38,649	32,85,88,927	34,66,06,975	36,41,35,165	36,94,38,562	37,26,35,444	41,21,79,458

Source: Reserve Bank of India, 'Handbook of Statistics on Indian States', 2022-23 [Table-115 Page Nos. 297-298] for the years from 2016-17 to 2019-20 / Statement 7A in 'Summary Results For Factory Sector' in the Reports of the 'Annual Survey of Industries' brought out by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India for the remaining years

Notes

1. NA stands for 'Not Available'. Mizoram was included for the first time in ASI 2019-20.
2. Survey for the each of the ASI years mentioned at above covers the financial year from April to the following March, and the survey works are carried during the following financial year.
3. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.
4. Fixed Capital

   Fixed Capital represents the depreciated value of fixed assets owned by the factory as on the closing day of the accounting year. Fixed assets are those, which have normal productive life of more than one year. Fixed capital covers all type of assets, new or used or own constructed, deployed for productions, transportation, living or recreational facilities, hospitals, schools, etc. for factory personnel. It would include land, building, plant and machinery, transport equipment etc. It includes the fixed assets of the head office allocable to the factory and also the full value of assets taken on hire-purchase basis (whether fully paid or not) excluding interest element. It excludes intangible assets except computer software.

   [From 'Instruction Manual Annual Survey of Industries (Concepts, Definitions and Procedures)' issued by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and available at the following link:

   https://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/ASI%2BManual%2B2020-211649844161758_0.pdf]

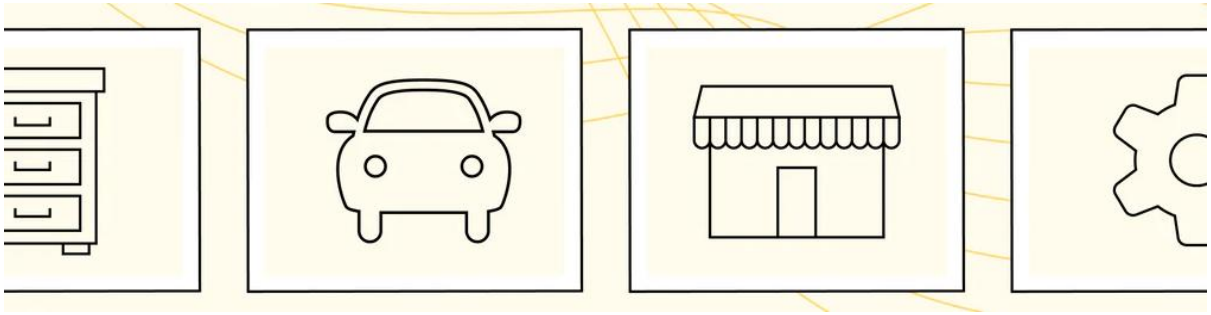


Table-5.7.5: Working Capital in Factories in the NE States

(Rs. in Lakhs)

State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Arunachal Pradesh	31,014	16,633	21,461	20,546	15,321	4,115	27,286
Assam	7,61,596	9,06,161	9,70,637	9,98,000	9,36,048	13,76,442	13,91,994
Manipur	4,271	2,039	1,670	1,530	3,945	5,271	8,263
Meghalaya	-17,161	69,964	1,01,269	1,32,648	1,50,514	1,35,057	1,86,791
Mizoram	NA	NA	NA	1,339	2,559	2,964	3,333
Nagaland	18,316	18,664	17,832	14,437	7,186	8,211	10,119
Sikkim	1,37,840	3,05,055	2,94,388	2,61,991	3,60,067	5,13,748	6,11,829
Tripura	7,980	18,337	7,810	11,916	19,552	11,554	9,342
Total – NE Region	9,43,856	13,36,853	14,15,067	14,42,407	14,95,192	20,57,362	22,48,957
Total - India	6,63,08,287	6,44,11,890	8,08,66,459	8,83,30,079	11,09,09,076	13,53,08,648	15,95,58,931

Source: Reserve Bank of India, 'Handbook of Statistics on Indian States', 2022-23 [Table-116 Page Nos. 299-300] for the years from 2016-17 to 2019-20 / Statement 7A in 'Summary Results For Factory Sector' in the Reports of the 'Annual Survey of Industries' brought out by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India for the remaining years

Notes

1. NA stands for 'Not Available'. Mizoram was included for the first time in ASI 2019-20.
2. Survey for the each of the ASI years mentioned at above covers the financial year from April to the following March, and the survey works are carried during the following financial year.
3. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.
4. Working Capital

   Working Capital is the sum total of the physical working capital (as defined at the next table) and the cash deposits in hand and at bank, the net balance of amounts receivable over amounts payable at the end of the accounting year. Amounts receivable include value of credit items on revenue account, such as sums due to the factory for goods sold, amounts advanced in connection with normal factory work, bills of exchange payable to the factory, payments made in advance such as for fire insurance, telephone charges, rates and taxes, call deposits and security deposits having a normal life of less than one year, etc. It excludes unused overdraft facility, advances for acquisition of fixed assets, long-term loans including interest thereon and investment.

   [From 'Instruction Manual Annual Survey of Industries (Concepts, Definitions and Procedures)' issued by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and available at the following link:

   https://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/ASI%2BManual%2B2020-211649844161758_0.pdf]

Table-5.7.6: Physical Working Capital in Factories in the NE States

(Rs. in Lakhs)

State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Arunachal Pradesh	15,744	13,770	10,690	11,717	12,018	19,121	23,275
Assam	9,33,890	9,26,654	8,90,570	9,87,858	10,30,140	14,32,370	16,86,466
Manipur	4,891	6,696	7,429	7,092	8,126	9,683	11,104
Meghalaya	1,03,309	1,33,103	1,29,194	1,20,245	1,11,514	1,20,397	1,54,596
Mizoram	NA	NA	NA	408	1,280	1,384	1,770
Nagaland	11,742	11,369	11,309	7,911	7,256	8,151	8,562
Sikkim	1,58,874	1,85,651	2,28,520	2,36,126	2,87,046	2,99,877	3,22,201
Tripura	23,252	31,702	31,895	31,697	35,659	37,072	37,540
Total – NE Region	12,51,702	13,08,945	13,09,607	14,03,054	14,93,039	19,28,055	22,45,514
Total - India	11,05,86,841	11,75,05,552	13,11,19,499	13,32,27,187	14,96,75,748	18,18,57,730	20,17,41,797

Source: Reserve Bank of India, 'Handbook of Statistics on Indian States', 2022-23 [Table-117 Page Nos. 301-302] for the years from 2016-17 to 2019-20 / Table 2 in Volume-I of the Report on the 'Annual Survey of Industries' brought out by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India for the remaining years

Notes

1. NA stands for 'Not Available'. Mizoram was included for the first time in ASI 2019-20.
2. Survey for the each of the ASI years mentioned at above covers the financial year from April to the following March, and the survey works are carried during the following financial year.
3. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.
4. Physical Working Capital

   This is defined to include all physical inventories owned, held or controlled by the factory as on the closing day of the accounting year such as the materials, fuels and lubricants, stores, etc. that enter into products manufactured by the factory itself or supplied by the factory to others for processing. Physical working capital also includes the value of stock of materials, fuels and stores etc. purchased expressly for re-sale, semi-finished goods and goods-in-process on account of others and goods made by the factory which are ready for sale at the end of the accounting year. However, it does not include the stock of the materials, fuels, stores, etc. supplied by others to the factory for processing. Finished goods processed by others from raw materials supplied by the factory and held by them are included and finished goods processed by the factory from raw materials supplied by others, are excluded.

   [From 'Instruction Manual Annual Survey of Industries (Concepts, Definitions and Procedures)' issued by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and available at the following link:

   https://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/ASI%2BManual%2B2020-211649844161758_0.pdf]

Table-5.7.7: Productive Capital in Factories in the NE States

(Rs. in Lakhs)

State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Arunachal Pradesh	50,996	35,976	38,600	36,646	31,306	8,07,156	77,626
Assam	35,63,851	36,39,827	40,34,434	41,83,207	41,91,173	53,10,205	57,37,790
Manipur	19,598	17,968	16,752	16,083	22,167	23,710	28,304
Meghalaya	3,59,998	4,31,938	4,63,516	4,90,872	4,98,331	4,73,401	5,62,701
Mizoram	NA	NA	NA	6,775	8,409	8,341	8,640
Nagaland	39,738	39,428	38,053	32,419	25,004	25,498	27,261
Sikkim	8,47,909	10,10,273	10,37,943	9,96,097	9,16,951	10,20,678	11,64,101
Tripura	54,337	63,498	53,591	61,907	64,934	58,618	60,120
Total – NE Region	49,36,427	52,38,908	56,82,889	58,24,006	57,58,275	77,27,607	76,66,543
Total - India	38,53,46,936	39,30,00,817	42,74,73,434	45,24,65,244	48,03,47,638	50,79,44,092	57,17,38,389

Source: Reserve Bank of India, 'Handbook of Statistics on Indian States', 2022-23 [Table-118 Page Nos. 303-304] for the years from 2016-17 to 2019-20 / Derived from Tables5.7.4 and 5.7.5 (based on Note-4 below) for the remaining years

Notes

1. NA stands for 'Not Available'. Mizoram was included for the first time in ASI 2019-20.
2. Survey for the each of the ASI years mentioned at above covers the financial year from April to the following March, and the survey works are carried during the following financial year.
3. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.
4. Productive Capital

   This is the total of fixed capital and working capital. These terms have been described previously.

   [From 'Instruction Manual Annual Survey of Industries (Concepts, Definitions and Procedures)' issued by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and available at the following link:

   https://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/ASI%2BManual%2B2020-211649844161758_0.pdf]

Tea Companies have been supported by Banks for their Working Capital needs

Table-5.7.8: Invested Capital in Factories the NE States

(Rs. in Lakhs)

State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Arunachal Pradesh	35,726	33,113	27,829	27,817	28,004	8,22,162	73,615
Assam	37,36,145	36,60,320	39,54,367	41,73,065	42,85,265	53,66,134	60,32,262
Manipur	20,218	22,625	22,511	21,645	26,347	28,122	31,145
Meghalaya	4,80,468	4,95,077	4,91,441	4,78,469	4,59,331	4,58,740	5,30,506
Mizoram	NA	NA	NA	5,844	7,130	6,761	7,077
Nagaland	33,164	32,133	31,530	25,893	25,074	25,438	25,704
Sikkim	8,68,943	8,90,869	9,72,075	9,70,232	8,43,929	8,06,807	8,74,472
Tripura	69,609	76,863	77,676	81,688	81,040	84,136	88,318
Total – NE Region	52,44,273	52,11,000	55,77,429	57,84,653	57,56,120	75,98,300	76,63,099
Total - India	42,96,25,490	44,60,94,480	47,77,26,474	49,73,62,352	51,91,14,310	55,44,93,175	61,39,21,255

Source: Reserve Bank of India, 'Handbook of Statistics on Indian States', 2022-23 [Table-119 Page Nos. 305-306] for the years from 2016-17 to 2019-20 / Statement 7A in 'Summary Results For Factory Sector' in the Reports of the 'Annual Survey of Industries' brought out by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India for the remaining years

Notes

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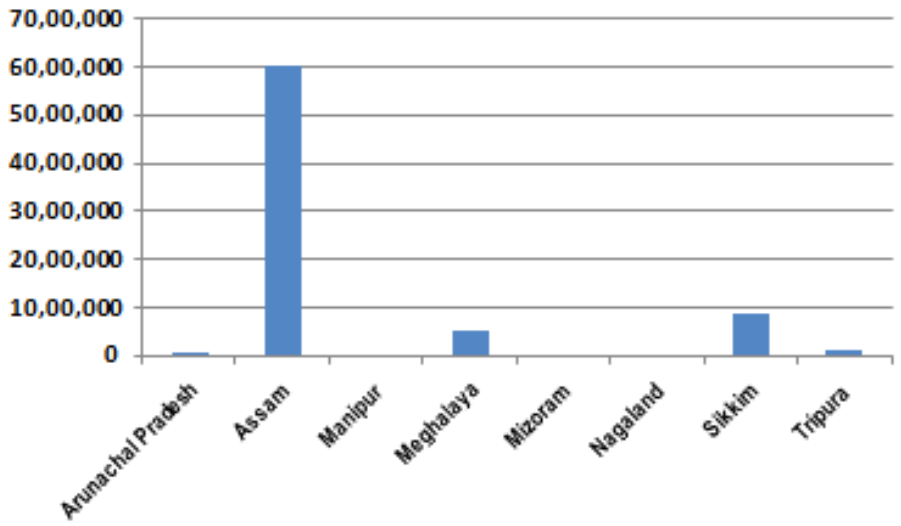
2. Survey for the each of the ASI years mentioned at above covers the financial year from April to the following March, and the survey works are carried during the following financial year.
3. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.
4. Invested Capital: Invested capital is the total of fixed capital and physical working capital. These terms have been described previously. [From 'Instruction Manual Annual Survey of Industries (Concepts, Definitions and Procedures)' issued by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and available at the following link: https://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/ASI%2BManual%2B2020-211649844161758_0.pdf]

Graph-5.7.3: Invested Capital in Factories the NE States (2022-23)



Y-axis gives the Invested Capital in Rs. Lakh for 2022-23 based on data from Annual Survey of Industries

Table-5.7.9: Gross Output from Factories in the NE States

(Rs. in Lakhs)

State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Arunachal Pradesh	1,14,492	99,998	1,06,282	59,716	55,255	1,12,921	1,39,955
Assam	62,93,606	67,32,646	81,00,540	77,48,672	77,19,778	1,10,94,079	1,44,19,576
Manipur	36,295	42,083	46,742	49,845	50,663	62,807	66,783
Meghalaya	3,95,194	5,68,899	7,13,670	7,40,369	6,42,413	8,98,383	10,89,359
Mizoram	NA	NA	NA	6,300	6,525	7,787	7,781
Nagaland	51,746	54,104	57,320	51,901	44,704	54,096	56,767
Sikkim	16,77,216	18,36,037	19,10,564	19,67,242	19,76,929	23,49,577	28,19,807
Tripura	1,37,953	1,55,929	1,81,849	1,72,792	1,75,381	2,06,135	2,06,176
Total – NE Region	87,06,502	94,89,696	1,11,16,967	1,07,96,837	1,06,71,648	1,47,85,785	1,88,06,204
Total - India	72,65,51,423	80,72,17,258	92,81,79,908	89,83,30,129	88,09,21,387	1,19,27,15,147	1,44,86,60,228

Source: Reserve Bank of India, 'Handbook of Statistics on Indian States', 2022-23 [Table-124 Page Nos. 315-316] for the years from 2016-17 to 2019-20 / Statement 7A in 'Summary Results For Factory Sector' in the Reports of the 'Annual Survey of Industries' brought out by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India for the remaining years

Notes

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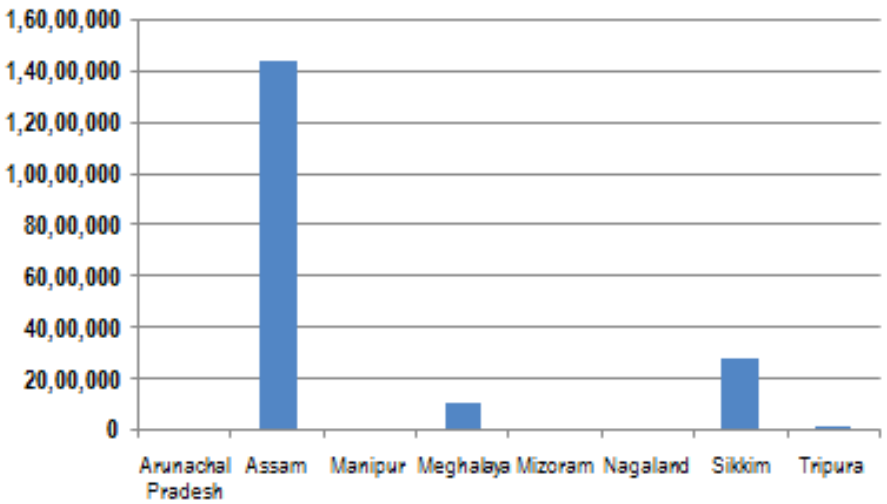
2. Survey for the each of the ASI years mentioned at above covers the financial year from April to the following March, and the survey works are carried during the following financial year.
3. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.
4. Gross Output: Gross output is defined to include the ex-factory value, (i.e., exclusive of taxes, duties, etc. on sale and inclusive of subsidies etc., if any) of products and by-products manufactured during the accounting year, and the net value of the semi-finished goods, value of own construction and also the receipts for industrial and non-industrial services rendered to others, rent received for building, plant & machinery and other fixed assets, net balance of goods sold in the same condition as purchased, value of electricity generated and sold and an amount equal to expenses on research & development (R&D). Value of gross output and total output has been used in the text inter-changeably to mean the same thing. [From 'Instruction Manual Annual Survey of Industries (Concepts, Definitions and Procedures)' issued by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and available at the following link:

   https://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/ASI%2BManual%2B2020-211649844161758_0.pdf]

Graph-5.7.4: Gross Output from Factories in the NE States (2022-23)



Y-axis gives the Gross output from Factories in Rs. Lakh for 2022-23 based on Annual Survey of Industries

Table-5.7.10: Gross Value Added in Factories in the NE States

(Rs. in Lakhs)

State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Arunachal Pradesh	22,804	15,791	15,270	10,422	8,836	26,023	30,744
Assam	14,86,664	15,78,019	16,66,585	17,55,876	19,69,928	23,82,048	28,15,192
Manipur	8,990	10,259	11,057	10,481	10,248	12,063	13,086
Meghalaya	82,588	1,64,679	1,60,287	1,68,813	1,40,087	1,79,149	2,25,842
Mizoram	NA	NA	NA	3,111	1,958	2,637	2,369
Nagaland	13,997	14,487	15,822	13,344	9,416	10,126	11,229
Sikkim	10,27,918	11,41,644	11,63,279	10,21,465	9,25,741	10,40,594	12,23,874
Tripura	38,959	35,357	32,120	34,592	41,354	38,983	43,707
Total – NE Region	26,81,920	29,60,236	30,64,420	30,18,104	31,07,568	36,91,623	43,66,043
Total - India	13,68,05,049	14,66,97,043	15,38,01,928	14,85,74,512	16,17,14,846	20,47,97,151	21,97,05,605

Source: Reserve Bank of India, 'Handbook of Statistics on Indian States', 2022-23 [Table-126 Page Nos. 319-320] for the years from 2016-17 to 2019-20 / Statement 7A in 'Summary Results For Factory Sector' in the Reports of the 'Annual Survey of Industries' brought out by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India for the remaining years

Notes

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2. Survey for the each of the ASI years mentioned at above covers the financial year from April to the following March, and the survey works are carried during the following financial year.
3. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.
4. Gross Value Added

   Gross value added is defined as additional value created by the process of production. This is calculated by deducting the value of total input from gross value of output.

   Gross output has been defined previously.

   Total input: This comprises gross value of fuels, materials etc. consumed (as defined above) and also other inputs viz. (a) cost of non-industrial services received from others, (b) cost of materials consumed for repair and maintenance of factory's fixed assets including cost of work done by others to the factory's fixed assets, (c) cost of contract and commission work done by others on materials supplied by the factory, (d) cost of office supplies and products reported for sale during last year & used for further manufacture during the accounting year and (e) rent paid for buildings and plant & machinery and other fixed assets, (f) expenses on Research & Development (R&D).

   [From 'Instruction Manual Annual Survey of Industries (Concepts, Definitions and Procedures)' issued by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and available at the following link:

   https://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/ASI%2BManual%2B2020-211649844161758_0.pdf]

Table-5.7.11: Net Value Added in Factories in the NE States

(Rs. in Lakhs)

State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Arunachal Pradesh	20,203	12,206	12,463	8,182	6,208	-22,919	25,229
Assam	12,82,165	13,64,876	14,15,078	15,21,363	16,79,002	20,54,616	25,12,119
Manipur	7,383	8,376	9,131	8,700	8,258	9,662	10,758
Meghalaya	28,578	1,22,400	1,20,267	1,24,374	1,00,415	1,38,091	1,83,194
Mizoram	NA	NA	NA	2,523	1,203	2,004	1,731
Nagaland	12,540	13,167	14,690	11,107	8,799	9,136	10,050
Sikkim	9,65,582	10,64,105	10,84,827	9,44,805	8,49,134	9,64,535	11,88,908
Tripura	33,840	30,480	26,736	29,007	35,820	32,122	38,454
Total – NE Region	235,0,291	26,15,610	26,83,192	26,50,061	26,88,839	31,87,247	39,70,443
Total - India	11,45,91,911	12,29,67,418	12,76,46,637	12,12,64,771	13,35,78,860	17,48,32,466	18,80,41,113

Source: Reserve Bank of India, 'Handbook of Statistics on Indian States', 2022-23 [Table-125 Page Nos. 317-318] for the years from 2016-17 to 2019-20 / Statement 7A in 'Summary Results For Factory Sector' in the Reports of the 'Annual Survey of Industries' brought out by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India for the remaining years

Notes

1. NA stands for 'Not Available'. Mizoram was included for the first time in ASI 2019-20.
2. Survey for the each of the ASI years mentioned at above covers the financial year from April to the following March, and the survey works are carried during the following financial year.
3. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.
4. Net Value Added

   This is obtained by deducting the value of total input and depreciation from gross output (or the value of depreciation from the Gross Value Added).

   Gross output has been defined previously.

   Depreciation is consumption of fixed capital (CFC) by the factory due to wear and tear and obsolescence during the accounting year and is taken as provided by the factory owner, or if not provided by the factory this is estimated on the basis of cost of installation and working life of the fixed assets

   Total input: This comprises gross value of fuels, materials etc. consumed (as defined above) and also other inputs viz. (a) cost of non-industrial services received from others, (b) cost of materials consumed for repair and maintenance of factory's fixed assets including cost of work done by others to the factory's fixed assets, (c) cost of contract and commission work done by others on materials supplied by the factory, (d) cost of office supplies and products reported for sale during last year & used for further manufacture during the accounting year and (e) rent paid for buildings and plant & machinery and other fixed assets, (f) expenses on Research & Development (R&D).

   [From 'Instruction Manual Annual Survey of Industries (Concepts, Definitions and Procedures)' issued by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and available at the following link:

   https://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/ASI%2BManual%2B2020-211649844161758_0.pdf]

Oil-Refining & Petroleum Products

Table-5.7.12: Refining Capacities in the NE Region (Capacity as on 31st March of the Indicated Year)

(In Million MT per annum)

Refinery	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
IOC Digboi Assam	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65
IOC Noonmati Assam	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.20
IOC Bongaigaon Assam	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70
NRL Numaligarh Assam	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Total – NE Region	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.55
Total - India	247.57	249.37	249.87	249.22	251.22	253.92	256.82

Source: 'Indian Petroleum & Natural Gas Statistics 2022-23', Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, Government of India [Table-III.1 Page No 41] / Capacity on 31.3.2023 and 31.3.24 from 'Monthly Production Reports' of the Ministry available at https://mopng.gov.in/en/petroleum-statistics/monthly-production

Notes:

1. Capacity expansion of IOC Digboi Refinery (by 0.65 MMTPA) is targeted by October 2025, as per the details of the refinery in the website of Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.
2. Capacity expansion of NRL Refinery (at Numaligarh Assam) to 6 million MT per annum is underway.
3. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the refinery-wise data given at the above table

Table-5.7.13: Refinery-wise Crude Oil Processed in the NE Region

(In Thousand MT)

Refinery	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
IOC Digboi Assam	666	676	664	605	708	713	710
IOC Noonmati Assam	1,024	863	892	849	730	1,080	1,000
IOC Bongaigaon Assam	2,402	2,513	2,045	2,450	2,639	2,775	3,009
NRL Numaligarh Assam	2,809	2,900	2,383	2,707	2,624	3,091	2,510
Total – NE Region	6,901	6,952	5,984	6,611	6,701	7,659	7,229
Total - India	251,935	257,205	254,386	221,773	241,703	2,55,233	260,357

Source: 'Indian Petroleum & Natural Gas Statistics 2022-23', Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, Government of India [Table-III.1 Page No 41] / Processing figures for FY 2023-24 from 'Monthly Production Report' for March 2024, available at https://mopng.gov.in/en/petroleum-statistics/monthly-production

Notes:

1. Figures for 2023-24 are provisional.
2. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the refinery-wise data given at the above table.

Table-5.7.14: Refinery-wise Total Production of Petroleum Products in the NE Region

(In Thousand MT)

Refinery	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
IOC Digboi Assam	665	676	665	604	717	714	705
IOC Noonmati Assam	1,142	1,030	1,151	1,008	905	1,310	1,210
IOC Bongaigaon Assam	2,241	2,337	1,863	2,314	2,428	2,574	2,839
NRL Numaligarh Assam	2,823	2,882	2,300	2,741	2,583	3,073	2,502
Total – NE Region	6,871	6,925	5,979	6,667	6,633	7,671	7,256
Total - India	254,405	262,361	262,940	233,513	254,305	266,539	275,612

Source: 'Indian Petroleum & Natural Gas Statistics 2022-23', furnished by the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, Government of India [Table-III.2 Page No 42] / Production figures for FY 2023-24 from 'Monthly Production Report' for March 2024, available at https://mopng.gov.in/en/petroleum-statistics/monthly-production

Notes:

1. Figures for 2023-24 are provisional.
2. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the refinery-wise data given at the above table.

The Bongaigaon Refinery of Indian Oil Corporation in Assam

Table-5.7.15: Refinery-wise Production of various POL Items in the NE Region (2022-23)

(In Thousand MT)

Refinery	LPG	Motor Spirit	Naphtha	ATF	SKO	HSD	LDO	Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Others	Total
IOC Digboi Assam	12	125	0	0	0	415	0	92	39	31	714
IOC Noonmati Assam	49	301	41	67	18	739	0	0	67	28	1310
IOC Bongaigaon Assam	147	477	127	28	7	1,555	11	79	137	7	2,574
NRL Numaligarh Assam	52	662	20	35	27	2,127	0	0	83	67	3,073
Total – NE Region	260	1565	188	130	52	4836	11	171	326	133	7671
Total - India	12,832	42,817	17,036	15,000	948	1,13,775	646	9,242	16,044	38,201	2,66,542

Source: Indian Petroleum & Natural Gas Statistics 2022-23, Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas [Table-III.5 Page No 45]

Notes:

1. Figures for 2022-23 are provisional.
2. Abbreviations: LPG – Liquefied Petroleum Gases; ATF – Aviation Turbine Fuel; SKO – Superior Kerosene Oil; HSD – High Speed Diesel; LDO – Light Diesel Oil
3. Others include: Propylene, Solvents (Hexane, Benzene, Toluene, Xylene and Specialty solvents), Reformate, MTO, Carbon Black Feed Stock, Sulphur etc. In addition, it includes Bitumen, and Lube Oil, which are produced in the above refineries in the NE Region.
4. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the refinery-wise data given at the above table.

There are four Oil Refineries located in Assam

Table-5.7.16: State-wise Consumption of Total Petroleum Products in the NE Region

(In Thousand MT)

State	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Arunachal Pradesh	242	248	263	276	302	346
Assam	2,517	2,744	2,823	2,710	2,923	3103
Manipur	207	241	255	237	254	314
Meghalaya	484	492	550	409	473	562
Mizoram	125	139	141	130	146	175
Nagaland	143	154	172	163	191	203
Sikkim	117	126	130	108	130	152
Tripura	235	235	232	230	237	249
Total – NE Region	4,070	4,379	4,566	4,263	4,656	5,104
Total - India	206,166	213,216	214,127	194,295	204,233	223,009

Source: 'Indian Petroleum & Natural Gas Statistics 2022-23', furnished by the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, Government of India [Table-V.5 Page No 107]

Notes:

1. Figures for 2022-23 are provisional.
2. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.

Table-5.7.17: State-wise Per-capita Consumption of Total Petroleum Products in the NE Region

(In Kg / person)

State	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Arunachal Pradesh	175.3	179.7	190.5	199.5	197.1	223.4
Assam	80.8	88.0	90.6	86.9	83.4	87.7
Manipur	76.2	88.5	93.6	86.9	80.2	98.3
Meghalaya	163.4	166.0	185.7	138.1	143.7	169.2
Mizoram	114.1	127.2	129.2	119.5	120.1	142.5
Nagaland	72.2	77.9	86.6	82.1	87.0	91.7
Sikkim	192.7	207.1	214.1	178.0	191.5	222.0
Tripura	64.0	64.0	63.1	62.6	58.3	60.7
Per Capita - NE Region	89.3	96.0	100.2	93.5	90.9	98.8
Per Capita - India	149.7	157.3	157.5	142.6	149.8	162.1

Source: 'Indian Petroleum & Natural Gas Statistics 2022-23', furnished by the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, Government of India [Table-V.6 Page No 108]

Notes:

1. Figures for 2021-22 are provisional.
2. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.

Table-5.7.18: State-wise Consumption of LPG in the NE Region

(In Thousand MT)

State	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Arunachal Pradesh	19.9	21.6	23.2	23.8	25.4	26.9
Assam	372.6	420.9	450.9	505.7	486.3	509.4
Manipur	28.4	35.7	40.8	48.6	51.9	55.6
Meghalaya	21.3	25.1	26.6	27.4	27.7	31.2
Mizoram	21.7	25.1	27.0	29.0	29.6	31.8
Nagaland	22.2	22.6	24.2	24.8	27.5	29.2
Sikkim	14.0	15.6	16.8	16.2	18.2	20.3
Tripura	44.1	49.2	52.9	60.0	57.7	57.5
Total – NE Region	544.2	615.8	662.4	735.5	724.3	761.9
Total - India	23,342	24,907	26,330	27,558	28,253	28,504

Source: 'Indian Petroleum & Natural Gas Statistics 2022-23', furnished by the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, Government of India [Table-V.10 Page No 111]

Notes:

1. Figures for 2022-23 are provisional.
2. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.

Table-5.7.18 (A): State-wise Active Consumers of LPG in the NE Region (as on 1st April 2024)

(In Lakhs)

State →	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura	NE Region	India
Nos. →	3.2	90.4	6.8	4.8	3.6	3.7	1.8	8.3	122.6	3242.2

Source: Petroleum Planning & Analysis Wing, Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (ttps://ppac.gov.in/consumption/active-domestic-customers)

The Numaligarh Refinery is being expanded to meet the needs of the North Eastern states of India and nearby countries

Micro Small Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

Table-5.7.19: MSME Registration under Udyam Registration Portal and Udyam Assist Platform (As on 8th November 2024)

State	Udyam Registrations				IMEs under Udyam Assist Portal	Total MSMEs
	Micro	Small	Medium	Total		
Arunachal Pradesh	15,674	384	37	16,095	10,252	26,347
Assam	6,01,250	9,739	792	6,11,781	2,88,820	9,00,601
Manipur	80,636	667	37	81,340	38,580	1,19,920
Meghalaya	27,033	494	61	27,588	8,483	36,071
Mizoram	26,807	199	11	27,017	11,873	38,890
Nagaland	28,319	241	17	28,577	20,468	49,045
Sikkim	12,312	188	18	12,518	8,877	21,395
Tripura	68,256	978	72	69,306	1,72,849	2,42,155
Total – NE Region	8,60,287	12,890	1,045	8,74,222	5,60,202	14,34,424
Total - India	2,98,76,161	7,25,970	68,566	3,06,70,697	2,36,93,069	5,43,63,766

Source: MSME Dashboard (https://dashboard.msme.gov.in/dashboard.aspx)

Notes

1. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.
2. The Udyam Registration Portal was launched on 1st July 2020, along with the new revised criteria for classification of MSMEs. The revised criteria have been given below. Subsequently, the Udyam Assist Portal was launched on 11th January 2023 to facilitate the formalization of the Informal Micro Enterprises.
3. Definition of MSME (with effect from 1st July 2020)

   As per Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) are classified as below: (i) a **micro enterprise**, where the investment in plant and machinery or equipment does not exceed one crore rupees and turnover does not exceed five crore rupees; (ii) a **small enterprise**, where the investment in plant and machinery or equipment does not exceed ten crore rupees and turnover does not exceed fifty crore rupees; and (iii) a **medium enterprise**, where the investment in plant and machinery or equipment does not exceed fifty crore rupees and turnover does not exceed two hundred and fifty crore rupees. Retail and wholesale trades have been included as MSMEs, with their benefits being restricted to Priority Sector Lending only.
4. Udyam Registration Portal

   In view of the importance of the MSME units in the national economy, the Government of India has been implementing several measures to support and promote these enterprises. The MSME units need to obtain MSME Registration, which formalizes their status and permits them to access the Government's support. Since July 2020, the registration of MSME units is being carried out through the UDYAM portal (at https://udyamregistration.gov.in/Government-India/Ministry-MSME-registration.htm). This includes pre-existing units having previous registrations (such as EM-II or UAM Registration), which have to re-register themselves.

   An enterprise for the purpose of this process is known as Udyam and its Registration Process is known as 'Udyam Registration' A permanent registration number is issued after registration, called as the 'Udyam Registration Number' (URN). After completion of the process of registration, a certificate ('Udyam Registration Certificate') is issued online. This certificate has a dynamic QR Code from which the web page on the Udyam Registration Portal and details about the enterprise can be accessed. There is no need for renewal of Registration. The above registration process is totally free; and no costs or fees are to be paid.
5. Udyam Assist Platform

   Udyam Assist Platform (UAP) is an initiative of the Government of India, with SDBI acting as the Implementing Agency, to formalize the Informal Micro Enterprises (IMEs). Designated Agencies (DAs) like Banks, NBFCs, and MFIs etc. can register themselves on the UAP and share data of their IME customers on the UAP with the Government. IMEs cannot directly register themselves on the UAP, and the have to approach a DA for this purpose.

Table-5.7.20: Employment recorded against MSME Registered under Udyam Registration Portal and Udyam Assist Platform

(In Numbers)

State	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	14,747	20,225	38,259	44,625	1,17,856
Assam	2,33,834	5,54,335	9,43,057	14,06,798	31,38,024
Manipur	90,954	1,17,946	1,46,831	1,25,984	4,81,715
Meghalaya	7,333	18,901	31,083	40,029	97,346
Mizoram	9,409	20,576	69,179	52,620	1,51,784
Nagaland	7,926	25,978	46,288	67,213	1,47,405
Sikkim	3,412	10,457	15,271	19,598	48,738
Tripura	15,304	83,822	1,78,947	3,37,292	6,15,365
Total – NE Region	3,82,919	8,52,240	14,68,915	20,94,159	47,98,233
Total - India	2,75,55,619	3,51,90,896	4,63,62,672	5,95,30,348	16,86,39,535

Source: Reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1055 Dated 8th February 2024 (https://sansad.in/getFile/loksabhaquestions/annex/1715/AU1055.pdf?source=pqals)

Notes

1. The above table gives the employment status since1st July 2020 till **5th February 2024** as reported in the above portal / platform..
2. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.
3. The numbers of persons employed include data from the Udyam Assist Platform launched on 11th January 2023.

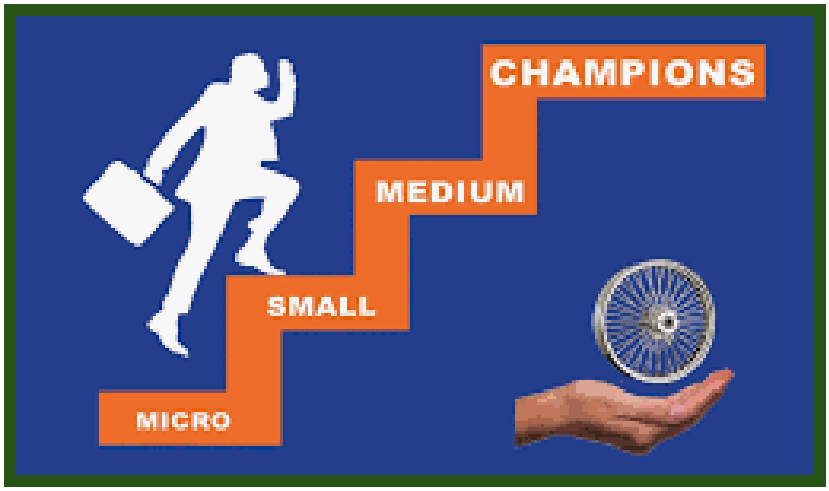


Table-5.7.21: Number of Loans Accounts under PM Mudra Yojana (PMMY) in the NE States

(In Numbers)

State	Number of Loan Accounts under PMMY			
	From 1.4.2017 to 31.3.2022	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	60,611	17,193	26,431	1,04,235
Assam	76,77,037	5,99,213	7,22,225	89,98,475
Manipur	3,53,544	39,744	10,666	4,03,954
Meghalaya	1,66,206	24,937	31,633	2,22,776
Mizoram	72,805	23,394	28,729	1,24,928
Nagaland	81,649	15,172	21,014	1,17,835
Sikkim	94,553	13,805	19,290	1,27,648
Tripura	19,21,666	3,50,659	3,24,797	25,97,122
Total – NE Region	1,04,28,071	10,84,117	11,84,785	1,26,96,973
Total - India	27,47,69,464	6,23,10,598	6,67,77,013	40,38,57,075

Sources:

Loan Accounts from 1.4.2017 to 31.3.2022: From Reply to Unstarred Question No. 2298 Dated 21.03.2023 in the Rajya Sabha (https://sansad.in/getFile/annex/259/AU2298.pdf?source=pqars)

FY 2022-23 & FY 2023-24: MUDRA Website (https://www.mudra.org.in/Home/ShowPDF)

Notes

1. The above is as per data uploaded by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) like Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs), Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) and Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) on the Mudra portal.
2. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.
3. 'Total-India' for the period from 1.4.2017 to 31.3.2022 has been computed from the state-wise data furnished at the source document.
4. PM Mudra Yojana (PMMY)

   The objective of PMMY is to provide access to institutional finance to new or existing micro unit/ enterprise up to Rs. 10 lakh. The above scheme envisages providing collateral-free MUDRA loans up to Rs.10 lakh by Banks, NBFCs, and MFIs for income-generating micro/small enterprises engaged in the manufacturing, trading, and services sectors. An overdraft amount of Rs.10000, sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), is also classified as a MUDRA loan under PMMY.

   MUDRA loans are classified into three categories: (a) Shishu for loan up to Rs. 50,000; (b) Kishore for the loan above Rs. 50,000 up to Rs.5 lakh; and (c) Tarun for the loan above Rs. 5 lakh up to Rs.10 lakh. The names signify the stage of development of the micro-enterprises and their funding needs.

Table-5.7.22: State-wise Performance under PM Mudra Yojana (PMMY) in the NE States (2023-24)

(Amounts in Rs. Crore)

State	SHISHU			KISHORE			TARUN			TOTAL		
	No. of Accounts	Sanctioned Amount	Disbursed Amount	No. of Accounts	Sanctioned Amount	Disbursed Amount	No. of Accounts	Sanctioned Amount	Disbursed Amount	No. of Accounts	Sanctioned Amount	Disbursed Amount
Arunachal Pradesh	15,611	50.29	49.83	9,100	163.60	161.12	1,720	138.29	135.68	26,431	352.18	346.63
Assam	4,19,740	1,314.16	1,301.31	2,76,998	3,682.39	3,633.97	25,487	1,946.01	1,912.16	7,22,225	6,942.56	6,847.44
Manipur	5,301	15.33	14.66	4,024	102.89	97.66	1,341	106.82	101.30	10,666	225.04	213.62
Meghalaya	18,367	61.80	61.39	11,118	190.46	187.75	2,148	172.73	170.89	31,633	424.99	420.03
Mizoram	15,148	62.23	61.85	10,217	238.21	236.74	3,364	280.10	278.06	28,729	580.54	576.65
Nagaland	9,216	28.64	28.21	9,688	204.51	202.76	2,110	167.69	163.72	21,014	400.84	394.69
Sikkim	8,586	32.37	32.10	9,498	142.22	139.04	1,206	91.79	89.47	19,290	266.38	260.61
Tripura	1,75,883	639.61	636.43	1,45,280	1,596.64	1,569.77	3,634	269.17	259.39	3,24,797	2,505.42	2,465.59
Total – NE Region	6,67,852	2,204	2,186	4,75,923	6,321	6,229	41,010	3,173	3,111	11,84,785	11,698	11,525
Total - India	4,16,28,309	1,48,937.30	1,47,784.68	2,36,30,890	2,62,284.89	2,57,094.50	15,17,814	1,29,790.67	1,27,479.17	6,67,77,013	5,41,012.86	5,32,358.35

Sources: MUDRA Website (https://www.mudra.org.in/Home/ShowPDF)

Notes

1. The above is as per data uploaded by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) like Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs), Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) and Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) on the Mudra portal.
2. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.
3. PM Mudra Yojana (PMMY)

   The objective of PMMY is to provide access to institutional finance to new or existing micro unit/ enterprise up to Rs. 10 lakh. The above scheme envisages providing collateral-free MUDRA loans up to Rs.10 lakh by Banks, NBFCs, and MFIs for income-generating micro/small enterprises engaged in the manufacturing, trading, and services sectors. An overdraft amount of Rs.10000, sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), is also classified as a MUDRA loan under PMMY.
4. MUDRA loans are classified into three categories: (a) Shishu for loan up to Rs. 50,000; (b) Kishore for the loan above Rs. 50,000 up to Rs.5 lakh; and (c) Tarun for the loan above Rs. 5 lakh up to Rs.10 lakh. The names signify the stage of development of the micro-enterprises and their funding needs.

73rd Round of the National Sample Survey (Unincorporated Non-Agricultural Enterprises)

Table-5.7.23: Estimated Number of Micro Small Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the NE States

(Numbers in Lakh)

State	Estimated Number of Enterprises			
	Micro	Small	Medium	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.23
Assam	12.10	0.04	0.00	12.14
Manipur	1.80	0.00	0.00	1.80
Meghalaya	1.12	0.00	0.00	1.12
Mizoram	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.35
Nagaland	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.91
Sikkim	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.26
Tripura	2.10	0.01	0.00	2.11
Total – NE Region	18.86	0.05	0.00	18.92
Total - India	630.52	3.31	0.05	633.88

Source: Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, 'Annual Report 2022-23' based on data from National Sample Survey 73rd Round (2015-16) [Annex-1 Table-1 Page No. 46]

Notes

1. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.
2. The above numbers are estimates of the population of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises in India, derived from the 73rd Round of the National Sample Survey (NSS) carried out in 2015-16. As its name suggests, the above was a sample survey carried out on an all-India basis by the then National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), now reorganized as the National Sample Survey Office.
3. During the 73rd round (July 2015 to June 2016), NSSO carried out an all-India survey on Unincorporated Non-Agricultural Enterprises in manufacturing, trade, non-captive electricity generation & transmission and other service sector (excluding construction). Enterprises covered under Sections 2 m (i) & (ii) of the Factories Act, Cooperatives and Govt. / PSU entities were excluded from the survey.

   The following are some of the conceptual terms used in the above survey.

   (a) Enterprise: An enterprise is an undertaking which is engaged in the production and/ or distribution of some goods and/ or services meant mainly for the purpose of sale, whether fully or partly. An enterprise may be owned and operated by a single household or by several households jointly, or by an institutional body.

   (b) Non-agricultural enterprises: All enterprises covered under Sections 'C' to 'S' of NIC-2008 are termed as "non-agricultural enterprises".

   (c) Unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises: Those non-agricultural enterprises which are not incorporated (i.e. not registered under Companies Act, 1956). Further, the domain of 'unincorporated enterprises' excluded (a) enterprises registered under Sections 2m (i) and 2 m(ii) of the Factories Act, 1948 or bidi and cigar manufacturing enterprises registered under bidi and cigar workers (condition of employment) Act, 1966, (b) government/public sector enterprises and (c) cooperatives. In addition, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Private Non-Profit Institutions (NPIs) including Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH) and Trusts are also considered.

   (d) Broad Activity Categories: The activities under coverage of the survey have been classified into four broad heads: (a) Manufacturing, (b) Non-captive electricity generation and transmission, (c) Trade, and (d) Other Services.

   (e) Manufacturing Enterprise: A manufacturing enterprise is a unit engaged in the physical or chemical transformation of materials, substances or components into new products. It covers all activities under NIC-2008 divisions 10 to 33 and the activity of cotton ginning, cleaning and bailing (NIC - 2008 code 01632).

(f) Enterprises engaged in non-captive electricity generation and transmission: Activities related to Non captive electric power generation, transmission and distribution by units not registered with the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) under NIC 2008 codes 35103, 35105, 35106, 35107, 35109.

(g) Trading Enterprise: A trading enterprise is an undertaking engaged in trade. Trade is defined to be an act of purchase of goods and their disposal by way of sale without any intermediate physical transformation of the goods. Thus all the trading activities, both wholesale and retail (perennial, casual or seasonal) listed under NIC-08 divisions 45 to 47 were treated as trade.

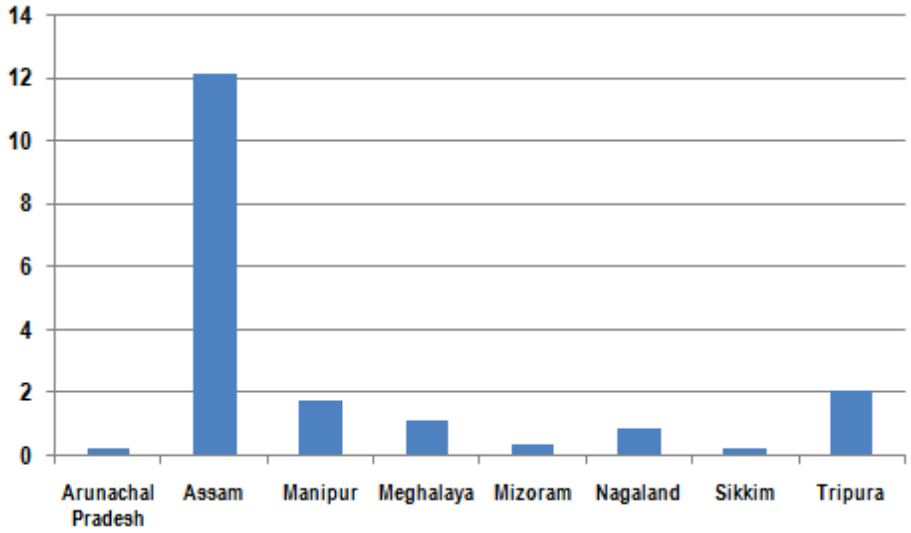
(h) Servicing Enterprise: A servicing enterprise or service sector enterprise is engaged in activities carried out for the benefit of a consuming unit and typically consists of changes in the condition of consuming units realized by the activities of servicing unit at the demand of the consuming unit.

4. The classification of MSME has been revised with effect from 1st July 2020. The revised criteria include investment in plant and machinery (or equipment) and annual turnover. The above data is based on the 73rd Round of the National Sample Survey that had been carried out before the above revision. As such, it reflects the older definitions of micro-enterprises, small-enterprises and medium enterprises prior to July 2010. The older definitions have been given below, and they were in force during the above Round of NSS.

5. Definition of MSME as per MSME Development Act 2006

In accordance with the provisions of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) were classified as below: (i) **micro enterprise**, where the investment in plant and machinery or equipment does not exceed Rs. 25.00 lakh (manufacturing) / Rs. 10.00 lakh (services); (ii) **small enterprise**, where the investment in plant and machinery or equipment is above Rs 25.00 lakh and does not exceed Rs. 5.00 crore (manufacturing) / is above Rs 10.00 lakh and does not exceed Rs. 2.00 crore (services); and (iii) **medium enterprise**, where the investment in plant and machinery or equipment is above Rs 5.00 crore and does not exceed Rs. 10.00 crore (manufacturing) / is above Rs 2.00 crore and does not exceed Rs. 5.00 crore (services).

Graph-5.7.5: Estimated Number of MSMEs in the NE States (73rd Round of NSS)



Y-axis gives the Estimated Numbers of MSMEs based on 73rd Round of National Sample Survey

Table-5.7.24: Estimated Number of Micro Small Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the NE States (By Sector and Broad Activity Category)

(In Numbers)

State	Rural				Urban				Rural + Urban			
	Manufacturing	Trading	Other Services	Total	Manufacturing	Trading	Other Services	Total	Manufacturing	Trading	Other Services	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	378	9112	1385	10876	599	8494	2798	11890	977	17606	4183	22766
Assam	163838	454072	231278	849187	39350	215318	110270	364938	203187	669390	341548	1214125
Manipur	42319	37703	25810	105832	21739	31989	20570	74299	64059	69692	46380	180131
Meghalaya	12529	40457	23427	76413	3308	21697	10863	35867	15836	62155	34289	112280
Mizoram	3785	5352	3267	12404	4498	12702	5328	22529	8283	18054	8595	34932
Nagaland	11368	12393	11026	34787	4685	40482	11209	56376	16053	52875	22235	91163
Sikkim	1454	7201	5481	14135	959	4797	6208	11964	2413	11998	11689	26099
Tripura	34605	47927	33355	115886	15479	47921	31463	94946	50084	95848	64818	210832
Total – NE Region	270276	614217	335029	1219520	90617	383400	198709	672809	360892	997618	533737	1892328
Total - India	11414431	10871103	10201387	32489670	8250444	12164759	10486470	30902305	19664875	23035862	20687857	63391974

Source: National Sample Survey 73rd Round 'Key Indicators of Unincorporated Non-Agricultural Enterprises (Excluding Construction) in India' (2015-16) [Table-A 4 / Page No. A-6 & 7] (https://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/NSS_KI_73_2.34.pdf)

Notes:

1. It may be noted that the above numbers are estimates of the population of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises in India, derived from the 73rd Round of the National Sample Survey (NSS) carried out in 2015-16. As its name suggests, the above was a sample survey carried out on an all-India basis by the then National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), now reorganized as the National Sample Survey Office.
2. The Notes to the previous Table give additional details regarding the above survey, including the definitions of some of the terms used.
3. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table..

Table-5.7.25: Estimated Employment in MSMEs in the NE States

(Numbers in Lakh)

State	Estimated Employment		
	Male	Female	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	0.29	0.11	0.41
Assam	16.37	1.78	18.15
Manipur	1.52	1.4	2.92
Meghalaya	1.19	0.72	1.91
Mizoram	0.34	0.28	0.62
Nagaland	1.18	0.59	1.77
Sikkim	0.31	0.14	0.45
Tripura	2.51	0.44	2.95
Total – NE Region	23.71	5.46	29.18
Total - India	844.7	264.9	1109.9

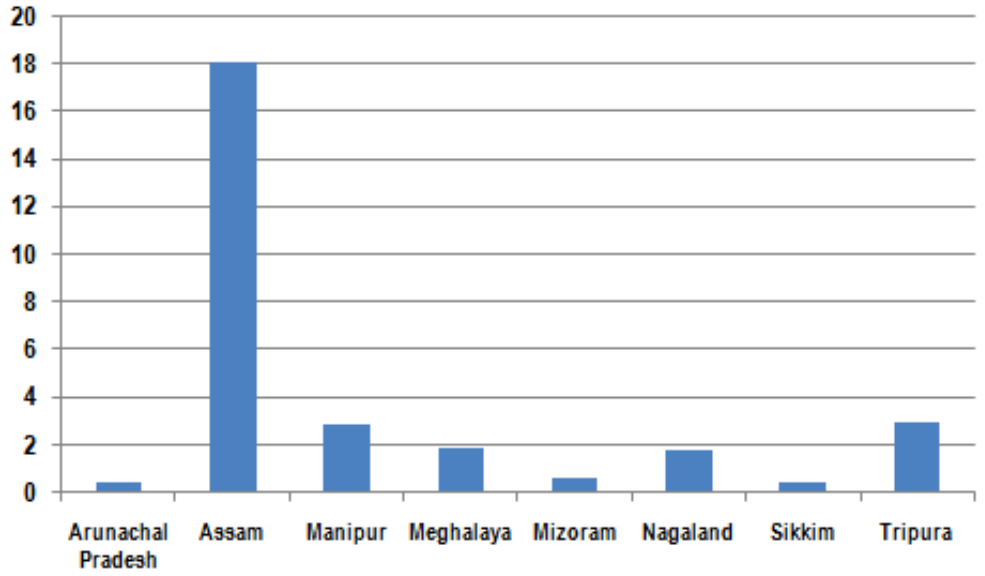
Source: Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, 'Annual Report 2022-23' based on data from National Sample Survey 73rd Round (2015-16) [Annex-1 Table-2 Page 47]

Notes

1. The Employment numbers include persons who draw compensation for their services in terms of salaries and wage payable in kind, payable, and value of social contributions made by their employer.
2. The classification of MSME has been revised with effect from 1st July 2020. The revised criteria include investment in plant and machinery (or equipment) and annual turnover.
3. The above data is based on an NSS Survey that was carried out before the above revision, and as such it reflects the older definitions of micro-enterprises, small-enterprises and medium enterprises.
4. Definition of MSME (prior to 1st July 2020)

   As furnished at the previous page under Note 3.
5. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.

Graph-5.7.6: Estimated Employment in MSMEs in the NE States (73rd Round of NSS)



Y-axis gives the Estimated Employment in Lakh in MSMEs based on 73rd Round of National Sample Survey

Table-5.7.26: Distribution of Proprietary MSMEs in the NE States by Gender of Owner

State	Number of Proprietary MSMEs			Share of State among all MSMEs with Male Owners (%)	Share of State among all MSMEs with Female Owners (%)
	Male Owned	Female Owned	Total		
Arunachal Pradesh	16,153	6,274	22,427	0.03	0.05
Assam	11,28,411	66,665	11,95,076	2.33	0.54
Manipur	86,383	86,604	172,987	0.18	0.70
Meghalaya	72,191	39,462	111,653	0.15	0.32
Mizoram	20,439	13,698	34,137	0.04	0.11
Nagaland	65,778	20,865	86,643	0.14	0.17
Sikkim	20,880	5,036	25,916	0.04	0.04
Tripura	1,79,169	28,042	2,07,212	0.37	0.23
Total – NE Region	15,89,404	2,66,646	18,56,051	3.28	2.16
Total - India	4,84,50,722	1,23,90,523	6,08,41,245	100.00	100.00

Source: Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, 'Annual Report 2022-23' based on data from National Sample Survey 73rd Round (2015-16) [Page Nos. 138-139]

Notes

1. 'Proprietary' has the usual meaning, i.e. ''of, relating to, or characteristic of an owner or title holder''. Proprietary MSMEs have an individual owner, in contrast to other ownership patterns like Partnership, Company, Self Help Group (SHG), Cooperative Society etc.
2. The classification of MSME has been revised with effect from 1st July 2020. The revised criteria include investment in plant and machinery (or equipment) and annual turnover.
3. The above data is based on an NSS Survey that was carried out before the above revision, and as such it reflects the older definitions of micro-enterprises, small-enterprises and medium enterprises.
4. Definition of MSME (with effect from 1st July 2020)

   As per the Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) are classified as below: (i) a **micro enterprise**, where the investment in plant and machinery or equipment does not exceed one crore rupees and turnover does not exceed five crore rupees; (ii) a **small enterprise**, where the investment in plant and machinery or equipment does not exceed ten crore rupees and turnover does not exceed fifty crore rupees; and (iii) a **medium enterprise**, where the investment in plant and machinery or equipment does not exceed fifty crore rupees and turnover does not exceed two hundred and fifty crore rupees.
5. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.

Proprietary MSMEs are mostly Male-owned in the NE Region, as elsewhere in India

Investment in Larger Industrial Undertakings

Table-5.7.27: Investment Intentions as per IEM Part A – NE States (2018-19 to 2022-23)

(Proposed Investment in Rs Crore)

State	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	Nos. of IEMs	Proposed Investment	Nos. of IEMs	Proposed Investment	Nos. of IEMs	Proposed Investment	Nos. of IEMs	Proposed Investment	Nos. of IEMs	Proposed Investment
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	60	2	15	0	0	0	0
Assam	23	2361	4	99	17	1221	14	18582	9	1324
Manipur	1	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	2	0	1	405	0	0	4	358	2	112
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	1	220	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	1	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sikkim	3	72	0	0	2	40	0	0	0	0
Tripura	1	10	0	0	1	15	0	0	0	0
Total – NE Region	31	2536	6	564	23	1511	18	18940	11	1436
Total - India	2378	678852	1432	414620	1489	771428	1185	424101	1267	510852

Source: 'Annual Report 2023-24', Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India (Appendix-III at Page No. 223)

Notes

1. Industrial undertakings exempted from the requirements of Industrial Licensing under The Industries (Development and Regulation) Act I (D&R),1951 are required to file information relating to setting up of industries is known as IEM (Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum).
2. All industrial undertakings exempted from the requirements of industrial licensing under I (D&R) Act, 1951 and having an **investment in plant and machinery of Rs 50 Crore and above; OR turnover of Rs. 250 crore and above** , including Existing Units, New undertaking (NU) and New Article (NA), are required to file an Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM) online.
3. IEM is an acknowledgement of information on capacity, location, investment, item of manufacture, registered address, and status of company. However, IEM cannot be construed as an approval or a license.
4. IEM Part A covers investment intention data and proposed employment generation.
5. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.

Table-5.7.28: Implementation of IEMs as per IEM Part B filed by Entrepreneurs– NE States (2018-19 to 2022-23)

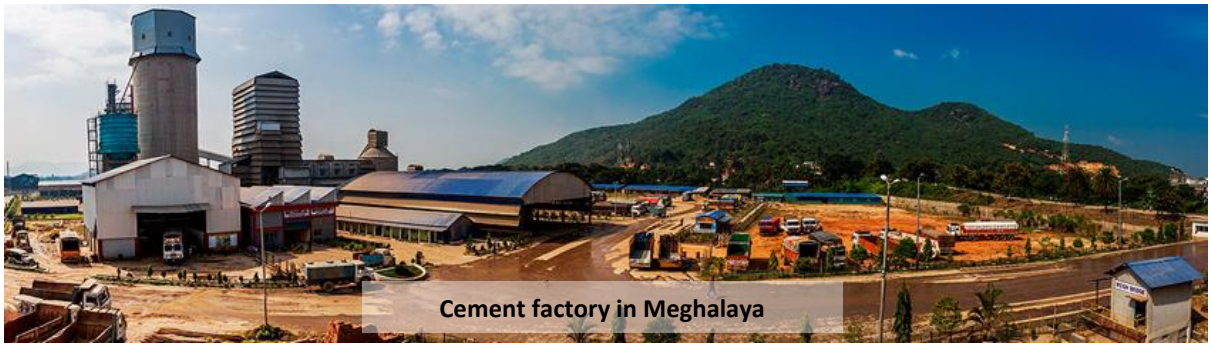
(Investment in Rs Crore)

State	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	Nos. of IEMs	Proposed Investment	Nos. of IEMs	Proposed Investment	Nos. of IEMs	Proposed Investment	Nos. of IEMs	Proposed Investment	Nos. of IEMs	Proposed Investment
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	9	322	9	989	4	452	13	633	12	18778
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	306
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	22	0	0
Tripura	0	0	1	29	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total – NE Region	9	322	10	1018	4	452	15	655	15	19084
Total - India	1229	1796552	848	233969	812	347978	916	250064	968	276925

Source: 'Annual Report 2023-24', Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India (Appendix-IV at Page No. 225)

Notes

1. Industrial undertakings exempted from the requirements of Industrial Licensing under The Industries (Development and Regulation) Act I (D&R),1951 are required to file information relating to setting up of industries is known as IEM (Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum).
2. All industrial undertakings exempted from the requirements of industrial licensing under I (D&R) Act, 1951 and having an investment in plant and machinery of Rs 50 Crore and above; OR turnover of Rs. 250 crore and above , including Existing Units, New undertaking (NU) and New Article (NA), are required to file an Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM) online.
3. IEM is an acknowledgement of information on capacity, location, investment, item of manufacture, registered address, and status of company. However, IEM cannot be construed as an approval or a license.
4. IEM Part B is filled after start of commencement of commercial production and capture actual data on investment and employment.
5. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.



Cement factory in Meghalaya

Industrial Land Availability

Table-5.7.29: Industrial Parks in the NE States (As per the Website of India Industrial Land Bank)

(In Numbers)

State	Sector-wise Number of Industrial Parks in NE Region								
	Chemicals	Electronics Hardware	Engineering	Food Processing	Metals	Mixed	Pharmacy	Textiles	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	19
Assam	0	1	0	2	32	16	1	1	53
Manipur	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	7
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	9
Mizoram	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	8
Nagaland	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	6
Sikkim (*)	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	5
Tripura	1	2	1	2	0	7	0	0	13
Total – NE Region	1	3	1	8	32	72	1	1	120

(*) Sikkim has one Industrial park, for 'Manufacturing', which is the only such identified land bank in India.

Source: India Industrial Land Bank, Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India (https://indiaindustriallandbank.gov.in/exploreParkReport)

Notes

1. Government of India developed the India Industrial Land Bank (IILB), earlier known as Industrial Information System (IIS), an open web portal, to assimilate information on industrial infrastructure of clusters, parks, nodes, zones etc., across the country. The above table has been developed using information available at this site.
2. Additional details are available at the website: https://indiaindustriallandbank.gov.in/
3. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.
4. Sectors where there are no Industrial Parks in the NE Region have been omitted from the above table.

Table-5.7.30: Land Availability in the Industrial Parks of the NE States (As per the Website of India Industrial Land Bank)

State	Industrial Parks		Total Land Area (Ha)	Total Land Area (Acres)	Area Available (Ha)
	Total	Area Details Available			
Arunachal Pradesh	19	11	440	1,087	280
Assam	53	42	43,448	1,07,360	411
Manipur	7	7	36	89	13
Meghalaya	9	9	235	581	5
Mizoram	8	6	379	937	240
Nagaland	6	5	282	697	19
Sikkim	5	3	20	49	3
Tripura	13	13	608	1,502	221
Total – NE Region	120	96	45,448	1,12,302	1,192

Source: India Industrial Land Bank, Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India (https://indiaindustriallandbank.gov.in/exploreParkReport)

Notes

1. 'Area Details Available' gives the number of Industrial Parks for which the details like 'Total Land Area' and 'Area Available' have been furnished.
2. In Mizoram, 'Area Available' is based on data for 7 of the 8 Industrial Parks, while Total Land Area has been given for 6 of these Parks.
3. 'Total Area in Acres' has been modified for some of the states, based on the 'Total Area in Hectares' (Ha), using the formula 1 hectare = 2.471 acres

Land availability can promote further industrial growth in the NE Region, including Meghalaya (Pictures show industrial units in the above state)

Start-up India Eco-system in the NE Region

Table-5.7.31: Start-up Ecosystem in the NE States

(In Numbers)

State	Start-ups	Mentors	Incubators	Accelerators	Investors
Arunachal Pradesh	44	0	0	0	0
Assam	1,434	3	12	2	2
Manipur	164	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	58	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	40	0	1	0	0
Nagaland	80	0	4	0	0
Sikkim	11	0	4	0	0
Tripura	133	0	2	0	0
Total – NE Region	1,964	3	23	2	2
Total-India	152,139	802	970	217	109

Source: Website of Startup India, Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India (https://www.startupindia.gov.in/digital-map/maps)

Notes

1. Startup India was setup to provide handholding support to startup ventures and streamline their incentive disbursals under the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT). The idea is not only to provide an enabling environment for startups to flourish but also to lure investments. The initiative commenced in April 2016.

2. Start-up

   An entity shall be considered as a Startup:

   i. Up to a period of ten years from the date of incorporation/ registration, if it is incorporated as a private limited company (as defined in the Companies Act, 2013) or registered as a partnership firm (registered under section 59 of the Partnership Act, 1932) or a limited liability partnership (under the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008) in India.
   ii. Turnover of the entity for any of the financial years since incorporation/ registration has not exceeded one hundred crore rupees.
   iii. Entity is working towards innovation, development or improvement of products or processes or services, or if it is a scalable business model with a high potential of employment generation or wealth creation. Provided that an entity formed by splitting up or reconstruction of an existing business shall not be considered a 'Startup'.

   An entity shall cease to be a Startup on completion of ten years from the date of its incorporation/ registration or if its turnover for any previous year exceeds one hundred crore rupees.

3. Mentor

   A Mentor is an experienced person who is linked with a start-up after the registration of the latter, based on sector, stage of start-up and functional area. The relationship between mentors and start-ups is many-to-many (i.e. a mentor can guide several start-ups, and similarly a start-up can receive support from many mentors).

   A Mentor is an experienced person with at least seven years experience in any of the following: (a) building up or working in a start-up, (b) running an incubator or working in an incubation facility, (c) running an accelerator or working in an accelerator, (d) mentoring start-ups in the past or being on the board of advisers of a start-up, (e) teaching management or technical subject at a graduation or post-graduation academic institution, (f) working with State or Central Government, Foundation, NGO, Non-Profit Entity or any other organization to promote entrepreneurship and innovation, and (g) working in a business vertical such as marketing, HR, operations, business development website or app development etc

4. Incubator

   An Incubator is an organization designed to support start-up entities during the early stages to develop a scalable business model, through business support resources and services such as physical space, capital, coaching and mentoring, common services like corporate and legal services, and providing networking connections.

   As per the standard definition, an Incubator is a Company / Entity that handholds Startups, new ventures, innovative ideas from ideation stage to venture creation to venture commercialization and converting it into a profitable business in a limited span of time. The focus area of Incubators is startups and early stage companies.

5. Accelerator

   Accelerators are facilities or programmes that assist early and mid-stage start-ups to scale up and fine-tune their product or service for the right market. Usually, these provide intensive guidance, support and structure for a fixed time, which is typically extend between three and six months. Such support and guidance is provided by a wide range of mentors attached to the accelerator. The support extended by accelerators typically includes seed investment, connection, sales, mentorship and educational components.

6. Investor

   Investors can include individuals, institutional investors or corporate investors.

North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd. (NEDFi) is promoting Start-ups in the NE Region

Table-5.7.32: Categorisation of Start-ups in the NE States

(In Numbers)

State	Total Startups	Patented Startup	Seed Fund Startup	Showcased Startup	DPIIT Recognised Startup	Startups with Woman Director
Arunachal Pradesh	44	1	1	0	44	21
Assam	1,434	20	34	2	1,434	640
Manipur	164	4	3	1	164	64
Meghalaya	58	0	2	0	58	32
Mizoram	40	0	4	0	40	16
Nagaland	80	1	15	0	80	43
Sikkim	11	0	2	0	11	4
Tripura	133	4	0	0	133	56
Total – NE Region	1,964	30	61	3	1,964	876
Total-India	152,139	4,847	2,237	157	152,139	73,150

Source: Website of Startup India, Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India (https://www.startupindia.gov.in/digital-map/maps) - accessed on 9th November 2024

Numbers of Showcased Start-ups: https://www.startupindia.gov.in/startup-india-showcase#/ (accessed on 9th Nov 2024)

Notes

1. Patented Startup

   Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) are emerging as a strategic business tool for any business organisation to enhance industrial competitiveness. Startups, with limited resources and manpower, can sustain themselves in this highly competitive world only through continuous growth and development-orientated innovations; for this, it is equally crucial that they protect their IPRs in India and outside. The scheme for Startups Intellectual Property Protection (SIPP) is envisaged to facilitate the protection of Patents, Trademarks and Designs of innovative and interested Startups in India and outside. The scheme facilitates the startups to file applications for patents, designs and trademarks through registered facilitators in appropriate IP offices by paying only the statutory fees. The Government bears the entire fees of the facilitators for any number of patents, trademark or designs, and startups only bear the cost of the statutory fees payable.

2. Seed Fund Startup

   Startups which have received financial assistance for proof of concept, prototype development, product trials, market entry, and commercialization. Easy availability of capital is essential for entrepreneurs at the early stages of growth of an enterprise. Funding from angel investors and venture capital firms becomes available to startups only after the proof of concept has been provided. Similarly, banks provide loans only to asset-backed applicants. It is essential to provide seed funding to startups with an innovative idea to conduct proof of concept trials.

   Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS) aims to provide financial assistance to startups for proof of concept, prototype development, product trials, market entry and commercialization. This would enable these startups to graduate to a level where they will be able to raise investments from angel investors or venture capitalists or seek loans from commercial banks or financial institutions.

3. Showcased Startup

   Startup India Showcase is an online platform to exhibit the finest startups of the country that have been handpicked through various DPIIT and Startup India programs. The startups showcased on the platform have distinctly emerged as the best in their fields. These innovations span across various cutting-edge sectors such as Fintech, EnterpriseTech, Social Impact, HealthTech, EdTech, among others.

4. DPIIT Recognition

   Under the Startup India initiative, eligible companies can get recognised as Startups by DPIIT, in order to access a host of tax benefits, easier compliance, IPR fast-tracking etc.

5. Startups with Woman Director

   Startups with at least one Woman Director.

Table-5.7.33: State Start-up Ranking of the NE States (State Start-up Ranking 4th Edition)

Perfomamce Categorisation	States in NE Region		No. of States / UTs in India Covered	
	Category A	Category B	Category A	Category B
Best Performer	---	---	4	1
Top Performer	---	Arunachal Pradesh Meghalaya	5	2
Leader	Assam	Manipur / Tripura	5	3
Aspiring Leader	---	Nagaland	2	2
Emerging Start-Up Ecosystem		Mizoram / Sikkim	3	6

Source: State's Start-Up Ranking 2022 National Report , Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade (DPIIT) (https://www.startupindia.gov.in/srf/portal/SRF_2022_Result_page/National_Report_14_01_2024.pdf)

Notes

1. The States' Startup Ranking is an annual capacity building exercise which has been developed with the objective to build a conducive startup ecosystem across the country, through sustained efforts of States and Union Territories.
2. The 4th Edition of the States' Startup Ranking was based on evaluation carried out between August 2021 and December 2022, during which, the compliance and progress on action items were considered for the evaluation process. **The 5th Edition has been started on 1st September 2024**.
3. The exercise covered 33 States and Union Territories (UTs) across India. It was based on 25 action points covering areas like Institutional Support, Fostering of Inovation and Entrepreneurship, Market Access, Incubation & Mentoring Support, Funding Support, Capacity Building of Enablers and Road-map to Sustainable Future.
4. For the purpose of evaluation, the States and UTs were divided into two categories with Category A including States and UTs with a population of more than 1 crore, and Category B including States and UTs with a population of less than 1 crore.
5. Details of the methodology and scoring are available in the source document cited at above.
6. Performance Categorisation
    - Best Performers are the leading States and UTs in the country with model State Startup ecosystems, setting a benchmark for other States to follow.
    - Top Performers have shown significant growth in respective Startup ecosystems and have established initiatives to nurture the entrepreneurs of the State
    - Leaders are the states and UTs which have been continuously working towards building an effective Startup ecosystem.
    - The States and UTs identified as Aspiring Leaders are working towards identifying and formulating initiatives to provide support to the Startups in the State and UT.
    - The States and UTs identified as the Emerging Startup Ecosystems are on the path of developing their Startup ecosystem

5.8. Electricity & Renewable Power

In India, the development of the electrical power sector commenced at the end of 19th century during the British rule of the country. After the independence of India, State Electricity Boards were formed in the various parts of the country. This was done in the early 1950s, and it resulted in the systematic growth of power supply industry all over the country. Consequently, the generation of electrical power started increasing significantly. In 1975, the Government of India created two generating corporations viz. the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) and the National Hydro Power Corporation (NHPC). This gave a fillip to the growth of power sector in the country. The above was followed up by the establishment of the Nuclear Power Corporation and Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd., which gave further boost to the power development programme in India under the Central sector.

In order to liberalize the development of the electrical power sector, the Government of India brought the Electricity Act, 2003 into force in June, 2003. It replaced the three pre-existing legislations namely, Indian Electricity Act 1910, the Electricity (Supply) Act 1948 and Electricity Regulatory Commission Act, 1998. The Electricity Act 2003 consolidated laws relating to generation, transmission, distribution, trading and use of electricity. It facilitated measures that were conducive for the development of the electricity sector by promoting competition, protecting the interests of electricity consumers, and facilitating the supply of electricity to all areas. It enabled the rationalization of electricity tariff, and ensured transparent policies regarding subsidies. The other provisions of the above Act pertained to the promotion of efficient and environmentally benign policies, constitution of Central Electricity Authority, Regulatory Commissions and establishment of Appellate Tribunal and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The North Eastern Region has ample sources that can be harnessed to generate electricity, including hydro-power, coal, natural gas, solar power and bio-mass. The creation of adequate power generating capacity is now being taken up, with several projects being implemented. Central PSUs like the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd. (NEEPCO), which is now a subsidiary of NTPC, NHPC and NTPC have created generation capacities, along with the ONGC Tripura Power Corporation Ltd. The capacity created by State Governments has been lower. NEC has so far taken up 7 hydropower and thermal projects with a total installed capacity of 694.50 MW. These projects constitute a significant portion of the capacity created in the power sector. The following pages give the pertinent data regarding the electricity sector of the NE Region, covering the entire spectrum of the generation, transmission and distribution of electrical power.

Note: The contiguous states of the North Eastern Region (excluding Sikkim) are covered by the North Eastern Regional Grid for matters of coordination of electrical supply. Sikkim is connected to the Eastern Regional Grid. Hence, the electricity statistics furnished by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) do not include Sikkim while reporting the totals for the 'NE Region'. These CEA totals have been denoted as '**NE Region (Grid)**' in the following pages. Wherever possible (except in cases like reporting the 'Peak Demand'), the figures of Sikkim have been added to the figures furnished by CEA [reported as 'NE Region (Grid)']. The sum has been reported as '**NE Region including Sikkim**'.

Table-5.8.1 (A): Installed Capacity of Power Utilities located in the NE States (as on 31.03.2024)

(Including allocated shares in Joint & Central Sector Utilities)

(In Mega Watt)

State	Ownership / Sector	Mode-wise Breakup									Grand Total
		Thermal					Nuclear	Renewable			
		Coal	Lignite	Gas	Diesel	Total		Hydro	RES (MNRE)	Total	
Arunachal Pradesh	State	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	109.11	109.11	109.11
	Private	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.79	35.79	35.79
	Central	37.05	0.00	46.82	0.00	83.87	0.00	544.55	0.00	544.55	628.42
	Sub-Total	37.05	0.00	46.82	0.00	83.87	0.00	544.55	144.90	689.45	773.32
Assam	State	0.00	0.00	306.36	0.00	306.36	0.00	100.00	5.01	105.01	411.37
	Private	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	162.28	162.28	162.28
	Central	581.52	0.00	435.56	0.00	1017.08	0.00	422.08	25.00	447.08	1464.16
	Sub-Total	581.52	0.00	741.92	0.00	1323.44	0.00	522.08	192.29	714.37	2037.81
Manipur	State	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.00	36.00	0.00	0.00	5.45	5.45	41.45
	Private	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.04	13.04	13.04
	Central	47.10	0.00	81.58	0.00	128.68	0.00	87.24	0.00	87.24	215.92
	Sub-Total	47.10	0.00	81.58	36.00	164.68	0.00	87.24	18.49	105.73	270.41
Meghalaya	State	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	322.00	55.03	377.03	377.03
	Private	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.04	18.04	18.04
	Central	51.60	0.00	109.69	0.00	161.29	0.00	95.38	0.00	95.38	256.67
	Sub-Total	51.60	0.00	109.69	0.00	161.29	0.00	417.38	73.07	490.45	651.74
Mizoram	State	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.47	45.47	45.47
	Private	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.31	30.31	30.31
	Central	31.05	0.00	60.46	0.00	91.51	0.00	97.94	0.00	97.94	189.45
	Sub-Total	31.05	0.00	60.46	0.00	91.51	0.00	97.94	75.78	173.72	265.23
Nagaland	State	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.67	32.67	32.67
	Private	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.17	3.17	3.17
	Central	32.10	0.00	73.93	0.00	106.03	0.00	66.33	0.00	66.33	172.36
	Sub-Total	32.10	0.00	73.93	0.00	106.03	0.00	66.33	35.84	102.17	208.20

State	Ownership / Sector	Mode-wise Breakup									Grand Total
		Thermal					Nuclear	Renewable			
		Coal	Lignite	Gas	Diesel	Total		Hydro	RES (MNRE)	Total	
Sikkim	State	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	360.00	55.11	415.11	415.11
	Private	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	209.00	7.04	216.04	216.04
	Central	103.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	103.54	0.00	64.00	0.00	64.00	167.54
	Sub-Total	103.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	103.54	0.00	633.00	62.15	695.15	798.69
Tripura	State	0.00	0.00	105.00	0.00	105.00	0.00	0.00	16.01	16.01	121.01
	Private	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.46	13.46	13.46
	Central	56.00	0.00	381.94	0.00	437.94	0.00	68.49	5.00	73.49	511.43
	Sub-Total	56.00	0.00	486.94	0.00	542.94	0.00	68.49	34.47	102.96	645.90
Unallocated	Central	112.60	0.00	63.62	0.00	176.22	0.00	140.00	0.00	140.00	316.22
Total – NE Region (including Sikkim)	State	0.00	0.00	411.36	36.00	447.36	0.00	782.00	323.86	1105.86	1553.22
	Private	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	209.00	283.13	492.13	492.13
	Central	1052.56	0.00	1253.60	0.00	2306.16	0.00	1586.01	30.00	1616.01	3922.17
	Grand Total	1052.56	0.00	1664.96	36.00	2753.52	0.00	2577.01	636.99	3214.00	5967.52
Grand Total: All- India		2,10,969.46	6,620.00	25,038.21	589.20	2,43,216.87	8,180.00	46,928.17	1,43,644.51	1,90,572.68	4,41,969.55

Source: Ministry of Power, Govt. of India, 'Annual Report 2023-24' [Page No. 192 & 193] available at https://powermin.gov.in/sites/default/files/uploads/MOP_Annual_Report_Eng_2023-24.pdf

Notes

1. All figures have been rounded-off.
2. RES includes SHP, BP, U&I, Solar and Wind Energy. Installed capacity in respect of RES (MNRE) as on 31.03.2023 (As per latest information available with MNRE).

   Abbreviations: SHP=Small Hydro Project (≤ 25 MW), BP=Biomass Power, U&I=Urban & Industrial Waste Power, RES=Renewable Energy Sources
3. Allocation from central sector stations has been updated till 28.02.2023.
4. In the Central Electricity Authority records, Sikkim is a part of the Eastern Region as the state is connected to the Eastern Region Grid for the matters of electricity supply. **The figures for 'Total-NE Region' at above have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table, including for Sikkim**. Consequently, these figures may differ from those shown under the 'Total-North Eastern Region' at Page Nos. 278 & 287 of the source document of CEA, which do not include Sikkim in the NE Region.

Table-5.8.1 (B): Total Installed Capacity of Power Utilities in the NE States Including allocated shares in Joint & Central Sector Utilities (as on 31st March of Financial Year)

(In Mega Watt)

State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Arunachal Pradesh	274	301	337	379	765	771	773
Assam	1600	1571	1710	1757	1794	1844	1851
Manipur	233	242	259	268	262	278	238
Meghalaya	518	565	582	609	616	621	578
Mizoram	137	196	206	212	207	234	242
Nagaland	155	159	170	175	179	206	208
Sikkim	758	962	962	674	678	743	705
Tripura	727	733	752	764	724	674	589
Total – NE Region	4402	4729	4978	4838	5225	5371	5184
Total - India	326,849	330,580	356,100	370,106	382,151	399,497	416,059

Source: Reserve Bank of India, 'Handbook of Statistics on Indian States', 2021-22 [Table-133 Page No. 344], based on data from the Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power, Government of India / supplemented by data from the Annual Report 2022-23 of Central Electricity Authority (Page Nos. 286 & 287) for the position on 31st March 2023.

Notes

1. Installed capacity includes the capacity of state generation companies, private-sector companies, and the allocated shares in Joint & Central Sector Utilities, but excludes unallocated capacity indicated in the previous table.
2. Installed capacity includes all types of units such as thermal units like coal, lignite, gas, and diesel powered units; nuclear units; and renewable power from hydro-units and renewable energy sources (as per Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources) including small hydro project (up to 25 MW capacity), biomass power, urban & industrial waste power,, solar and wind energy.
3. In the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) records, Sikkim is a part of the Eastern Region as it is connected to the Eastern Region Grid. **The figures for 'Total-NE Region' at above have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table, including those for Sikkim**. Consequently, these figures may differ from those shown under the 'Total-North Eastern Region' in the CEA records, which do not include Sikkim.

Kameng Hydro-electric Project in Arunachal Pradesh

Table-5.8.2: Statement showing the Estimated Average Rates of Electricity in the NE States

(In Paisa per Kilowatt-Hour for FY 2021-22)

Category of Consumer	State & Effective Date of Tariff							
	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura
	01.06.2018	01.04.2021	01.05.2021	01.04.2021	01.04.2021	01.04.2020	01.04.2021	01.09.2020
DOMESTIC								
1 KW (100 KWh/ month)	400.00	567.00	575.00	465.00	530.00	522.50	150.00	547.58
4 KW (400 KWh/ month)	400.00	700.88	678.75	575.00	602.50	618.13	287.50	642.73
10 KW (1000 KWh/ month)	400.00	761.25	715.50	629.00	625.00	667.25	355.00	792.75
COMMERCIAL								
2 KW (300 KWh/ month)	500.00	847.00	771.67	782.67	745.83	812.00	483.33	743.36
10 KW (1500 KWh/ month)	500.00	847.00	811.67	809.33	755.83	874.40	598.67	825.96
30 KW (4500 KWh/ month)	500.00	893.74	818.33	813.78	757.50	884.80	697.99	825.96
50 KW (7500 KWh/ month)	500.00	893.74	819.67	814.67	757.83	886.88	702.16	825.96
AGRICULTURE								
2 HP (400 KWh/ month)	310.00	469.12	479.25	347.03	383.65	310.00	---	393.65
5 HP (1000 KWh/ month)	310.00	469.12	479.25	347.03	383.65	310.00	---	393.65
10 HP (2000 KWh/ month)	310.00	469.12	479.25	347.03	383.65	310.00	---	513.18
SMALL INDUSTRY 10 KW (1500 KWh/month)	430.00	567.00 (U) 533.75 (R)	531.67	782.78	673.67	633.33	621.67 (U) 460.00 (R)	795.50
MEDIUM INDUSTRY 50 KW (7500 KWh/month)	430.00	746.01	877.78	782.78	685.40	673.33	676.86	821.30
LARGE INDUSTRY (11 KV) 1000 KW 60% LF (438000 KWh/month)	385.00	709.36	1004.41	817.06	850.90	729.03	820.42	NA
HEAVY INDUSTRY (11 KV) 10000 KW 60% LF (4380000 KWh/month)	385.00	709.36	1004.41	816.92	850.90	729.90	820.42	NA
HEAVY INDUSTRY (33 KV) 20000 KW 60% LF (8760000 KWh/month)	350.00	709.36	---	783.58	---	---	---	NA
Railway Traction 12500KW (25000000 KWh/ Month)	---	810.04	---	---	---	---	---	NA

Source: Central Electricity Authority, 'Annual Report 2022-23' [Annexure-9 (B) Page No 267]

Notes

1. As mentioned at the footnote of the table in the source document, 'Tariffs notified have varying parameters for various categories of consumers. The above comparison is based on certain assumed loads and electricity consumption levels in a month'.
2. Electricity duty of Sikkim is of the year 2019-20
3. U: Urban ; R: Rural
4. Consumer Categories: as follows

   Domestic: Private dwelling houses and some other establishments of a non-commercial nature operated by public organizations

   Commercial: Establishments like shops, banks, hotels and restaurants, commercial medical establishments (diagnostic labs etc.), other business and commercial establishments, fairs and exhibitions etc.

   Agriculture: irrigation pumping and other agricultural purposes only

   Industry: Factories and other manufacturing or industrial establishments – classified as per power consumption and connected load as small, medium, large etc.

   Railway Traction: For traction load of Indian Railways

Night view of Aizawl City, Mizoram

Power Supply Position in the NE States

Table-5.8.3 (A): Power Supply Position for 2021-22 in the NE States

State	ENERGY				PEAK DEMAND			
	Energy Required	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied		Peak Demand	Peak not Met	Demand not Met	
	MU	MU	MU	%	MW	MW	MW	%
Arunachal Pradesh	875	874	1	0.1	197	168	29	14.6
Assam	10,844	10,825	19	0.2	2,126	2,121	5	0.2
Manipur	1,019	1,018	1	0.1	258	258	0	0.0
Meghalaya	2,256	2,243	13	0.6	408	408	0	0.0
Mizoram	656	644	12	1.8	169	156	13	7.6
Nagaland	852	851	1	0.1	173	153	20	11.7
Tripura	1,578	1,578	0	0.0	328	327	1	0.3
Total - NE Region Grid (Note-3)	18,079	18,033	47	0.3	3,427	3,360	67	1.9
Sikkim	610	609	0	0.0	133	133	0	0.0
Total - NE Region including Sikkim	18,690	18,642	47	0.3	---	---	---	---
Total - India	13,79,812	13,74,024	5,787	0.4	203,014	200,539	2,475	1.2

Source: Central Electricity Authority, 'Annual Report 2021-22' [Annexure-4 A at Page No. 197], based on the data furnished by State Utilities/ Electricity Departments to CEA

Table-5.8.3 (B): Power Supply Position for 2022-23 (Revised) in the NE States

State	ENERGY				PEAK DEMAND			
	Energy Required	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied		Peak Demand	Peak not Met	Demand not Met	
	MU	MU	MU	%	MW	MW	MW	%
Arunachal Pradesh	915	892	24	2.6	167	167	0	0.0
Assam	11,465	11,465	0	0.0	2,379	2,376	3	0.1
Manipur	1,014	1,014	0	0.0	248	248	0	0.0
Meghalaya	2,237	2,237	0	0.0	404	404	0	0.0
Mizoram	645	645	0	0.0	159	159	0	0.0
Nagaland	926	873	54	5.8	168	167	1	0.5
Tripura	1,547	1,547	0	0.0	333	333	0	0.0
Total - NE Region Grid (Note-3)	18,758	18,680	78	0.4	3,603	3,603	0	0.0
Sikkim	587	587	0	0.0	124	124	0	0.0
Total - NE Region including Sikkim	19,336	19,260	78		---	---	---	---
Total - India	15,11,847	15,04,264	7,583	0.5	2,15,888	2,07,231	8,657	4.0

Source: Central Electricity Authority, 'Annual Report 2022-23' [Annexure-4 A at Page No. 218], based on the data furnished by State Utilities/ Electricity Departments to CEA

Notes to above tables

1. All MU / MW figures have been rounded off.
2. Tripura status excludes power supply to Bangladesh.
3. Total–NER Grid' Energy figures as per Central Electricity Authority (CEA), include data of other miscellaneous entities drawing power directly from the Inter State Transmission System (ISTS). The figures are reproduced from the source document, which has been brought out by CEA.
4. In the CEA records, Sikkim is a part of the Eastern Region as it is connected to the Eastern Region Grid.
5. The figures at above for 'Total-NE Region including Sikkim' for energy required and supplied have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table, including those for Sikkim. These exclude data of other miscellaneous entities drawing power directly (if any) from the ISTS.

Table-5.8.3 (C): Power Supply Position for 2023-24 in the NE States

State	ENERGY				PEAK DEMAND			
	Energy Required	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied		Peak Demand	Peak not Met	Demand not Met	
	MU	MU	MU	%	MW	MW	MW	%
Arunachal Pradesh	1,005	1,005	0	0.0	186	186	0	0.0
Assam	12,499	12,385	115	0.9	2,413	2,413	0	0.0
Manipur	1,013	996	17	1.6	258	248	10	3.8
Meghalaya	2,265	2,078	187	8.3	405	405	0	0.0
Mizoram	687	687	0	0.0	162	162	0	0.0
Nagaland	924	924	0	0.0	174	174	0	0.0
Tripura	1,695	1,695	0	0.0	362	362	0	0.0
Total - NE Region Grid (Note-6)	20,095	19,777	318	1.6	3,678	3,678	0	0.0
Sikkim	547	547	0	0.0	128	128	0	0.0
Total - NE Region including Sikkim	20,635	20,317	319	1.6	---	---	---	---
Total - India	16,29,670	16,25,253	4,418	0.3	2,43,271	2,39,931	3,340	1.4

6.

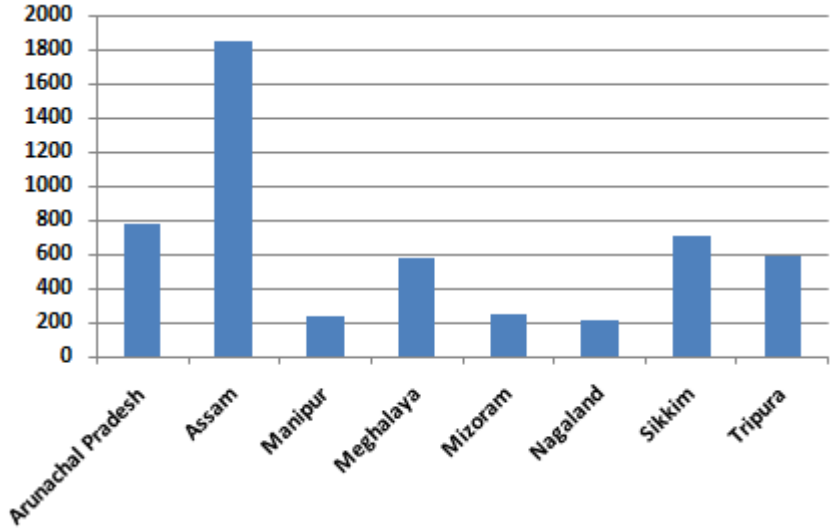
Source: Central Electricity Authority, 'Load Generation Balance Report 2024-25' [Annexures-II & III], based on the data furnished by State Utilities/ Electricity Departments to CEA

Notes

1. All MU / MW figures have been rounded off. Data for March 2024 is provisional.
2. Tripura status excludes power supply to Bangladesh.
3. MU stands for Million Units while MW stands for Mega Watt. One Unit is equal to one Kilo-watt Hour
4. Energy not Supplied in % = (Energy Required – Energy Supplied) / Energy Required x 100%
5. Peak Demand not Met in % = Peak not Met / Peak Demand x 100%.
6. 'Total–NER Grid' Energy figures as per Central Electricity Authority (CEA), include data of other miscellaneous entities drawing power directly from the Inter State Transmission System (ISTS). The figures are reproduced from the source document, which has been brought out by CEA.
7. In the CEA records, Sikkim is a part of the Eastern Region as it is connected to the Eastern Region Grid.
8. The figures at above for 'Total-NE Region including Sikkim' for energy required and supplied have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table. These exclude data of other miscellaneous entities drawing power directly (if any) from the ISTS.

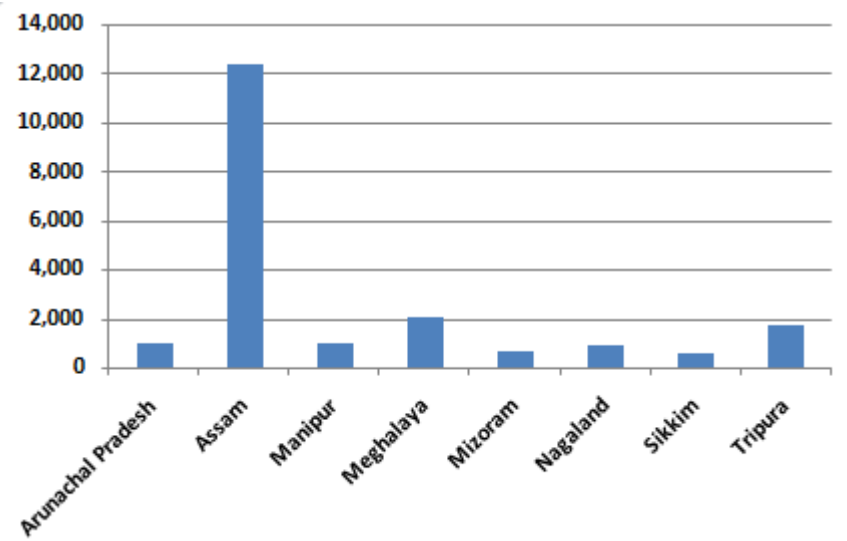
An efficient transmission system is needed to reach power to the consumers

Graph-5.8.1: Installed Capacity of Power Utilities in the NE States Including allocated shares in Joint & Central Sector Utilities (31.3.2023)



Y-axis gives the Installed Capacity in Mega Watts (MW)
(as on 31st March 2023)

Graph-5.8.2: Power Supply Position for 2023-24 in the NE States



Y-axis gives the Energy Supplied in Million Units
(For FY 2022-23)

Table-5.8.4: Availability of Power in the NE States

(In Crore Kilowatt-hours)

State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Arunachal Pradesh	71	79	86	75	71	87	89	101
Assam	869	878	924	929	982	1,083	1,147	1,239
Manipur	74	83	90	92	97	102	101	100
Meghalaya	172	155	196	206	201	224	224	208
Mizoram	50	49	64	64	72	64	65	69
Nagaland	75	77	80	81	82	85	87	92
Sikkim	48	48	53	55	55	61	59	55
Tripura	162	255	184	152	148	158	155	170
Total – NE Region	1,521	1,624	1,677	1,654	1,708	1,864	1,926	2,032
Total - India	**113,533**	**120,470**	**126,753**	**128,444**	**127,066**	**137,402**	**150,426**	**162,525**

Source: Reserve Bank of India, 'Handbook of Statistics on Indian States', 2022-23 – based on data from the Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power, Government of India [Table-137 Page Nos. 343-344] / supplemented by data from Table-5.8.3 (C) for FY 2023-24 at this section.

Notes

1. All MU / MW figures have been rounded off. Data for March 2024 is provisional.
2. One kilowatt hour is equal to electricity supplied at one kilowatt (1,000 watts) for one hour.
3. The figures at above for 'Total-NE Region' for availability of power have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table. These figures include those for Sikkim, which is a part pof the Eastern Region Grid for the matters related to the planning and management of electricity supply.

Switchyards at Power Plants step up voltage for transmission of power to distant consumers

Table-5.8.5: Per Capita Availability of Power in the NE States

(In Kilowatt-hour)

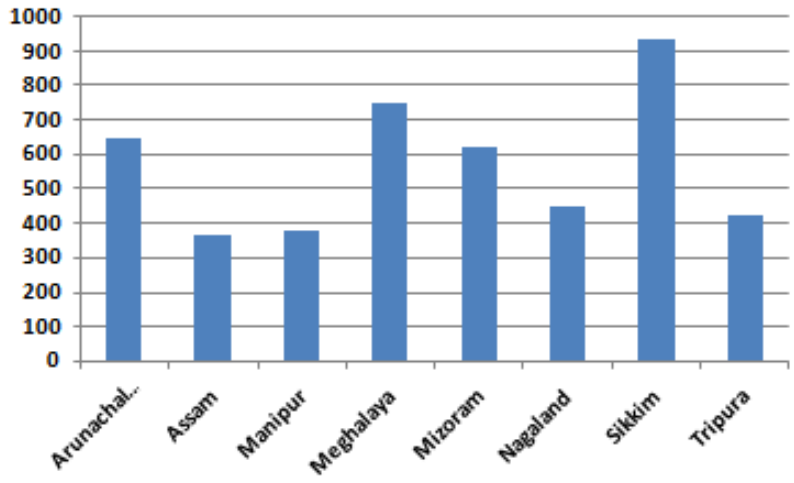
State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Arunachal Pradesh	515.7	570.7	618.4	539.2	514.0	629.8	644.3
Assam	278.9	281.7	295.3	296.9	313.7	346.0	366.4
Manipur	271.1	303.8	332.8	341.0	360.3	378.9	375.2
Meghalaya	578.3	523.3	658.9	695.3	675.4	752.7	752.7
Mizoram	457.4	447.3	605.9	613.5	689.9	613.2	622.8
Nagaland	375.1	389.3	408.5	415.7	422.4	437.9	448.2
Sikkim	780.0	798.1	842.5	885.7	872.9	968.1	936.4
Tripura	441.6	695.2	500.4	411.8	402.5	429.7	421.5
Per Capita: NE Region	333.2	356.2	367.1	362.4	374.2	408.4	421.9
Per Capita-India	938.1	978.1	1028.9	1042.6	1,031.4	1,115.3	1,221.0

Source: Reserve Bank of India, 'Handbook of Statistics on Indian States', 2022-23 [Table-136 Page Nos. 341-342], based on data from the Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power, Government of India

Notes

1. Per capita availability of power is worked out as per the projected population of states based on the census population.
2. One kilowatt hour is equal to electricity supplied at one kilowatt (1,000 watts) for one hour.
3. The figures at above for 'Per Capita-NE Region' regarding the per-capita availability of power in the NE Region have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table and the previous table. Populations of the different states have been derived from the above tables. This has enabled the computation of the per-capita availability of the NE Region.
4. The figures for 'Per Capita- NE Region' include those for Sikkim, which is a part of the Eastern Region Grid for the matters related to the planning and management of electricity supply.

Graph-5.8.3: Per Capita Availability of Power in the NE States



Y-axis gives the per-capita availability of electrical power in the NE States in 2022-23 in Kilowatt-hours

Table-5.8.6: Requirement of Power in the NE States

(In Net Crore Kilowatt-hours)

State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Arunachal Pradesh	73	80	87	75	72	88	92
Assam	902	909	957	980	1019	1084	1,147
Manipur	76	87	91	92	97	102	101
Meghalaya	172	156	196	211	203	226	224
Mizoram	51	50	64	65	73	66	65
Nagaland	76	79	89	81	83	85	93
Sikkim	48	49	53	55	55	61	59
Tripura	164	260	186	154	148	158	155
Total - NE Region	1,562	1,670	1,723	1,713	1,750	1,870	1,936
Total - India	114,293	121,333	127,460	129,101	127,553	137,981	151,185

Source: Reserve Bank of India, 'Handbook of Statistics on Indian States', 2022-23 – based on data from the Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power, Government of India [Table-139 Page Nos. 347-348]

Note

1. One kilowatt hour is equal to electricity supplied at one kilowatt (1,000 watts) for one hour
2. The figures at above for 'Total-NE Region' for availability of power have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.
3. The figures for 'Total- NE Region' include those for Sikkim, which is a part of the Eastern Region Grid for the matters related to the planning and management of electricity supply.

Natural Gas based Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) power plant of ONGC Tripura Power Company Ltd.

Table-5.8.7 (A): Electrical Energy Sales to Ultimate Consumers in the NE Region (Category-wise/State-wise) during FY 2022-23 Utilities & Non-Utilities

(In GWh)

State	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial Power		Public Lighting	Traction	Agriculture	Public Water Works & Sewage Pumping	Miscellaneous	Total Energy Sold (GWh)
			Low & Medium Voltage	High Voltage						
Arunachal Pradesh	236.66	88.30	2.41	216.69	0.00	0.39	0.05	8.97	29.01	582.49
Assam	4849.05	1535.79	215.48	2751.22	21.64	185.59	72.34	187.92	1459.40	11278.43
Manipur	519.37	134.05	25.80	19.00	16.90	0.12	5.87	82.50	41.80	845.41
Meghalaya	543.52	116.87	5.95	1033.97	1.03	0.06	0.13	44.09	93.13	1838.75
Mizoram	309.22	51.95	2.44	10.98	2.48	0.50	1.06	95.96	18.99	493.58
Nagaland	413.00	90.00	43.00	30.02	0.69	0.45	0.02	0.25	110.00	687.43
Tripura	640.50	73.13	24.03	26.73	11.59	3.75	55.21	118.86	200.22	1154.02
NE Region (Grid)	7511.32	2090.09	319.12	4088.61	54.34	190.86	134.69	538.55	1952.55	16880.11
Sikkim	121.08	45.80	1.75	288.36	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.73	491.00
NE Region incl. Sikkim	7632.40	2135.89	320.87	4376.97	54.62	190.86	134.69	538.55	1986.28	17371.11
All- India	353156.08	117231.27	90341.63	503553.54	8517.13	30027.55	243852.25	30965.70	62665.67	1440310.82

Source: Central Electricity Authority, 'All India Electricity Statistics – General Review 2024' [Table No. 9.3 (A)]

Notes

1. Definitions of consumer categories have been provided at Table-5.8.2
2. GWh stands for Giga Watt Hour, which is equal to one million units of electricity, with one unit being equal to one kilo-watt hour.
3. In the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) records, Sikkim is a part of the Eastern Region as it is connected to the Eastern Region Grid for planning and management purposes.
4. The figures at above for 'NE Region (Grid)' have been taken from the cited source document, which has been brought out by CEA. The figures for 'NE Region including Sikkim' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table, including those for Sikkim, which is connected to the Eastern Region Grid.

Table-5.8.7 (B): Electrical Energy Sales to Ultimate Consumers in the NE Region (Category-wise/State-wise) during FY 2022-23 as Percentages Utilities & Non-Utilities

(In Percentage)

State	Percentage of Total Energy Sold									Total Energy Sold (GWh)
	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial Power		Public Lighting	Traction	Agriculture	Public Water Works & Sewage Pumping	Miscellaneous	
			Low & Medium Voltage	High Voltage						
Arunachal Pradesh	40.63	15.16	0.41	37.20	0.00	0.07	0.01	1.54	4.98	582.49
Assam	42.99	13.62	1.91	24.39	0.19	1.65	0.64	1.67	12.94	11278.43
Manipur	61.43	15.86	3.05	2.25	2.00	0.01	0.69	9.76	4.94	845.41
Meghalaya	29.56	6.36	0.32	56.23	0.06	0.00	0.01	2.40	5.06	1838.75
Mizoram	62.65	10.53	0.49	2.22	0.50	0.10	0.21	19.44	3.85	493.58
Nagaland	60.08	13.09	6.26	4.37	0.10	0.07	0.00	0.04	16.00	687.43
Tripura	55.50	6.34	2.08	2.32	1.00	0.32	4.78	10.30	17.35	1154.02
NE Region (Grid)	44.50	12.38	1.89	24.22	0.32	1.13	0.80	3.19	11.57	16880.11
Sikkim	24.66	9.33	0.36	58.73	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.87	491.00
NE Region incl. Sikkim	43.94	12.30	1.85	25.20	0.31	1.10	0.78	3.10	11.43	17371.11
All- India	24.52	8.14	6.27	34.96	0.59	2.08	16.93	2.15	4.35	1440310.82

Source: Central Electricity Authority, 'All India Electricity Statistics – General Review 2024' [Table No. 9.3 (A)] - Derived

Notes

1. Definitions of consumer categories have been provided at Table-5.8.2
2. GWh stands for Giga Watt Hour, which is equal to one million units of electricity, with one unit being equal to one kilo-watt hour.
3. In the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) records, Sikkim is a part of the Eastern Region as it is connected to the Eastern Region Grid for planning and management purposes.
4. The figures at above for 'NE Region (Grid)' have been taken from the cited source document, which has been brought out by CEA. The figures for 'NE Region including Sikkim' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table, including those for Sikkim.

Table-5.8.8: Classification of Consumers and Connected Load in the NE States

Classification of Load	State-wise Position (31st March 2023)								Total – NE Region incl. Sikkim	Total – All India
	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura		
DOMESTIC										
Connected Load (KW)	109942	6179009	844321	740185	419979	121584	139269	372932	8927221	377654955
No. of Consumers	263877	6449115	508068	639988	251336	290646	106757	859408	9369195	273098738
COMMERCIAL										
Connected Load (KW)	35854	1600201	117628	123438	57996	19589	34695	74064	2063465	113312882
No. of Consumers	32546	387878	28469	37497	13673	24004	12418	73132	609617	32317510
INDUSTRIAL (LOW & MEDIUM VOLTAGE)										
Connected Load (KW)	3413	300091	21232	8906	5082	12903	1453	68114	421194	68411900
No. of Consumers	244	24534	3013	784	1027	5115	404	5617	40738	3244764
INDUSTRIAL (HIGH VOLTAGE)										
Connected Load (KW)	76672	916449	17501	248382	8289	0	76596	75757	1419646	118087736
No. of Consumers	110	3114	109	223	26	0	813	796	5191	893178
PUBLIC LIGHTING										
Connected Load (KW)	8383	9283	4378	1390	986	8989	62	14572	48043	4922493
No. of Consumers	0	3706	1029	78	520	671	32	2409	8445	946596
TRACTION										
Connected Load (KW)	0	50600	0	0	0	0	0	0	50600	4076189
No. of Consumers	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2747
AGRICULTURE										
Connected Load (KW)	27	164979	1080	105	4609	11	0	36513	207324	158531751
No. of Consumers	20	53381	69	22	71	1	0	8099	61663	27904411
PUBLIC WATER WORKS										
Connected Load (KW)	3249	142499	25255	19241	45680	843	0	130357	367124	14353808
No. of Consumers	1196	14148	219	546	232	41	0	11639	28021	1844543
MISCELLANEOUS										
Connected Load (KW)	31203	1317957	56636	65134	21991	41459	37834	313182	1885396	32049176
No. of Consumers	454	152152	790	2892	17718	2122	1910	3890	181928	5367956
TOTAL										
Connected Load (KW)	2,68,743	1,06,81,068	10,88,031	12,06,781	5,64,612	2,05,378	2,89,909	10,85,491	15390013	89,14,00,890
No. of Consumers	2,98,447	70,88,034	5,41,766	6,82,030	2,84,603	3,22,600	1,22,334	9,64,990	10304804	34,56,20,443

Source: Central Electricity Authority, 'All India Electricity Statistics – General Review 2024' [Table No. 10]

Notes

1. The definitions of the above consumer categories have been provided at Table-5.8.2.
2. 'Connected load' means the sum of the ratings in kilowatt or kilovolt-ampere of the apparatus connected to the installation of the consumer which may be connected simultaneously to the source (as per the Central Electricity Authority Regulations, 2010)
3. Kilowatt = 1,000 watts
4. In the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) records, Sikkim is a part of the Eastern Region as it is connected to the Eastern Region Grid for planning and management purposes.
5. The figures at above for 'Total-NE Region incl. Sikkim' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table, including those for Sikkim.

Transmission lines help to carry power from Power Generating Units

Table-5.8.9: Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) Losses for Distribution Utilities in the NE States Selling Directly to Consumers

State / Distribution Utility	2020-21					2021-22					2022-23				
	(MU)		(%)			(MU)		(%)			(MU)		(%)		
	Net Input Energy	Net Energy Sold	Billing Efficiency	Collection Efficiency	AT&C Losses	Net Input Energy	Net Energy Sold	Billing Efficiency	Collection Efficiency	AT&C Losses	Net Input Energy	Net Energy Sold	Billing Efficiency	Collection Efficiency	AT&C Losses
Arunachal Pradesh / PD	841	405	48.18	100.00	51.82	972	518	53.30	97.88	47.83	1,040	582	55.97	86.30	51.70
Assam / APDCL	9,156	7,458	81.45	99.78	18.73	10,259	8,520	83.05	100.00	16.95	10.985	9,203	83.78	100.00	16.22
Manipur / MSPDCL	870	748	86.07	87.65	27.68	937	778	83.05	83.54	30.61	969	835	86.18	100.00	13.82
Meghalaya / MePDCL	1,731	1,326	76.63	100.00	23.37	1,963	1,550	78.94	94.35	25.52	2,025	1,781	87.97	86.43	23.97
Mizoram / PD	627	445	70.95	100.00	29.05	658	464	70.55	90.39	36.23	669	493	73.73	100.00	26.27
Nagaland / PD	737	404	54.85	96.47	47.08	758	445	58.80	95.96	43.58	757	434	57.25	94.64	45.81
Sikkim/ PD	544	403	74.08	100.00	25.92	636	495	77.83	88.95	30.77	656	486	74.04	85.51	36.69
Tripura / TSECL	1,373	982	71.54	87.55	37.36	1,461	1,099	75.26	91.46	31.17	1,527	1,150	75.30	95.41	28.15
NE Utilities	15,879	12,171	77.79	98.01	23.75	17,644	13,869	79.48	96.95	22.95	18,628	14,964	81.26	97.02	21.16
Total - India	11,49,617	9,67,644	84.17	92.77	21.91	12,21,808	10,52,318	86.13	97.27	16.23	13,33,331	11,59,966	87.00	97.27	15.37

Source: Power Finance Corporation, 'Report on Performance of Power Utilities 2022-23' [Annexure 1.8 Page Nos. 75-80]

Notes

1. Net Input Energy = Gross Input Energy - Transmission Loss - Interstate Sale/ Trading; and Net Energy Sold = Gross Energy Sold - Interstate Sale/ Trading; where Gross Input Energy = Energy Generated - Auxiliary Consumption + Energy Purchased (Gross) – Energy Traded/ Inter State Sales
2. Billing Efficiency = Net Energy Sold / Net Energy Input; and Collection Efficiency = Adjusted Revenue from Sale of Energy on Subsidy Received basis + Opening Debtors for Sale of Energy - Adjusted Closing Debtors for sale of Energy
3. Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) Losses (in %) = (Units Unrealised) / Net Input Energy) x 100%, where Units Unrealised = Net Input Energy – Units Realised (with Units Realised = Energy Sold x Collection Efficiency)
4. Abbreviations used: PD – Power Department; APDCL – Assam Power Distribution Company Ltd.; MSPDCL – Manipur State Power Distribution Company Ltd. / MePDCL - Meghalaya Power Distribution Company Ltd.; TSECL – Tripura State Electricity Company Ltd.; MU – Million Units (where one unit is equal to one kilo-watt hour)

Table-5.8.10: Length of Transmission & Distribution Lines in the NE States (31st March 2023)

(In circuit-km)

State	HVDC			765 KV	400 KV	230 KV	220 KV	132 KV	110/90 KV	78/66 KV	33 KV		22/20 KV		15/11 KV	
	800 KV	500 KV	320 KV	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH	OH	UG	OH	UG	OH	UG
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	341	0	0	4478	0	0	0	19917	0
Assam	0	0	0	0	1279	0	2669	3948	0	18	8501	1	0	0	86376	0
Manipur	0	0	0	0	90	0	0	777	0	0	1717	0	0	0	7797	88
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	2	0	227	975	0	0	1775	0	0	0	19715	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	870	0	111	1509	0	0	0	5641	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	508	0	0	348	0	474	2066	0	0	0	5529	0
Tripura	0	0	0	0	1007	0	0	616	0	408	911	0	0	0	19449	0
Central Sector (NER)	0	0	0	0	3758	0	649	2187	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total - NE Region (Grid)	0	0	0	0	6645	0	3564	10062	0	1011	20957	1	0	0	164428	88
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	522	0	30	55	0	413	0	0	0	0	3204	110
Total – NE Region including Sikkim	0	0	0	0	7167	0	3594	10117	0	1424	20957	1	0	0	167632	198
Total - India	9656	9432	330	52573	197726	14578	193198	195160	41434	76669	431821	11448	93237	7320	4796846	75121

Source: Central Electricity Authority, 'All India Electricity Statistics – General Review 2024' [Table No. 8.1]

Notes

1. HVDC stands for 'High Voltage Direct Current' / OH stands for 'Overhead' / 'UG' stands for 'Underground' / 'KV' stands for kilo-volts.
2. 'Circuit kilometre' " means one kilometre of electrical transmission or distribution circuitry including all necessary conductors, insulators and supporting structures required to provide a complete circuit or double circuit.
3. In the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) records, Sikkim is a part of the Eastern Region as it is connected to the Eastern Region Grid for planning and management purposes. The figures at above for 'NE Region (Grid)' have been taken from the cited source document, which has been brought out by CEA.
4. The figures at above for 'Total-NE Region incl. Sikkim' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table, including those for Sikkim.

Table-5.8.11: Number of Transformers & their Aggregate Capacity (31st March 2023)

State	Step Up		Step Down		Distribution	
	Nos.	Capacity (KVA)	Nos.	Capacity (KVA)	Nos.	Capacity (KVA)
Arunachal Pradesh	39	20,031	185	6,09,465	8,892	4,48,648
Assam	27	6,69,000	793	1,16,29,755	89,265	63,67,352
Manipur	4	50,000	261	20,82,210	9,576	9,03,000
Meghalaya	50	8,83,800	486	67,12,840	30,246	21,39,312
Mizoram	20	63,239	120	6,18,400	2,705	3,26,167
Nagaland	12	32,330	128	5,62,100	3,626	3,27,391
Tripura	11	9,27,640	162	15,26,100	16,862	12,36,830
Central Sector (NER)	86	52,72,970	121	1,18,15,050	71	83,830
Total – NE Region (Grid)	249	79,19,010	2,256	3,55,55,920	1,61,243	1,18,32,530
Sikkim	40	47,07,430	52	4,05,000	2,934	3,92,410
Total-NE Region including Sikkim	289	1,26,26,440	2,308	3,59,60,920	1,64,177	1,22,24,940
Total – India	6,484	37,65,79,476	1,11,508	2,36,39,51,855	1,61,243	83,46,93,391

Source: Central Electricity Authority, 'All India Electricity Statistics – General Review 2024' [Table No. 8.2]

Notes

1. Step up and Step down Transformers

   Windings, made out of mainly Copper and or Aluminium wires, form another important part of the transformer. In a two winding transformer, two windings would be present. The one which is connected to the voltage source and creates the flux is called a primary winding. The second winding where the voltage is induced by induction is called a secondary winding. If the secondary voltage is less than that of the primary, the transformer is called a step down transformer. If the secondary voltage is more, it is a step up transformer. A step down transformer can be made to operate as a step up transformer by making the low voltage winding its primary. Hence it may be more appropriate to designate the windings as High Voltage (HV) and Low Voltage (LV).

2. Distribution Transformers

   Distribution Transformer is a device that provides the final voltage transformation by stepping down the available voltages to the voltage as used by the end user/consumer.

   ['Guidelines & Best Practices for Operation and Maintenance of Distribution Transformers', Central Electricity Authority available at https://cea.nic.in/wp-content/uploads/dp_t/2023/03/Guidelines_for_OM_of_DTs.pdf]

3. In the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) records, Sikkim is a part of the Eastern Region as it is connected to the Eastern Region Grid for planning and management purposes. The figures at above for 'NE Region (Grid)' have been taken from the cited source document, which has been brought out by CEA.

4. The figures at above for 'Total-NE Region incl. Sikkim' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table, including those for Sikkim.

5. Figures pertain to electricity generation, transmission and distribution utilities only.

Renewable Power

Table-5.8.12: Estimated Potential of Renewable Power in the NE States (as on 31.03.2023)

(In Mega Watt)

State	Wind Power @ 150 m above ground level	Small Hydro Power	Biomass Power	Co-generation Bagasse	Solar Energy	Large Hydro	Total	As a % of India's Potential
Arunachal Pradesh	246	2,065	18	0	8,650	50,394	61,373	2.91
Assam	459	202	322	0	13,760	643	15,386	0.73
Manipur	0	100	62	0	10,630	615	11,407	0.54
Meghalaya	55	230	69	0	5,860	2,026	8,240	0.39
Mizoram	0	169	3	0	9,090	1,927	11,189	0.53
Nagaland	0	182	54	0	7,290	325	7,851	0.37
Sikkim	0	267	5	0	4,940	6,051	11,262	0.53
Tripura	0	47	34	0	2,080	0	2,161	0.10
Total - NE Region	760	3,262	567	0	62,300	61,981	1,28,869	6.11
Total – India	11,63,856	21,134	28,447	13,818	7,48,990	1,33,410	21,09,654	100.00

Source: 'Energy Statistics India-2024', Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India [Table-1.3 Page No. 12], based on data furnished by Ministry of New & Renewable Energy, Government of India

Notes

1. Wind Power @ 150 m above ground level: For NE states other than Arunachal Pradesh & Assam: 'In these states, even though the wind potential is indicated as negligible based on the applied methodology and land suitability analysis, there can be scattered potential pockets available for wind farm development due to the localized wind flows and such pockets can only be identified through in-situ measurements'. (Source: Table E-1 of 'India's Wind Potential Atlas' published by National Institute of Wind Energy).
2. Small hydro power includes projects up to 25 MW capacity.
3. Bagasse is waste generated during the manufacturing process of sugar. Bagasse based cogeneration plants generate electricity using baggase as fuel during their operating season [when sugar is produced] and during off- season with the available surplus bagasse.
4. Solar energy potential is as assessed by the National Institute of Solar Energy.
5. Large hydro power includes projects above 25 MW capacity.
6. All figures have been rounded off.
7. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

Table-5.8.13: Total Installed Capacity of Grid interactive Renewable Power in the NE States (As at March-end of Indicated Year)

(In Mega Watt)

State	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Arunachal Pradesh	105	110	137	137	141	142	145
Assam	46	47	57	75	88	154	184
Manipur	5	6	9	11	17	18	18
Meghalaya	31	45	46	46	50	50	50
Mizoram	37	37	37	38	43	44	73
Nagaland	31	32	32	32	34	34	36
Sikkim	52	52	52	52	54	57	60
Tripura	21	21	21	25	30	31	34
Total - NE Region	328	350	391	416	421	530	600
Total - India	57,244	69,784	78,316	87,078	94,434	1,09,885	125,160

Source: Reserve Bank of India, 'Handbook of Statistics on Indian States', 2022-23 [Table-150 Page No. 350], supplemented by data from 'Energy Statistics India 2024', Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India.

Notes

1. Renewable energy sources include small hydro project (up to 25 MW capacity), biomass power, urban & industrial waste power, solar and wind energy etc.
2. Above excludes Large Hydro (with capacity of above 25 MW).
3. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

Renewable Sources like Wind and Solar Energy hold a lot of promise

Table-5.8.14 (A): Cumulative Installed Capacity of Renewable Power in the NE States as on 31st March 2022 (Break-up)

(In Mega Watt)

State	Small Hydro Power	Wind Power	Bio Power Biomass Power & Cogeneration	Waste to Energy	Solar Energy	Total Capacity
Arunachal Pradesh	131.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.23	142.34
Assam	34.11	0.00	2.00	0.00	117.94	154.05
Manipur	5.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.25	17.70
Meghalaya	32.53	0.00	13.80	0.00	4.15	50.48
Mizoram	36.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.90	44.37
Nagaland	30.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.04	33.71
Sikkim	52.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.68	56.79
Tripura	16.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.89	30.90
Total - NE Region	338.46	0.00	15.80	0.00	176.08	530.34
Total – India	4,849	40,358	10,206	477	53,997	1,09,885

Source: 'Energy Statistics India 2023', Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India [Table 2.5 at Page No 23]

Table-5.8.14 (B): Cumulative Installed Capacity of Renewable Power in the NE States as on 31st March 2023 (Break-up)

(In Mega Watt)

State	Small Hydro Power	Wind Power	Bio Power Biomass Power & Cogeneration	Waste to Energy	Solar Energy	Total Capacity
Arunachal Pradesh	133.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.64	144.75
Assam	34.11	0.00	2.00	0.00	147.93	184.04
Manipur	5.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.28	17.73
Meghalaya	32.53	0.00	13.80	0.00	4.15	50.48
Mizoram	45.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.02	73.49
Nagaland	32.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.04	35.71
Sikkim	55.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.69	59.80
Tripura	16.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.60	33.61
Total - NE Region	354.46	0.00	15.80	0.00	229.35	599.61
Total – India	4,944	42,633	10,248	554	66,780	1,25,160

Source: 'Energy Statistics India 2023', Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India [Table 2.5 at Page No 23]

Notes

1. Renewable energy sources include small hydro project (up to 25 MW capacity), biomass power, urban & industrial waste power, solar and wind energy etc.
2. Above excludes Large Hydro (with capacity of above 25 MW).
3. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

Table-5.8.14 (C): Cumulative Installed Capacity of Renewable Power in the NE States as on 30th September 2024 (Break-up)

(In Megawatts)

State	Small Hydro Power	Wind Power	Bio-Power					Solar Power					Large Hydro	Total Capacity
			Biomass Power / Bagasse Cogeneration	Biomass Cogeneration (Non-Bagasse)	Waste to Energy	Waste to Energy (Off-Grid)	Bio-Power Total	Ground Mounted Solar	PM Surya Ghar (Solar Roof top)	Hybrid Solar Comp.	Off-grid Solar / KUSUM	Solar Power Total		
Arunachal Pradesh	140.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.27	6.68	0.00	6.70	14.65	1115.00	1270.26
Assam	34.11	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	126.00	45.33	0.00	9.44	180.77	350.00	566.88
Manipur	5.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.60	7.11	0.00	6.08	13.79	105.00	124.24
Meghalaya	55.03	0.00	0.00	13.80	0.00	0.00	13.80	0.00	0.21	0.00	4.07	4.28	322.00	395.11
Mizoram	45.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.00	1.96	0.00	6.35	30.31	60.00	135.78
Nagaland	32.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	2.17	3.17	75.00	110.84
Sikkim	55.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.52	5.12	0.00	1.92	7.56	2282.00	2344.67
Tripura	16.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.07	4.78	0.00	10.58	20.43	0.00	36.44
Total - NE Region	384.46	0.00	0.00	15.80	0.00	0.00	15.80	155.46	72.19	0.00	47.31	274.96	4309.00	4984.22
Total - India	5075.75	47362.92	9802.67	921.79	249.74	354.75	11328.95	70046.17	14300.49	2632.32	3783.14	90762.12	46928.17	201457.91

Source: Ministry of New & Renewable Energy Sources (https://mnre.gov.in/physical-progress/)

Notes

1. The figures at 'Total Capacity' for each state include Large Hydro (with capacity of above 25 MW).
2. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

5.9. Transportation (Roads, Railways, Airways and Waterways)

Transportation of people and goods is one of the basic pillars of the human progress. In the present times, technology has evolved and various means of transpiration have been developed. These include automobiles that run on modern highways, railways, airways and modernized water-borne transport (that handles the bulk of international trade). New trends have been seen in the area of transportation including the use of compressed natural gas and electrical power to move road vehicles.

The NE Region of India presents several challenges in maintaining effective transportation at low costs. On account of the prevailing topography, where about 70% of the region is mountainous or hilly, roads have been the sole means of travelling in such areas. This is despite the gradual on-going expansion of the railway network into the hilly states. Further, in such terrain, the availability of airways and inland waterways is limited. The other major hurdle is the prolonged and heavy period of rainfall, which makes the construction works difficult and necessitates costly and regular repairs. Such rains are accompanies by landslides and floods that regularly disrupt roads across the region, besides affecting flights and railway services. The excessive sedimentation of the rivers have made water transportation a challenging proposition, even on the traditionally used rivers of Assam that once connected riverside towns with the distant Calcutta during the British era.

Despite the existing challenges, the spread of roads, railways and airways has been impressive in the states of the region. Air services are available to all the NE states now, while railway tracks have been extended to almost all of them. The expansion of roads has reached all the administrative centres, industrial areas and strategic locations in the region. Vehicle ownership has grown in all NE states, in tandem with the national trends. The number of railway and air passengers has rapidly grown in the past decade, aided by the growth of the economy and tourism in the region.

The Government has been prioritizing the transport projects in the NE Region, including for connectivity with nearby nations like Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar, and Nepal. The completion and inauguration of such projects are being regularly reported, along with the commencement of new initiatives. These developments are positive signs and will assist the further growth of the regional economy in the near future, by facilitating the smoother passage of passengers and freight traffic by various modes of travel.

Accordingly, both the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region and NEC have been supporting transportation projects, since their formation. Transport and Communications (T&C) had been traditionally one of the major areas of investment in the NEC Plans. The Ministry has been prioritizing the development of roads and other transport links under its different schemes, including under the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources, the North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme and the various Externally Aided Projects, apart from Special Development packages announced for different areas of the region. Further, the Ministry is represented in the Inter-Ministerial Committees on Roads Transport & Highways, and on Railways to discuss common matters for implementation by the concerned Line Ministries.

Highways & Roads

Table-5.9.1: National Highways in the NE States

State	Length of National Highways (In Kilometres)	As a % of India's Total Length of National Highways
Arunachal Pradesh	4,285.39	2.93
Assam	4,076.91	2.79
Manipur	1,840.34	1.26
Meghalaya	1,155.60	0.79
Mizoram	1,498.67	1.03
Nagaland	1,670.47	1.14
Sikkim	709.07	0.49
Tripura	888.61	0.61
Total - NE Region	16,125.06	11.03
Total - India	1,46,145	100.00

Source: 'Annual Report 2023-24', Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, Government of India [Page Nos. 121-124]

Notes

1. National Highway means any highway declared to be a national highway under Section 2 of the National Highways Act, 1956 (Act 48 of 1956). As per the above section, '(1) Each of the highways specified in the Schedule is hereby declared to be a national highway. (2) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare any other highway to be a national highway and on the publication of such notification such highway shall be deemed to be specified in the Schedule. (3) The Central Government may, by like notification, omit any highway from the Schedule and on the publication of such notification; the highway so omitted shall cease to be a national highway.

   The Ministry of Road Transport & Highways is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) in India. The Ministry receives proposals from various State Governments/Union Territories (UTs) for declaration of state roads as new National Highways (NHs). The Ministry considers declaration of state roads as new NHs from time to time, based on requirement of connectivity, priority, and availability of funds.
2. The above table gives the position of National Highways in the NE States up to November 2023.
3. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.
4. The entire length of National Highways in India is surfaced.

Transportation of Over Dimension / Over Weight Consignment of Numaligarh Refinery Expansion Project (NREP) along National Highway-129

Table-5.9.2: Expansion of National Highways in the NE States
(As reported in the Annual Reports of the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways)

(In Kilometres)

State	Length of National Highway as reported in the Annual Report of the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways							
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Arunachal Pradesh	2,513.05	2,537.4	2,537.4	2,537.4	2,537.39	2,537	4,285.39	4,285.39
Assam	3,844.67	3,844.7	3,908.5	3,908.5	3,935.91	4,077	4,076.91	4,076.91
Manipur	1,745.74	1,745.7	1,750.3	1,750.3	1,750.34	1,840	1,840.34	1,840.34
Meghalaya	1,204.36	1,204.4	1,155.6	1,155.6	1,155.60	1,156	1,155.60	1,155.60
Mizoram	1,381.00	1,422.5	1,422.5	1,422.5	1,422.50	1,423	1,498.67	1,498.67
Nagaland	1,172.79	1,546.7	1,547.7	1,547.7	1,547.68	1,670	1,670.47	1,670.47
Sikkim	463.00	463.0	463.0	463.0	709.07	709	709.07	709.07
Tripura	806.20	853.8	853.8	853.8	853.81	854	888.61	888.61
Total - NE Region	13,130.81	13,618.2	13,638.8	13,638.8	13,912.30	14,266	16,125.06	16,125.06
Total - India	1,03,933	1,20,543	1,32,500	1,32,500	1,36,440	1,40,995	1,44,955	1,46,145

Source: Annual Reports of the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, Government of India for the above years.

Notes

1. Length has been given as reported in the Ministry's Annual Reports for the above Financial Years. In different years, the state-wise lengths have been reported up to different decimal points, which have been reproduced in-toto at above. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at above.
2. As could be ascertained after perusing the above Annual Reports, the lengths have been reported for the following dates for different Annual Reports:

   2023-24: November 2023
   2022-23: 31st December 2022
   2021-22: 31st December 2021
   2019-20: 30th September 2019
   2018-19: 31st March 2019
   2017-18: 31st December 2017

National Highway between Agartala and Khowai in Tripura

Table-5.9.3: Lane-wise Length of National Highways in the NE States

(In Kilometres)

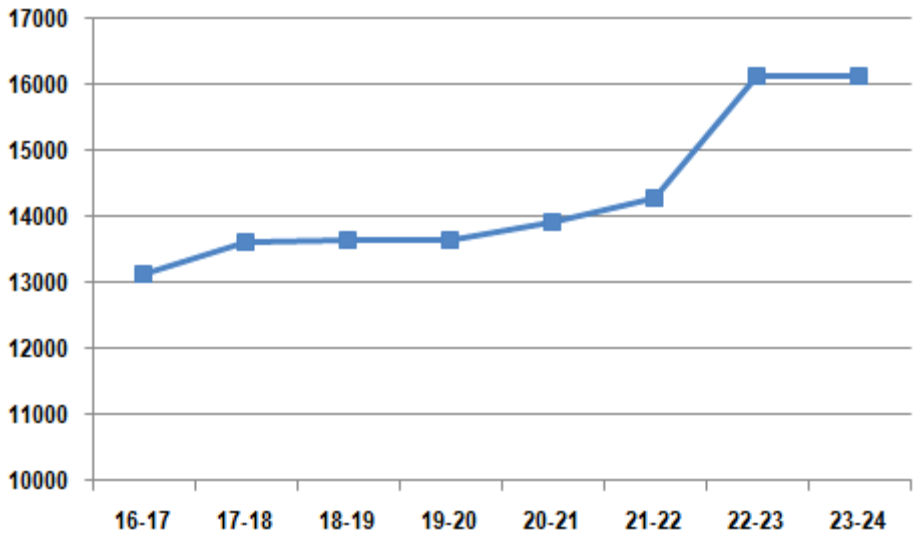
State	Number of National Highways	Length in Km			
		Less than Two-Lane	Two Lane	Four-Lane & Above	Total Length
Arunachal Pradesh	14	457	3,865	46	4,368
Assam	38	406	2,541	1,130	4,077
Manipur	11	546	1,185	109	1,840
Meghalaya	5	82	1,012	62	1,156
Mizoram	9	524	975	0	1,499
Nagaland	12	779	865	26	1,670
Sikkim	8	358	351	0	709
Tripura	6	327	562	0	889
Total - NE Region	---	3,479	11,356	1,373	16,208
Total - India	---	13,000	84,705	48,422	1,46,127

Source: From Reply to Starred Question No. 143 answered in the Lok Sabha on 1st August, 2024
(Available at https://sansad.in/getFile/loksabhaquestions/annex/182/AS143_l2jcaR.pdf?source=pqals)

Notes

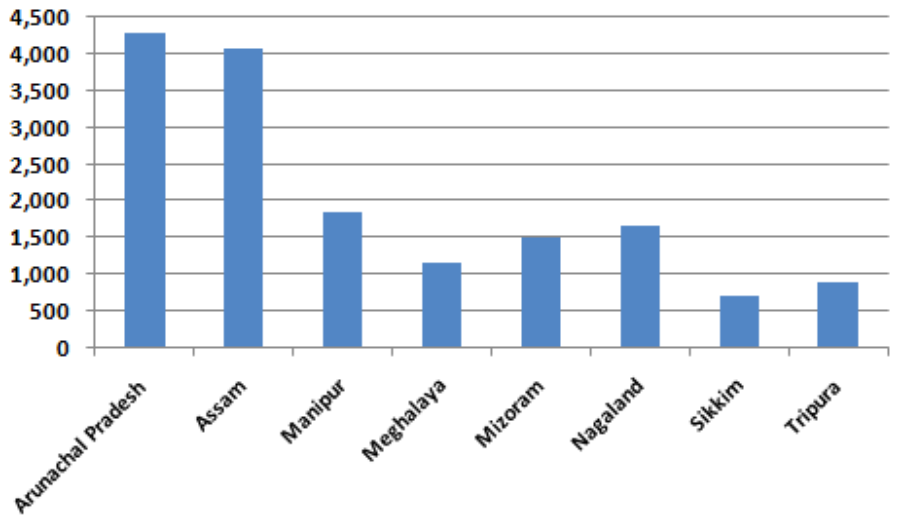
1. The above table gives the lane-wise length of National Highways in the NE States as per Lok Sabha Reply on 1st August 2024 to Starred Question No 143.
2. The total lengths for India have been computed from the lengths of the different categories of National Highways in the States and Union Territories as furnished in the above reply.
3. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

Graph-5.9.1: Expansion of National Highways in the NE Region



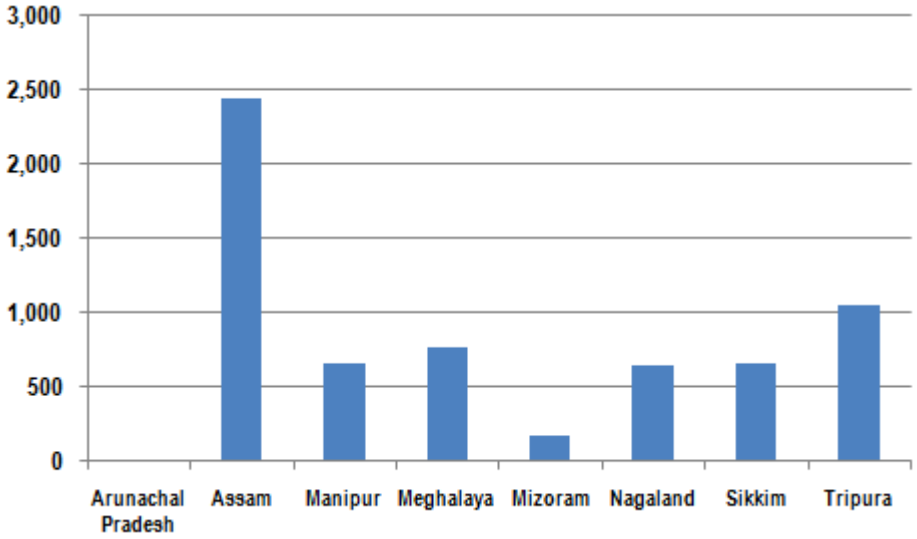
Y-axis gives the total length of National Highways in all the NE states as per the Annual Report of the Ministry for the indicated Financial Year
(**Note:** Y-axis starts at 10,000 km)

Graph-5.9.2: National Highways in the NE States



Y-axis gives the Length of National Highways in kilometres (as on 31st March 2019)

Graph-5.9.3: State Highways in the NE States



Y-axis gives the Length of State Highways in kilometres (as on 31st March 2019)

Notes:

1. The source document for the above data is as follows: (a) National Highways: from the 'Annual Report 2023-24' of the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways; and (b) State Highways from 'Basic Road Statistics of India 2018-19', which has been brought out in May 2022.
2. Arunachal Pradesh has not yet made official classification of State Roads into State Highways, Major District Roads (MDR) and Other District Roads (ODR)

Table-5.9.4: State Highways in the NE States

(In Kilometres / %)

State	Length of State Highways (In Kilometres)	As a % of India's Total Length of State Highways	Surfaced Length of State Highways (In Kilometres)	Surfaced Length as a % of the Total Length of State Highways in the State
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Arunachal Pradesh	13,500	7.5	13,500	100.0
Assam	2,530	1.4	2,452	96.9
Manipur	781	0.4	661	84.6
Meghalaya	768	0.4	768	100
Mizoram	170	0.1	170	100
Nagaland	650	0.4	650	100
Sikkim	663	0.4	663	100
Tripura	1,057	0.6	1,057	100
Total - NE Region (*)	6,619	3.7	6,421	97
Total - India	1,79,535	100.0	1,78,384	99.4

(*) As computed excluding Arunachal Pradesh, in view of remarks at Note (2) below

Source: 'Basic Road Statistics of India 2018-19', published by the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, Government of India [Table-3.3 Page 35 / Table-3.4 Page No. 37]

Notes

1. The above table gives the position of State Highways in the NE States as on 31st March 2019. The above cited 'Basic Road Statistics of India 2018-19' has been brought out in May 2022. **This is the latest available report of its kind.**
2. Figures in Column (5) have been taken from the source document, while figures in Column (3) have been worked out to the first decimal place. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data.
3. As per the source document, 'Figure for Arunachal Pradesh pertains to roads under State PWD. Arunachal Pradesh has not yet made official classification of State Roads into State Highways, Major District Roads (MDR) and Other District Roads (ODR)'.

   [The above figure regarding the length of State Highways in Arunachal Pradesh (in the source document) has not been agreed to by the Arunachal PWD in its Annual Report for 2021-22, as per the 'Preface' by the Chief Engineer (SID&P). This Annual Report states that the State PWD has approx. 9,370.39 km of roads under its jurisdiction on 31.3 2022.

   Further, in the 'Basic Road Statistics of India 2016-17', published by the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, the length of all State PWD roads in Arunachal Pradesh has been given as 8,123 km on 31.3.2017.]

State Highway between Aizawl and Lunglei in Mizoram

State Highways

The Nagpur Plan defined State Highway as: "State Highways should be the main arteries of commerce by road within a State or similar geographical unit. In places, they may carry heavier traffic than many of the National Highways, but this will not alter their designation or function".

The Road Development Plan of India, 1981-2001, (Lucknow Plan) laid down the following policy and goal for State Highways: "State Highways should be extended to serve district headquarters, sub-divisional headquarters, major industrial centres, and places of commercial interest, places of tourist attraction, major agricultural market centres and ports". The Lucknow Plan also envisaged that the NH and SH network should link all towns with a population of 5000 and above.

In the Indian Roads Congress document on Geometric Design Standards for Rural (Non-Urban) Highways, IRC: 73-1980, the following definition has been given: "State Highways are arterial routes of a State linking district headquarters and important cities within the State and connecting them with National Highways or highways of the neighbouring States". [https://pwdroads.assam.gov.in/frontimpotentdata/state-highways]

Table-5.9.5: District Roads in the NE States

(In Kilometres / %)

State	Length of District Roads (In Kilometres)	As a % of India's Total Length of District Roads	Surfaced Length of District Roads (In Kilometres)	Surfaced Length as a % of the Total Length of District Roads in the State
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Arunachal Pradesh	8,616	1.41	4,726	54.85
Assam	6,093	0.99	5,201	85.36
Manipur	3,095	0.51	2,164	69.92
Meghalaya	4,624	0.75	3,853	83.33
Mizoram	1,714	0.28	1,610	93.93
Nagaland	5,129	0.84	2,913	56.79
Sikkim	1,469	0.24	732	49.83
Tripura	461	0.08	461	100.00
Total - NE Region	31,201	5.09	21,660	69.42
Total - India	6,12,778	100.00	5,87,004	95.8

Source: 'Basic Road Statistics of India 2018-19', published by the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, Government of India [Table-4.2 Page No. 40]

Notes

1. District Roads include Major District Roads (MDR) and Other District Roads (ODR).
2. **Major District Roads**: The important roads with a district connecting production and markets places with each other or with the main highways are known as 'Major District Roads'. The responsibility of construction and maintenance is vested with the State Government, which gives grants for their development.
3. **Other District Roads**: The roads connecting market centres, revenue circle head quarters, railway station in district known as 'other district roads'. The design specification is lower as compared to M.D.R
4. The above table gives the position of District Roads in the NE States as on 31st March 2019, based on the latest available data. The above cited source, i.e. the 'Basic Road Statistics of India 2018-19', had been brought out in May 2022. **This is the latest available report of its kind.** The length for Arunachal Pradesh has been shown as furnished in the source document, despite the remarks under Note (2) at the previous table.
5. Figures in Column (5) have been reproduced from the source document, while figures in Column (3) have been worked out to the second decimal place. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

Table-5.9.6: Rural Roads in the NE States

(In Kilometres / %)

State	Length of Rural Roads (In Kilometres)	As a % of India's Total Length of Rural Roads	Surfaced Length of Rural Roads (In Kilometres)	Surfaced Length as a % of the Total Length of Rural Roads in the State
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Arunachal Pradesh	25,832	0.6	11,083	42.9
Assam	3,72,510	8.2	75,645	20.3
Manipur	25,339	0.6	12,376	48.8
Meghalaya	32,537	0.7	11,544	35.5
Mizoram	11,849	0.3	6,879	58.1
Nagaland	28,039	0.6	11,765	42.0
Sikkim	8,550	0.2	6,803	79.6
Tripura	40,236	0.9	24,147	60.0
Total - NE Region	5,44,892	12.1	1,60,242	29.4
Total – India (*)	45,22,228	100.0	26,12,590	57.8

(*) Including JRY Roads

Source: 'Basic Road Statistics of India 2018-19', published by the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, Government of India [Source: Table-5.7 Page Nos. 47-48]

Notes

1. Rural Roads include roads constructed under Govt. of India schemes like PM Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY), as well as roads built by Panchayati Raj Institutions, State Public Works Departments and Rural Works Departments etc.
2. The above table gives the position of Rural Roads in the NE States as on 31st March 2019, based on the latest available data.
3. The above cited source, i.e. the 'Basic Road Statistics of India 2018-19', had been brought out in May 2022. **This is the latest available report of its kind.**
4. Figures in Column (5) have been reproduced from the source document, while figures in Column (3) have been worked out to the first decimal place. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

Road constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

Table-5.9.7: Urban Roads in the NE States

(In Kilometres / %)

State	Length of Urban Roads (In Kilometres)	As a % of India's Total Length of Urban Roads	Surfaced Length of Urban Roads (In Kilometres)	Surfaced Length as a % of the Total Length of Urban Roads in the State
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Arunachal Pradesh	59	0.0	57	96.6
Assam	6,268	1.2	3,978	63.5
Manipur	126	0.0	70	56.1
Meghalaya	571	0.1	564	98.7
Mizoram	11	0.0	5	48.2
Nagaland	1,470	0.3	913	62.1
Sikkim	156	0.0	155	99.2
Tripura	1,073	0.2	1,062	98.9
Total - NE Region	9,734	1.8	6,804	69.8
Total – India	5,41,554	100.0	4,28,076	79.0

Source: 'Basic Road Statistics of India 2018-19', published by the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, Government of India [Source: Table-5.7 Page No. 54]

Notes

1. Urban Roads consist of Municipal Roads under Urban Development Departments of States and UTs, roads in Railway Zones, MES roads constructed by Military Engineering Services (MES) and Major and Minor Port Roads.
2. The above table gives the position of Urban Roads in the NE States as on 31st March 2019, based on the latest available data.
3. The above cited source, i.e. the 'Basic Road Statistics of India 2018-19', had been brought out in May 2022. **This is the latest available report of its kind.**
4. Figures in Column (5) have been reproduced from the source document, while figures in Column (3) have been worked out to the first decimal place. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

Urban Road in Imphal, Manipur

Table-5.9.8: Project Roads in the NE States

(In Kilometres / %)

State	Length of Project Roads (In Kilometres)	As a % of India's Total Length of Project Roads	Surfaced Length of Project Roads (In Kilometres)	Surfaced Length as a % of the Total Length of Project Roads in the State
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Arunachal Pradesh	4,717	1.4	3,073	65.2
Assam	7,813	1.4	1,026	13.1
Manipur	1,298	0.2	1,202	92.6
Meghalaya	603	0.1	229	37.9
Mizoram	1,082	0.2	778	71.9
Nagaland	1,035	0.2	796	76.9
Sikkim	881	0.2	501	56.8
Tripura	1,439	0.3	20	1.4
Total - NE Region	18,868	3.5	7,625	40.4
Total – India	3,43,163	100.0	1,57,171	45.8

Source: 'Basic Road Statistics of India 2018-19', published by the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, Government of India [Table-7.3 Page No. 58**]**

Notes

1. Project Roads largely include roads built/coming under the purview of Central and State Government agencies and departments. Roads under this category include roads of Forest Departments, Irrigation Departments, Electricity Departments, roads in coal fields and coal mines of Coal India Ltd., roads under the plant areas of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC), Sugarcane Departments of States/UT
2. The above table gives the position of Project Roads in the NE States as on 31st March 2019.
3. The above cited source, i.e. the 'Basic Road Statistics of India 2018-19', had been brought out in May 2022. **This is the latest available report of its kind.**
4. Figures in Column (5) have been reproduced from the source document, while figures in Column (3) have been worked out to the first decimal place. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

Forest Road in Nagaland

Table-5.9.9: Road Density (per 1000 sq km) for Different Categories of Roads in the NE States

State	Length of Roads (in km)							Total Area (sq. km)	Total Road Density (km / 10^3 sq. km)	Road Density (km per 1000 sq. km)					
	National Highways	State Highways	District Roads	Rural Roads	Urban Roads	Project Roads	Total			National Highways	State Highways	District Roads	Rural Roads	Urban Roads	Project Roads
Arunachal Pradesh	2,537	13,500	8,616	25,832	59	4,717	55,262	83,743	659.90	30.3	161.2	103	308.47	0.71	56.33
Assam	3,909	2,530	6,093	3,72,510	6,268	7,813	3,99,122	78,438	5,088.38	49.8	32.3	78	4,749.11	79.90	99.60
Manipur	1,750	781	3,095	25,339	126	1,298	32,389	22,327	1,450.66	78.4	35.0	139	1,134.90	5.63	58.13
Meghalaya	1,156	768	4,624	32,537	571	603	40,258	22,429	1,794.91	51.5	34.2	206	1,450.66	25.46	26.86
Mizoram	1,423	170	1,714	11,849	11	1,082	16,250	21,081	770.82	67.5	8.1	81	562.09	0.52	51.34
Nagaland	1,548	650	5,129	28,039	1,471	1,035	37,871	16,579	2,284.29	93.4	39.2	309	1,691.21	88.70	62.44
Sikkim	463	663	1,469	8,550	156	881	12,182	7,096	1,716.72	65.2	93.4	207	1,204.95	22.02	124.10
Tripura	854	1,057	461	40,236	1,073	1,439	45,120	10,486	4,302.87	81.4	100.8	44	3,837.12	102.36	137.20
Total - NE Region	13,640	20,119	31,201	5,44,892	9,735	18,868	6,38,454	2,62,179	2,435.18	52.03	76.74	119.01	2,078.32	37.13	71.97
Total – India	1,32,499	1,79,535	6,12,778	36,22,228	5,41,554	3,43,163	54,31,757	32,87,469	1,652.26	40.3	54.6	186	1,101.83	164.73	104.39

Source: 'Basic Road Statistics of India 2018-19', published by the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, Government of India [Annex-7.9 b Page No. 102]

Notes

1. The above table gives the position of Road Density in the NE States as on 31st March 2019.
2. The above cited source, i.e. the 'Basic Road Statistics of India 2018-19', had been brought out in May 2022. **This is the latest available report of its kind.**
3. Rural roads exclude JRY roads.
4. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

Table-5.9.10: Expansion of Road Length in the NE States (Status at March end of Year)

(In Kilometres)

State	2016	2017	2018	2019
Arunachal Pradesh	30692	37025	50555	55262
Assam	329520	337777	343609	399122
Manipur	24776	27612	29180	32389
Meghalaya	21727	22939	43836	40258
Mizoram	8108	11012	13374	16250
Nagaland	36114	36239	36703	37871
Sikkim	8243	11386	13510	12182
Tripura	39365	42925	43215	45120
Total - NE Region	498545	526915	573982	638454
Total - India	4703293	4997671	5315797	5431757

Source: Reserve Bank of India, 'Handbook of Statistics on Indian States', 2021-22 – based on data from the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, Government of India [Table-138 Page No. 354]

Notes

1. The above table gives the position of road lengths in the NE states as on 31st March of the indicated Year.
2. Road length includes all types of roads – National Highways, State Highways, District Roads, Rural Roads, Urban Roads, and Project Roads.
3. The above table gives the latest available information in the public domain pertaining to the expansion of road length in the NE states.
4. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

City Road in Aizawl, Mizoram

Road Vehicles

Table-5.9.11: Vehicle Registration in the NE States

(In numbers)

State	Numbers of Vehicles registered in Calendar Year (Jan-Dec)					Total Registered (*)
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 (*)	
Arunachal Pradesh	20,917	23,492	26,731	30,878	27,663	3,47,098
Assam	4,07,350	4,57,868	5,16,835	6,53,584	4,79,042	61,98,598
Manipur	15,918	35,841	55,137	26,582	21,253	5,86,729
Meghalaya	23,436	25,857	35,668	40,348	32,632	5,73,823
Mizoram	23,436	25,252	27,097	28,730	22,603	3,90,209
Nagaland	16,233	21,876	25,665	27,167	22,143	4,53,738
Sikkim	7,244	10,044	10,590	11,016	8,780	1,22,926
Tripura	51,026	46,296	52,642	56,648	45,552	7,94,489
Total - NE Region	5,65,560	6,46,526	7,50,365	8,74,953	6,59,668	94,67,610
Total - India	1,86,32,352	1,89,12,858	2,15,79,989	2,40,09,344	1,83,13,980	37,90,66,090

(*) As on 30th September 2024

Source: VAHAN Dashboard (https://vahan.parivahan.gov.in/vahan4dashboard/vahan/dashboardview.xhtml)

Notes

1. The data at above has been taken from the VAHAN Dashboard, based on figures reported by RTOs running VAHAN 4.0. It is seen that all Offices in the NE States are running VAHAN 4.0.
2. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.
3. The figures for 'Total-India' are from 35 of the 36 States / UTs and 1,365 Offices out of 1,429 in the country running VAHAN 4.0. The figures exclude Offices Telangana (which is using an older version for its TG registrations and was not using VAHAN for TS registrations) and some Offices in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, and Ladakh. This is as per information furnished by the VAHAN Dashboard.

Guwahati Shillong (GS) Road in Dispur

Table-5.9.12: Total Registered Motor Vehicles in the NE States (As on 31st March of the Indicated Year)

(In thousands)

State	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	CAGR 2010-2020 (in %)
Arunachal Pradesh	22	145	151	151	151	151	265	180	210	230	230	26.4
Assam	1,384	1,582	1,807	1,878	2,217	2,510	2,817	3,029	3,442	3,937	4,359	12.16
Manipur	194	207	215	296	395	307	306	340	308	362	362	6.41
Meghalaya	158	176	198	220	248	267	558	583	333	366	366	8.75
Mizoram	80	93	102	121	137	151	171	187	208	234	267	12.76
Nagaland	254	273	291	311	318	334	380	410	449	490	520	7.41
Sikkim	34	39	43	36	40	43	49	54	54	54	54	4.87
Tripura	160	188	204	245	256	282	319	383	435	496	551	13.15
Total – NE Region	2,286	2,703	3,011	3,258	3,762	4,045	4865	5166	5439	6169	6709	11.37
Total - India	1,27,746	1,41,866	1,59,490	1,76,044	1,90,704	2,10,023	2,30,031	2,53,311	2,72,587	2,95,772	3,26,299	9.83

Source: 'Road Transport Year Book (2019-20)', Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, Government of India – based on data furnished by the Offices of the State Transport Commissioners [Annexure-3.2 Page No 73]

Notes

1. The above source document was brought out in April 2023. **This is the latest available report of its kind.**
2. Data for Arunachal Pradesh regarding 'Total Registered Vehicles' is as follows: (a) for 2010 – figure of 1997 is used; (b) for 2013, 2014 & 2015 - figure of 2012 is used; and (c) for 2020 – figure of 2019 is used. Regarding Manipur and Meghalaya, data of 2019 regarding 'Total Registered Vehicles' is also used for the year 2020. In the case of Sikkim, data given for the years after 2017 is based on the figures of 2017.
3. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.
4. CAGR stands for Compound Annual Growth Rate. This is got from the formula: CAGR= [(Vehicle Nos. in 2020 / Vehicle Nos. in 2010)^0.10-1] x 100%

Table-5.9.13: Total Registered Transport Motor Vehicles (Category Wise) in the NE States (As on 31st March 2020)

(In numbers)

State	Multi-Axle / Articulated	Trucks & Lorries	Light Motor Vehicles (Goods)		Buses				Taxis			Light Motor Vehicles (Passengers)		Motor Cycles on Hire	Other Vehicles Not Included	Total Transport
			Four Wheelers	Three Wheelers	Stage Carriages	Contract Carriages	Private Service Vehicles	Other Buses	Motor Cabs	Maxi Cabs	Other Taxis	Three Seater	Four to Six Seater			
Arunachal Pradesh	1,544	6,367	7,292	2,566	681	6,677	1,189	733	85	1,015	65	7,010	4,272	0	0	39,496
Assam	9,225	1,47,374	1,57,201	50,119	2,105	17,029	0	4,472	21,097	9,647	47,933	1,37,189	0	0	0	6,03,391
Manipur	1,651	15,437	1,637	1,296	1,568	120	8	33	3,165	4,289	44	4,481	11,683	0	0	45,412
Meghalaya	0	32,711	15,426	0	5,921	0	0	0	28,206	0	0	15,941	0	0	0	98,205
Mizoram	2	7,101	16,096	74	733	21	8	0	7,663	3,619	0	6,425	228	657	0	42,627
Nagaland	60,697	1,20,788	18,592	8,556	2,246	3,738	429	882	7,687	2,157	873	20,542	989	9	0	2,48,185
Sikkim	126	3,721	1,585	0	263	0	53	47	7,487	5,734	1,061	0	0	5	0	20,082
Tripura	144	8,680	23,106	4,667	2,142	825	0	0	8,996	892	0	34,525	0	0	0	83,977
Total – NE Region	73,389	3,42,179	2,40,935	67,278	15,659	28,410	1,687	6,167	84,386	27,353	49,976	2,26,113	17,172	671	0	11,81,375
Total - India	16,32,594	58,26,471	46,97,352	21,31,844	9,83,662	3,39,112	1,33,754	2,66,895	23,63,997	9,36,873	1,58,047	60,07,797	21,95,193	54,372	4,34,961	2,81,62,924

Source: 'Road Transport Year Book (2019-20)', Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, Government of India – based on data furnished by the Offices of the State Transport Commissioners [Annexure-3.3 (c) Page No 77]

Notes

1. The above source document was brought out in April 2023. **This is the latest available report of its kind.**
2. Data for Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya and Sikkim is based on the figures of 2018-19.
3. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

Table-5.9.14: Total Registered Non-Transport Motor Vehicles (Category Wise) in the NE States (As on 31st March 2020)

(In numbers)

State	Two-Wheelers			Cars	Jeeps	Omni Buses	Tractors	Trailers	Other Vehicles (Not Covered)	Total – Non Transport	Grand Total Transport + Non-Transport
	Scooters	Mopeds	Motor Cycles								
Arunachal Pradesh	39,405	3,684	65,170	67,553	5,228	39	1,490	927	7,134	1,90,630	2,30,126
Assam	0	0	28,81,439	7,70,530	0	1,392	75,728	26,049	0	37,55,138	43,58,529
Manipur	2,24,473	10,921	7,322	53,026	16,033	1,150	1,629	308	1,696	3,16,558	3,61,970
Meghalaya	1,32,321	0	0	1,00,922	23,114	0	936	2,909	7,397	2,67,599	3,65,804
Mizoram	1,69,097	1,225	0	54,225	0	1	93	26	56	2,24,723	2,67,350
Nagaland	87,847	16,944	0	1,30,638	0	523	2,993	1,099	32,064	2,72,108	5,20,293
Sikkim	1,717	0	3,345	18,662	9,928	0	0	217	155	34,024	54,106
Tripura	43	1,871	3,95,393	63,408	0	0	439	590	5,376	4,67,120	5,51,097
Total – NE Region	6,54,903	34,645	33,52,669	12,58,964	54,303	3,105	83,308	32,125	53,878	55,27,900	67,09,275
Total - India	10,23,26,818	1,40,20,019	12,73,35,512	3,77,29,158	24,62,112	4,71,815	94,20,452	22,74,803	20,95,188	29,81,35,877	32,62,98,801

Source: 'Road Transport Year Book (2019-20)', Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, Government of India – based on data furnished by the Offices of the State Transport Commissioners [Annexure-3.3 (d) Page No 78]

Notes

1. The above source document was brought out in April 2023. **This is the latest available report of its kind.**
2. Data for Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya and Sikkim is based on the figures of 2018-19.
3. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

Table-5.9.15: Category-wise Number of Commercial Vehicles in Use in the NE States (As per Primary Permit Valid as on 31.3.2020)

(In numbers)

Category of Commercial Vehicle	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura	Total NE Region	Total India
Stage Carriage										
Public (STU)	0	1,466	0	254	0	1,960	245	1,409	5,334	1,92,933
Private	27	0	0	4,832	0	0	55	0	4,914	1,75,068
Contract Carriage										
Auto-Rickshaw	2,035	1,52,475	1,892	14,223	6,425	18,992	0	34,525	2,30,567	39,08,997
E-Rickshaw	0	19,043	45	0	0	0	0	0	19,088	24,105
Ordinary Taxi	91	42,459	16	11,582	0	843	0	0	54,991	2,60,424
Motor Cab (State Permit)	26	0	4,676	1,389	7,663	0	7,342	8,996	30,092	6,95,394
Motor Cab (All India Permit)	0	17,853	0	8,859	0	4,767	0	0	31,479	5,48,276
Maxi Cab (State Permit)	126	0	2,910	5,365	2,727	1,612	5,553	892	19,185	3,43,603
Maxi Cab (All India Permit)	8	10,197	130	4,379	0	0	0	0	14,714	1,15,581
Omni Bus (State Permit)	31	0	173	1,106	0	498	0	2,967	4,775	40,031
Omni Bus (All India Permit)	0	1,118	94	122	0	0	0	0	1,334	7,569
Any Other	142	27,215	0	282	613	605	1,061	0	29,918	1,54,330
Private Service Vehicle										
Educational Institution Buses	376	2,320	23	148	14	326	49	376	3,632	2,53,536
Ambulance	21	2,854	30	312	141	0	155	0	3,513	45,498
Fire Fighter	18	127	0	28	21	0	42	0	236	2,937
Any Other	7	0	0	679	7	0	0	0	693	63,986

Category of Commercial Vehicle	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura	Total NE Region	Total India
Goods Carriage										
Lorry (State Permit)	631	1,30,267	1,606	18,738	0	87,496	3,565	9,642	2,51,945	16,39,291
Lorry (National Permit)	0	5,011	89	7,262	0	0	0	0	12,362	6,97,608
Tankers (State Permit)	68	0	479	463	0	0	35	0	1,045	1,34,159
Tankers (National Permit)	0	0	270	172	0	0	0	0	442	1,73,369
Tractors & Trailers	0	87,881	5	4,218	465	0	217	0	92,786	16,95,388
Light Motor Vehicle	446	1,37,586	2,473	5,912	16,096	22,733	1,569	3,066	1,89,881	19,37,728
Multi-Axle / Articulated Vehicle	91	7,873	35	56	0	42,715	126	0	50,896	5,82,223
Any Other	0	46,803	1,371	2,119	0	0	0	1,554	51,847	5,85,015
Total Commercial Vehicle in Use (in State)	4,144	6,92,548	16,317	92,500	34,172	1,82,547	20,014	63,427	11,05,669	1,42,77,049

Source: 'Road Transport Year Book (2019-20)', Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, Government of India – based on data furnished by the Offices of the State Transport Commissioners [Annexure-3.6 Page No 81-82]

Notes

1. The above above source document was brought out in April 2023. **This is the latest available report of its kind**.
2. Data for Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya and Sikkim is based on the figures of 2018-19.
3. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.
4. Terms used in above table have been described at the following page.

Terms used in Table-5.9.15 (in preceding two pages)

Stage Carriage

A motor vehicle constructed or adapted to carry more than six passengers excluding the driver for hire or reward at separate fares paid by or for individual passengers, either for the whole journey or for stages of the journey.

Contract Carriage

A motor vehicle which carries a passenger or passengers for hire or reward and is engaged under a contract, whether expressed or implied, for the use of such vehicle as a whole for the carriage of passengers mentioned therein and entered into by a person with a holder of a permit in relation to such vehicle or any person authorised by him in this behalf on a fixed or an agreed rate or sum –

(a) on a time basis, whether or not with reference to any route or distance; or
(b) from one point to another, and in either case, without stopping to pick up or set down passengers not included in the contract anywhere during the journey, and includes –

(i) a maxi cab; and

(ii) a motor cab notwithstanding that separate fares are charged for its passengers.

Motor cab: any motor vehicle constructed or adapted to carry not more than six passengers excluding the driver for hire or reward.

Maxi cab: any motor vehicle constructed or adapted to carry more than six passengers, but not more than twelve passengers, excluding the driver, for hire or reward.

Omni Bus: any motor vehicle constructed or adapted to carry more than six persons excluding the driver.

Educational Institution Bus: an omnibus, which is owned by a college, school or other educational institution and used solely for the purpose of transporting students or staff of the educational institution in connection with any of its activities.

Goods Carriage: any motor vehicle constructed or adapted for use solely for the carriage of goods, or any motor vehicle not so constructed or adapted when used for the carriage of goods.

Light Motor Vehicle: a transport vehicle or omnibus the gross vehicle weight of either of which or a motor car or tractor or road-roller the un-laden weight of any of which, does not exceed 7,500 kilograms.

Permit

It means a permit issued by a State or Regional Transport Authority or an authority prescribed in this behalf under this Act authorising the use of a motor vehicle as a transport vehicle.

National Permit

National Permits are issued to goods vehicles to enable them to go outside the home state. National Permit is issued for a minimum of four contiguous states (including the home state).

Assam State Transport Corporation (ASTC) Bus Station in Guwahati

Railways

Table-5.9.16: Length of Railways in the NE States (as on 31st March 2024)

State	Route Km			Track Km
	Electrified	Non-Electrified	Total	
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	11.67	11.67	27.05
Assam	1232.88	1338.31	2571.19	4108.40
Manipur	1.35	55.13	56.48	69.89
Meghalaya	8.76	0.00	8.76	12.81
Mizoram	0.00	1.50	1.50	5.66
Nagaland	7.63	17.05	24.68	40.97
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tripura	150.29	114.66	264.95	337.22
Total - NE Region	1400.91	1538.32	2939.23	4602.00

Source: NF Railways 'Systems Map' (DRG No. CE/BP/04/2024)
[https://nfr.indianrailways.gov.in/uploads/files/1718005681715-1.pdf]

Notes

1. The above table gives the position of railways in the NE States as on 31st March 2024, based on details given in the Systems Map, which had been finalized in May 2024.
2. Sikkim has no length of operational railway line.
3. Route km is the distance between two points on the Railway irrespective of the number of lines connecting them, whether single line, double line etc.
4. Track km is the length of all running tracks and tracks including tracks in sidings, yards and crossings.
5. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.
6. The entire length of railway in the NE Region is covered by Broad Gauge tracks. There are no tracks of other gauges.

Dayang Rail Bridge near Haflong in Assam

Table-5.9.17: Expansion of Railways in the NE States (Status at March end of Year)

(In Route Kilometres)

State	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Arunachal Pradesh	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Assam	2,443	2,440	2,465	2,519	2,519	2,519	2,571
Manipur	1	13	13	13	13	13	13
Meghalaya	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Mizoram	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Nagaland	11	11	11	11	11	11	25
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tripura	193	203	216	226	265	265	265
Total - NE Region	2,662	2,681	2,728	2,792	2,831	2,831	2,897
Total - India	66,687	67,360	68,442	67,415	67,956	68,103	68,043

Source: Reserve Bank of India, 'Handbook of Statistics on Indian States', 2022-23 – based on data from the Ministry of Railways, Government of India [Table-142 Page No. 354]

Notes

1. The above table gives the position of operational (open) rail lines in terms of route km in the NE States as on 31st March of the indicated Year.
2. Sikkim has no length of operational railway line.
3. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

Nischintapur Rail Yard Station in Tripura
The above station is located near the India-Bangladesh Border on the Agartala-Akhaura Rail Link

Table-5.9.18: Railways Projects in the NE States under the Northeast Frontier Railways

Name of the Project	Length in Km	Anticipated Cost (Rs in Crore)	Expenditure (Rs in Crore)		
			Up to March 2024	Cumulative in FY 24-25 (*)	Total (*)
NEW LINES					
Jiribam-Imphal	111	19,517.70	14,422.50	539.01	14,961.51
Dimapur (Dhansiri) - Kohima (Zubza)	83	6,663.20	3,258.06	648.18	3,906.23
Sivok-Rangpo	45	12,132.96	7,032.43	1,156.40	8,188.83
Bairabi-Sairang	51	8,213.72	7,111.06	434.42	7,545.47
Tetelia-Byrnihat	22	1,190.73	1,157.20	47.33	1,204.53
Byrnihat-Shillong	108	8,324.28	269.81	0.00	269.81
Murkongselek-Pasighat	26	1,265.16	472.70	146.48	619.19
Agartala-Bangladesh Border	5	865.00	862.56	0.00	862.56
Mahisashan-Bangladesh Border	3	38.88	29.56	4.62	34.18
New Maynaguri-Jogighopa	289	4,110.57	4,301.68	42.38	4,344.06
ADDITIONAL TRACK WORKS					
New Bongaigaon-Agthori via Rangia Doubling	143	2,832.35	2,657.09	659.76	3,316.85
Bongaigaon-Kamakhya via Goalpara (Bongaigaon-Guwahati Doubling Project)	176	4,155.65	3,264.94	259.53	3,524.47
Agthori - Kamakhya including Rail cum Road Bridge at Saraighat	7	1,473.77	1.36	0.00	1.36
Lumding - Tinsukia Jn. – Dibrugarh Doubling	381	3,810.00	5.29	10.06	15.34
Kamakhya-Guwahati 3rd Line	6	6,124.00	4.16	0.00	4.16

(*) Up to 30th November 2024

Source: 'Brief of All Projects' (as on 30th November 2024), NF Railway (Construction)
https://www.nfrlyconstruction.org/Uploads/File/notification/12122024-11_147_ProjectDetails_Nov2024.pdf_190103575.pdf

Notes

1. All expenditures are up to November 2024. These expenditures have been rounded off to the 2nd decimal place.
2. The following projects have been sanctioned by Railway Board as given below:
   - Kamakhya-Guwahati 3rd Line in April 2023 in lieu of the dropped Kamakhya-New Guwahati Quadrupling Project
   - Lumding - Tinsukia Jn. – Dibrugarh Doubling: Phase I (covering 140 km between Lumding and Furkating) on 19.02.2024
   - Agthori - Kamakhya including Rail cum Road Bridge at Saraighat – on 19.02.2024
3. The following are part of cross-border railway projects between India and Bangladesh, of which only the Indian part has been reflected in the above table:
   - Agartala-Bangladesh Border (up to Gangasagar in Bangladesh)
   - Mahisashan-Bangladesh Border (up to Shahbazpur in Bangladesh)
4. The following table gives the status of the above projectstill the end of November 2024.
5. Some lengths of a few of the above projects are located outside the NE states of India.

Table-5.9.19: Status of Railways Projects in the NE States under the Northeast Frontier Railways

Name of the Project	Status (*) with Target Date of Commissioning (TDC)
NEW LINES	
Jiribam-Imphal	Commissioned till Khongsang in two phases (Phases-I and II) covering a distance of 55.36 km. Good services have been started in July 2023. Further, passenger services have commenced, covering 12 km. TDC for Phase-III (Khongsang-Noney) is March 2027 / Pt-IV (Noney-Imphal) is March 2028. Works are being hampered by adverse conditions.
Dimapur (Dhansiri) - Kohima (Zubza)	Completed till Sukhovi (16.20 km) under Phase I. Passenger services have been started in August 2023. TDC: Phases-II and III – March 2025 and Oct 2025 respectively / Phase-IV (Pherima-Zubza)– December 2029. Works had been awarded for Phases-II and III, and these are in progress. Land acquisition is 98% completed for the stretch from Pherima to Zubza, and process of tendering / award of works is proceeding.
Sivok-Rangpo	TDC for project: December 2027 Work is being executed by IRCON; with the bridge and tunnelling works (which cover most of the alignment) making steady progress.
Bairabi-Sairang	CRS has authorised train operations in the 16.73 km long stretch from Bairabi to Hortoki in August 2024. TDC: Phase-II (Hortoki-Kawnpui) March 2025 / Phase-III (Kawnpui-Mualkhang) March 2025 / Phase-IV (Mualkhang-Sairang) July 2025 Construction of the balance portion is under progress as per NFR Press Release available in NFR website.
Tetelia-Byrnihat	Tetelia-Kamalajari (10 km) section has been completed under Phase-I and commissioned. Work taken up in balance section. Work in Meghalaya State on a 2.30 km stretch under Phase-II is stopped due to law and order problem. Consequently, the TDC for Phase-II has not been fixed.
Byrnihat-Shillong	Land acquisition is held up due to protest by Khasi Students Union (KSU). Till now, the State Government has not allotted land for the project.
Murkongselek-Pasighat	TDC: Murkong Selek – Sile: February 2025 / Sile – Pasighat: May 2025 Land for the Assam portion covering 2.6 km of the alignment has not been handed over (as in February 2024), despite the completion of process for land acquisition. Land acquisition in Arunachal Pradesh had been slowed down due to the unsettled issues related to the rate of compensation.
Agartala-Bangladesh Border	Rail link has been jointly inaugurated on 1st Nov 2023 by the Hon'ble PM of India and the then PM of Bangladesh. CRS Inspection completed (June 24).
Maishashan-Bangladesh Border	TDC: December 2023 Work has been held up for a stretch of 170 m from the Zero Point on the International Border for want of permission.
New Maynaguri-Jogighopa	Project has been completed and the works commissioned after receiving CRS authorisation for all phases of works carried out.
ADDITIONAL TRACK WORKS	
New Bongaigaon-Agthori via Rangia Doubling Project	CRS authorisation received for all sections, including the Nalbari-Baihata stretch. **Entire route has been made operational as a double line section**.

Name of the Project	Status (*) with Target Date of Commissioning (TDC)
New Bongaigaon-Agthori via Rangia Doubling Project (Continued)	This includes Phase-I in 2022 (17.53 km), Phases-II, V and VII in 2023 (totalling 53.24 km) and Phase-VII in March 2024 (10.21 km). TDC for balance phases is given as follows, all of which have been done. Phase III (8.03 km): April 2024 (CRS inspection done in Sept. 2024) Phase IV (21.28 km): March 2024 (CRS inspection done in June 2024) Phase VI (31.27 km): May 2024 (CRS inspection done in Oct. 2024)
Bongaigaon-Kamakhya via Goalpara (Bongaigaon-Guwahati Doubling Project)	CRS approvals received for 162.651 km of track till June 2024. This includes Phases-I and II in 2020 (17.49 km), Phases-III, IV and V in 2022 (84.101 km), Phases VI and IX in 2023 (36.74 km) and Phase-VII in Feb 2024 (8.78 km). TDC for commissioning Phase VIII (Chaygaon-Mirza) was May 2024, which has been commissioned in June 2024 (15.54 km). Work had been held up between Km 163 and 168 due to: (a) order of the National Green Tribunal to stop the works, now lifted; and (b) need to obtain forest and wild-life clearance from the concerned authorities. Note-1 at below may be perused for the details. Now, TDC for the balance works between Azara and Kamakhya (13.22 km) has been fixed as March 2027.
Agthori - Kamakhya including Rail cum Road Bridge at Saraighat	Detailed Estimate amounting Rs. 1473.77 crore has sanctioned by the Railway Board on 19.02.2024.
Lumding - Tinsukia Jn. – Dibrugarh Doubling	Phase-I (140 km) Lumding-Furkating has been sanctioned by Railway Board on 19th February 2024. DPR on Phase-II (balance 241 km) is under preparation.
Kamakhya-Guwahati 3rd Line	In lieu of the dropped project for Quadrupling of lines (3rd & 4th Lines) from Kamakhya to New Guwahati (10.0Km) , the work of 3rd Line between Kamakhya- Guwahati (5.74Km) at a cost of Rs. 394.64 Crore charged to capital head (GBS) has been sanctioned vide Railway board letter dated 27-04-2023. TDC for the work is March 2027.

(*) As on 30th November 2024

Sources: 'Brief of All Projects' (as on 30th November 2024), NF Railway (Construction)
https://www.nfrlyconstruction.org/Uploads/File/notification/12122024-11_147_ProjectDetails_Nov2024.pdf_190103575.pdf

Press Releases of NF Railway (https://nfr.indianrailways.gov.in/view_section.jsp?lang=0&id=0,4,268)

Notes

1. Works between Km 163 and 168 between Azara and Kamakhya Stations

   National Green Tribunal (NGT)/East Zone, Kolkata ordered the stoppage of doubling works in Km 163 to Km 168 (5 km) between Azara and Kamakhya stations, which is the last section of the project. The existing line and proposed double line in this stretch pass through Deepor Beel, and these fall partly in an Elephant corridor. Though no Forest Land acquisition is involved, (NGT) has ordered and directed to stop doubling works since Jan-2018 till the mitigation measures to avoid collision with elephants are done.

   NGT has principally agreed on the mitigation measures planned in consultation with PCCF of Assam and the Wildlife institute of India. In an order dated 28/04/2022, the Hon'ble NGT agreed with the proposal of NF Railway for construction of underpass/viaduct at all elephant corridors. Accordingly, the proposal for forest clearance has been submitted and uploaded in Parivesh portal on 23.02.23 for forest clearance and for NBWL clearance on 30.05.2023.

Waterways & Airways

Table-5.9.20: National Waterways in the NE States

NW No.	National Waterway Name	State/Territory	Length (km)
NW 2	BRAHMAPUTRA RIVER	Assam	891
NW 6	AAI RIVER	Assam	68
NW 16	BARAK RIVER	Assam	121
NW 18	BEKI RIVER	Assam	69
NW 30	DEHING RIVER	Assam	109
NW 31	DHANSIRI / CHATHE	Assam	114
NW 32	DIKHU RIVER	Assam	63
NW 33	DOYANG RIVER	Assam	61
NW 38	GANGADHAR RIVER	West Bengal & Assam	62
NW 39	GANOL RIVER	Meghalaya	49
NW 50	JINJIRAM RIVER	Meghalaya & Assam	43
NW 57	KOPILI RIVER	Assam	50
NW 61	KYNSHI RIVER	Meghalaya	28
NW 62	LOHIT RIVER	Assam & Arunachal Pradesh	86
NW 82	PUTHIMARI RIVER	Assam	58
NW 93	SIMSANG RIVER	Meghalaya	63
NW 95	SUBANSIRI RIVER	Assam	106
NW 101	TIZU and ZUNGKI RIVERS	Nagaland	42
NW 102	TLWANG (DHALESWARI RIVER)	Mizoram & Assam	87
NW 106	UMNGOT (DAWKI) RIVER	Meghalaya	20
---	TOTAL – NE REGION		2,190
---	TOTAL - INDIA		20,187

Source: From Reply to Un-starred Question No. 3069 answered in the Lok Sabha on 9th August 2024 (https://sansad.in/getFile/loksabhaquestions/annex/182/AU3069_gpPQGP.pdf?source=pqals)

Notes:

1. NW stands for National Waterway. There are 5 old NWs and 106 new NWs, with the present total of NWs in India being 111. The lengths of the above rivers are also available at the website of the Ministry of Ports, Shipping, and Waterways (https://shipmin.gov.in/list-of-waterways). All lengths have been rounded off.
2. River Gangadhar flows through Assam and West Bengal. State-wise length is Assam: 45 km / common length: 17 km.
3. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the data given in the above table.

Inland Water Transport (IWT) Terminal at Badarpurghat Assam

Table-5.9.21: Passenger Movements through Airports in the NE States

(In Numbers)

Airport	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Guwahati	37,89,656	46,68,053	57,45,628	54,57,449	21,89,135	31,48,956	50,51,480	59,57,609
Agartala	11,83,867	13,79,090	14,41,089	15,06,435	5,77,085	9,01,206	13,86,087	14,70,670
Imphal	8,86,338	9,87,506	12,77,163	12,85,860	4,92,752	8,14,913	12,33,997	12,74,666
Dibrugarh	3,05,796	3,36,851	3,67,929	5,31,993	3,86,694	5,25,925	6,75,304	7,45,876
Silchar	2,12,228	3,66,955	3,86,665	3,98,910	2,65,203	3,16,178	3,99,006	4,12,654
Lengpui (Aizawl)	2,35,613	2,95,739	2,25,586	2,06,647	79,104	1,90,462	3,57,639	3,98,667
Dimapur	1,44,449	1,86,390	1,93,522	1,92,899	1,10,590	2,06,519	2,95,361	3,19,590
Jorhat	58,266	75,414	1,52,438	1,45,347	42,190	75,172	1,51,617	1,68,468
Barapani (Shillong)	13,376	12,957	12,482	30,502	5,690	62,824	1,09,788	1,54,658
Hollongi (Itanagar)	---	---	---	---	---	---	35,538	1,47,970
Lakhimpur	11,042	13,044	11,250	19,795	12,122	27,486	30,417	36,172
Rupasi (Dhubri)	---	---	---	---	---	26,181	36,574	33,257
Tezpur	7,889	8,560	6,614	3,346	2,700	4,896	4,024	32,273
Tezu	---	---	---	---	9	6,770	16,517	12,048
Pakyong (Sikkim)	---	---	18,963	3,749	11,494	44,740	15,707	8,417
Pasighat	---	---	1,201	1,343	370	5,814	9,920	8,211
Ziro	---	---	---	---	---	---	181	299
Total – NE Region	68,48,520	83,30,559	98,40,530	97,84,275	41,75,138	63,58,042	98,09,157	1,11,81,505
Total - India	26,49,69,723	30,87,53,400	34,46,99,733	34,10,50,651	11,53,79,783	18,88,91,441	32,72,79,136	37,64,26,164

Source: Airports Authority of India (https://www.aai.aero/en/business-opportunities/aai-traffic-news)

Notes

1. The figures for passenger movements include both arrivals and departures. All types of passengers (domestic and international) are included.
2. '---'indicates that either no passengers used the airport for the year or airport was not operational.
3. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the data given in the above table for the airports located in the region.

Table-5.9.22: Cargo Movements through Airports in the NE States

(In MT)

Airport	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Guwahati	17,286	22,345	23,840	21,270	15,951	21,858	22,823	18,851
Imphal	4,720	4,306	6,313	7,860	4,838	7,195	7,646	4,478
Agartala	6,057	5,322	5,195	4,661	2,002	3,505	4,118	3,024
Dimapur	398	567	467	372	255	1,054	1,148	1,675
Dibrugarh	543	665	825	909	738	1,014	1,303	1,212
Lengpui	730	746	525	413	364	319	471	883
Silchar	312	522	895	794	601	828	742	525
Jorhat	66	50	34	-	24	13	242	199
Lakhimpur	0	0	0	-	0	6	7	3
Total – NE Region	30,112	34,523	38,094	36,279	24,773	35,792	38,500	33,96,501
Total - India	29,78,241	33,57,028	35,60,019	33,28,629	24,73,911	31,40,802	31,46,801	33,65,651

Source: Airports Authority of India (https://www.aai.aero/en/business-opportunities/aai-traffic-news)

Notes

1. The figures include both incoming and outgoing cargo.
2. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the data given in the above table for the airports located in the region.

Hollongi Airport (Arunachal Pradesh)

Pakyong Airport (Sikkim)

Lengpui Airport (Mizoram)

5.10. Information & Communication Technology

The past decades have witnessed unprecedented transformation in the technology for conveying information, as well as for communicating between two parties. The convergence between the above areas has resulted in their fusion leading to the emergence of Information & Communications Technology (ICT). This enables the user to access, store, transmit, understand and utilize information. ICT has enabled humans to transcend the barriers that impede many of the human interactions like distances, terrain, costs etc.. The fast-paced progress in the area of mobile telephony has revolutionized communications and access to the internet. It has also fostered the emerging era of social media.

ICT has enabled the people of the NE Region to interact with peers across the globe in a meaningful way. It has also enabled a better understanding of the region and its positive aspects. In one way, it has facilitated the flow of tourists to the region, by easing matters like bookings (air tickets and hotel rooms), tour plans, information regarding sightseeing etc. In the Government sector, ICT has enabled Ministries and Departments to interact with citizens (on a G2C basis) including through social media. Further, they have been able to interact with one another (on a G2G basis) as well as with businesses (G2B). Government entities have been able to use innovations like video-conferencing and remote sensing for improving their business processes.

The concerned Government entities like the Ministry of Communications (functioning through its arms, the Department of Telecommunications and the Department of Posts), and the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) have been active in reaching the remote parts of the NE Region in order to provide ICT infrastructure and services. The India Posts has been offering savings, remittances and other financial services since the past many decades, which are especially helpful in the remote areas. In addition, the established media channels like television and press still play a major role in the dissemination of news and other information.

The Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region has been using ICT, including social media, in the conduct of its works, including for project management and G2C interactions. A dashboard has been developed for the large-scale projects being undertaken in the NE Region. The NEC has also been leveraging the use of ICT in the conduct of its various activities.

Telecommunications

Table-5.10.1: Wireline Subscriber Base the NE States (As on 31.3.2024)

(In Numbers)

Service Area	BSNL	Bharti Airtel.	Vodafone Idea	Reliance Jio	Total
Assam	1,03,023	32,572	2,550	1,96,999	3,35,144
North East	72,410	0	510	1,89,843	2,62,763
Total – NE Region	1,75,433	32,572	3,060	3,86,842	5,97,907
Total - India	64,99,472	87,77,711	7,81,857	1,20,32,750	3,37,91,014

Source: Press Release (No 23 / 2024 dated 3rd May 2024) from Telecommunications Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), Government of India [Annexure-I at Page No 15]

Notes

1. Other service providers (MTNL, Reliance Comm. and Tata Tele) do not have any subscribers in any of the above service areas.
2. North East includes both NE-I (Meghalaya, Mizoram & Tripura) and NE-II (Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur & Nagaland). State-wise figures have not been furnished for these Service Areas.
3. Total for NE Region excludes Sikkim, which is under the West Bengal Service Area. Separate figures for Sikkim have not been provided in the source document.
4. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the figures for the Service Areas that cover seven of the NE states (except Sikkim).
5. 'Total-India' includes the subscribers from other companies that are not present in NE Region, which are not included in the above table.

Table-5.10.2: Wireless Subscriber Base the NE States (As on 31.3.2024)

(In Numbers)

Service Area	BSNL	Bharti Airtel.	Vodafone Idea	Reliance Jio	Total
Assam	30,76,922	1,18,16,732	15,62,512	99,10,354	2,63,66,520
North East	12,40,979	62,83,732	7,57,938	42,67,960	1,25,50,609
Total – NE Region	43,17,901	1,81,00,464	23,20,450	1,41,78,314	3,89,17,129
Total - India	8,80,67,665	38,57,64,790	21,98,17,861	4,69,73,284	1,16,54,90,336

Source: Press Release (No 23 / 2024 dated 3rd May 2024) from Telecommunications Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), Government of India [Annexure-II at Page No 16]

Notes

1. Other service providers (MTNL and Reliance Comm.) do not have any subscribers in any of the above service areas.
2. Figures for Bharti Airtel include those of Tata Tele.
3. North East includes both NE-I (Meghalaya, Mizoram & Tripura) and NE-II (Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur & Nagaland). State-wise figures have not been furnished for these Service Areas.
4. Total for NE Region excludes Sikkim, which is under the West Bengal Service Area. Separate figures for Sikkim have not been provided in the source document.
5. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the figures for the Service Areas that cover seven of the NE states (except Sikkim).
6. 'Total-India' includes the subscribers from other companies that are not present in NE Region, which are not included in the above table.

Table-5.10.3: Progress of Tele-Density in the N.E Region (As on 31st of March)

(Subscribers per 100 Persons)

Service Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Assam	57.64	66.97	76.87	68.81	70.01	70.86	68.50	70.72	74.02
North East	80.22	89.94	98.06	84.17	83.37	81.11	77.35	79.71	80.55
All - India	83.4	93.01	93.3	90.10	88.66	88.15	84.87	84.51	85.69

Source: Reserve Bank of India, 'Handbook of Statistics on Indian States', 2022-23 – based on data from the Department of Telecommunications, Government of India [Table -147 at Page No 364] / Figures for 2024 are from Press Release (No 23 / 2024 dated 3rd May 2024) from Telecommunications Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI)

Notes

1. Tele-density is based on all subscribers, including Public DELs, Private DELs, CMPs and WLL (Fixed & Limited).

   [DEL – Direct Exchange Line / WLL – Wireless in Local Loop / CMP – Cellular Multi Processing]

2. North East includes both NE-I (Meghalaya, Mizoram & Tripura) and NE-II (Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur & Nagaland). State-wise figures have not been furnished for these states.

Table-5.10.4: Number of Subscribers in the NE Region (Wire-line & Wireless)
(As on 31st March of 2023 & 2024)

(In Numbers)

Service Area	Wireline Subscriber Base						Wireless Subscriber Base						TOTAL	
	TOTAL		PSU Operators		Private Operators		TOTAL		PSU Operators		Private Operators			
	Mar-23	Mar-24	Mar-23	Mar-24	Mar-23	Mar-24	Mar-23	Mar-24	Mar-23	Mar-24	Mar-23	Mar-24	Mar-23	Mar-24
Assam	2,83,324	3,35,144	1,10,813	1,03,023	1,72,511	2,32,121	2,49,93,855	2,63,66,520	31,84,184	30,76,922	2,18,09,671	2,32,89,598	2,52,77,179	2,67,01,664
North East	2,14,369	2,62,763	73,127	72,410	1,41,242	1,90,353	1,23,50,504	1,25,50,609	13,65,085	12,40,979	1,09,85,419	1,13,09,630	1,25,64,873	1,28,13,372
Total – NE Region	4,97,693	5,97,907	1,83,940	1,75,433	3,13,753	4,22,474	3,73,44,359	3,89,17,129	45,49,269	43,17,901	3,27,95,090	3,45,99,228	3,78,42,052	3,95,15,036
Total - India	28409776	33791014	7105823	6499472	21303953	27291542	1143927943	1165490336	103580534	88067665	1040347409	1077422671	1172337719	1199281350

Source: Tables-5.10.1 and 5.10.2, based on data from Press Releases of Telecommunications Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI)

Notes

1. North East includes both NE-I (Meghalaya, Mizoram & Tripura) and NE-II (Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur & Nagaland). State-wise figures have not been furnished for these states.
2. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the figures for the Service Areas that cover seven of the NE states (except Sikkim). Total of NE Region excludes Sikkim, as data for this state is included under West Bengal Circle, and separate state data for Sikkim is not available in the source document.
3. Subscriber data is as furnished by the Telecom Service Providers.

Table-5.10.5: Urban & Rural Break-up of Total Number of Telephones & Tele-density in the NE Region (As on 31st March of 2023 & 2024)

Service Area	Number of Telephones						Tele-Density (Telephones per 100 Persons)						Rural Phones to Overall Phones (%)	
	Urban		Rural		Overall		Urban		Rural		Overall			
	March 2023	March 2024	March 2023	March 2024	March 2023	March 2024	March 2023	March 2024	March 2023	March 2024	March 2023	March 2024	March 2023	March 2024
Assam	9363199	9625185	15913980	17076479	25277179	26701664	168.25	170.03	52.74	56.15	70.73	74.02	62.96	63.95
North East	6335861	6378072	6229012	6435300	12564873	12813372	115.68	113.41	60.55	62.58	79.71	80.55	49.57	50.22
Total-NE Region	15699060	16003257	22142992	23511779	37842052	39515036	142.17	141.81	54.73	57.77	73.47	76.02	58.51	59.50
Total-India	653901578	665408294	518422350	533338794	1172323928	1198747088	134.18	134.13	57.61	59.03	84.51	85.65	44.22	44.49

Source: Annual Report 2023-24, Department of Telecommunications, Govt. of India (Table 11.2.1 at Page No. 301)

Notes

1. North East includes both NE-I (Meghalaya, Mizoram & Tripura) and NE-II (Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur & Nagaland). State-wise figures have not been furnished for these states.
2. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the figures for the Service Areas that cover seven of the NE states (except Sikkim). Total of NE Region excludes Sikkim, as data for this state is included under West Bengal Circle, and separate state data for Sikkim is not available in the source document.
3. Subscriber data is as furnished by the Telecom Service Providers.

Telecom Services: State-wise Data

Table-5.10.6: State-wise Break-up of Subscribers & Tele-density in the NE Region Wireline & Wireless (As on 31st March 2024)

State	Total Subscribers (Million)			Teledensity (Subscribers per 100 Persons)		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	0.43	0.86	1.29	105.32	73.40	81.67
Assam	9.63	17.08	26.70	170.02	56.15	74.02
Manipur	1.47	0.99	2.47	138.44	45.32	75.77
Meghalaya	1.00	1.65	2.65	142.65	61.71	78.45
Mizoram	0.89	0.54	1.42	128.30	95.88	113.78
Nagaland	0.84	0.88	1.71	78.21	73.82	75.90
Sikkim	0.31	0.49	0.81	87.02	145.92	115.73
Tripura	1.56	1.71	3.27	92.33	68.48	78.12
Total-India	665.38	533.90	1199.28	133.72	59.19	85.69

Source: The Indian Telecom Services Yearly Performance Indicators 2023-2024, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India [Tables-1.6 & 1.7 at Page Nos. 19 & 20] (Available at https://www.trai.gov.in/sites/default/files/Report_14082024.pdf)

Notes

1. All figures have been rounded off, and hence some totals may not appear to tally.
2. The above numbers of subscribers and teledensity include both wireline and wireless services.
3. Tele-density figures are derived from the subscriber data provided by the operators and the projection of population.

Table-5.10.7: State-wise Break-up of Subscribers & Tele-density in the NE Region - Wireline (As on 31st March 2024)

State	Total Subscribers (Million)			Teledensity (Subscribers per 100 Persons)		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	0.02	0.003	0.02	3.71	0.22	1.13
Assam	0.31	0.03	0.34	5.46	0.09	0.93
Manipur	0.06	0.004	0.06	5.65	0.18	1.97
Meghalaya	0.06	0.003	0.06	8.54	0.12	1.86
Mizoram	0.04	0.001	0.04	5.29	0.12	2.98
Nagaland	0.03	0.0005	0.04	3.23	0.05	1.56
Sikkim	0.01	0.001	0.01	1.56	0.21	0.90
Tripura	0.04	0.01	0.05	2.36	0.23	1.09
Total-India	30.92	2.88	33.79	6.21	0.32	2.41

Source: The Indian Telecom Services Yearly Performance Indicators 2023-2024, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India [Tables-1.26 & 1.27 at Page Nos. 41 & 42] (Available at https://www.trai.gov.in/sites/default/files/Report_14082024.pdf)

Notes

1. All figures have been rounded off, and hence some totals may not appear to tally.
2. The above numbers of subscribers and teledensity include only wireline services.
3. Tele-density figures are derived from the subscriber data provided by the operators and the projection of population.

Table-5.10.8: State-wise Break-up of Subscribers & Tele-density in the NE Region - Wireless (As on 31st March 2024)

State	Total Subscribers (Million)			Teledensity (Subscribers per 100 Persons)		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	0.42	0.86	1.27	101.61	73.18	80.54
Assam	9.32	17.05	26.37	164.57	56.06	73.09
Manipur	1.41	0.99	2.40	132.79	45.14	73.80
Meghalaya	0.94	1.65	2.59	134.11	61.59	76.59
Mizoram	0.85	0.54	1.39	123.00	95.76	110.81
Nagaland	0.80	0.88	1.68	74.98	73.78	74.35
Sikkim	0.30	0.49	0.80	85.45	145.71	114.83
Tripura	1.52	1.70	3.23	89.98	68.25	77.03
Total-India	634.47	531.02	1165.49	127.51	58.87	83.27

Source: The Indian Telecom Services Yearly Performance Indicators 2023-2024, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India [Tables-1.16 & 1.17 at Page Nos. 30 & 31] (Available at https://www.trai.gov.in/sites/default/files/Report_14082024.pdf)

Notes

1. All figures have been rounded off, and hence some totals may not appear to tally. The above numbers of subscribers and teledensity include only wireless services.
2. Tele-density figures are derived from the subscriber data provided by the operators and the projection of population.

Table-5.10.9: State-wise Break-up of Internet Subscribers in the NE Region (Narrowband & Broadband Services) (As on 31st March 2024)

State	Total Subscribers (Million)			Internet Subscribers per 100 Persons		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	0.37	0.53	0.89	89.67	45.02	56.59
Assam	7.02	12.75	19.77	123.98	41.93	54.80
Manipur	1.30	0.95	2.25	122.55	43.29	69.21
Meghalaya	0.75	1.32	2.07	107.22	49.30	61.28
Mizoram	0.71	0.53	1.24	102.67	95.45	99.44
Nagaland	0.68	0.98	1.66	63.83	82.57	73.69
Sikkim	0.29	0.31	0.60	81.02	90.81	85.79
Tripura	1.12	1.06	2.18	66.19	42.51	52.08
Total-India	556.05	398.35	954.40	111.75	44.16	68.19

Source: The Indian Telecom Services Yearly Performance Indicators 2023-2024, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India [Tables-1.35 at Page No. 55] (Available at https://www.trai.gov.in/sites/default/files/Report_14082024.pdf)

Notes

1. All figures have been rounded off, and hence some totals may not appear to tally. The above numbers of subscribers and teledensity include only wireless services. Internet Subscribers per 100 Persons' has been derived from the subscriber data provided by the operators and the projection of population.
2. Broadband is a data connection that is able to support interactive services including Internet access and has the capability of the minimum download speed of 2 Mbps to an individual subscriber from the point of presence (POP) of the service provider.

Postal Services

Table-5.10.10: Function-wise Distribution of Post Offices in the NE States (As on 31.3.2023)

(In Numbers)

Circle	Total Post Office	Night Post Office	Post Office with Full Range of Services	Post Office without Delivery	Delivery Post Offices
Assam	4,062	1	621	95	3,908
North East	4,478	0	2,492	41	2,879
Total – NE Region	8,540	1	3,113	136	6,787
Total - India	1,64,972	119	76,615	7,428	1,51,813

Source: Annual Report 2023-24, Department of Posts, Government of India [Table 2 at Page No 180]

Notes

1. State-wise break-up is not available except for Assam; with rest of the NE states (excluding Sikkim) being clubbed under NE Circle.
2. 'Total-NE Region' excludes Sikkim, which is under the West Bengal Circle. Sikkim is reported to have 209 Post Offices (Page No. 145 of Annual Report 2022-23). However, additional details regarding these post offices are not available.
3. The number of Post Offices is as per the position on 31st March 2023. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the Circle-wise data given at the above table.

Table-5.10.11: Letter Box, Post Box & Post Bag in the NE States (As on 31.3.2023)

(In Numbers)

Circle	Letter Box			Post Box rented to Public	Post Bag rented to Public	Post Box-cum-Bag rented to Public
	Urban	Rural	Total			
Assam	795	5,005	5,800	183	0	0
North East	725	2,906	3,631	3,242	0	0
Total – NE Region	1,520	7,911	9,431	3,425	0	0
Total - India	60,923	3,18,914	3,79,837	25,936	1,122	619

Source: Annual Report 2023-24, Department of Posts, Government of India [Table-4 at Page No 182]

Notes

1. State-wise break-up is not available except for Assam; with rest of the NE states (excluding Sikkim) being clubbed under NE Circle.
2. 'Total-NE Region' excludes excludes Sikkim, which is under the West Bengal Circle. Separate figures for Sikkim have not been furnished.
3. The number of letter boxes, post boxes and post bags is as per the position on 31st March 2023. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the Circle-wise data given at the above table.

Table-5.10.12: Rural & Urban Post Offices in the NE States (As on 31.3.2023)

(In Numbers)

Circle	Departmental Post Office									Gramin Dak Sewak Post Office			Total Post Office		
	Head Post Office			Sub Post Office			Total			Branch Post Office					
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Assam	0	19	19	402	200	602	402	219	621	3360	81	3441	3762	300	4062
North East	0	9	9	185	150	335	185	159	344	4032	102	4134	4217	261	4478
Total – NE Region	0	28	28	587	350	937	587	378	965	7392	183	7575	7979	561	8540
Total - India	14	796	810	12164	12107	24271	12178	12903	25081	137300	2591	139891	149478	15494	164972

Source: Annual Report 2023-24, Department of Posts, Government of India [Table – 1 Page No 179]

Notes

1. State-wise break-up is not available except for Assam; with rest of the NE states (excluding Sikkim) being clubbed under NE Circle.
2. 'Total NE Region' excludes Sikkim, which is under the West Bengal Circle. Sikkim is reported to have 209 Post Offices (Page No. 145 of Annual Report 2021-22). However, additional details regarding these post offices are not available.
3. The number of Post Offices is as per the position on 31st March 2023. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the Circle-wise data given at the above table.

Table-5.10.13: Postal Savings Scheme Accounts in the NE States (As on 31.3.2023)

(Number of Accounts)

Circle	Savings Scheme	Recurring Deposit	Time Deposit	Monthly Income Scheme	Public Provident Fund	Senior Citizen	Sukanya Samriddhi Accounts	Total
Assam	18,51,107	15,55,390	1,96,873	1,31,632	47,812	16,269	5,94,275	43,93,358
North East	6,62,152	8,15,047	1,47,336	58,843	12,081	11,798	1,79,272	18,86,529
Total – NE Region	25,13,259	23,70,437	3,44,209	1,90,475	59,893	28,067	7,73,547	62,79,887
Total - India	7,52,24,480	11,41,13,048	2,27,26,765	93,58,670	41,69,532	33,54,193	2,93,95,449	25,83,42,137

Source: Annual Report 2023-24, Department of Posts, Government of India [Page No 23]

Notes

1. State-wise break-up is not available except for Assam; with rest of the NE states (excluding Sikkim) being clubbed under NE Circle.
2. NE Region total excludes Sikkim, which is under the West Bengal Circle. Separate figures for Sikkim have not been furnished in the source document.
3. The number of postal savings scheme accounts is as per the position on 31st March 2023. . 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the Circle-wise data given at the above table.

Shillong General Post Office Building

Meghdoot Bhawan (Guwahati GPO)

Table-5.10.14: Outstanding Balance of Postal Savings Scheme Accounts in the NE States (As on 31.3.2022)

(Rs. in Crore)

Circle	Savings Scheme	Recurring Deposit	Time Deposit	Monthly Income Scheme	Public Provident Fund	Senior Citizen	Sukanya Samriddhi Accounts	Total
Assam	6,064.39	4,254.36	3,389.68	4,589.13	1,526.29	984.14	1,309.97	22,117.96
North East	2,339.60	1,811.25	1,733.90	1,531.61	219.66	624.43	447.79	8,708.24
Total – NE Region	8,403.99	6,065.61	5,123.58	6,120.74	1,745.95	1,608.57	1,757.76	30,826.20
Total - India	1,74,464.77	1,78,423.43	2,80,437.05	2,42,315.27	1,33,166.05	1,37,299.94	1,22,436.18	12,68,542.69

Source: Annual Report 2023-24, Department of Posts, Government of India [Page No 24]

Notes

1. State-wise break-up is not available except for Assam; with rest of the NE states (excluding Sikkim) being clubbed under NE Circle.
2. NE Region total excludes Sikkim, which is under the West Bengal Circle. Separate figures for Sikkim have not been furnished in the source document.
3. The outstanding balance of various postal savings scheme accounts is as per the position on 31st March 2023. Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the Circle-wise data given at the above table.

Media: Doordarshan & Registered Publications

Table-5.10.15: Doordarshan Network in the NE States (As in August 2024)

(In Numbers)

State	DD Studio	No. of Transmitters					
		DD-I (Primary Channel)			DD News (News Channel)		
		High Power Transmitter	Low Power Transmitter	Very Low Power Transmitter	High Power Transmitter	Low Power Transmitter	Very Low Power Transmitter
Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manipur	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sikkim	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Tripura	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total – NE Region	11	1	0	0	1	0	0
Total-India	66	4	3	19	11	1	6

Source: Prasar Bharati website (https://prasarbharati.gov.in/dd-channels-2/#1594409283797-559b2b84-7c0a)

Notes

1. The above web-link was a part of the Answer to the Un-starred Question No. 2159 that was answered in the Rajya Sabha on 9th August 2024.
2. Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.

Table-5.10.16: Existing Stations & Transmitters of All India Radio in the NE States (As in June 2024)

(In Numbers)

State	AIR Station			AIR Transmitter			
	With Studio	Other	Total	Medium Wave	FM	Short Wave	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	5	34	39	5	39	0	44
Assam	9	14	23	7	27	0	34
Manipur	2	7	9	1	10	0	11
Meghalaya	5	2	7	4	8	0	12
Mizoram	3	10	13	2	14	0	16
Nagaland	1	10	11	2	11	0	13
Sikkim	3	13	16	1	17	0	18
Tripura	5	13	18	2	17	0	19
Total – NE Region	33	103	136	24	143	0	167
Total-India			591	122	625	7	754

Source: Prasar Bharati (https://prasarbharati.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/19-LIST-OF-EXISTING-STATIONS-AND-TRANSMITTERS-310524.pdf)

Notes

1. The above web-link was a part of the Answer to the Un-starred Question No. 2159 that was answered in the Rajya Sabha on 9th August 2024.
2. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.

Table-5.10.17: Total Number of Registered Publications in the NE States (Till 31.3.2023)

(In Numbers)

State	Daily	Bi / Tri Weekly	Weekly	Fortnightly	Monthly	Quarterly	Annual	Other	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	17	1	8	1	5	0	1	0	33
Assam	164	25	280	98	219	51	25	33	895
Manipur	77	2	24	18	72	9	38	16	256
Meghalaya	24	1	36	14	21	13	3	7	119
Mizoram	58	15	44	3	65	8	2	11	206
Nagaland	11	0	11	1	4	2	1	0	30
Sikkim	23	2	81	1	6	3	0	4	120
Tripura	47	0	94	12	13	5	1	3	175
Total – NE Region	421	46	578	148	405	91	71	74	1,834
Total - India	20,881	547	46,071	16,562	47,788	9,021	2,456	5,037	1,48,363

Source: 'Press in India Annual Report 2022-23', Office of the Registrar of Newspapers for India [Table-2.4 at Page No. 22] (https://prgi.gov.in/sites/default/files/2024-03/pin2022_23_vol_i_compressed.pdf]

Note: Office of the Registrar of Newspapers for India is now known as the Press Registrar General of India. Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the Circle-wise data given at the above table.

5.11. Tourism

'All the states of the North East region are blessed with natural scenic beauty, distinct historical cultural and ethnic heritage. All this offers tremendous scope for tourism in the region. There is also a great scope for mountaineering, trekking and adventure tourism in the region. If developed and promoted well, this can emerge as the biggest employer in the region. It can also add to the growth and income of the region.' [Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi while addressing the 65th Plenary of the NEC on 27.05.2016]

The eight states of North East India are blessed with scenic natural beauty, salubrious weather, rich biodiversity, rare wild life, historical sites, distinct cultural and ethnic heritage and warm and welcoming people. The region offers unforgettable visits for tourists interested in wild life, religious, cultural and ethnic tourism, river cruises, golf and a host of others. There is also great scope for mountaineering, trekking and adventure tourism in the region.

The promotion of tourism in the NE Region is a high-priority focus sector of Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region. Sustainable tourism is emerging as a key driver of faster economic growth, as it does not suffer from extra transportation costs and the resultant non-competitiveness that plagues other economic activities in the region. The natural beauty and environment, rich flora and fauna assets, distinctive lifestyles and adventure settings, diverse culture & tradition etc. are resources being tapped for boosting tourism with spin-offs for job creation, investment and trade, infrastructure development and social inclusion of local youth, women and local communities etc.

In addition, regional tourist circuits are being planned for improved tourist footfalls in the NE states, apart from boosting the local economies. Under the NE Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS), as many as 80 projects had been sanctioned up to March 2022 for tourism related infrastructure such as connectivity, power and water supply. Further, 63 tourism development projects had been sanctioned till the Financial Year 2021-22 through NEC, which has been also focusing upon the above sector.

Overlooking Patpuihmun, Phulpui and Ngampabung villages, Manipur. P.C- Daniel Lalsanhim

Table-5.11.1 (A): Domestic & Foreign Tourist Visits to the NE States (2016-2021)

(In Numbers)

State	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Domestic Tourist Visits	Foreign Tourist Visits	Domestic Tourist Visits	Foreign Tourist Visits	Domestic Tourist Visits	Foreign Tourist Visits	Domestic Tourist Visits	Foreign Tourist Visits	Domestic Tourist Visits	Foreign Tourist Visits	Domestic Tourist Visits	Foreign Tourist Visits
Arunachal Pradesh	385875	6598	444005	7147	512436	7653	555639	7825	42871	961	102915	182
Assam	5160599	19456	6052667	21760	4710617	15592	5447805	26878	1266898	7285	1409161	536
Manipur	150638	3064	153454	3497	176109	6391	167560	13608	49669	3139	49371	648
Meghalaya	830887	8476	990856	12051	1198340	18114	1245633	25813	24734	2311	154409	411
Mizoram	67238	942	67772	1155	76551	967	163762	2249	30890	265	87232	234
Nagaland	58178	3260	63362	4166	101588	5010	125949	5577	10979	518	23968	325
Sikkim	747343	66012	1375854	49111	1426127	71172	1421823	133388	316408	19935	511669	11508
Tripura	370618	36780	398669	69899	414388	102861	437201	154405	127815	31877	177816	5
Total – NE Region	7771376	144588	9546639	168786	8616156	227760	9565372	369743	1870264	66291	2516541	13849
Total - India	1615388619	24714503	1657546152	26886684	1853787719	28851130	2321982663	31408666	610216157	7171769	677632981	1054642

Source: 'India Tourism Statistics' for the Years from 2018 to 2022 - brought out by Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India

'India Tourism Statistics' 2022: Table-5.1.2 at Pages 138-139 (gives data for 2020 & 2021)
'India Tourism Statistics' 2021: Table-5.1.2 at Pages 133-134 (gives data for 2019 & 2020)
'India Tourism Statistics' 2020: Table-5.1.2 at Pages 137-138 (gives data for 2018 & 2019)
'India Tourism Statistics' 2019: Table-5.1.2 at Pages 101-103 (gives data for 2017 & 2018)
'India Tourism Statistics' 2018: Table-5.1.2 at Pages 95-96 (gives data for 2016 & 2017)

Note: 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.

Table-5.11.1 (B): Domestic & Foreign Tourist Visits to the NE States (2021 - 2023)

(Nos. / %)

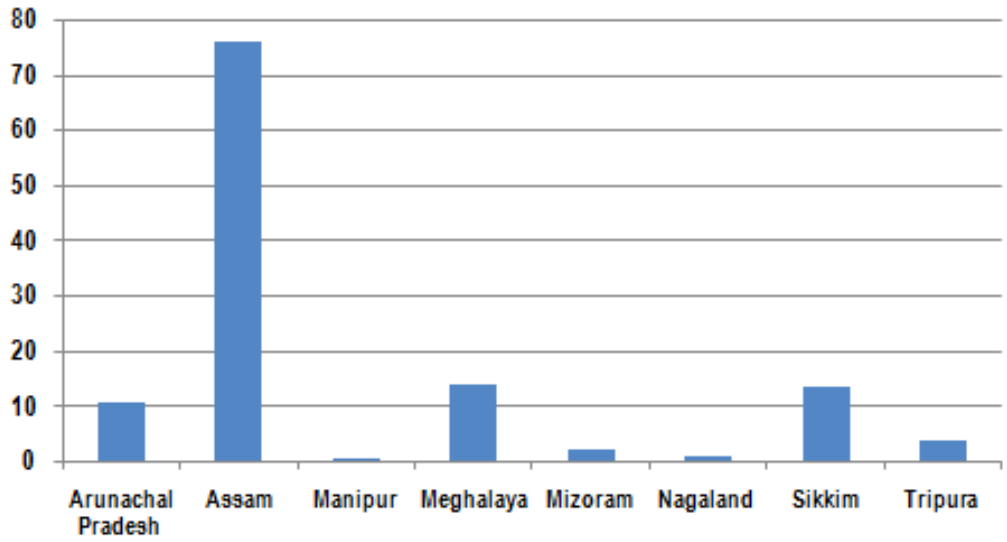
State	2021		2022		2023	
	Domestic Tourist Visits	Foreign Tourist Visits	Domestic Tourist Visits	Foreign Tourist Visits	Domestic Tourist Visits	Foreign Tourist Visits
Arunachal Pradesh	102915	182	222437	1045	1040601	4496
Assam	1409161	536	8382003	9001	7612720	23818
Manipur	49371	648	139518	3908	57701	3668
Meghalaya	154409	411	937091	7874	1371674	19973
Mizoram	87232	234	218420	2611	209087	3754
Nagaland	23968	325	97431	2923	99720	4725
Sikkim	511669	11508	1625573	68645	1321169	93908
Tripura	177816	5	235600	8491	366104	66708
Total – NE Region	2516541	13849	11858073	104498	12078776	221050

Source: Source - Rajya Sabha Session - 265 Unstarred Question No 2059. Answered on 8th August 2024 [https://sansad.in/getFile/annex/265/AU2059_UCUfOv.pdf?source=pqars]

Notes

1. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.
2. Data is given in terms of 'Nos. in Lakhs' in the source document.

Graph-5.11.1: Domestic Tourist Visits to the NE States (2023)



Y-axis gives the number of domestic visits in Lakh Nos. for 2023

Table-5.11.2: Ranking of the NE States on Domestic & Foreign Tourist Visits

(Out of indicated number of States & Union Territories in India)

State	2019		2020		2021		2022	
	DTV	FTV	DTV	FTV	DTV	FTV	DTV	FTV
Arunachal Pradesh	30	31	32	32	33	32	32	33
Assam	22	27	23	24	23	27	20	24
Manipur	34	30	31	27	35	26	34	28
Meghalaya	27	28	34	29	31	28	27	26
Mizoram	35	35	33	36	34	31	33	30
Nagaland	36	34	35	33	36	29	35	29
Sikkim	26	21	26	20	25	13	26	16
Tripura	32	18	29	19	30	36	30	25
Total States & UTs (*)	37	37	37	37	37	37	36	36

(*) number of States & UTs ranked by the Ministry / In 2022, this is the number of states listed in Table-5.1.2

Source: 'India Tourism Statistics' for the Years from 2020 to 2022 - brought out by Ministry of Tourism, Government of India

Notes

1. DTV: Domestic Tourist Visits / FTV: Foreign Tourist Visits
2. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.
3. Ranking has been done for 37 states and UTs of India. The sources are listed below:
    - India Tourism Statistics' 2023: Computed from Table-5.1.2 at Pages 131-132 (gives the number of DTVs & FTVs)
    - 'India Tourism Statistics' 2022: Table-5.1.3 at Pages 140-141 (gives the ranks for 2021)
    - 'India Tourism Statistics' 2021: Table-5.1.3 at Pages 135-136 (gives the ranks for 2020)
    - 'India Tourism Statistics' 2020: Table-5.1.3 at Pages 139-140 (gives the ranks for 2019)

Sunrise from the the hilltop at Pamu Yalang in Bamin Michi Village near Ziro in Arunachal Pradesh

Table-5.11.3: Distribution of Classified Hotels in the NE States (As on 30th June 2023)

(In Numbers)

State	5-star			4-star		3-star	2-star	1-star	Apartment Hotel	B&B		Heritage			Basic	Total
	Deluxe	Without Alcohol	With Alcohol	Without Alcohol	With Alcohol					Gold	Silver	Grand	Classic with Alcohol	Classic without Alcohol		
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Assam	2	0	1	0	0	12	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	20
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total – NE Region	2	0	1	0	0	18	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	26
Total India	183	57	147	144	217	537	23	18	1	48	288	5	2	2	44	1716

Source: 'India Tourism Statistics 2023' brought out by Ministry of Tourism, Government of India [Table 6.2.1 Page Nos. 151-153]

Notes

1. The numbers have been provided based on classification done by the Ministry of Tourism. This exercise is done on the basis of inspection of hotels which is undertaken by the Hotel and Restaurant Approval and Classification Committee (HRACC), set up by this Ministry.
2. **The above process is voluntary**. The hotel promoters and owners seek voluntary approval from the Ministry of Tourism for their projects and classification under various categories by submitting applications.
3. The above numbers of hotels reflect the position as on 30th June 2023, based on the classification / reclassification done by the Ministry on the basis of voluntary applications received from hotel promoters and owners.
4. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.

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Table-5.11.4: Distribution of Classified Hotel Rooms in the NE States (As on 30th June 2023)

(In Numbers)

State	5-star			4-star		3-star	2-star	1-star	Apartment Hotel	B&B		Heritage			Basic	Total
	Deluxe	Without Alcohol	With Alcohol	Without Alcohol	With Alcohol					Gold	Silver	Grand	Classic with Alcohol	Classic without Alcohol		
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127
Assam	346	0	122	0	0	486	82	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	1044
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72
Total – NE Region	346	0	122	0	0	743	82	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	1301
Total India	41661	5879	19477	5378	13578	7175	879	610	80	283	1410	248	127	52	958	107795

Source: 'India Tourism Statistics 2022' brought out by Ministry of Tourism, Government of India [Table 6.2.1 at Page Nos. 158-161.

Notes

1. The numbers have been provided based on classification done by the Ministry of Tourism. This exercise is done on the basis of inspection of hotels which is undertaken by the Hotel and Restaurant Approval and Classification Committee (HRACC), set up by this Ministry.
2. **The above process is voluntary**. The hotel promoters and owners seek voluntary approval from the Ministry of Tourism for their projects and classification under various categories by submitting applications.
3. The above numbers of hotel rooms reflect the position as on 30th June 2023, based on the classification / reclassification done by the Ministry on the basis of voluntary applications received from hotel promoters and owners.
4. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.

Table-5.11.5: Recognized Travel Trade Service Providers in the NE States (As on 30th June 2023)

(In Numbers)

State	Domestic Tour Operator		Travel Agent		Tourist Transport Operator		Adventure Tour Operator		Inbound Tour Operator		MICE Tour Operator		Total
	Experienced	Green Shoots	Experienced	Green Shoots	Experienced	Green Shoots	Experienced	Green Shoots	Experienced	Green Shoots	Experienced	Green Shoots	
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	12	1	0	0	23
Manipur	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	8
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Tripura	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Total – NE Region	12	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	20	3	0	0	38
Total India	199	56	230	34	103	4	54	8	531	74	6	1	1300

Source: 'India Tourism Statistics 2023' brought out by Ministry of Tourism, Government of India [Table 7.1.2 at Page Nos. 158-159]

Notes:

1. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.
2. Tour Operator

   A Tour Operator is one who plans, promotes and operates tours and makes arrangements for transport, accommodation, sightseeing, entertainment and other tourism related services and activities for tourists visiting destinations within India. Tour Operators would include:

   (a) An Inbound tour operator is one who makes arrangements for transport, accommodation, sightseeing, entertainment and other tourism related services for foreign tourists.

   (b) A domestic tour operator is one who makes arrangements for transport, accommodation, sightseeing, entertainment and other tourism related services for domestic tourists.

   (c) MICE Tour Operator: Tour Operators making arrangements for Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions (MICE) held within the country.

   (d) Cruise Tour Operator: Tour Operators Specialized/having expertise in handling/operating river cruises with accommodation facilities within the country and exclusively promotes Cruise Tourism in domestic & foreign source markets.

   (e) Adventure Tour Operator: Tour Operators engaged in activities related to Adventure Tourism in the country such as mountaineering, rock climbing, trekking, safaris, bicycling, motorcycling, motoring tours and making required arrangements for the same.

3. Travel Agent

   A Travel Agent is one who makes arrangements of tickets for travel by air, rail, ship, passport, visa, etc. It may also arrange accommodation, tours, entertainment and other tourism related services.

4. Tourist Transport Operator

   A Tourist Transport Operator Organization is one, who provides tourist transport like cars, coaches, boats etc. to tourists for transfers, sightseeing and journeys to tourist places etc.

   [https://tourism.gov.in/travel-trade]

5. Green Shoot / Start Up Travel Service Provider

   A new organization registered with Registrar of Companies (OMC / LLP / Private Limited / Public Limited) which has just ventured into the tourism sector and has no previous experience in the field of tourism.

Sunset over River Brahmaputra in Guwahati

5.12. Banking, Financial Inclusion & Insurance

Along with the rest of the nation, the North Eastern Region has been proceeding along the road towards 'Viksit Bharat', a journey in which the banking and insurance organizations are playing an important role. In the past decade, peace, and stability have been largely ensured in this region. In addition, there has been a focus of the leadership in addressing the existing developmental issues. Consequently, considerable progress has been unfolding in the NE states, including the growth of business and entrepreneurship at the grass-roots level.

The North East Region has a considerable potential in various sectors like agriculture and horticulture, tourism, hospitality, manufacturing, etc along with a talented workforce. This potential is being gradually leveraged and the banking fraternity has been extending their support for the same. Priority sector lending from the banks to segments like agriculture, micro small and medium-scale enterprises (MSME), education, housing etc. have been extended in the past few decades with the objective of increasing economic output, growth and employment. Further, the insurance sector has been playing an important role in the NE Region by extending life insurance, health insurance and other forms of insurance covering vehicles, fire policies etc. In view of the above context, major stakeholders like commercial banks, development banks, insurance companies, start-ups, policymakers, think-tank organizations, micro-lending organizations, regulatory authorities, and entrepreneurs in the NE Region can work together in accelerating the pace of development here.

In addition, the Government and the Reserve Bank of India have been focussing upon the financial inclusion of the hitherto unreached sections. In this connection, the Reserve Bank of India had issued its 'National Strategy for Financial Inclusion 2019-2024', with inputs from the Government of India and financial sector regulators. Thereby, the process of ensuring access to financial services, and timely and adequate credit for vulnerable groups and low-income groups at an affordable cost has begun to be addressed. The steps for financial inclusion have included: (a) Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY); and (b) schemes such as the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide accidental death or disability cover and Atal Pension Yojana to provide pension cover to subscribing bank account holders.

The State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC), which is set-up as per the Lead Bank Scheme of the Reserve Bank of India, is the highest body of bankers in the state. As elsewhere in India, these committees have been formed in all states of the NE Region. They meet once a quarter. In addition to reviewing the activities of the institutional lending, the quarterly meetings discuss various issues concerning the economic development of the state, where banks play a pivotal role. Such meetings aim at finding solution to the various problems confronting the state covered by the SLBC. The forum takes the lead in initiating, streamlining and accelerating the process of development in close co-ordination with various government departments, Reserve Bank of India, NABARD and other developmental agencies. In addition, the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region and NEC are working with the North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd. to support MSME units, micro-financing, and larger projects in the region

Scheduled Commercial Banks

Table-5.12.1: Offices of Scheduled Commercial Banks in the NE States

(In Numbers)

State	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Sept 2024
Arunachal Pradesh	153	160	171	174	181	182	189	214	218
Assam	2694	2876	2945	3009	3110	3103	3149	3274	3287
Manipur	173	188	211	214	224	240	247	257	261
Meghalaya	355	362	374	374	383	382	386	397	400
Mizoram	194	196	206	210	219	230	228	238	241
Nagaland	169	171	183	186	192	193	197	218	227
Sikkim	138	152	159	164	166	168	176	179	180
Tripura	536	555	571	582	593	604	622	648	648
Total – NE Region	4412	4660	4820	4913	5068	5102	5194	5425	5462
Total - India	146783	148900	152430	156608	158411	159013	162993	167772	168687

Source: Reserve Bank of India, Database on Indian Economy (Home > Publication > Time-Series Publications > Bank Branch Statistics > Quarterly > Functioning Offices) available at the following web address [https://data.rbi.org.in/BOE/OpenDocument/2409211840/OpenDocument/opendoc/openDocument.jsp?logonSuccessful=true&shareId=2]

Notes

1. The above table gives the number of offices of scheduled commercial banks in the NE states as at End-March of the indicated year. 'Total-NE Region' includes Sikkim. It has been computed on the basis of the figures reported at above.

Table-5.12.2: Deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks in the NE States

(Rs. in Crore)

State	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Arunachal Pradesh	11866	13449	16659	17171	19525	24121	26656	29205
Assam	120976	134287	147091	164299	173014	189483	207312	220474
Manipur	7774	9019	9927	10369	12323	13813	14851	15669
Meghalaya	20450	21503	24063	23756	25821	29441	31275	34372
Mizoram	7166	8468	9255	11332	12000	13102	14682	15713
Nagaland	9422	10014	11183	12242	12579	14579	15579	17135
Sikkim	6954	8533	9632	10130	10604	12411	13554	14748
Tripura	20481	22020	24880	26487	28400	31304	34065	37109
Total – NE Region	205089	227292	252690	275786	294266	328254	357974	384425
Total - India	10730029	11434400	12639009	13748655	15443510	17008795	18742311	21253358

Source: Reserve Bank of India, 'Handbook of Statistics on Indian States', 2022-23 – based on data from the Basic Statistical Returns of Banks [Table-152 at Page Nos. 373-374]

Notes

1. The above table gives the deposits of scheduled commercial banks in the NE states as at End-March of the indicated year.
2. 'Total-NE Region' includes Sikkim. It has been computed on the basis of the figures reported at above.

Table-5.12.3: Outstanding Credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks in the NE States (According to Place of Sanction)

(Rs. in Crore)

State	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Arunachal Pradesh	2843	3362	3834	4277	4920	5905	7279	8735
Assam	48754	57186	65150	70625	80871	92606	107839	127803
Manipur	3005	4021	4900	5931	7115	8319	10768	11600
Meghalaya	5290	5844	6480	8374	9719	9416	11736	14134
Mizoram	2607	3029	3405	4087	5038	5942	6910	7980
Nagaland	2970	3479	3959	4596	5432	6264	7628	8821
Sikkim	1905	2272	2731	3159	3800	4878	5804	6520
Tripura	7354	8973	10370	11246	11952	13120	14128	16452
Total – NE Region	74729	88165	100829	112295	128847	146450	172091	202045
Total - India	7917868	8766973	9897595	10518812	11078050	12258748	14198006	16913694

Table-5.12.4: Outstanding Credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks in the NE States (According to Place of Utilization)

(Rs. in Crore)

State	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Arunachal Pradesh	2973	4069	3869	4338	5897	6053	7510	9072
Assam	50980	59065	67360	72954	83235	95992	112374	133644
Manipur	3085	4072	4946	6129	7405	9163	11313	12146
Meghalaya	5373	6613	7448	8435	9785	9512	11874	14297
Mizoram	2710	3234	3837	4174	5063	5982	6954	8036
Nagaland	3117	3488	3991	4644	7208	6381	7805	9044
Sikkim	2195	2532	2921	3216	3847	5182	5885	6583
Tripura	7482	9125	10463	11346	12093	13562	14499	17405
Total – NE Region	77916	92198	104835	115235	134535	151828	178214	210227
Total - India	7917868	8766973	9897595	10518812	11078050	12258748	14198006	16913694

Source (above tables):

Reserve Bank of India, Database on Indian Economy (Home > Publication > Time-Series Publications > Basic Statistical Return (BSR)-1 - (Annual) - Credit By SCBs) [https://data.rbi.org.in/DBIE/#/dbie/home]

Notes

1. The above tables give the total credit extended by scheduled commercial banks in the NE states as per amount outstanding at End-March of the indicated year for outstanding credit as per Place of Sanction (Table-5.12.3) and Place of Utilization (Table-5.12.4)
2. Figures have been rounded off.
3. Total Credit Sanctioned in State (Table-5.12.3) = Credit Utilized in State + Credit Sanctioned in State but Utilized in Other States

   Total Credit Utilized in State (Table-5.12.4) = Credit Utilized in State + Credit Sanctioned in Other States but Utilized in State
4. 'Total-NE Region' includes Sikkim. It has been computed on the basis of the figures reported at above.

Table-5.12.5: Credit-Deposit Ratio of Scheduled Commercial Banks in the NE States (According to the Place of Sanction)

(In Percent)

State	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Arunachal Pradesh	24.0	25.0	23.0	24.9	25.2	24.5	27.3	29.9
Assam	40.3	42.6	44.3	43.0	46.7	48.9	52.0	58.0
Manipur	38.7	44.6	49.4	57.2	57.7	60.2	72.5	74.0
Meghalaya	25.9	27.2	26.9	35.3	37.6	32.0	37.5	41.1
Mizoram	36.4	35.8	36.8	36.1	42.0	45.4	47.1	50.8
Nagaland	31.5	34.7	35.4	37.5	43.2	43.0	49.0	51.5
Sikkim	27.4	26.6	28.4	31.2	35.8	39.3	42.8	44.2
Tripura	35.9	40.7	41.7	42.5	42.1	41.9	41.5	44.3
Total – NE Region	36.4	38.8	39.9	40.7	43.8	44.6	48.1	52.6
Total - India	73.8	76.7	78.3	76.5	71.7	72.1	75.8	79.6

Table-5.12.6: Credit-Deposit Ratio of Scheduled Commercial Banks in the NE States (According to the Place of Utilization)

(In Percent)

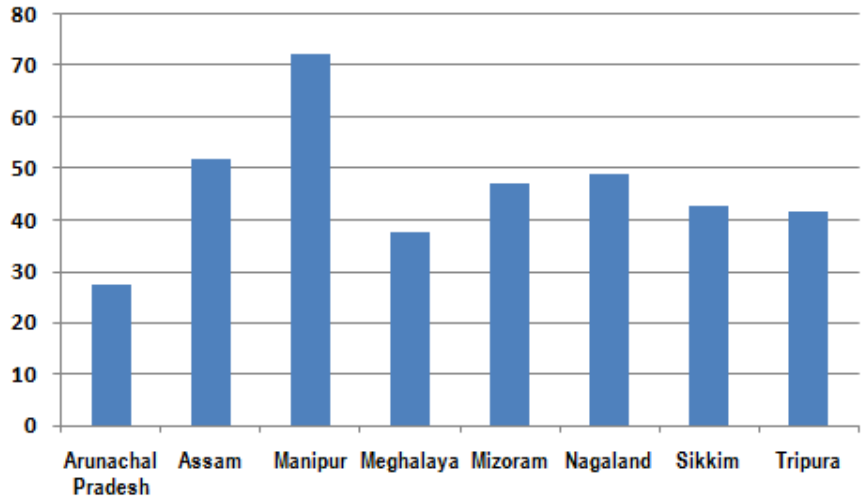
State	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Arunachal Pradesh	25.1	30.3	23.2	25.3	30.2	25.1	28.2	31.1
Assam	42.1	44.0	45.8	44.4	48.1	50.7	54.2	60.6
Manipur	39.7	45.1	49.8	59.1	60.1	66.3	76.2	77.5
Meghalaya	26.3	30.8	31.0	35.5	37.9	32.3	38.0	41.6
Mizoram	37.8	38.2	41.5	36.8	42.2	45.7	47.4	51.1
Nagaland	33.1	34.8	35.7	37.9	57.3	43.8	50.1	52.8
Sikkim	31.6	29.7	30.3	31.7	36.3	41.8	43.4	44.6
Tripura	36.5	41.4	42.1	42.8	42.6	43.3	42.6	46.9
CD Ratio: NE Region	38.0	40.6	41.5	41.8	45.7	46.3	49.8	54.7
CD Ratio - India	73.8	76.7	78.3	76.5	71.7	72.1	75.8	79.6

Source: Computed from Tables-5.12.2; 5.12.3 & 5.12.4 at previous pages

Notes (Table-5.12.5 & 5.12.6)

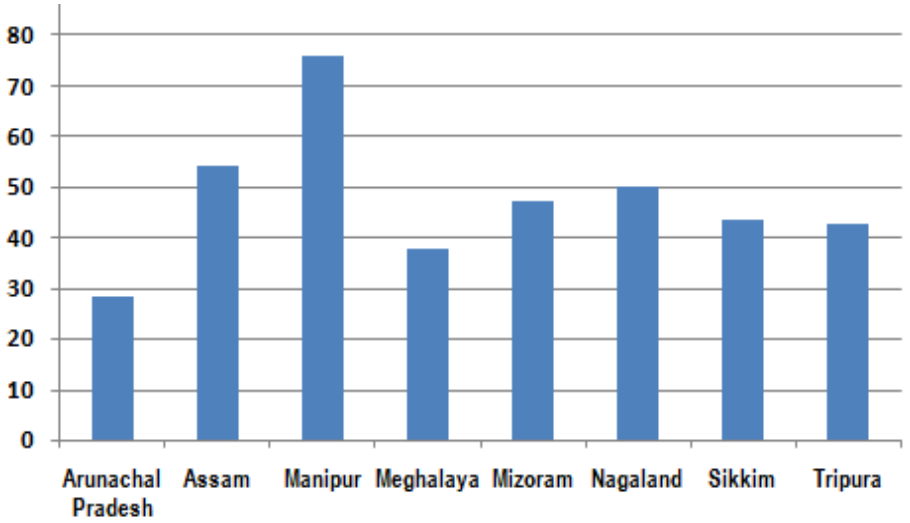
1. The above tables give the credit-deposit ratio of scheduled commercial banks in the NE states according to the Place of Sanction (Table-5.12.5) and Place of Utilization (Table-5.12.6) as per the position of deposits and credit at End-March of the indicated year.
2. Credit-Deposit Ratio of NE Region includes Sikkim, which is covered under 'Eastern Region' in the RBI tables.

Graph-5.12.1: Credit-Deposit Ratio of Scheduled Commercial Banks in the NE States (According to the Place of Sanction)



Y-axis gives the CD Ratio in Percentage(for 2023) according to the place of sanction of credit

Graph-5.12.2: Credit-Deposit Ratio of Scheduled Commercial Banks in the NE States (According to the Place of Utilization)



Y-axis gives the CD Ratio in Percentage(for 2023) according to the place of utilization of credit

Table-5.12.7: Credit to Agriculture by Scheduled Commercial Banks in the NE States

(Rs. in Crore)

State	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Arunachal Pradesh	200	400	182	241	248	224	379	459
Assam	10500	11300	12080	12916	12992	13397	14635	14397
Manipur	500	500	478	520	470	1004	769	814
Meghalaya	700	800	1230	572	561	623	668	735
Mizoram	300	400	405	397	475	559	610	670
Nagaland	300	300	255	249	281	278	341	409
Sikkim	100	100	140	154	169	386	303	266
Tripura	1900	2200	3001	2835	2483	2534	2144	1994
Total – NE Region	14500	16000	17771	17884	17679	19005	19849	19744
Total - India	1078300	1199500	1349626	1367970	1518112	1703315	1907444	2239605

Source: Reserve Bank of India, 'Handbook of Statistics on Indian States', 2022-23 – based on data from the Basic Statistical Returns of Banks [Table-154 at Page Nos. 377-378] / Reserve Bank of India, Database on Indian Economy

Notes

1. The above table gives the credit extended to agriculture by scheduled commercial banks in the NE states as per amount outstanding at End-March of the indicated year. Credit is indicated as per Place of Utilization.
2. Total-NE Region' includes Sikkim. It has been computed on the basis of the figures reported at above.

Table-5.12.8: Credit to Industry by Scheduled Commercial Banks in the NE States

(Rs. in Crore)

State	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Arunachal Pradesh	300	400	286	269	477	444	530	757
Assam	8400	8500	8744	8741	8970	11573	14059	18580
Manipur	200	200	280	345	429	450	554	567
Meghalaya	900	1100	1148	2175	1848	1566	2595	3308
Mizoram	100	300	547	275	408	468	487	545
Nagaland	400	400	344	342	1855	340	458	487
Sikkim	400	400	348	186	209	722	734	854
Tripura	1400	1400	1107	883	907	1047	1068	1492
Total – NE Region	12100	12700	12804	13216	15103	16610	20485	26590
Total - India	2982500	3038700	3195058	3222760	3096597	3254239	3549192	3917224

Source: Reserve Bank of India, 'Handbook of Statistics on Indian States', 2022-23 – based on data from the Basic Statistical Returns of Banks [Table-155 at Page Nos. 379-380] / Reserve Bank of India, Database on Indian Economy

Notes

1. The above table gives the credit extended to industry by scheduled commercial banks in the NE states as per amount outstanding at End-March of the indicated year. Credit is indicated as per Place of Utilization.
2. Total-NE Region' includes Sikkim. It has been computed on the basis of the figures reported at above.

Table-5.12.9: Personal Loans by Scheduled Commercial Banks in the NE States

(Rs. in Crore)

State	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Arunachal Pradesh	1700	2300	2473	2900	3678	4366	5286	6364
Assam	18200	22900	27327	31826	37876	44357	53654	65507
Manipur	1900	2700	3306	4292	5262	6369	8322	9102
Meghalaya	2500	3100	3552	4318	5056	5760	6693	7975
Mizoram	1700	1900	2106	2671	3229	3863	4586	5344
Nagaland	1900	2300	2757	3380	4235	4947	5961	6932
Sikkim	1100	1400	1541	1844	2232	2744	3349	3890
Tripura	2400	2900	3617	4248	4873	5581	6189	8364
Total – NE Region	31400	39500	46679	55479	66441	77987	94040	113478
Total - India	1563200	1865100	2136649	2530090	2873641	3345818	4000056	5144286

Source: Reserve Bank of India, 'Handbook of Statistics on Indian States', 2022-23 – based on data from the Basic Statistical Returns of Banks [Table-156 Page Nos. 381-382] / Reserve Bank of India, Database on Indian Economy

Notes

1. The above table gives the personal loans extended by scheduled commercial banks in the NE states as per amount outstanding at End-March of the indicated year. Credit is indicated as per Place of Utilization.
2. Total-NE Region' includes Sikkim. It has been computed on the basis of the figures reported at above

Reserve Bank of India Regional Office in Guwahati

Regional Rural Banks

Table-5.12.10: Deposits of Regional Rural Banks in the NE States

(Rs. in Crore)

State	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Arunachal Pradesh	570	600	656	730	837	1094	1255	1404
Assam	8540	9300	10148	11113	11504	11814	12388	12451
Manipur	280	300	315	316	381	433	420	435
Meghalaya	1800	1800	2136	2252	2678	3247	3583	3860
Mizoram	1820	2100	2600	3478	4155	4235	4970	5283
Nagaland	90	100	101	114	117	123	135	142
Sikkim	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tripura	5380	5900	6692	7190	7567	7857	8010	8798
Total – NE Region	18480	20100	22647	25194	27239	28803	30762	32373
Total - India	364900	391200	426568	467422	510900	546237	597073	641599

Source: Reserve Bank of India, 'Handbook of Statistics on Indian States', 2023-24– based on data from the Regional Rural Banks [Table-165 at Page No. 410]

Notes

1. The above table gives the deposits of regional rural banks in the NE states as at End-March of the indicated year.
2. Sikkim has no regional rural bank.
3. 'Total-NE Region' has been furnished at the source document.

Table-5.12.11: Credit by Regional Rural Banks in the NE States

(Rs. in Crore)

State	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Arunachal Pradesh	140	200	198	162	200	257	367	453
Assam	4520	4300	4140	4044	4406	5047	5947	6982
Manipur	110	100	140	163	190	763	335	312
Meghalaya	660	700	701	756	842	947	1083	1259
Mizoram	950	1100	1231	1536	2050	2508	2888	3283
Nagaland	20	NA	30	34	33	43	53	64
Sikkim	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tripura	1990	2400	2576	2747	2705	3022	3238	3581
Total – NE Region	8390	8800	9015	9443	10425	12587	13911	15935
Total - India	229210	238600	284494	301051	339609	372066	419587	479530

Source: Reserve Bank of India, 'Handbook of Statistics on Indian States', 2023-24 – based on data from the Regional Rural Banks [Table-166 at Page Nos. 412]

Notes

1. The above table gives the credit extended by regional rural banks in the NE states as per amount outstanding at End-March of the indicated year.
2. Sikkim has no regional rural bank.
3. 'Total-NE Region' has been furnished at the source document.

Table-5.12.12: Credit-Deposit Ratio of Regional Rural Banks in the NE States

(In Percent)

State	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Arunachal Pradesh	24.6	33.3	30.1	22.1	23.9	23.5	29.2	32.3
Assam	52.9	46.2	40.8	36.4	38.3	42.7	48.0	56.1
Manipur	39.3	33.3	44.4	51.7	49.7	176.1	79.6	71.8
Meghalaya	36.7	38.9	32.8	33.6	31.4	29.2	30.2	32.6
Mizoram	52.2	52.4	47.4	44.2	49.3	59.2	58.1	62.1
Nagaland	22.2	0.0	29.4	29.8	28.2	34.9	38.8	45.3
Sikkim	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tripura	37.0	40.7	38.5	38.2	35.7	38.5	40.4	40.7
CD Ratio: NE Region	45.4	43.8	39.8	37.5	38.3	43.7	45.2	49.2
CD Ratio - India	62.8	65.2	66.7	64.4	71.4	68.1	70.3	74.7

Source: Reserve Bank of India, 'Handbook of Statistics on Indian States', 2023-24 – based on data from the Regional Rural Banks [Table-167 at Page Nos. 414]

Notes

1. The above table gives the credit-deposit ratio of regional rural banks in the NE states as at End-March of the indicated year. (NA stands for 'Not Available')
2. Sikkim has no regional rural bank.
3. 'Total-NE Region' has been furnished at the source document.

Table-5.12.13: Number of Branches of Regional Rural Banks in the NE States

(In Numbers)

State	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Arunachal Pradesh	29	30	30	31	32	32	33	35
Assam	479	481	481	482	482	482	478	475
Manipur	21	23	28	27	27	27	27	28
Meghalaya	91	93	94	93	93	93	94	95
Mizoram	85	86	86	88	92	102	104	107
Nagaland	10	10	11	11	11	11	12	13
Sikkim	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tripura	144	144	149	149	149	149	152	151
Total – NE Region	859	867	879	881	886	896	900	904
Total - India	21,251	21,805	22,042	22,130	22,172	22,187	22,321	22,425

Source: Reserve Bank of India, 'Handbook of Statistics on Indian States', 2023-24 – based on data from the Regional Rural Banks [Table-168 at Page Nos. 416]

Notes

1. The above table gives the number of branches of regional rural banks in the NE states as at End-March of the indicated year. (NA stands for 'Not Available')
2. Sikkim has no regional rural bank.
3. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the figures reported at above.

Microfinance (under SHG-Bank Linkage Programme)

Table-5.12.14: Savings of SHGs with Banks in the NE States [Position as on 31st March 2024]

(Amounts are Rs. in Lakhs)

State	Commercial Banks		Regional Rural Banks		Cooperative Banks		Total	
	No of SHGs	Savings Amount	No of SHGs	Savings Amount	No of SHGs	Savings Amount	No of SHGs	Savings Amount
Arunachal Pradesh	6971	2095.32	4750	1468.12	0	0.00	11721	3563.44
Assam	336252	80449.13	329825	52428.11	27370	297.48	693447	133174.72
Manipur	11520	1407.91	17027	543.00	3160	338.37	31707	2289.28
Meghalaya	6939	1374.97	36030	12147.31	0	0.00	42969	13522.28
Mizoram	699	150.14	13421	3904.00	823	106.21	14943	4160.35
Nagaland	8733	2678.14	2739	683.67	14934	2044.35	26406	5406.16
Sikkim	5354	2846.46	0	0.00	2118	899.27	7472	3745.73
Tripura	22301	7397.43	47017	28288.96	44563	10881.00	113881	46567.39
Total – NE Region	398769	98399.50	450809	99463.17	92968	14566.68	942546	212429.35
Total - India	8787266	4242658.54	4115577	1901803.11	1519061	364453.62	14421904	6508915.27

Source: 'Status of Microfinance in India-2023-24 ', National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development [Statement-II A Page No. 76]

Table-5.12.15: Bank Loans disbursed to SHGs in the NE States [Position as on 31st March 2024]

(Amounts are Rs. in Lakhs)

State	Commercial Banks		Regional Rural Banks		Cooperative Banks		Total	
	No of SHGs	Disbursed Amount	No of SHGs	Disbursed Amount	No of SHGs	Disbursed Amount	No of SHGs	Disbursed Amount
Arunachal Pradesh	2400	14275.29	407	765.86	0	0.00	2807	15041.15
Assam	87368	247573.78	52190	176113.71	2617	5696.00	142175	429383.49
Manipur	802	1216.65	521	924.00	90	157.10	1413	2297.75
Meghalaya	1450	2126.6	3724	8546.55	0	0.00	5174	10673.15
Mizoram	143	380.21	1278	4235.69	0	0.00	1421	4615.90
Nagaland	921	2579.62	333	932.93	331	1102.88	1585	4615.43
Sikkim	1212	4015.52	0	0.00	56	97.50	1268	4113.02
Tripura	4642	9127.71	13663	40578.32	2867	5909.26	21172	55615.29
Total – NE Region	98938	281295.38	72116	232097.06	5961	12962.74	177015	526355.18
Total - India	3347882	14262518.18	1912585	5683287.59	221685	982781.30	5482152	20928587.07

Source: 'Status of Microfinance in India-2023-24 ', National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development [Statement-II B Page No. 77]

Table-5.12.16: Bank Loans Outstanding against SHGs in the NE States [Position as on 31st March 2024]

(Amounts are Rs. in Lakhs)

State	Commercial Banks		Regional Rural Banks		Cooperative Banks		Total	
	No of SHGs	Outstanding Amount	No of SHGs	Outstanding Amount	No of SHGs	Outstanding Amount	No of SHGs	Outstanding Amount
Arunachal Pradesh	2702	6745.25	620	897.69	0	0.00	3322	7642.94
Assam	135957	270177.91	124481	284118.03	6017	5532.17	266455	559828.11
Manipur	1380	1835.77	2589	2825.45	732	631.55	4701	5292.77
Meghalaya	1967	2546.03	10479	14665.90	0	0.00	12446	17211.93
Mizoram	171	392.19	2979	6402.73	142	402.08	3292	7197.00
Nagaland	1527	2980.26	669	1367.93	2014	3172.42	4210	7520.61
Sikkim	1607	4011.78	0	0.00	95	132.23	1702	4144.01
Tripura	7710	10096.00	25271	31857.56	9887	7657.52	42868	49611.08
Total – NE Region	153021	298785.19	167088	342135.29	18887	17527.97	338996	658448.45
Total - India	4783013	18287309.42	2426772	6372744.21	531999	1306318.98	7741784	25966372.61

Source: 'Status of Microfinance in India-2023-24 ', National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development [Statement-II C Page No. 78]

Notes (to Tables-5.12.14-5.12.16]

1. All data are as reported by banks to NABARD in the ENSURE portal. The above figures relate to the 'Self Help Group – Bank Linkage Programme' (SHG-BLP) which is the largest microfinance programme in the world.
2. Self Help Groups (SHGs), registered or unregistered, which are engaged in promoting savings habits among their members, are eligible to open savings bank accounts with banks. These SHGs need not necessarily have already availed of credit facilities from banks before opening savings bank accounts.
3. Credit to SHGs consists of loans extended under the SHG-BLP. There are other sources of finance ('microfinance') for the SHGs. The microfinance sector consists of Joint Liability Groups (of 4-10 members) obtaining microfinance loans from Private Sector Commercial Banks, SFBs, NBFC-MFIs, NBFCs and Non-Profit Organisations, etc.
4. 'Total-NE Region' has been furnished in the source document.

Microfinance penetration has increased due to the Self Help Group-Bank Linkage Programme (SHG-BLP)

Block level Refreshers Training in Serchhip Mizoram for Bank Facilitators and Financial Inclusion Cadre

Table-5.12.17: Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of Banks against SHGs in the NE States [Position as on 31st March 2024]

(Amounts are Rs. in Lakhs)

State	Public Sector Commercial Banks			Private Sector Commercial Banks			Small Finance Banks			Regional Rural Banks			Cooperative Banks			Total		
	Loan Amount Outstanding against SHGs	Amount of Gross NPAs against SHGs	NPAs as %age of Loans Outstanding	Loan Amount Outstanding against SHGs	Amount of Gross NPAs against SHGs	NPAs as %age of Loans Outstanding	Loan Amount Outstanding against SHGs	Amount of Gross NPAs against SHGs	NPAs as %age of Loans Outstanding	Loan Amount Outstanding against SHGs	Amount of Gross NPAs against SHGs	NPAs as %age of Loans Outstanding	Loan Amount Outstanding against SHGs	Amount of Gross NPAs against SHGs	NPAs as %age of Loans Outstanding	Loan Amount Outstanding against SHGs	Amount of Gross NPAs against SHGs	NPAs as %age of Loans Outstanding
Arunachal Pradesh	6723.17	103.60	1.54	22.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	897.69	10.22	1.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	7642.94	113.82	1.49
Assam	223329.79	5389.73	2.41	46848.12	241.44	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	284118.03	3564.52	1.25	5532.17	504.42	9.12	559828.11	9700.11	1.73
Manipur	1727.28	91.39	5.29	108.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2825.45	209.08	7.40	631.55	156.94	24.85	5292.77	457.41	8.64
Meghalaya	2509.13	270.13	10.77	36.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14665.90	67.51	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	17211.93	337.64	1.96
Mizoram	363.99	32.23	8.85	28.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6402.73	242.65	3.79	402.08	10.62	2.64	7197.00	285.50	3.97
Nagaland	2894.45	57.67	1.99	85.81	0.87	1.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	1367.93	7.68	0.56	3172.42	933.89	29.44	7520.61	1000.11	13.30
Sikkim	3556.60	8.79	0.25	455.18	3.65	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	132.23	23.87	18.05	4144.01	36.31	0.88
Tripura	8930.03	954.68	10.69	1165.97	2.12	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	31857.56	906.61	2.85	7657.52	23.36	0.31	49611.08	1886.77	3.80
Total – NE Region	250034.44	6908.22	2.76	48750.75	248.08	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	342135.29	5008.27	1.46	17527.97	1653.10	9.43	658448.45	13817.67	2.10
Total - India	16362805.19	346599.10	2.12	1924504.23	20468.86	1.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	6372744.21	103351.46	1.62	1306318.98	61334.90	4.70	25966372.61	531754.32	2.05

Source: 'Status of Microfinance in India-2023-24 ', National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development [Statement-II D Page Nos. 79-80]

Financial Inclusion

Table-5.12.18: PM Jan Dhan Yojana in the NE States (Status in October 2024)

(In numbers / Rs. in Crore)

State	Beneficiaries at rural & semi-urban centre bank branches	Beneficiaries at urban & metro centre bank branches	Total Beneficiaries	Balance in beneficiary accounts (Rs. in crore)	No. of RuPay cards issued to beneficiaries
Arunachal Pradesh	3,29,428	1,28,740	4,58,168	255.91	3,08,312
Assam	1,91,05,742	52,39,111	2,43,44,853	6,562.75	1,37,15,107
Manipur	6,89,535	4,15,446	11,04,981	293	6,86,599
Meghalaya	7,25,247	83,917	8,09,164	463.27	4,91,811
Mizoram	2,40,530	1,58,619	3,99,149	181.78	1,69,925
Nagaland	1,87,395	2,13,889	4,01,284	135.66	3,01,361
Sikkim	62,003	30,689	92,692	55.13	67,042
Tripura	8,64,007	2,19,228	10,83,235	623.05	5,37,893
Total – NE Region	2,22,03,887	64,89,639	2,86,93,526	8,571	1,62,78,050
Total - India	35,79,19,004	17,94,48,864	53,73,67,868	2,41,185.51	36,63,32,390

Source: PM Jan Dhan Yojana website (https://pmjdy.gov.in/statewise-statistics); Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance (accessed in mid-October 2024)

Notes

1. The above information is based upon the data as submitted by different banks.
2. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the figures reported at above.
3. PM Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) is a National Mission on Financial Inclusion encompassing an integrated approach to bring about comprehensive financial inclusion of all the households in the country. The plan envisages universal access to banking facilities with at least one basic banking account for each household; apart from providing financial literacy, access to credit, insurance and pension facility.

   In addition, the beneficiaries would get RuPay Debit card having in-built accident insurance cover of Rs. 1 lakh. The plan also envisages channeling all Government benefits (from Centre / State / Local Body) to the beneficiary's accounts and pushing the Direct Benefits Transfer (DBT) scheme of the Union Government.
4. Terms used in the above table are given as follows.
   - 'Rural' branches include branches in locations with population of less than 10,000.
   - 'Semi-urban' branches include branches in locations with population of 10,000 and above but less than 100,000.
   - 'Urban' group include branches in locations with population of 100,000 and above but less than one million.
   - 'Metropolitan' group include branches in locations with population of one million and above

     [2011 Census has been used from September 2016 onwards]

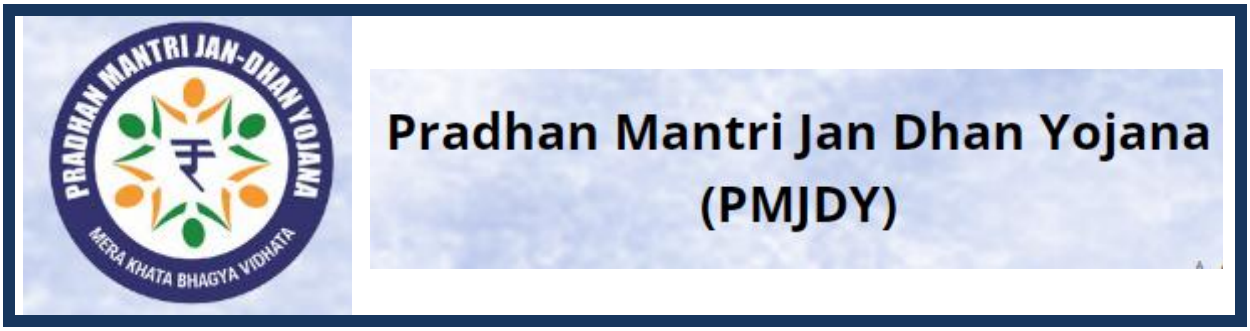


Table-5.12.19: Enrolments under Atal Pension Yojana in the NE States (Status up to 31st March 2024)

(In numbers)

State	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	2,445	2,280	4,553	13,710	21,576	25,521	19,986	90,071
Assam	1,06,164	78,935	1,31,392	2,16,733	2,32,370	3,12,045	3,40,926	14,18,565
Manipur	3,911	4,359	7,658	18,947	22,769	33,496	20,542	1,11,682
Meghalaya	2,752	3,367	7,110	16,960	30,088	32,371	20,917	1,13,565
Mizoram	4,667	2,197	1,366	6,677	10,200	10,990	8,447	44,544
Nagaland	3,319	5,878	7,040	20,044	33,652	36,230	28,534	1,34,697
Sikkim	6,202	9,118	7,931	31,477	62,481	71,789	55,273	2,44,271
Tripura	12,726	22,778	26,783	27,637	37,295	48,799	51,527	2,27,545
Total – NE Region	1,42,186	1,28,912	1,93,833	3,52,185	4,50,431	5,71,241	5,46,152	23,84,940
Total - India	48,21,632	57,12,824	68,83,373	79,14,142	99,11,479	1,19,31,385	1,22,93,490	5,94,68,325

Source Handbook of National Pension System Statistics (2024) brought out by the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (available at https://www.pfrda.org.in/index1.cshtml?lsid=2026)

Notes

1. The state-wise total is based upon the enrolments in the above years. The scheme commenced enrolments from 2015-16. The cumulative total enrolments in the NE states from inception till 31st March 2024 is given below.

Table-5.12.19 (A): Cumulative Enrolments under Atal Pension Yojana in the NE States (up to March 2024)

Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura
92,851	15,39,047	1,18,131	1,18,652	48,098	1,40,408	2,48,092	2,39,637

Source Handbook of National Pension System Statistics (2024)

2. The cumulative numbers of enrollments under APY in the NE Region is 25,44,916. Across India, the cumulative enrolment is 6,43,52,154. Both figures are for enrolments till 31st March 2024.

3. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the figures reported at above.

4. Atal Pension Yojana (APY)

   The Government of India has introduced a pension scheme called the Atal Pension Yojana (APY), with effect from 1st June, 2015, pursuant to the announcement in the budget for 2015-16 on creating a universal social security system for all Indians, especially the poor, the underprivileged and the workers in the un-organised sector. APY is being administered by the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) under the overall administrative and institutional architecture of the National Pension System (NPS).

Table-5.12.20: Enrolments under PM SURAKSHA BIMA YOJANA in the NE States

(In numbers)

State	State-wise Cumulative Enrolments under PMSBY as on Date at Below							
	31.5.2017	31.5.2018	31.5.2019	31.5.2020	31.5.2021	31.5.2022	31.5.2023	29.11.23
Arunachal Pradesh	48,581	56,700	68,747	86,544	1,24,935	1,71,160	2,51,779	3,24,118
Assam	14,51,156	15,82,171	20,14,982	26,98,611	48,98,230	60,07,612	79,03,602	98,75,396
Manipur	78,281	90,564	1,14,524	1,38,223	1,85,291	2,54,099	3,72,667	4,26,232
Meghalaya	62,293	80,074	99,518	1,37,426	2,68,981	3,72,617	5,82,285	6,88,891
Mizoram	64,586	74,729	90,785	1,17,625	1,84,119	2,23,699	2,99,143	3,85,919
Nagaland	45,618	49,220	55,169	94,706	1,81,950	2,49,940	3,22,538	3,75,518
Sikkim	43,078	47,719	58,967	72,399	1,05,986	1,43,521	1,89,392	2,16,188
Tripura	2,92,766	3,16,282	4,14,039	4,89,961	7,39,228	8,36,939	9,83,163	11,20,097
Total – NE Region	20,86,359	22,97,459	29,16,731	38,35,495	66,88,720	82,59,587	1,09,04,569	1,34,12,359
Total - India	10,04,83,108	13,56,96,764	15,91,73,716	18,89,96,334	23,40,34,917	28,62,81,970	34,41,10,390	41,31,08,653

Source: From Reply in the Lok Sabha to Un-starred Question no. 2350 on 18th December 2023

Notes:

1. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the figures reported at above.
2. PRADHAN MANTRI SURAKSHA BIMA YOJANA

   PMSBY is an Accident Insurance Scheme offering accidental death and disability cover for death or disability on account of an accident. It would be a one-year cover, renewable from year to year.

   The scheme is being offered / administered through Public Sector General Insurance Companies (PSGICs) and other General Insurance companies willing to offer the product on similar terms with necessary approvals and tie up with Banks / Post office for this purpose. Participating banks / Post office are free to engage any such insurance company for implementing the scheme for their subscribers.

   Scope of coverage: All individual bank/ Post office account holders in the age group of 18 to 70 years in participating banks/ Post office are entitled to join.
3. Additional details are available at https://www.jansuraksha.gov.in/Files/PMSBY/ENGLISH/Rules.pdf.

Table-5.12.21: Enrolments under PM JEEVAN JYOTI BIMA YOJANA in the NE States

(In numbers)

State	State-wise Cumulative Enrolments under PMJJBY as on Date at Below							
	31.5.2017	31.5.2018	31.5.2019	31.5.2020	31.5.2021	31.5.2022	31.5.2023	29.11.23
Arunachal Pradesh	30,726	35,036	41,351	51,270	65,050	92,088	1,40,762	1,73,482
Assam	5,20,634	5,98,490	7,68,887	10,39,969	15,57,772	20,89,961	30,52,600	35,96,073
Manipur	26,939	30,914	38,836	46,169	59,442	1,00,995	1,62,349	1,87,683
Meghalaya	28,670	38,576	51,170	69,680	1,05,370	1,74,116	3,03,896	3,57,127
Mizoram	37,720	48,031	58,423	73,293	1,06,065	1,34,831	1,88,813	2,42,266
Nagaland	18,287	19,393	22,080	36,420	59,876	97,270	1,43,877	1,64,444
Sikkim	23,687	26,851	31,932	38,024	48,824	67,000	94,265	1,07,136
Tripura	79,392	1,01,326	1,26,334	1,60,388	2,17,815	2,51,122	3,36,133	3,93,018
Total – NE Region	7,66,055	8,98,617	11,39,013	15,15,213	22,20,214	30,07,383	44,22,695	52,21,229
Total - India	3,12,66,032	5,36,01,384	6,05,48,934	7,15,17,482	10,34,78,174	12,89,49,003	16,31,01,675	18,63,80,024

Source: From Reply in the Lok Sabha to Un-starred Question no. 2350 on 18th December 2023

Notes

1. Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the figures reported at above.
2. PRADHAN MANTRI JEEVAN JYOTI BIMA YOJANA

   PMJJBY is an insurance scheme offering life insurance cover for death due to any reason. It is a one-year cover, renewable from year to year. The scheme is offered / administered through LIC and other Life Insurance companies willing to offer the product on similar terms with necessary approvals and tie ups with Banks / Post office for this purpose. The cover shall be for one-year period stretching from 1st June to 31st May.

   Scope of coverage: All individual account holders of participating banks/ Post office in the age group of 18 to 50 years are entitled to join.
3. Additional details are available at https://www.jansuraksha.gov.in/Files/PMJJBY/ENGLISH/Rules.pdf

Insurance

Table-5.12.22: Distribution of Offices of Insurers in the NE States

(In numbers)

State	Number of Offices			Total Number of Districts	Number of Districts with Offices		
	Life Insurers	General Insurers	Stand-alone Health Insurers		Life Insurers	General Insurers	Stand-alone Health Insurers
Arunachal Pradesh	15	12	NA	25	7	3	0
Assam	281	221	20	34	32	27	10
Manipur	25	12	2	16	6	2	2
Meghalaya	23	24	2	12	7	3	1
Mizoram	12	10	NA	11	6	4	0
Nagaland	18	12	NA	15	7	3	0
Sikkim	11	10	1	6	2	2	1
Tripura	37	46	2	8	8	4	1
Total – NE Region	422	347	27	127	75	48	15
Total - India	**11,060**	**9,410**	**1,365**	**750**	**691**	**575**	**387**

Source: Annual Report 2021-22, Insurance Regulatory & Development Agency of India [Statement-9 at Page No. 111]

Notes

1. The above table gives the number of offices of insurers in the NE states, as well as the number of districts with offices (of insurers) as on 31st March 2022.
2. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the figures reported at above
3. Insurance Penetration is measured as percentage of insurance premium to GDP.
4. Insurance Density is measured as ratio of insurance premium to population.

Table-5.12.23: Individual New Business (Life) Underwritten in the NE States

Policies in Number / Premium in Rs. Crore

State	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	Policies	Premium	Policies	Premium	Policies	Premium	Policies	Premium	Policies	Premium	Policies	Premium	Policies	Premium
Arunachal Pradesh	11,116	44.66	12,745	58.71	13,754	66.3	14,396	82.63	14,082	85.72	17,084	112.13	18,906	169.2
Assam	7,68,271	1,831.10	8,18,545	2,147.26	8,27,645	2,408.91	8,69,837	2,445.40	8,74,737	2,695.85	9,13,556	3,152.70	8,76,383	3,418.05
Manipur	26,469	85.96	31,133	100.41	30,757	109.73	35,720	119.53	35,996	130.63	31,436	156.34	36,028	182.40
Meghalaya	18,639	84.87	18,808	95.3	22,393	108.72	21,416	109.01	24,439	133.37	23,808	166.06	25,080	184.41
Mizoram	5,006	19.13	5,209	27.06	6,436	30.69	7,774	45.73	7,968	45.73	7,674	53.65	8,857	76.21
Nagaland	15,778	51.29	17,558	69.8	18,339	79.05	18,680	88.14	21,121	96.26	20,515	106.81	23,309	126.08
Sikkim	14,950	50.85	16,236	60.34	15,456	64.63	16,790	70	14,742	77.97	12,728	83.85	13,070	101.38
Tripura	1,03,512	186.94	1,05,023	245.34	1,15,687	312.77	1,18,156	308.97	1,24,626	355.63	1,31,291	401	1,13,908	411.11
Total – NE Region	9,63,741	2,354.80	10,25,257	2,804.22	10,50,467	3,180.80	11,02,769	3,269.41	11,17,711	3,621.16	11,58,092	4,232.54	11,15,541	4,668.84
Total - India	2,64,19,617	77,725.73	2,81,62,617	92,134.78	2,86,47,745	97,689.71	2,88,46,645	1,01,619.31	2,81,27,425	1,13,888.95	2,91,12,861	1,25,205.11	2,84,70,452	1,44,421.96

Source: Handbook on Indian Insurance Statistics, Insurance Regulatory & Development Agency of India (https://irdai.gov.in/handbook-of-indian-insurance) Table No-5

Note

'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the figures reported at above.

Table-5.12.24: Group New Business (Life) Underwritten in the NE States

Lives Covered in Number / Premium in Rs. Crore

State	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	Lives Covered	Premium	Lives Covered	Premium	Lives Covered	Premium	Lives Covered	Premium	Lives Covered	Premium	Lives Covered	Premium	Lives Covered	Premium
Arunachal Pradesh	5,670	2.37	3,883	1.50	13,606	9.53	7,210	6.46	12,543	13.11	21,306	10.74	36,906	8.29
Assam	1,443,865	826.43	1,427,342	746.80	1,609,524	999.93	1,422,748	1,432.27	1,289,621	2,314.86	1,458,225	1,982.50	12,82,700	2222.64
Manipur	10,639	1.19	17,335	3.15	20,575	26.58	470,898	78.73	9,856	1.27	31,169	5.53	39,237	4.65
Meghalaya	27,245	27.51	11,612	7.84	15,359	6.26	22,687	19.73	38,736	37.40	61,421	28.70	1,16,526	46.27
Mizoram	17,699	5.57	17,888	10.11	29,602	15.00	16,177	50.01	29,678	24.58	29,780	16.49	49,041	19.08
Nagaland	11,760	1.44	3,260	1.47	3,513	0.96	11,200	0.70	19,606	0.71	33,093	2.38	37,011	2.38
Sikkim	3,708	7.50	1,817	5.36	1,467	7.24	218,881	6.99	11,895	3.93	13,219	8.56	18,107	1.86
Tripura	40,787	19.70	41,765	37.31	41,868	85.71	114,003	11.96	17,064	54.53	20,629	30.68	19,867	16.40
Total – NE Region	15,61,373	891.71	15,24,902	813.54	17,35,514	1,151.21	22,83,804	1,606.85	14,28,999	2,450.39	16,68,842	2,085.58	15,99,395	2321.57
Total - India	179,841,286	97,352.25	188,457,614	101,809.91	224,653,012	116,989.24	227,850,847	157,383.98	179,771,539	164,455.30	215,735,014	189,001.20	26,67,45,019	225975.82

Source: Handbook on Indian Insurance Statistics, Insurance Regulatory & Development Agency of India (https://irdai.gov.in/handbook-of-indian-insurance) Table No-7

Note

'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the figures reported at above.

5.13. Education (School Education & Higher Education including Professional Programmes)

Education has a fundamental role for achieving full human potential, which can develop an equitable and just society, and promote national development. Providing universal access to quality education is the key to India's continued development, including in terms of economic growth, social justice and equality, scientific advancement, national integration, and cultural preservation. The global education development agenda is reflected in the Sustainable Development Goal 4 (SDG4), which seeks to 'ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all' by 2030.

The National Education Policy 2020 has been announced on 29th July 2020, after detailed consultations with the stakeholders. It envisions an education system rooted in the Indian ethos that contributes directly to transforming India, that is Bharat, sustainably into an equitable and vibrant knowledge society, by providing high-quality education to all, and thereby making India a global knowledge superpower. The above Policy proposes various reforms in school education as well as higher education including technical education. Acoordingly, it has mentioned a number of action points and activities for implementation in school education as well as higher education.

The subject of 'Education' is in the Concurrent List (List-III of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India), with a few exceptions that are in the 'Union List'. The Ministry of Education of the Government of India handles these areas along with the concerned Departments of the State Governments. The Ministry has two Departments, viz. the Department of School Education and Literacy, and the Department of Higher Education. The former (i.e. the Department of School Education and Literacy) handles the Elementary Education (up to Class VIII) and Secondary Education and Vocational Education (Classes IX-XII), along with related subjects, including Adult Literacy.

The Department of Higher Education handles education at levels after Class XII (Secondary Education) and all related subjects, including Technical Education. Other areas like Medicine, Nursing, Pharmacy, Dental Surgery, Architecture, Law, Agriculture etc. are being dealt with by their respective Council at the all-India level under the aegis of the concerned Ministry. Apart from Institutions of National Importance, which function independently in matters of academic recognition and powers to confer degrees, all other institutions are usually affiliated to a University.

According to the 2011 census, the literacy rates in the states of the NE Region, excluding Arunachal Pradesh and Assam, are higher than the national average. Mizoram tops the list with a literacy rate of 91.33%. Attention is now being devoted to the provision of adequate and quality education at the secondary and higher levels. In its initial decades, the North Eastern Council had supported the inception and growth of several institutions of higher education across the region in diverse fields like science and technology, medicine, nursing and paramedical fields, dental surgery, and mental health etc. In addition, it continues to support the organization of seminars and conferences in the NE states. Further, NEC has been extending scholarships to students of these states to pursue higher education outside the region.

School Education

Table-5.13.1: Highlights of UDISE+ Data for the NE States (2022-23)

(In Numbers)

State	Total Number of			Indicators		
	Schools	Enrolments	Teachers	Pupil Teacher Ratio	Teachers Per School	Enrolments Per School
Arunachal Pradesh	3,543	3,25,018	23,574	14	7	92
Assam	58,876	71,16,900	3,51,527	20	6	121
Manipur	4,627	6,55,620	40,444	16	9	142
Meghalaya	14,588	10,74,966	55,302	19	4	74
Mizoram	3,891	2,93,203	22,719	13	6	75
Nagaland	2,717	4,15,655	32,050	13	12	153
Sikkim	1,250	1,28,204	15,301	8	12	103
Tripura	4,912	6,94,539	37,761	18	8	141
Total-NE Region	94,404	1,07,04,105	5,78,678	18	6	113
All-India	14,66,109	25,17,19,713	94,83,294	27	6	172

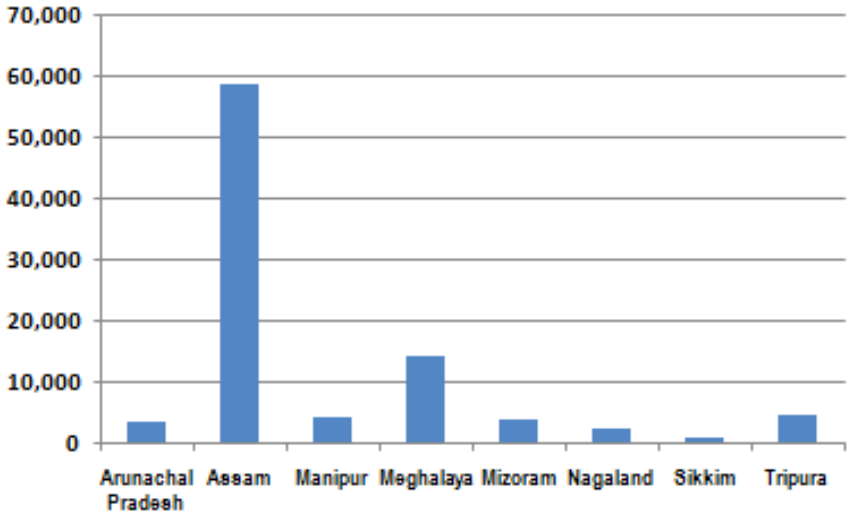
Source: 'Know Your School' website under UDISE+ of Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education furnished at Tables 5.13.5, 5.13.6 and 5.13.8 hereafter

Notes

1. The above data is for the Academic Year 2022-23, **which is the latest data available in the public domain.**
2. Enrolment mentioned in this report excludes pre-primary enrolment in ECCE centres of Anganwadi and private kindergartens, as these are not a part of UDISE+.
3. 'Total / Average for NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the figures reported at above.

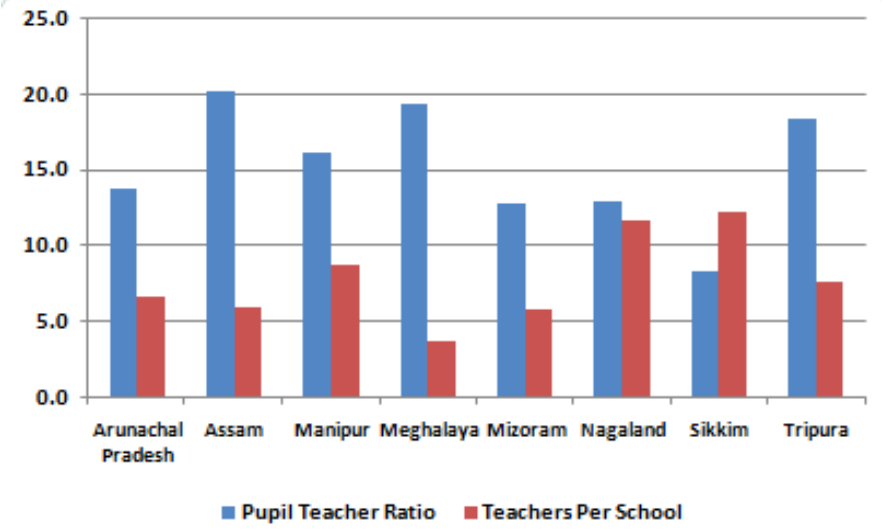
School students in Tripura

Graph-5.13.1: Numbers of Schools in the NE States (From Primary to Higher Secondary Levels)



Y-axis gives the Numbers of Schools at all levels under all types of management in the Academic Year 2022-23

Graph-5.13.2: Pupil Teacher Ratio & Number of Teachers per School in the NE States (From Primary to Higher Secondary Levels)



Y-axis gives the Pupil Teacher Ratio and Number of Teachers per School for Schools at all levels under all types of management in the Academic Year 2022-23

Table-5.13.2: Numbers of Schools by Level of School Education in the NE States (Academic Year 2024-25)

(In Numbers)

State	Total	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary
Arunachal Pradesh	3,472	1,687	1,293	325	167
Assam	56,996	37,251	9,714	7,172	2,859
Manipur	4,655	2,447	960	971	277
Meghalaya	14,605	9,152	3,527	1,502	424
Mizoram	3,962	1,442	1,555	729	236
Nagaland	2,715	1,136	783	578	218
Sikkim	1,251	665	320	143	123
Tripura	4,955	2,483	1,262	660	550
Total - NE Region	92,611	56,263	19,414	12,080	4,854
Total - India	14,79,069	7,36,533	4,34,871	1,44,439	1,63,084

Source: 'Know Your School' website under UDISE+ of Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education

Notes

1. The above is based on data available on the above website for the Academic Year 2024-25.
2. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the figures reported at above. Navodaya Schools have been reported separately.
3. The UDISE+ data covers schools providing different levels of education including pre-primary, primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary schools.
4. Levels of Education: Primary (Classes I-V), Upper Primary (Classes VI-VIII), Secondary (Classes IX & X), and Higher Secondary (Classes XI & XII). Schools at a particular level can have lower level classes.

Students of a School in Arunachal Pradesh

Table-5.13.3: Numbers of Schools by Type of Management in the NE States (Academic Year 2024-25)

(In Numbers)

State	Total	Government	Government Aided	Private	Others
Arunachal Pradesh	3,472	2,813	72	545	42
Assam	56,996	44,930	2,267	6,168	3,631
Manipur	4,655	2,919	584	1,036	116
Meghalaya	14,605	7,774	4,169	2,159	503
Mizoram	3,962	2,589	230	1,083	60
Nagaland	2,715	1,937	0	777	1
Sikkim	1,251	858	16	377	0
Tripura	4,955	4,216	42	454	243
Total - NE Region	92,611	68,036	7,380	12,599	4,596
Total - India	14,79,069	10,18,824	80,355	3,37,058	42,832

Source: 'Know Your School' website under UDISE+ of Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education

Notes

1. The above is based on data available on the above website for the Academic Year 2024-25.
2. The UDISE+ data covers schools providing different levels of education including pre-primary, primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary schools.
3. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the figures reported at above. Navodaya Schools have been reported separately.
4. The following are considered as Government schools:

   Any school managed by State Department of Education, Local Bodies, any other Department of State Government, Kendriya Vidyalayas, Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas, Sainik Schools, Railway Schools, any school managed by any other Central Government Ministry or Agency or PSU etc.
5. Government-aided school includes any school (not being a Government school) receiving grant-in-aid from the Union Government/Administration of Union Territory/State Government.

Students of Government Higher Secondary School in Nagaland

Table-5.13.4: Numbers of Schools by Type of Management in the NE States (2019-20 to 2021-22)

State	Government			Aided			Private			Total		
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Arunachal Pradesh	3056	3061	2985	65	67	68	493	496	503	3614	3624	3556
Assam	47157	46749	45490	5024	4983	3841	6074	6045	5852	58255	57777	55183
Manipur	2876	2878	2889	585	585	583	1015	1027	1010	4476	4490	4482
Meghalaya	7799	7795	7783	4180	4176	4172	2198	2179	2120	14177	14150	14075
Mizoram	2552	2558	2563	231	231	230	1046	1050	1034	3829	3839	3827
Nagaland	2011	1975	1960	0	0	0	746	743	757	2757	2718	2717
Sikkim	851	851	864	19	19	19	407	393	376	1277	1263	1259
Tripura	4275	4265	4262	45	43	43	352	360	363	4672	4668	4668
Total - NE Region	70577	70132	68796	10149	10104	8956	12331	12293	12015	93057	92529	89767
Total - India	1032569	1032049	1022386	84362	84295	82480	337499	340753	335844	1454430	1457097	1440710

Source: Reply to Un-starred Question No 2096 Dated 8th August 2024 in the Lok Sabha (https://sansad.in/getFile/loksabhaquestions/annex/182/AU2096_eNDjCd.pdf?source=pqals)

Note

1. The above data has been furnished from the UDISE+ database.
2. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the figures reported at above.
3. The following are considered as Government schools:

   Any school managed by State Department of Education, Local Bodies, any other Department of State Government, Kendriya Vidyalayas, Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas, Sainik Schools, Railway Schools, any school managed by any other Central Government Ministry or Agency or PSU etc.
4. Government-aided school includes any school (not being a Government school) receiving grant-in-aid from the Union Government/Administration of Union Territory/State Government.

Table-5.13.5: Infrastructure & Facilities available at Schools in the NE States (Academic Year 2022-23)

State	No. of Schools	Student Classroom Ratio (SCR)	Percentage of Schools with Under-mentioned Facility								
			Class Room	Library	Functional Electricity	Drinking Water	Boys Toilet	Girls Toilet	Functional Desktop	Internet	Ramp
Arunachal Pradesh	3,543	14.04	99.89	43.95	55.88	69.66	68.02	69.09	28.90	26.39	26.47
Assam	58,876	27.70	99.99	89.20	84.58	92.95	81.84	86.11	15.12	15.99	75.09
Manipur	4,627	19.35	98.53	24.55	61.01	100.0	75.95	74.74	29.61	27.92	41.11
Meghalaya	14,588	21.10	99.55	26.97	25.64	49.06	73.09	69.65	15.39	22.50	31.40
Mizoram	3,891	16.38	99.56	83.42	82.88	91.16	85.02	85.17	35.90	12.80	46.26
Nagaland	2,717	16.68	100.0	74.20	69.75	63.23	75.63	76.44	49.10	55.47	38.46
Sikkim	1,250	11.36	99.92	88.24	98.24	98.56	98.40	91.44	86.24	45.60	40.96
Tripura	4,912	21.44	99.78	74.67	60.40	81.13	72.31	74.49	33.63	30.03	63.86
Total / Average for NE Region	94,404	---	99.82	73.28	71.67	84.17	79.36	81.52	20.13	20.10	61.57
Total - India	14,66,109	24.48	98.63	88.29	89.94	95.23	87.82	92.15	46.74	51.85	76.83

Source: From 'Know Your School' dashboard under UDISE+ of Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education (https://kys.udiseplus.gov.in/#/region)

Notes

1. The above data is for the Academic Year 2022-23, **which is the latest data available in the public domain.**
2. 'Total / Average for NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the figures reported at above.

Table-5.13.6: Profile of Student Enrolment in Schools in the NE States (Academic Year 2022-23)

State	Enrolment (in Nos.)	As a Percentage of the Total Enrolment										
		Enrolment in Govt. Schools	By Gender		By Level of Education				By Social Classification			
			Boys Enrolment	Girls Enrolment	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	SC	ST	OBC	Minority
Arunachal Pradesh	3,25,018	58.30	49.79	50.21	45.06	24.57	13.77	10.26	2.17	72.48	4.04	1.77
Assam	71,16,900	71.44	49.36	50.64	48.19	25.35	14.10	6.99	6.93	15.15	26.78	41.46
Manipur	6,55,620	30.01	51.06	48.94	44.82	21.68	12.83	11.93	5.14	39.38	31.53	9.26
Meghalaya	10,74,966	39.99	48.80	51.20	45.48	21.42	1.06	5.68	2.60	90.41	1.40	3.47
Mizoram	2,93,203	44.91	50.25	49.75	42.72	22.64	13.41	8.65	2.11	96.75	0.38	0.67
Nagaland	4,15,655	36.37	50.27	49.73	39.29	21.93	12.34	9.06	2.41	83.90	3.97	6.11
Sikkim	1,28,204	60.15	50.67	49.33	33.86	21.51	15.49	14.04	9.00	36.09	34.31	2.57
Tripura	6,94,539	74.03	50.27	49.73	43.68	24.88	14.65	12.34	18.86	36.49	18.65	10.01
Total / Average for NE Region	1,07,04,105	63.29	49.56	50.44	46.66	24.42	12.67	7.82	6.73	32.47	21.79	29.47
Total - India	25,17,19,713	60.49	51.68	48.32	44.75	25.34	15.13	10.43	19.05	15.26	43.84	13.02

Source: From 'Know Your School' dashboard under UDISE+ of Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education (https://kys.udiseplus.gov.in/#/region)

Notes

1. The above data is for the Academic Year 2022-23, **which is the latest data available in the public domain.**
2. Enrolment mentioned in this report excludes pre-primary enrolment in ECCE centres of Anganwadi and private kindergartens, as these are not a part of UDISE+.
3. 'Total / Average for NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the figures reported at above.
4. The following are considered as Government schools:

   Any school managed by State Department of Education, Local Bodies, any other Department of State Government, Kendriya Vidyalayas, Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas, Sainik Schools, Railway Schools, any school managed by any other Central Government Ministry or Agency or PSU etc.
5. Levels of Education: Primary (Classes I-V), Upper Primary (Classes VI-VIII), Secondary (Classes IX & X), and Higher Secondary (Classes XI & XII).

Table-5.13.7: Profile of Student Enrolment in Schools in the NE States – Pre-Primary to Higher Secondary (2019-20 to 2021-22)

State	Government School			Private School			Government + Private Schools		
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Arunachal Pradesh	213421	234914	233908	111958	88144	94940	325379	323058	328848
Assam	5031895	5097436	5277671	1640289	1647409	1595135	6672184	6744845	6872806
Manipur	199958	201758	216636	462744	461572	430166	662702	663330	646802
Meghalaya	478070	482425	477232	263365	263613	265667	741435	746038	742899
Mizoram	127509	132230	143345	152137	142674	137212	279646	274904	280557
Nagaland	174882	171747	170219	286077	278271	273491	460959	450018	443710
Sikkim	89876	85980	84411	48833	47612	47581	138709	133592	131992
Tripura	562047	536724	542892	129352	126502	129032	691399	663226	671924
Total - NE Region	6877658	6943214	7146314	3094755	3055797	2973224	9972413	9999011	10119538
Total - India	130931634	134904560	143240480	98209302	95157082	88271316	229140936	230061642	231511796

Source: Reply to Un-starred Question No 133 Dated 4th December 2023 in the Lok Sabha (https://sansad.in/getFile/loksabhaquestions/annex/1714/AU133.pdf?source=pqals)

Note

1. The above data has been furnished from the UDISE+ database.
2. Enrolment is from 'Pre-Primary' to 'Higher Secondary' Levels.
3. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the figures reported at above.

Table-5.13.8: Profile of School Teachers in the NE States (Academic Year 2022-23)

State	Total No. of Teachers	Percentage of Total Teachers									Schools without Female Teacher (%)	Schools with Single Teacher (%)
		By Gender		Type of Employment		Teacher above 55 years in age	Qualification & Training					
		Male Teachers	Female Teachers	Regular Teachers	Non-Regular Teachers		Graduation	Post Graduation	Without Professional Qualification	Trained on Computer		
Arunachal Pradesh	23,574	50.34	49.66	46.58	53.42	5.47	51.60	30.56	20.89	16.07	0.00	2.85
Assam	3,51,527	57.73	42.27	78.88	21.12	13.47	50.85	22.14	38.98	12.50	0.00	0.70
Manipur	40,444	45.06	54.94	64.21	35.79	10.51	54.28	29.49	34.01	18.52	0.00	0.26
Meghalaya	55,302	41.13	58.87	50.46	49.54	5.18	44.85	16.81	41.25	8.85	0.00	2.45
Mizoram	22,719	51.56	48.44	37.84	62.16	7.81	53.43	21.03	20.03	4.89	0.00	0.33
Nagaland	32,050	43.08	56.91	79.78	20.22	3.15	45.93	21.44	48.64	21.90	0.00	0.11
Sikkim	15,301	38.02	61.98	54.32	45.68	6.05	40.83	30.10	32.12	36.17	0.00	0.21
Tripura	37,761	64.35	35.65	73.54	26.46	16.43	37.51	30.62	41.98	9.73	0.00	0.57
Total / Average for NE Region	5,78,678	53.81	46.19	71.26	28.74	11.35	49.24	23.17	37.92	13.38	0.00	0.98
Total - India	94,83,294	51.83	48.16	83.07	16.93	8.62	41.07	43.14	15.97	26.45	0.00	2.09

Source: From 'Know Your School' dashboard under UDISE+ of Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education (https://kys.udiseplus.gov.in/#/region)

Notes

1. The above data is for the Academic Year 2022-23, **which is the latest data available in the public domain.**
2. 'Total / Average for NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the figures reported at above.
3. From Table-5.13.4 and the above table, it is calculated that there were about 929 schools in Academic Year 2022-23 in the NE Region with Single Teacher, i.e. about 0.98% of the 94,404 schools in the region.

Table-5.13.9: Performance Grading Index Scores of the NE States

State	Domain Score (out of Weightage Given at Note Below)						State Score
	Domain-1	Domain-2	Domain-3	Domain-4	Domain-5	Domain-6	
Arunachal Pradesh	45.0	42.0	55.6	216.3	39.0	60.6	458.5
Assam	62.6	49.0	65.3	222.4	70.0	43.4	512.7
Manipur	71.0	55.9	62.1	219.5	50.1	54.4	513.0
Meghalaya	31.6	43.4	46.6	205.6	55.2	38.2	420.6
Mizoram	44.8	48.9	56.6	200.9	41.6	60.5	453.4
Nagaland	46.4	39.8	62.1	218.8	59.3	45.1	471.5
Sikkim	48.2	53.9	92.4	216.7	66.1	56.3	533.6
Tripura	53.0	56.7	55.9	212.8	53.9	53.4	485.8

Source: 'Performance Grading Index 2.0 (2021-22) States & Union Territories', Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education

Notes

1. The above exercise was published as the 'Performance Grading Index (PGI) 2.0: 2021-22'.
2. The PGI structure comprises of total weight of 1000 points across 73 indicators, which are grouped under 2 Categories viz., Outcomes and Governance & Management. These categories are further divided into 6 domains, viz., Learning Outcomes (LO), Access (A), Infrastructure & Facilities (IF), Equity (E), Governance Processes (GP) and Teacher Education & Training (TET).
3. The summary of category, domain and Indicators used in PGI 2.0 is as given below.

Categories	Domain	No. of Indicators	Total Weight
Outcomes	Learning Outcomes and Quality (LO)	12	240
	Access (A)	7	80
	Infrastructure & Facilities (IF)	15	190
	Equity (E)	16	260
Governance Management (GM	Governance Processes (GP)	15	130
	Teacher Education & Training (TE&T)	8	100
Total		**73**	**1000**

4. The points assigned to indicators range from 5 to 20, whereas points assigned to each Domain ranges from 80 to 260. Details regarding the indicators/sub-indicators and their respective weight are at **Annexure-3** of the document 'Performance Grading Index 2.0 (2021-22) States & Union Territories'.
5. The score of each indicator is arrived by multiplying proportionate score of the indicator with weight of that indicator. For example, for the indicator of proficiency in Mathematics in grade 5, total weight is 20 and if a given State/UT has 50 % students of grade 5 who achieved minimum proficiency in Mathematics, then score obtained for this indicator is 20X0.5=10 .

Table-5.13.10 (A): Enrolments of Students in Schools in the NE States by Gender & Level of School Education

(In Numbers)

State	Enrolment in Schools under All Types of Management											
	Pre-Primary			Primary (Classes 1-5)			Upper Primary (Classes 6-8)			Elementary (Classes 1-8)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	13517	12559	26076	83662	80399	164061	41309	43621	84930	124971	124020	248991
Assam	228797	214591	443388	1844170	1801193	3645363	917373	988402	1905775	2761543	2789595	5551138
Manipur	31759	29964	61723	158618	151405	310023	75988	74875	150863	234606	226280	460886
Meghalaya	109509	105273	214782	267341	263049	530390	115006	129002	244008	382347	392051	774398
Mizoram	16402	16165	32567	70199	66450	136649	36464	35485	71949	106663	101935	208598
Nagaland	39322	37299	76621	90734	87221	177955	47945	48494	96439	138679	135715	274394
Sikkim	10213	9421	19634	24237	21653	45890	14970	14499	29469	39207	36152	75359
Tripura	15708	13975	29683	158968	153430	312398	90154	89405	179559	249122	242835	491957
Total - NE Region	465227	439247	904474	2697929	2624800	5322729	1339209	1423783	2762992	4037138	4048583	8085721
Total - India	5051523	4443684	9495207	63517655	58324595	121842250	34511750	32278942	66790692	98029405	90603537	188632942

Source: 'Report on Unified District Information System for Education Plus, 2021-22 Flash Statistics', Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education, Government of India (UDISE+) [Table-5.6 Page No. 78]

Notes

1. The above is based on the uploading of data by the schools using UDISE+ system. Data is for 2021-22, **which is the latest available data in the pubic domain**. **The above table forms a part of the next table, and both tables are to be read / analysed together**
2. The UDISE+ data covers schools providing different levels of education including pre-primary, primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary schools under all types of management.
3. The above data for 'Pre-primary' does not include the pre-primary enrolment of the Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) system run by the Ministry of Women and Child Welfare, Government of India through the Anganwadi Centres and stand-alone pre-primary education centres run by different kindergartens.
4. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the figures reported at above.

Table-5.13.10 (B): Enrolments of Students in Schools in the NE States by Gender & Level of School Education (Continued)

(In Numbers)

State	Enrolment in Schools under All Types of Management											
	Secondary (Classes 9-10)			Higher Secondary (Classes 11-12)			Primary to Higher Secondary (Classes 1-12)			Total (Pre-Primary to Higher Secondary)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	22471	22984	45455	16377	17483	33860	163819	164487	328306	177336	177046	354382
Assam	465492	539190	1004682	264216	281536	545752	3491251	3610321	7101572	3720048	3824912	7544960
Manipur	45649	45356	91005	40185	39395	79580	320440	311031	631471	352199	340995	693194
Meghalaya	53164	64332	117496	27502	35542	63044	463013	491925	954938	572522	597198	1169720
Mizoram	19791	20814	40605	13360	14774	28134	139814	137523	277337	156216	153688	309904
Nagaland	28441	30280	58721	16067	17993	34060	183187	183988	367175	222509	221287	443796
Sikkim	11331	11820	23151	7957	9862	17819	58495	57834	116329	68708	67255	135963
Tripura	54715	55821	110536	39770	41916	81686	343607	340572	684179	359315	354547	713862
Total - NE Region	701054	790597	1491651	425434	458501	883935	5163626	5297681	10461307	5628853	5736928	11365781
Total - India	20071918	18456713	38528631	14747732	13831318	28579050	132849055	122891568	255740623	137900578	127335252	265235830

Source: 'Report on Unified District Information System for Education Plus, 2021-22 Flash Statistics', Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education, Government of India (UDISE+) [Table-5.6 Page 79]

Notes

1. The above is based on the uploading of data by the schools using UDISE+ system. Data is for 2021-22, **which is the latest available data in the pubic domain. The above table forms a part of the previous table, and both tables are to be read / analysed together.**
2. The UDISE+ data covers schools providing different levels of education including pre-primary, primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary schools under all types of management.
3. The above data for 'Pre-primary' does not include the pre-primary enrolment of the Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) system run by the Ministry of Women and Child Welfare, Government of India through the Anganwadi Centres and stand-alone pre-primary education centres run by different kindergartens.
4. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the figures reported at above.

Table-5.13.11: Gross Enrolment Ratio in the NE States by Gender & Level of School Education

State	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for Schools – All Social Groups														
	Primary (Classes 1-5)			Upper Primary (Classes 6-8)			Elementary (Classes 1-8)			Secondary (Classes 9-10)			Higher Secondary (Classes 11-12)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	128.4	130.1	129.2	82.2	88.3	85.2	108.3	111.5	109.9	65.0	68.1	66.5	51.4	56.1	53.7
Assam	116.3	123.3	119.6	90.4	99.7	95.0	106.2	113.8	109.8	67.9	81.3	74.5	38.0	42.2	40.1
Manipur	140.8	146.3	143.4	83.9	87.8	85.8	115.4	119.9	117.6	74.7	77.4	76.0	70.0	69.7	69.9
Meghalaya	184.1	191.5	187.7	105.5	121.8	113.5	150.4	161.2	155.7	76.1	94.4	85.1	39.4	52.7	46.0
Mizoram	158.6	159.2	158.9	108.3	110.8	109.5	136.9	138.2	137.5	89.1	97.9	93.4	57.1	65.7	61.3
Nagaland	99.5	105.0	102.1	65.7	72.5	68.9	84.4	90.5	87.3	57.8	67.1	62.2	33.0	38.8	35.8
Sikkim	109.5	102.8	106.2	77.4	78.0	77.7	94.5	91.2	92.9	86.3	92.0	89.1	56.6	72.0	64.2
Tripura	123.9	128.4	126.1	86.6	90.4	88.4	107.2	111.2	109.1	78.4	84.3	81.3	52.5	60.4	56.3
Avg. – NE Region	122.9	129.4	126.0	89.6	98.3	93.9	109.4	116.5	112.8	69.7	81.6	75.5	41.9	47.1	44.4
Average - India	102.1	104.8	103.4	94.5	94.9	94.7	99.3	101.1	100.1	79.7	79.4	79.6	57.0	58.2	57.6

Source: 'Report on Unified District Information System for Education Plus, 2021-22 Flash Statistics', Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education, Government of India (UDISE+) [Table-6.1 Page No. 109]

Notes

1. The above is based on the uploading of data by the schools using UDISE+ system. Data is for 2021-22, **which is the latest available data in the pubic domain**.
2. The UDISE+ data covers schools providing different levels of education including pre-primary, primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary schools under all types of management.
3. 'Average-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the figures reported at above, and the enrolment figures at Tables-5.13.8 (A) & 5.13.8 (B).
4. Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)

   Total enrolment in a particular level of school education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the Population of the official age-group which corresponds to the given level of school education in a given school year.

   Example:

   GER primary = Enrolment in class 1 to 5 ÷ projected population in age group 6-10 years.

Table-5.13.12: Net Enrolment Ratio in the NE States by Gender & Level of School Education

State	Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) for Schools – All Social Groups														
	Primary (Classes 1-5)			Upper Primary (Classes 6-8)			Elementary (Classes 1-8)			Secondary (Classes 9-10)			Higher Secondary (Classes 11-12)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	98.6	100	99.3	55.6	59.6	57.6	91.8	94.8	93.3	36.2	38.5	37.3	29.8	32.6	31.2
Assam	100	100	100	70.1	77.9	73.9	97.4	100	100	43.9	53.5	48.6	25.3	28.3	26.7
Manipur	100	100	100	68.9	72	70.4	100	100	100	59.1	61	60	56.2	56.9	56.5
Meghalaya	100	100	100	69.6	82.1	75.7	100	100	100	42	52.5	47.2	21.6	28	24.8
Mizoram	100	100	100	75.4	78.1	76.7	100	100	100	48.5	55	51.7	32	39.4	35.6
Nagaland	80.4	84.3	82.2	46.3	50.9	48.5	73.9	79	76.4	33.7	39.3	36.4	18.6	23.5	21
Sikkim	85.9	83.5	84.8	52	53.7	52.8	80.5	79.1	79.8	42	46.9	44.4	28.7	35.7	32.2
Tripura	100	100	100	78	81.7	79.8	100	100	100	65.7	70.7	68.1	43.8	50.6	47.1
Avg. – NE Region	99.0	99.2	99.1	68.8	75.9	72.3	96.5	98.7	98.5	45.5	53.8	49.6	28.2	31.8	29.9
Average - India	87.3	90.0	88.6	71	71.7	71.3	89.7	91.5	90.5	47.9	48.0	47.9	33.5	35	34.2

Source: 'Report on Unified District Information System for Education Plus, 2021-22 Flash Statistics', Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education, Government of India (UDISE+) [Table-6.2 Page 110]

Notes

1. The above is based on the uploading of data by the schools using UDISE+ system. Data is for 2021-22, **which is the latest available data in the pubic domain**.
2. The UDISE+ data covers schools providing different levels of education including pre-primary, primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary schools under all types of management.
3. 'Average-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the figures reported at above, and the projected projected population in age group 6-10 worked out from Tables-5.13.19 and Tables-5.13.8 (A) & 5.13.8 (B).
4. Net Enrolment Ratio (NER)

   Total number of pupils enrolled in a particular level of school education who are of the corresponding official age group expressed as a percentage of the population of the official age-group which corresponds to the given level of school education in a given school year.

   Example:

   NER primary = Children of age 6-10 years enrolled in class 1 to 5 ÷ projected population in age group 6-10 years

Table-5.13.13: Drop Out Rate in the NE States by Gender & Level of School Education

(In percentage)

State	Drop Out Rate (%) for Schools								
	Primary (Classes 1-5)			Upper Primary (Classes 6-8)			Secondary (Classes 9-10)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	9.3	9.2	9.3	4.8	8.4	6.7	11.2	12.3	11.7
Assam	6.8	5.2	6.0	10.1	7.6	8.8	19.8	20.7	20.3
Manipur	13.5	13	13.3	6	5.2	5.6	1.4	1.2	1.3
Meghalaya	11.1	8.6	9.8	12	9.4	10.6	23.3	20.4	21.7
Mizoram	7.1	5.6	6.4	3.8	1.6	2.7	13.1	10.8	11.9
Nagaland	5.6	4.5	5.0	4.6	3.4	4.0	18.9	16.2	17.5
Sikkim	2.9	0.5	1.8	0	0	0	14.6	9.5	11.9
Tripura	1.2	1	1.1	4.8	4.3	4.5	8.5	8.2	8.3
Average - India	1.6	1.4	1.5	2.7	3.3	3.0	13.0	12.3	12.6

Source: 'Report on Unified District Information System for Education Plus, 2021-22 Flash Statistics', Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education, Government of India (UDISE+) [Table-6.13 Page 121]

Notes

1. The above is based on the uploading of data by the schools using UDISE+ system. Data is for 2021-22, **which is the latest available data in the pubic domain**.
2. The UDISE+ data covers schools providing different levels of education including pre-primary, primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary schools under all types of management.
3. Drop Out Ratio

   Proportion of pupil from a cohort enrolled in a given level at a given school year who are no longer enrolled at any grade in the following school year.

   The following identity is maintained while preparing the estimates of promotion rate, repetition rate and dropout rate:

   - Each of Promotion Rate, repetition Rate and Dropout Rate is non-negative and
   - Promotion Rate + Repetition Rate + Dropout Rate = 100

   Where: Promotion rate is 'Proportion of pupil from a cohort enrolled in a given level at a given school year who are enrolled in the next grade in the following school year' and Repetition Rate is 'Proportion of pupil from a cohort enrolled in a given level at a given school year who are enrolled in the same grade in the following school year.

Higher Education: Universities & Institutions of National Importance

Table-5.13.14: Number of UGC Recognised Universities in the NE States

State	Number of Universities located within State				
	Central Universities	State Universities	Deemed to be Universities	State Private Universities	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	1	8	11
Assam	2	18	1	9	30
Manipur	3	3	0	4	10
Meghalaya	1	1	0	8	10
Mizoram	1	0	0	1	2
Nagaland	1	0	0	4	5
Sikkim	1	2	0	9	12
Tripura	1	2	0	4	7
Total-NE Region	11	27	2	47	87
Total-India	56	488	137	490	1171

Source: University Grants Commission
(https://www.ugc.gov.in/universitydetails/university?type=LZ1FUMk6U2JWGNLvhWfVSA==)

Notes

1. The above numbers of different categories of universities have been deduced from the list of such universities in the source in the website of University Grants Commission. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the figures deduced as mentioned at above.
2. As per Section 2 (f) of the UGC Act 1956, '**University**' means a University established or incorporated by or under a Central Act, a Provincial Act or a State Act, and includes any such institution as may, in consultation with the University concerned, be recognised by the Commission (UGC) in accordance with the regulations made in this behalf under this Act. These include: (a) **Central University** - A university established or incorporated by a Central Act.; (b) **State University** - A university established or incorporated by a Provincial Act or by a State Act.
3. The Central Government may, on the advice of the Commission (UGC), declare by notification in the Official Gazette, that any institution for higher education, other than a University, shall be **deemed to be a University** for the purposes of this Act, and on such a declaration being made, all the provisions of this Act shall apply to such institution as if it were a University within the meaning of clause (f) of section 2.
4. **Private University** is a university established through a State/ Central Act by a sponsoring body viz. a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860, or any other corresponding law for the time being in force in a State or a Public Trust or a Company registered under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956.

Tezpur University in Assam is a Central University

Table-5.13.15: Institutions of National Importance in the NE States

Name of the Institute	City & State	Name of the Act	Administrative Ministry / Department
Indian Institute of Information Technology, Guwahati	Guwahati, Assam	The Indian Institutes of Information Technology (Public-Private Partnership) Act, 2017	Ministry of Education
Indian Institute of Information Technology, Senapati	Senapati, Manipur		
Indian Institute of Information Technology, Agartala	Agartala, Tripura		
Indian Institute of Management Shillong	Shillong, Meghalaya	Indian Institutes of Management Act, 2017	Ministry of Education
National Institute of Technology, Silchar	Silchar, Assam	National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research Act, 2007 and its subsequent amendments	Ministry of Education
National Institute of Technology, Agartala	Agartala, Tripura		
National Institute of Technology, Meghalaya	Shillong, Meghalaya		
National Institute of Technology, Mizoram	Aizawl, Mizoram		
National Institute of Technology, Manipur	Imphal, Manipur		
National Institute of Technology, Nagaland	Dimapur, Nagaland		
National Institute of Technology, Sikkim	Ravang La, Sikkim		
National Institute of Technology, Arunachal Pradesh	Yupia, Arunachal Pradesh		
Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati	Guwahati, Assam	Institutes of Technology Act, 1961 and its subsequent amendments	Ministry of Education
National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, Guwahati	Guwahati, Assam	National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research Act. 1998 and subsequent amendment	Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers
National Institute of Design, Assam	Jorhat, Assam	National Institute of Design Act, 2014 and subsequent amendment	Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Source: Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education, Government of India (https://www.education.gov.in/institutions-national-importance)

Note

1. An All India Institute of Medical Sciences has been established at Guwahati under the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956' and its subsequent amendments. However, it has not been listed in the source document.
2. In India, an Institution of National Importance (INI), is defined as one which serves as a pivotal player in developing highly skilled personnel within the specified region of the country. Institutions of National Importance are set up under the Act of Parliament. These institutions are autonomous institutes empowered under their respective Acts and funded by the Government of India. These institutions have the power to hold examinations and grant degrees, diplomas and other academic distinctions or titles and to confer honorary degrees.

   There are at present 165 Institutes of National Importance (INIs) in the country. INIs are designated through an Act of Parliament. INIs comprise various institutions under different Ministries/Departments of Government of India. To upgrade the status of an institution to an INI, the concerned administrative Department/Ministry moves a proposal along with justification for designating any Institution as an INI and this can vary in each case.

Higher Education: Professional Programmes

Table-5.13.16: Number of AICTE Approved Institutes in the NE States Programmes in Engineering & Technology, Management and Computer Applications (Academic Year 2024-25)

State	Programme & Levels							
	Engineering & Technology				Management		Computer Applications	
	PG	UG	Diploma	All Levels	MBA	BBA	MCA	BCA
Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	6	8	1	1	1	1
Assam	14	19	29	49	11	26	0	50
Manipur	2	1	3	4	0	0	1	0
Meghalaya	0	2	3	5	1	3	0	4
Mizoram	0	1	3	4	0	0	0	5
Nagaland	1	2	9	11	0	4	0	2
Sikkim	1	2	2	4	2	2	1	2
Tripura	4	3	9	12	3	3	1	2
Total-NE Region	24	31	64	97	18	39	4	66

Source: All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)
(https://facilities.aicte-india.org/dashboard/pages/angulardashboard.php#!/approved)

Notes

1. The above table gives the numbers of colleges, institutes, polytechnics and universities offering programmes on Engineering & Technology, Management and Computer Applications for the Academic Year 2024-25 as per AICTE website. (Diploma programmes in Engineering & Technology have been tabulated as these are included in the AICTE website. Further, it may be noted that 'Polytechnics' are covered by the All India Survey on Higher Education.)
2. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the figures deduced from the AICTE website.
3. As per AICTE app (on https://app.powerbi.com/), the number of **approved institutions for MCA course in 2023-24** was as follows:

Table-5.13.16 (A) Number of Approved Institutions for MCA in 2023-24

Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura
0	8	0	1	1	0	1	1

Source:https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoiZmJkZmMwNDYtNzJjYy00N2FlLThjMjAtZGFlN2Q1ODYyOTczIiwidCI6ImVkYjFiNjA2LWJlMzYtNDFlZi04ODRhLTJiMGMxNjY2OGU4NiJ9

4. As the same institute may be offering more than one level of programme (like Post-Graduate and Under-Graduate) in Engineering and Technology, the number of institutes at all levels may not be equal to the sum of the institutes at the different levels like UG, PG and Diploma.
5. As per directives from Hon'ble Supreme Court, AICTE has discontinued the grant of Approval for Institutions offering **Pharmacy** and **Architecture** programmes. (https://www.aicte-india.org/sites/default/files/FAQ%20Updated.pdf)
6. **State Public Universities, State Technical Universities and State Private Universities do not require prior approval of AICTE to commence a new Course and Programme in Technical Education (Engineering, Management, etc.) including MCA**.
7. **All Deemed-to-be-Universities require approval of AICTE**.
8. AICTE approval is needed for running MCA Course in Arts and Science Colleges. MCA/ MBA Departments of Arts, Commerce and Science College are eligible to run BCA/BBA/BMS Courses in addition to MCA/MBA.

Table-5.13.17 Medical Colleges & Seats in the NE States (With UG & PG Seats for 2023-24)

State	Medical Colleges			Under Graduate Seats			Post Graduate Seats		
	Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	1	50	0	50	0	0	0
Assam	13	0	13	1550	0	1550	738	0	738
Manipur	3	1	4	375	150	525	255	0	255
Meghalaya	1	0	1	50	0	50	37	0	37
Mizoram	1	0	1	100	0	100	0	0	0
Nagaland	1	0	1	100	0	100	0	0	0
Sikkim	0	1	1	0	150	150	0	34	34
Tripura	1	1	2	125	100	225	85	6	91
Total-NE Region	21	3	24	2350	400	2750	1115	40	1155
Total -India	380	326	706	NA	NA	108940	NA	NA	70645

Source: Reply to Starred Question No. 7 on 2nd February 2024 in the Lok Sabha (Annexure-I) (https://sansad.in/getFile/loksabhaquestions/annex/1715/AS7.pdf?source=pqals)

Notes

1. Private includes Medical Colleges operated on PPP basis.
2. In India, the PG seats also include 1621 CPS and 14190 DNB seats.
3. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.
4. As per a Public Notice dated **6th September 2024**, some new colleges and additional seats in existing medical colleges have been approved by the Government of India for the Academic Year 2024-25. The following table gives the pertinent information for the NE States.

Table-5.13.17 (A) New Medical Colleges / Additional Seats in existing Medical Colleges in NE States (MBBS Seats in the Academic Year 2024-25)

Name of Medical College	MBBS Seats (*)
NEW MEDICAL COLLEGE	
Tinsukia Medical College, Tinsukia, Assam	100
Tripura Santiniketan Medical College, West Tripura	150
APPROVAL FOR INCREASE OF MMBS SEATS IN EXISTING MEDICAL COLLEGES	
Tomo Riba Institute of Health & Medical Sciences, Naharlagun. Arunachal Pradesh	50
Agartala Government Medical College, Tripura	50

(*) after Initial Decision of UG, MARB and Decision of 1st Appeal Committee

Source: National Medical Commission (https://www.nmc.org.in/wp-content/uploads/college_course/28-3%20Public%20Notice%2006-09-2024%20(UG%20matrix).pdf)

5. The National Medical Commission (NMC) has been constituted by an act of Parliament known as National Medical Commission Act, 2019. Its aims include improving the access to quality and affordable medical education in India in order to ensure availability of adequate and high quality medical professionals in all parts of the country.

Table-5.13.18: Nursing Education Institutions & Courses in the NE States (BSc in Nursing, MSc in Nursing & Post-Basic BSc in Nursing)

State	BSc in Nursing						MSc in Nursing						Post Basic BSc in Nursing					
	Institutions			Seats			Institutions			Seats			Institutions			Seats		
	Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	0	3	3	0	110	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	10	10
Assam	4	16	20	230	760	990	3	5	8	57	74	131	0	4	4	0	115	115
Manipur	2	9	11	90	310	400	2	1	3	20	8	28	0	4	4	0	90	90
Meghalaya	1	3	4	50	110	160	1	0	1	10	0	10	0	1	1	0	30	30
Mizoram	2	2	4	65	60	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	1	1	0	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	20	20
Sikkim	1	3	4	40	160	200	0	1	1	0	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tripura	0	3	3	0	150	150	0	3	3	0	45	45	0	1	1	0	20	20
Total-NE Region	10	40	50	475	1710	2185	6	10	16	87	152	239	0	12	12	0	285	285
Total-India	198	2031	2229	11875	104720	116595	88	621	709	2034	12369	14403	56	728	2165	23440	784	25605

Source: 'Annual Report 2022-23' of the Indian Nursing Council at Page Nos. 45 & 46 (https://indiannursingcouncil.org/uploads/annualreports/17290678215926.pdf)

Notes

1. The above table gives the Distribution of Nursing Educational Institutions & Programs as on 31st March 2023.
2. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.
3. The Indian Nursing Council is an autonomous body under the Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947 enacted by Parliament gives statutory powers to the Council to maintain uniform standards and regulation of nursing education all over the Country.
4. Post Basic BSc in Nursing is **a** 2-year UG programme degree designed for registered nurses who have successfully completed their General Nursing and Midwifery (GNM) course.

Table-5.13.19: Pharmacy Education Institutions & Seats in the NE States (Under-Graduate & Post-Graduate Levels)

State	UG level (B Pharm)		PG Level (M Pharm)	
	Institutes	Seats	Institutes	Seats
Arunachal Pradesh	2	120	0	0
Assam	16	1140	7	256
Manipur	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	3	260	0	0
Mizoram	1	38	1	33
Nagaland	0	0	0	0
Sikkim	2	160	2	48
Tripura	2	200	3	45
Total-NE Region	26	1918	13	382

Sources: Pharmacy Council of India, as follows:

UG Colleges: https://pcionline.co.in/approved-degree-institutions-u-s-12/
PG Colleges: https://pcionline.co.in/approved-institutions-for-m-pharma-courses/

Notes

1. The above table gives the position for the Academic Year 2024-25, as inferred from the above websites. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.
2. The Pharmacy education and profession in India is regulated by the Pharmacy Council of India, a statutory body governed by the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, 1948.

Table-5.13.20: Dental Education Institutions & Courses in the NE States (Under-Graduate & Post-Graduate Levels)

State	UG level (Bachelor of Dental Surgery)		PG Level (Master of Dental Surgery)	
	Institutes	Seats	Institutes	Seats
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Assam	3	176	1	10
Manipur	1	50	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0
Sikkim	0	0	0	0
Tripura	1	50	0	0
Total-NE Region	5	276	1	10
Total-India	323	27568	281	7178

Source: Dental Council of India, as follows:

UG Colleges (BDS):
https://dciindia.gov.in/CollegeSearch.aspx?ColName=&CourseId=1&SplId=0&StateId=&Hospital=&Type=0&Status=--Select--
PG Colleges (MDS):
https://dciindia.gov.in/CollegeSearch.aspx?ColName=&CourseId=2&SplId=0&StateId=&Hospital=&Type=0&Status=--Select--

Notes

1. The above table gives the position for the Academic Year 2024-25, as mentioned at the above websites.'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.
2. The Dental Council is a statutory body, formed after the passage of The Dentists Act 1948.It regulates various aspects of dental education as well as the dental profession.

Table-5.13.21: AYUSH Colleges in the NE States

State	Ayurveda	Homeopathy	Siddha	Unani	Sowa Rigpa
Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0	0	0
Assam	1	3	0	0	0
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	2	1	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	1
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0
Total-NE Region	3	5	0	0	1
Total- India	541	277	17	58	7

Source: Reply to Starred Question No. 179 on 2nd February 2024 in the Lok Sabha (Annexure-I) (https://sansad.in/getFile/loksabhaquestions/annex/1715/AU179.pdf?source=pqals)

Notes

1. The above table gives the position in January 2024, as inferred from the above Lok Sabha reply.
2. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.

Table-5.13.22: Architectural Education Institutions in the NE States (Under-Graduate & Post-Graduate Levels)

State	UG level (Bachelor of Architecture)		PG level (Masters of Architecture)	
	Institutions	Seats	Institutions	Seats
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Assam	2	80	0	0
Manipur	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	1	30	0	0
Mizoram	1	30	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0
Sikkim	0	0	0	0
Tripura	0	0	0	0
Total-NE Region	4	140	0	0

Source: Council of Architecture, Ministry of Education (https://ecoa.in/academic/public/institution-approval)

Notes

1. The above table gives the position as updated in October 2024, as mentioned in the above website.
2. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.
3. There are no institutions offering Masters-level course in Architecture in any of the North Eastern states.
4. The Council of Architecture (COA) has been constituted by the Government of India under the provisions of the Architects Act, 1972, enacted by the Parliament of India, which came into force on 1st September, 1972. The Council of Architecture is charged with the responsibility to regulate the education and practice of profession throughout India besides maintaining the register of architects.

Table-5.13.23: Institutions for Agricultural & Allied Education in the NE States (Universities & Colleges)

State	University (*)	College / Campus / Other Educational Institution
Arunachal Pradesh	0	2
Assam	1	10
Manipur	1	2
Meghalaya	0	4
Mizoram	0	2
Nagaland	1	1
Sikkim	0	2
Tripura	0	1
Total-NE Region	4	24

(*) Including University with Agriculture Faculty

Source: Indian Council of Agricultural Research website (https://education.icar.gov.in/new_college_detail)

Notes

1. The list of related Universities & Colleges has been furnished below.
2. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.

Table-5.13.23 (A) List of Agricultural Universities, Colleges & Other Educational Institutions

University	College / Faculty / Other Educational Institution	State
Central Agricultural University Imphal	College of Agriculture, Imphal	Manipur
	College of Agriculture, Krydemkulai	Meghalaya
	College of Agriculture, Pasighat	Arunachal Pradesh
	College of Fisheries, Lembucherra	Tripura
	College of Home Science, Tura	Meghalaya
	College of Horticulture & Forestry, Pasighat	Arunachal Pradesh
	College of Horticulture, Thenzawl	Mizoram
	College of Horticulture, Bermiok	Sikkim
	College of Veterinary Sciences & Animal Husbandry, Selesih	Mizoram
	College of Veterinary Sciences & Animal Husbandry, Jalukie	Nagaland
	College of Food Technology, Lamphelpat	Manipur
	College of Agricultural Engineering and Post Harvest Technology, Gangtok	Sikkim
	College of Post-Graduate Studies, Umiam	Meghalaya.
Nagaland University, Lumami	School of Agricultural Sciences & Rural Development, Medziphema (Faculty of Agriculture)	Nagaland
Indian Agricultural Research Institute (Deemed University)	Assam Campus, Dhemaji District	Assam
	ICAR-IARI Umiam Hub	Meghalaya
Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat	College of Agriculture, Jorhat	Assam
	Biswanath College of Agriculture, Biswanath	-Do-
	Sarat Chandra Singha College of Agriculture, Chapar	-Do-
	College of Community Science, Jorhat	-Do-
	College of Fisheries, Raha	-Do-
	College of Horticulture and Farming System Research, Nalbari	-Do-
	College of Sericulture, Titabar	-Do-
	College of Veterinary Science, Khanapara	-Do-
	Lakhimpur College of Veterinary Science, Joyhing	-Do-

Table-5.13.24: Institutions for Legal Education in the NE States (University Departments & Law Colleges)

State	Universities with Law Departments		Law Colleges	
	Government	Private	Government	Private
Arunachal Pradesh	1	6	2	0
Assam	4	1	14	15
Manipur	2	0	1	3
Meghalaya	2	2	4	0
Mizoram	1	0	1	0
Nagaland	1	0	1	2
Sikkim	2	1	2	0
Tripura	1	1	1	0
Total-NE Region	14	11	26	20

Source: Reply to Starred Question No 3892 on 25th March 2022 in the Lok Sabha (at Annexure)

Notes

1. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.
2. The Bar Council of India is a statutory body created by Parliament to regulate and represent the Indian Bar. It also sets standards for legal education and grant recognition to Universities whose degree in law will serve as qualification for enrolment as an advocate.

Table-5.13.25: Teacher Education Institutions in the NE States (As on 31st March 2023)

State	Recognised Institutes	Recognised Courses	Total Approved Intake
Arunachal Pradesh	21	29	2395
Assam	113	153	10890
Manipur	26	29	2350
Meghalaya	16	17	1100
Mizoram	11	16	1130
Nagaland	13	13	910
Sikkim	8	9	650
Tripura	15	25	2620
Total-NE Region	223	291	22045

Source: Annual Report 2022-23, National Council for Teacher Education (Page Nos. 55-65)

Notes

1. The National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) was established as a statutory body by an Act of Parliament (Act No. 73 of 1993) with a view to achieve planned and coordinated development of teacher education throughout the country, the regulation and proper maintenance of norms and standards in the teacher education system and for matters connected therewith.
2. Courses can include programmes at the Post-Graduation, and Graduation levels in fields like Education (Elementary Education, Secondary Education, Open & Distance Learning) and Physical Education; apart from Diploma level programmes in additional areas like Pre-Primary Education, Visual Arts Education, Performing Arts Education etc. In addition Integrated Programme combining BA or BSc and BEd is available.
3. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.

Table-5.13.26: Institutes of Hotel Management & Catering Technology in the NE States

State	Institutes of Hotel Management (IHMs)		Food Craft Institutes (FCI)
	Central IHMs	State IHMs	
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
Assam	1	0	1
Manipur	0	1	0
Meghalaya	1	0	1
Mizoram	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	1	0
Sikkim	0	1	0
Tripura	0	1	0
Total-NE Region	2	4	2
Total-India	21	33	12

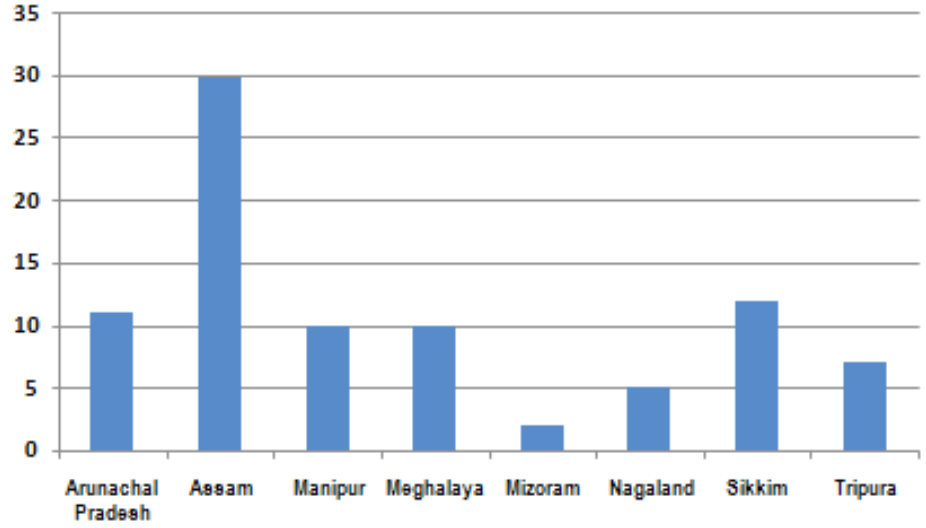
Source: Website of National Council For Hotel Management and Catering Technology, supplemented by information at Note-2 below.
(https://nchm.gov.in/index.php/nchmct-institutes)

Notes

1. For steering and regulating the academic efforts of the IHMs and FCIs, in 1982 the Ministry of Tourism had set up the National Council for Hotel Management & Catering Technology (NCHMCT). The mandate of the NCHMCT is to co-ordinate the growth and general advancement in the development of hospitality management education through its affiliated Institutes.
2. In addition to the information about IHMs and FCIs at the above website, a State Institute of Hotel Management had been inaugurated at Imphal, Manipur in March 2024. This has been included in the above table.
3. The numbers of Institutes in India have been taken from the Annual Report 2023-24 of the Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India (Page No. 116).
4. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.

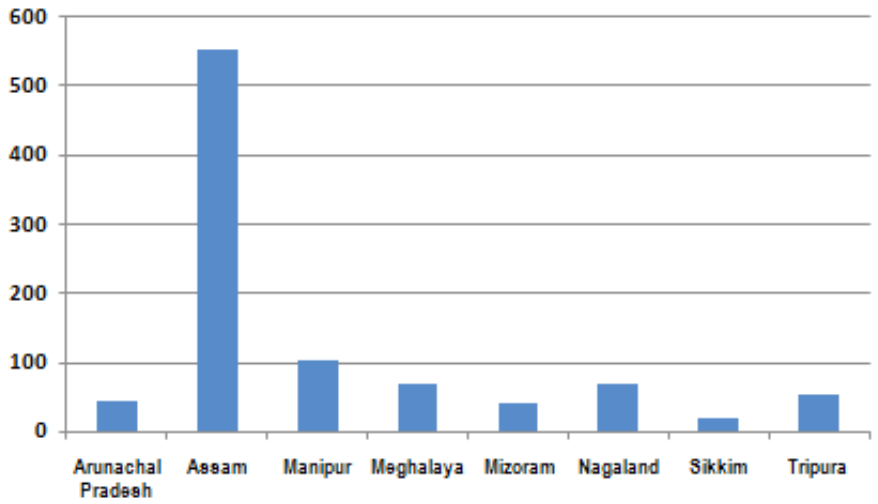
View of the Institute of Hotel Management Gangtok

Graph-5.13.3: Number of Universities in the NE States



Y-axis gives the Numbers of Universities based on the website of the University Grants Commission

Graph-5.13.4: Number of Colleges in the NE States



Y-axis gives the Numbers of Colleges of all types (Government Colleges, Private Colleges-Aided, and Private Colleges- Unaided) based on the 'All India Survey on Higher Education 2021-22'

Higher Education: Select AISHE Data

Table-5.13.27: Number of Government & Private Colleges in the NE States (Based on Actual Response)

(In Numbers)

State	Private Colleges (Unaided)	Private Colleges (Aided)	Private Colleges Total	Government Colleges	Total Colleges
Arunachal Pradesh	15	4	19	24	43
Assam	84	25	109	444	553
Manipur	26	19	45	58	103
Meghalaya	23	17	40	29	69
Mizoram	8	1	9	31	40
Nagaland	15	32	47	21	68
Sikkim	4	0	4	16	20
Tripura	7	4	11	43	54
Total- NE Region	182	102	284	666	950
Total - India	27956	5676	33632	9193	42825

Source: 'All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2021-22', Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education, Government of India [Table-5 Page T-5]

Notes

1. Out of 45,473 colleges, 38,886 had responded to the study. By pooling data from the AISHE for the previous two years (2019-20 and 2020-21), inferences were drawn regarding 42,825 colleges on the themes of the survey, including the data furnished at above.
2. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.
3. Concepts and Definitions related to the above table are available at Annexure-2 of the source document; particularly at Section I-2 (Colleges/Institutions affiliated/recognized with University) and Section-IV (Management of University/ College / Institution).

Cotton College (now upgraded as an University) was set up as the first college in the NE Region in 1901

Table-5.13.28: Enrolment in Government & Private Colleges in the NE States (Based on Actual Response)

(In Numbers)

State	Private Colleges (Unaided)	Private Colleges (Aided)	Private Colleges Total	Government Colleges	Total Colleges
Arunachal Pradesh	6042	1340	7382	21238	28620
Assam	26792	5644	32436	468438	500874
Manipur	6160	21242	27402	76906	104308
Meghalaya	9530	19396	28926	33764	62690
Mizoram	1599	26	1625	25123	26748
Nagaland	3825	14818	18643	17608	36251
Sikkim	1061	0	1061	13186	14247
Tripura	3328	2704	6032	68869	74901
Total- NE Region	58337	65170	123507	725132	848639
Total - India	13542820	6241872	19784692	10563334	30348026

Source: 'All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2021-22', Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education, Government of India [Table-5(a) Page T-5(a)]

Notes

1. Out of 45,473 colleges, 38,886 had responded to the study. By pooling data from the AISHE for the previous two years (2019-20 and 2020-21), inferences were drawn regarding 42,825 colleges on the themes of the survey, including the data furnished at above.
2. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.
3. Concepts and Definitions related to the above table are available at Annexure-2 of the source document; particularly at Section I-2 (Colleges/Institutions affiliated/recognized with University), Section-IV (Management of University/ College / Institution), and Section-V (Student).

St. Edmund's College at Shillong started functioning from 1923 under the Calcutta University

Table-5.13.29: Estimated Enrolments in the NE States at various Levels of Higher Education

(In Numbers)

Level	Enrolment in the State for Indicated Level of Education (Higher Education)								Total NE Region	Total India
	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura		
PhD										
• Male	441	3140	725	458	634	290	337	286	6311	**113932**
• Female	240	2230	723	331	565	330	315	173	4907	**98636**
• Total	681	5370	1448	789	1199	620	652	459	11218	212568
M. Phil										
• Male	0	82	0	1	0	12	18	2	115	**2**
• Female	0	132	6	2	0	6	25	10	181	**10**
• Total	0	214	6	3	0	18	43	12	296	**12**
Post Graduate										
• Male	6481	26134	4940	5673	2398	3276	2421	5209	56532	**5209**
• Female	6215	36830	5528	8432	3210	5178	3565	5840	74798	**5840**
• Total	12696	62964	10468	14105	5608	8454	5986	11049	131330	**11049**
Under Graduate										
• Male	25094	288411	58171	35954	16905	18770	12268	44432	500005	**17854294**
• Female	21201	290995	54386	41489	16249	20444	12538	37731	495033	**16284939**
• Total	46295	579406	112557	77443	33154	39214	24806	82163	995038	**34139233**
PG Diploma										
• Male	152	693	555	280	39	40	18	76	1853	**130028**
• Female	101	828	419	363	16	89	11	59	1886	**104755**
• Total	253	1521	974	643	55	129	29	135	3739	**234783**
Diploma										
• Male	1335	12793	1682	988	3200	859	994	2409	24260	**1860546**
• Female	1260	9470	2967	2013	3530	1343	777	2297	23657	**1055899**
• Total	2595	22263	4649	3001	6730	2202	1771	4706	47917	**2916445**
Certificate										
• Male	329	102	161	31	0	310	50	18	1001	**40558**
• Female	163	688	125	55	0	276	5	18	1330	**36742**
• Total	492	790	286	86	0	586	55	36	2331	**77300**
										Continued ...

Level	Enrolment in the State for Indicated Level of Education (Higher Education)								Total NE Region	Total India
	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura		
Integrated										
• Male	1163	2571	0	203	15	0	168	1106	5226	**248598**
• Female	715	2913	0	180	10	0	251	885	4954	**211981**
• Total	1878	5484	0	383	25	0	419	1991	10180	**460579**
Grand Total										
• Male	34995	333926	66234	43588	23191	23557	16274	53538	595303	**22576389**
• Female	29895	344086	64154	52865	23580	27666	17487	47013	606746	**20691792**
• Total	64890	678012	130388	96453	46771	51223	33761	100551	1202049	**43268181**

Source: 'All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2021-22', Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education, Government of India [Table-6(a) Page T-6 (three pages)]

Notes

1. Concepts and Definitions related to the above table are available at Annexure-2 of the source document; of which 'Levels of Programme' discussed at Section-II 'Faculty, Department and Programme' is quite pertinent.
2. Out of 1,168 universities, 1,154 had responded to the study. By pooling data from AISHE for the previous two years (2019-20 and 2020-21), inferences were drawn regarding 1,162 universities on the themes of the survey, including the data which has been included at above.
3. Similarly, out of 45,473 colleges, 38,886 had responded to the study. By pooling data from the AISHE for the previous two years (2019-20 and 2020-21), inferences were drawn regarding 42,825 colleges on the themes of the survey, including the data furnished at above.
4. Enrolments include: (a) enrolments in regular mode (where students get education in a classroom in direct contact with the teachers and also make use of other infrastructure facilities like laboratories, library etc. to enhance their learning experience; and (b) distance or correspondence mode including the use of other means of communication like broadcasting, telecasting, internet, correspondence courses etc.
5. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.

Tripura University, a Central University located outside Agartala

Table-5.13.30: Number of Teachers in the NE States at Various Levels of Higher Education (Based on Actual Responses)

(In Numbers)

Post	Number of Teachers (Higher Education) in the State								Total NE Region	Total India
	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura		
Professor & Equivalent										
• Male	181	1182	282	188	138	106	77	125	2279	**106703**
• Female	45	384	111	96	47	57	28	31	799	**44704**
• Total	226	1566	393	284	185	163	105	156	3078	**151407**
Reader & Associate Professor										
• Male	207	2092	420	218	267	74	117	185	3580	**99893**
• Female	63	1207	305	211	214	95	54	79	2228	**60840**
• Total	270	3299	725	429	481	169	171	264	5808	**160733**
Lecturer & Assistant Professor										
• Male	828	8903	2180	1147	580	840	665	900	16043	**610368**
• Female	779	7001	2434	1695	547	1198	480	450	14584	**476158**
• Total	1607	15904	4614	2842	1127	2038	1145	1350	30627	**1086526**
Demonstrator / Tutor										
• Male	16	507	23	34	40	40	25	212	897	**32142**
• Female	69	500	200	113	109	62	46	252	1351	**63611**
• Total	85	1007	223	147	149	102	71	464	2248	**95753**
Temporary Teacher										
• Male	41	681	151	40	135	18	7	129	1202	**47274**
• Female	58	843	107	48	121	32	9	84	1302	**43091**
• Total	99	1524	258	88	256	50	16	213	2504	**90365**

Post	Number of Teachers (Higher Education) in the State								Total NE Region	Total India
	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura		
Visiting Teacher										
• Male	3	20	47	3	8	9	0	33	123	**7143**
• Female	3	16	10	12	4	8	1	25	79	**5761**
• Total	6	36	57	15	12	17	1	58	202	**12904**
Grand Total										
• Male	1276	13385	3103	1630	1168	1087	891	1584	24124	**903523**
• Female	1017	9951	3167	2175	1042	1452	618	921	20343	**694165**
• Total	2293	23336	6270	3805	2210	2539	1509	2505	44467	**1597688**

Source: ': 'All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2021-22', Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education, Government of India [Table-22 Page T-22 (three pages)]

Notes

1. Out of 1,168 universities, 1,154 had responded to the study. By pooling data from the AISHE for the previous two years (2019-20 and 2020-21), inferences were drawn regarding 1,162 universities on the themes of the survey, including the data which has been included at above.
2. Similarly, out of 45,473 colleges, 38,886 had responded to the study. By pooling data from the AISHE for the previous two years (2019-20 and 2020-21), inferences were drawn regarding 42,825 colleges on the themes of the survey, including the data furnished at above.
3. Concepts and Definitions related to the above table are available at Annexure-2 of the source document.
4. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.

5.14. Health & Family Welfare

The context of healthcare in India had been changing in four major directions since the new millennium began in 2001. First, the health priorities began evolving on a nationwide basis. Maternal and child mortality rates had started declining, albeit from high levels. There was a growing burden on account of non-communicable diseases and some infectious diseases. The second important change was the emergence of a commercially-oriented health care industry, which was estimated to be growing rapidly. The third change was the growing incidences of extremely high expenditures incurred to meet the healthcare costs, which became one of the major contributors to financial insecurity and poverty. Fourth, a rising economic growth enabled enhanced fiscal capacity of large sections of Indians.

In response to the above changes and challenges, the extant National Health Policy had been formulated in 2017. Its primary aim is to inform, clarify, strengthen and prioritize the role of the Government in shaping health systems in all its dimensions. These included areas like investments in health, organization of healthcare services, prevention of diseases and promotion of good health through cross sectoral actions, access to technologies, developing human resources, encouraging medical pluralism, building knowledge base, developing better financial protection strategies, strengthening regulation and health assurance.

In collaboration with the State Governments and other stakeholders, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare of the Government of India is working to promote the good health and well-being of Indians at all ages. This is being sought to be done through a preventive, curative and promotive health care orientation in all developmental policies and through the universal access to quality healthcare facilities without anyone facing financial hardship. Towards the above end, the Ministry is implementing various schemes, programmes and national initiatives to provide universal access to quality healthcare. The above approach seeks to combine the upgradation of existing infrastructure as well as the creation of new infrastructure in deficient areas.

Keeping in view the healthcare challenges of the NE Region, the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region has an Inter-Ministerial Committee on Health & Nutrition. This is a forum for the discussions of these issues with the concerned Line Ministry for its needful actions.

The North Eastern Council (NEC) had been instrumental in establishing several regional institutions for augmenting the medical and paramedical manpower in the NE Region. These include the Regional Institute of Medical Sciences in Imphal, Regional Institute for Paramedical and Nursing in Aizawl, Regional Nursing College and Regional Nursing College in Guwahati, LGB Regional Institute of Mental Health in Tezpur, Dr. B Barooah Cancer Institute and Sri Sankaradeva Nethralaya in Guwahati etc. NEC had funded and managed many of these institutions for some time. Subsequently, these institutions had been handed over to the concerned Ministries for their further development and management. In addition, NEC had provided funds for the existing medical colleges in Assam located in Guwahati and Silchar.

Health Indicators

Table-5.14.1: Status of Health Indicators in the NE States

(As per the Units at Note-1 below)

Indicator	Status of the Health Indicator (Units used are given at Note-1)							
	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	17.3	20.8	13.3	22.9	14.4	12.5	15.6	12.6
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	5.7	6.2	4.3	5.3	4.2	3.7	4.1	5.7
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	21	36	6	29	3	4	5	18
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	NA	195	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	NA	2.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sex Ratio	938	958	985	989	976	931	890	960
Life Expectancy at Birth - Male	NA	67.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Life Expectancy at Birth - Female	NA	68.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR)	NA	19	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR)	NA	40	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: 'Quarterly NHM MIS Report (Status as on 31.03.2024)', National Health Mission, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India [At Rows 9 – 17 in the first page of the above unnumbered document covering the for High Focus States-NE] Available at: https://nhm.gov.in/New-Update-2023-24/NHM-MIS/March-2024/High-Focus-NE.pdf

The above indicators have been reported in the above source based on data from the following:(a) the Sample Registration System, Statistical Report 2020 brought out by the Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India for CBR, CDR, IMR, TFR, NMR and U5MR; (b) SRS Data from 2018-20 for MMR; (c) SRS based Abridged Life Table 2016-20 for Life Expectancy at Birth (Male & Female); and (d) 2011 Census of India 2011 for Sex Ratio.

Notes

1. The units of the Indicators in the above table have been given below.

Indicator	Unit
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	Per 1000 Persons
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	Per 1000 Persons
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Per 1000 Live Births
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	Per 1000 Live Births
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Per 1000 Females in Age Groups 15-19 to 45-49
Sex Ratio	Females per 1000 Males
Life Expectancy at Birth - Male	Years
Life Expectancy at Birth - Female	Years
Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR)	Per 1000 Live Births
Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR)	Per 1000 Live Births

2. Sample Registration System (SRS) data for parameters like MMR, TFR, Life Expectancy Birth, NMR and U5MR are not available for the NE states (except Assam). Hence these have been marked as 'NA" meaning 'Not Available'.

3. The following gives the descriptions of the indicators used at the above table.

Indicator	Description
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	Number of live births occurring during the year, per 1,000 of the population, with the population being estimated at the mid-year point
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	Number of deaths occurring during the year, per 1,000 of the population, with the population being estimated at the mid-year point
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Number of infant deaths in a year per 1,000 live births during the year, with infants being those who are aged one year or less
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	Number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births during the year [A maternal death is the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management, but not from accidental or incidental causes.]
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with age-specific fertility rates of the specified year
Sex Ratio	The number of females per 1000 male population
Life Expectancy at Birth - Male	Average number of years that a newborn could expect to live, if he or she were to pass through life exposed to the sex- and age-specific death rates prevailing at the time of his or her birth, for a specific year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area'
Life Expectancy at Birth - Female	
Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR)	Number of neonatal deaths in a given year per 1000 live births in that year [Neonatal deaths are deaths occurring during the neonatal period, commencing at birth and ending 28 completed days after birth.]
Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR)	Probability of dying between birth and exactly 5 years of age, expressed per 1,000 live births [The under-five mortality rate as defined here is, strictly speaking, not a rate (i.e. the number of deaths divided by the number of population at risk during a certain period of time), but a probability of death derived from a life table and expressed as a rate per 1000 live births.]

Dhubri Medical College and Hospital, Assam

Public Health Infrastructure

Table-5.14.2: Public Health Facilities in the NE States (As on 31st March 2023)

(In Numbers)

State	Sub Centre	Primary Health Centre	Community Health Centre	Sub District Hospital	District Hospital
Arunachal Pradesh	401	133	57	0	20
Assam	4,728	1,009	205	16	21
Manipur	416	96	17	1	7
Meghalaya	463	147	29	1	11
Mizoram	369	66	9	2	12
Nagaland	465	136	23	0	12
Sikkim	154	26	2	0	4
Tripura	1,000	120	21	15	7
Total – NE Region	7,996	1,733	363	35	94
Total - India	1,69,615	31,882	6,359	1,340	714

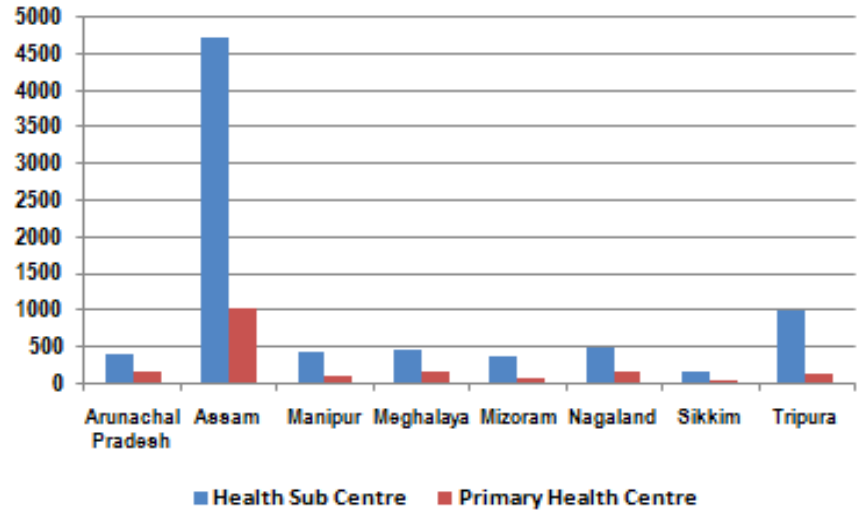
Source: 'Health Dynamics of India (Infrastructure & Human Resources) 2022-23', Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India [Section-2; Page Nos. 37-75] based on data from the Health Management Information System (HMIS)

Notes

1. The above table gives the numbers of Public Health Facilities in the NE States as on 31st March 2023.
2. Healthcare delivery in India has been envisaged at three levels namely Primary, Secondary and Tertiary. The secondary level of health care essentially includes Community Health Centres (CHCs), constituting the First Referral Units (FRUs) and the Sub-district and District Hospitals. The CHCs were designed to provide referral health care for cases from the Primary Health Centres level and for cases in need of specialist care approaching the Centre directly.
3. Sub Centre (SC): First point of contact for community in India's Primary Healthcare ecosystem, manned with at least one female health worker/ auxiliary nurse midwife and one male health worker
4. Primary Health Centre (PHC): PHC is the first physical point of contact between Patient and the Doctor; therefore OPD services play important role towards the preliminary diagnosis as well the further referral to the higher level of health facilities, wherever required. It is a 4-6 bedded referral unit for six sub-centres manned with a medical office in-charge and about 14 subordinate paramedical staff.
5. Community Health Centre (CHC): 30 bed hospital/referral unit for about 4 PHCs with specialized services.

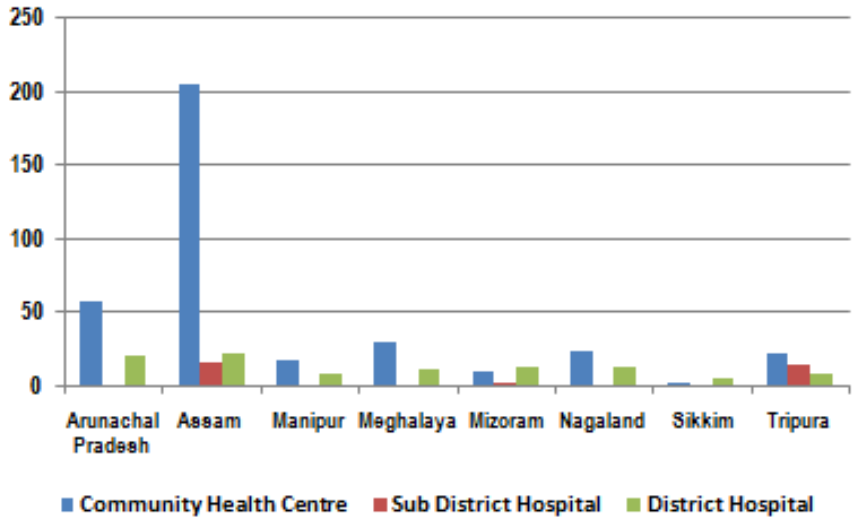
   A CHC is a 30-bedded hospital providing specialist care in Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Surgery, Paediatrics, Dental and AYUSH. These centres are however fulfilling the tasks entrusted to them only to a limited extent. CHC in rural area can be First Referral Unit (FRU) or non-FRU; but all urban CHCs have to be FRU.
6. Sub District Hospital (SDH): SDH have a mandate to provide secondary care services and acts as Referral Units for the Tehsil/Taluk/Block population in which they are geographically located and SDHs are below the district and above the block level (CHC) hospitals. SDHs form an important link between SCs, PHCs and CHCs on one end and District Hospitals on the other end. They also save travel time for cases needing emergency care and reduce the workload of the district hospitals. Some states of India like Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland do not have any SDHs.
7. District Hospital (DH): As per the defined guidelines every DH should comprehensively function for providing secondary care services along with the critical care services like Emergency, High Dependency Unit (HDU)/Intensive Care Unit (ICU), Operation Theatre (OT), Labour Delivery, Special Newborn Care Unit (SNCU), lab and diagnostic services etc. District Hospital has specialist OPD services in order to cater for the specific need of the population for the respective district. In the recent years, some of the District Hospitals have been upgraded as Medical Colleges.
8. The number of SCs, PHCs and CHCs in rural and urban areas has been tabulated subsequently.
9. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.

Graph-5.14.1: Numbers of Health Sub-Centres and Primary Health Centres in the NE States (as on 31st March 2023)



Y-axis gives the Numbers of Health Sub-Centres and Primary Health Centres as on 31st March 2023

Graph-5.14.2: Numbers of Community Health Centres, Sub District Hospitals and District Hospitals in the NE States (as on 31st March 2023)



Y-axis gives the Numbers of Community Health Centres, Sub District Hospitals and District Hospitals as on 31st March 2023

Health & Wellness Centre at Chunlikha Nagaland

Table-5.14.3: Public Health Facilities in the NE States
Rural & Urban Break-up of Sub Centres, Public Health Centres & Community Health Centres
(As on 31st March 2023)

(In Numbers)

State	Sub Centre (SC)		Primary Health Centre (PHC)		Community Health Centre (CHC)	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Arunachal Pradesh	390	11	127	6	56	1
Assam	4692	36	920	89	176	29
Manipur	392	24	74	22	8	9
Meghalaya	463	0	122	25	28	1
Mizoram	308	61	57	9	9	0
Nagaland	443	22	128	8	8	15
Sikkim	148	6	24	2	2	0
Tripura	956	44	110	10	18	3
Total – NE Region	7792	204	1562	171	305	58
Total - India	165639	3976	25354	6528	5491	868

Source: 'Health Dynamics of India (Infrastructure & Human Resources) 2022-23', Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India [Section-2; Page Nos. 37-75] based on data from the Health Management Information System (HMIS)

Notes

1. The above table gives the numbers of Public Health Facilities like SCs, PHCs, and CHCs in the urban and rural areas of the NE States as on 31st March 2023. The state-wise totals of these facilities, combining the numbers of both rural and urban facilities, are available in the previous table.
2. Notes under the previous table may be referred to in connection with the role of the above types of health facilities like Sub-Centres (SCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs).
3. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.

Table-5.14.4: Number of Medical Colleges in the NE States

(In numbers)

State →	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura	Total NE Region	Total - India
No. of Medical Colleges (2024)	1	13	4	1	1	1	1	2	24	706
Govt.	1	13	3	1	1	1	0	1	21	380
Other	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	326

Source: Reply to Starred Question No. 7 on 2nd February 2024 in the Lok Sabha (Annexure-I) (https://sansad.in/getFile/loksabhaquestions/annex/1715/AS7.pdf?source=pqals)

Notes

1. Private includes Medical Colleges operated on PPP basis. The above gives the position for Academic Year 2024-25.
2. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.
3. Intake at MBBS and MD levels has been furnished at Table-5.13.17 (under Higher Education).

Table-5.14.5: Number of Hospital Beds in the NE States (Rural and Urban) Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres, Sub-District / Sub-Divisional Hospitals, District Hospitals & Medical Colleges (As on 31st March 2023)

(In numbers)

State	Number of Hospital Beds				
	Primary Health Centre	Community Health Centre	Sub District / Sub Divisional Hospital	District Hospital	Medical College
Arunachal Pradesh	397	594	N App	1151	350
Assam	3166	6218	844	3677	9343
Manipur	420	365	10	551	1449
Meghalaya	1127	867	40	1960	594
Mizoram	655	240	70	903	500
Nagaland	706	325	N App	1017	N App
Sikkim	257	28	N App	400	N App
Tripura	918	630	900	1260	727
Total – NE Region	7646	9267	1864	10919	12963
Total - India	148729	180384	111557	153815	224176

Source: 'Health Dynamics of India (Infrastructure & Human Resources) 2022-23', Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India [Table-38 at Page 160]

Notes

1. The above table gives the reported position of hospital beds in the NE States as on 31st March 2023.
2. Regarding Hospital Beds in Medical Colleges in the above table: only Govt. Medical Colleges have been included.
3. The role of Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres, Sub-District Hospitals and District Hospitals has been discussed previously.
4. 'N App' means 'Not Applicable'; as some states of India like Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Sikkim do not have any Sub-District / Sub-Divisional Hospitals. Further, Sikkim does not have any Govt. Medical College.
5. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.

District Hospital at Namchi in Sikkim

Table-5.14.6: Health Infrastructure in the NE States (From Sub-Centres up to District Hospitals) as on 31st March 2024

(In Numbers)

Infrastructure		Total – NE	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura
First Referral Unit (FRU)										
Total Number of Centres operational as FRUs	District Hospital	79	13	22	6	8	9	12	3	6
	Sub-District Hospital	20	0	13	1	1	1	0	0	4
	CHC and others	54	1	41	0	1	5	3	0	3
	Total	153	14	76	7	10	15	15	3	13
District Hospital (DH)										
Number of DHs		100	22	22	8	14	12	12	4	6
Number of District level Health Facilities other than District Hospital		24	0	16	1	1	2	3	0	1
Community Health Centre (CHC)										
Number of CHCs		381	58	215	23	28	9	25	2	21
Number of CHCs functioning on 24x7 basis	At start of NHM (31/3/2003)	125	31	93	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0
	As on date	351	53	197	17	27	9	25	2	21
Facilities other than CHC at or above Block level but below District level	Functioning on 24x7 basis as on date	34	0	16	1	0	2	0	0	15
	Functioning with three Staff Nurses	34	0	16	1	0	2	0	0	15
Urban CHC (UCHC)										
Number of UHCs		2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Number of UHCs functioning on 24x7 basis		2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Operationalization of UHCs		2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Primary Health Centre (PHC)		0								
Number of PHCs		1646	146	960	91	116	57	139	24	113
Number of PHCs functioning on 24x7 basis	At start of NHM (31/3/2003)	306	25	229	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	52
	As on date	701	64	314	66	65	41	33	24	94
Number of PHCs where Staff Nurse has been posted		539	89	143	61	74	44	10	24	94

Infrastructure		Total – NE	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura
Other Health Facilities above Sub-Centre but below Block level (may include APHC)	Functioning on 24x7 basis as on date	8	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
	Strengthened with three Staff Nurses	178	0	173	0	0	5	0	0	0
Urban PHC (UPHC)	Under NUHM									
Operationalization of UPHC	In Govt. Building under NUHM	67	6	29	8	1	8	5	2	8
Operationalization of UPHC	In Rented Building under NUHM	49	0	27	1	18	1	2	0	0
Total UPHCs operational under NUHM		116	6	56	9	19	9	7	2	8
UPHCs functional with minimum staffing and service package		81	6	40	9	0	9	7	2	8
Sub Centre (SC)										
Number of SCs		8095	405	4794	429	464	379	472	149	1003
Number of SCs which are	In Govt. Building	6885	405	3966	335	448	379	408	147	797
	Without ANM	426	30	367	0	0	21	5	3	0
	With Second ANM	6127	102	4467	307	332	157	202	56	504
Number of Health Kiosks		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24x7 Services										
Total APHCs, PHCs, CHCs & other Sub District facilities functional as 24X7 basis	---	1094	116	527	88	92	61	54	26	130
Total UCHCs & Maternity Homes functional as 24X7 basis under NUHM	----	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UPHCs functional as 24X7 basis under NUHM	---	12	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	0

Source: 'Quarterly NHM MIS Report (Status as on 31.03.2024)', National Health Mission, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India

Notes

1. Data as reported by NHM may differ from data reported by 'Health Dynamics of India (Infrastructure & Human Resources) 2022-23' as the latter gives the status for 31st March 2023.
2. 'Total-NE Region' at the above table has been reported in the source document.

3. Data has been sourced from the 'Quarterly NHM MIS Report (Status as on 31.03.2024)', National Health Mission for High Focus States – NE under following rows

Infrastructure	Rows
FRU	71
District Hospital	69-70
Community Health Centres	63-65
Urban Community Health Centres	66-68
Primary Health Centres	55-58
Urban PHC	59-62
Sub-centres	49-51
24x7 Services	52-54

Civil Hospital Lunglei (Mizoram)

Table-5.14.7: Health Infrastructure in Rural Areas of the NE States (2023) - Building Position
Sub Centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres

(In Numbers)

State	Numbers Functioning in Rural Areas (2023)			Sub Centres (SC)			Primary Health Centres (PHC)			Community Health Centres (CHC)		
	Sub-Centres	PHCs	CHCs	Government Building	Rented Building	Rent Free Panchayat / Vol. Society Building	Government Building	Rented Building	Rent Free Panchayat / Vol. Society Building	Government Building	Rented Building	Rent Free Panchayat / Vol. Society Building
Arunachal Pradesh	390	127	56	372	0	18	120	0	7	56	0	0
Assam	4692	920	176	3945	633	114	909	5	6	176	0	0
Manipur	392	74	8	318	15	59	69	0	5	8	0	0
Meghalaya	463	122	28	452	3	8	121	0	1	28	0	0
Mizoram	308	57	9	308	0	0	57	0	0	9	0	0
Nagaland	443	128	8	381	0	62	121	1	6	8	0	0
Sikkim	148	24	2	147	1	0	24	0	0	2	0	0
Tripura	956	110	18	821	18	117	110	0	0	18	0	0
Total – NE Region	7792	1562	305	6744	670	378	1531	6	25	305	0	0
Total - India	165639	25354	5491	113523	24835	27281	23472	334	1548	5413	8	70

Source: Health Dynamics of India (Infrastructure & Human Resources) 2022-23, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India [Table-38 at Page 160]

Notes

1. The above table gives the reported position of buildings hosting the above Public Health Facilities in the rural areas of NE States as on 31st March 2023.
2. Rural Area: All areas, which are not identified as urban, are rural areas. The basic unit for rural areas is revenue village.

   In the above connection, an urban areas include: (a) All places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee, etc. or (b) All other places satisfying the following three criteria simultaneously: (i) Minimum population of 5,000, (ii) At least 75% of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits, and (iii) Population density of at least 400 per sq. km.The first category of urban units is known as Statutory Towns while the second category of towns is known as Census Towns, identified based on last population Census.
3. The role of Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres has been discussed previously.
4. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.

Human Resources

Table-5.14.8: Doctors & Specialists and Para-Medical Staff in the NE States Sub-District Hospitals & District Hospitals

(In Numbers)

State	Sub-District / Sub-Divisional Hospitals		District Hospitals	
	Doctors & Specialists	Para-Medical Staff	Doctors & Specialists	Para-Medical Staff
Arunachal Pradesh	N App	N App	322	1004
Assam	173	486	580	2467
Manipur	18	28	252	585
Meghalaya	11	22	326	1168
Mizoram	24	114	221	964
Nagaland	N App	N App	280	1161
Sikkim	N App	N App	145	420
Tripura	178	422	232	820
Total – NE Region	404	1072	2358	8589
Total - India	17723	42909	27304	92884

Source: 'Health Dynamics of India (Infrastructure & Human Resources) 2022-23', Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India [Section-2; Page Nos. 37-75] based on data from the Health Management Information System (HMIS)

Notes

1. The above table gives the 'In-Position' status of human resources at the above facilities as on 31st March 2023.
2. Specialist (Doctor) is a registered doctor with a post-graduate qualification in fields specified for District Hospitals / Sub-District Hospitals as per the Indian Public Health Standard (IPHS) norms and pertinent Government regulations.
3. Paramedical Staff includes Staff Nurse, Health Worker (F) / ANM, Ophthalmic Assistant, Echo-Technician, ECG Technician, Lab Technician, Pharmacist, Radiographer, PFT Technician, Physiotherapist, Dark Room Assistant etc.
4. Some states of India like Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Sikkim do not have any Sub-District / Sub-Divisional Hospitals. These have been marked as 'N App'.
5. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.

District Hospital at Tuensang, Nagaland

Table-5.14.9: Doctors & Specialists and Para-Medical Staff in the NE States
Community Health Centres (Rural)

(In Numbers)

State	General Duty Medical Officer / Medical Officer	Surgeon	Obstetrician & Gynaecologist	Physician	Paediatrician	Radiographer	Pharmacist	Lab Technician	Nursing Staff
Arunachal Pradesh	97	0	0	8	0	18	46	77	395
Assam	567	6	70	10	45	90	275	309	1528
Manipur	44	3	4	2	1	2	12	18	78
Meghalaya	95	0	2	1	1	25	44	55	399
Mizoram	11	0	0	0	0	6	8	12	43
Nagaland	16	0	0	1	1	0	10	18	63
Sikkim	2	0	0	0	0	2	3	5	27
Tripura	79	2	1	0	1	11	35	30	188
Total – NE Region	911	11	77	22	49	154	433	524	2721
Total - India	17240	913	1442	992	1066	2463	7579	8210	41604

Source: 'Health Dynamics of India (Infrastructure & Human Resources) 2022-23', Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India [Section-2; Page Nos. 37-75] based on data from the Health Management Information System (HMIS)

Notes

1. The above table gives the 'In-Position' status of human resources at Community Health Centres in rural locations of NE States as on 31st March 2023.
2. In the above table; Specialist (Doctor) at each CHC includes Surgeon, Obstetrician & Gynaecologist, Physician, and Paediatrician.
3. Medical Officer (MO) is a registered Doctor with MBBS qualification (or higher) from a recognised medical institution. GDMO means General Duty Medical Officer. Two MOs / GDMOs are required at each CHC as per Indian Public Health Standard (IPHS) norms.
4. In the above table, the Paramedical Staff includes Radiographer, Pharmacist, Lab Technician and Nursing Staff.
5. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.

Table-5.14.10: Doctors & Specialists and Para-Medical Staff in the NE States Community Health Centres (Urban)

(In Numbers)

State	GDMO / Medical Officer	Specialist Doctor	Radiographer	Pharmacist	Lab Technician	Nursing Staff
Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	1	1	5	10
Assam	111	71	32	62	77	448
Manipur	71	6	8	18	23	119
Meghalaya	7	0	1	2	1	22
Nagaland	37	5	3	22	41	159
Tripura	17	0	3	4	7	33
Total – NE Region	245	82	48	109	154	791
Total - India	2705	1922	565	1313	1576	9455

Source: 'Health Dynamics of India (Infrastructure & Human Resources) 2022-23', Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India [Section-2; Page Nos. 37-75] based on data from the Health Management Information System (HMIS)

Notes

1. The above table gives the 'In-Position' status of human resources at Community Health Centres in urban locations of NE States as on 31st March 2023. **Mizoram and Sikkim were reported to have no CHC (Urban) on this date, as per the above source document. Hence, these states have not been shown in the above table.**
2. In the above table; Specialist (Doctor) at each CHC includes Surgeon, Obstetrician & Gynaecologist, Physician, and Paediatrician. The break-up of the above Specialists has not been furnished in the source document.
3. Medical Officer (MO) is a registered Doctor with MBBS qualification (or higher) from a recognised medical institution. GDMO means General Duty Medical Officer. Two MOs / GDMOs are required at each CHC as per IPHS norms.
4. In the above table, the Paramedical Staff includes Radiographer, Pharmacist, Lab Technician and Nursing Staff.
5. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.

Community Health Centre at Jairampur in Arunachal Pradesh

Table-5.14.11: Doctors and Para-Medical Staff in the NE States
Primary Health Centres (Rural & Urban)

(In Numbers)

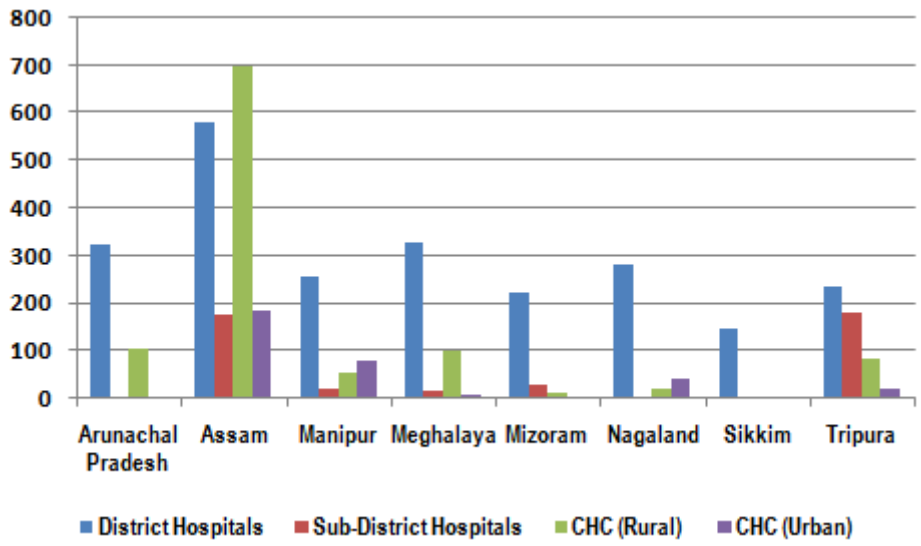
State	Primary Health Centre (Rural)					Primary Health Centre (Urban)				
	Doctor / Medical Officer	Pharmacist	Lab Technician	Staff Nurse	Health Worker (Female)	Doctor / Medical Officer	Pharmacist	Lab Technician	Staff Nurse	Health Worker (Female)
Arunachal Pradesh	136	41	48	240	142	9	3	11	22	17
Assam	1281	936	840	1735	1098	139	92	91	203	305
Manipur	214	105	55	152	200	64	28	21	46	78
Meghalaya	180	136	140	392	344	25	27	18	20	68
Mizoram	52	27	55	154	19	9	9	11	26	17
Nagaland	123	76	87	189	213	7	8	9	13	26
Sikkim	36	19	41	126	64	2	0	2	17	10
Tripura	235	119	105	506	77	15	11	12	14	10
Total – NE Region	2257	1459	1371	3494	2157	270	178	175	361	531
Total - India	32901	20118	15026	37736	27003	7682	5466	4813	10196	21623

Source: 'Health Dynamics of India (Infrastructure & Human Resources) 2022-23', Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India [Section-2; Page Nos. 37-75] based on data from the Health Management Information System (HMIS)

Notes

1. The above table gives the 'In-Position' status of human resources at Primary Health Centres in both rural and urban locations of the NE States as on 31st March 2023.
2. Medical Officer / Doctor is a registered Doctor with MBBS (or higher) qualification from a recognised medical institution. One Allopathic Doctor is required at each Primary Health Centre as per Indian Public Health Standard (IPHS) norms.
3. In the above table, the paramedical staff includes Radiographer, Pharmacist, Lab Technician, Nursing Staff and Health Worker (Female).
4. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.

Graph-5.14.3: Number of Doctors & Specialists in District Hospitals, Sub-District Hospitals and Community Health Centres in Rural & Urban Areas (as on 31st March 2023)

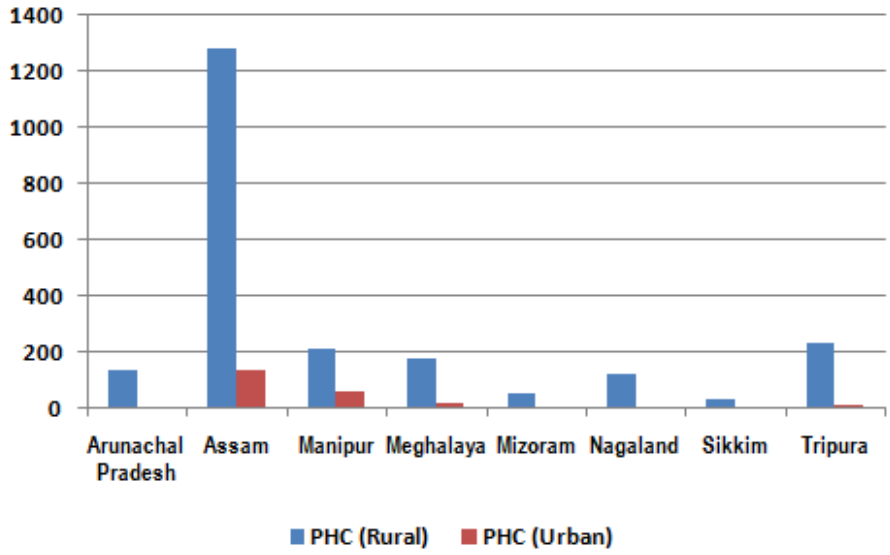


Y-axis gives the Numbers of Doctors & Specialists in District Hospitals, Sub-District Hospitals and Community Health Centres in Rural & Urban Areas as on 31st March 2023

Note

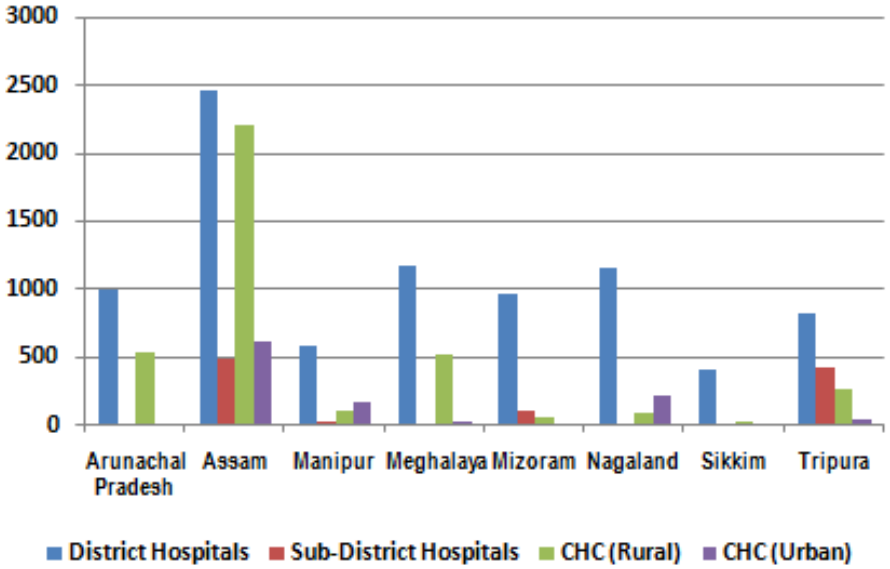
There are no Sub-District Hospitals in Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Sikkim. There are no CHC (Urban) in Mizoram and Sikkim.

Graph-5.14.4: Number of Doctors in Primary Health Centres in Rural & Urban Areas (as on 31st March 2023)



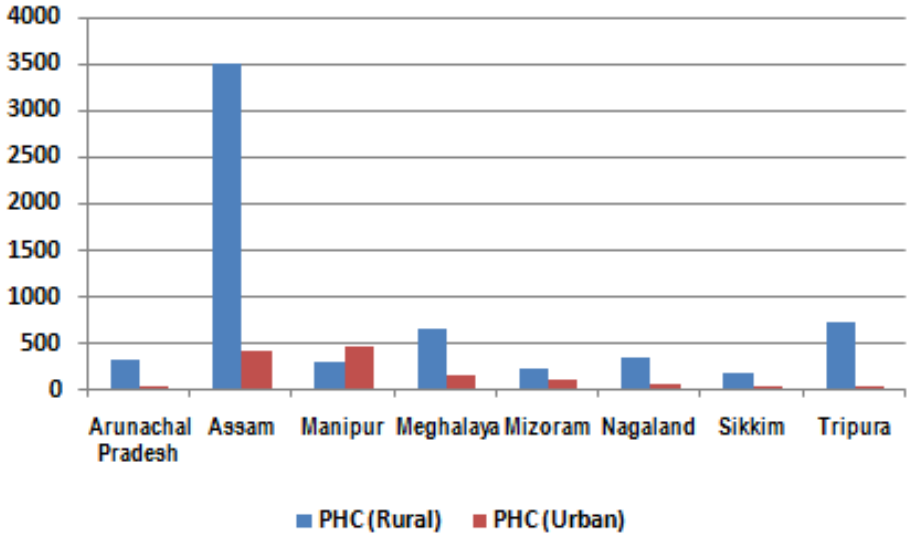
Y-axis gives the Numbers of Doctors in Primary Health Centres in Rural & Urban Areas as on 31st March 2023

Graph-5.14.5: Number of Paramedical Staff in District Hospitals, Sub-District Hospitals and Community Health Centres in Rural & Urban Areas of the NE States (as on 31st March 2023)



Y-axis gives the Numbers of Paramedical Staff in District Hospitals, Sub-District Hospitals and Community Health Centres in Rural & Urban Areas as on 31st March 2023

Graph-5.14.6: Number of Paramedical Staff in Primary Health Centres in Rural & Urban Areas of the NE States (as on 31st March 2023)



Y-axis gives the Numbers of Paramedical Staff in Primary Health Centres in Rural & Urban Areas as on 31st March 2023

Notes

1. There are no Sub-District Hospitals in Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Sikkim. There are no CHC (Urban) in Mizoram and Sikkim.
2. In the above graphs, the numbers of Paramedical Staff in CHCs includes the numbers of Radiographers, Pharmacists, Lab Technicians and Nursing Staff members. In the case of PHCs, these numbers include the numbers of Pharmacists, Lab Technicians and Nursing Staff members

Table-5.14.12: Community Health Officers (CHO) in the NE States Sub Centres (Rural)

(In numbers)

State →	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura	Total NE Region	Total - India
CHOs →	305	2929	292	363	266	317	147	836	5455	118776

Source: Health Dynamics of India (Infrastructure & Human Resources) 2022-23', Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India [Table-12 Page 131] based on data from the Health Management Information System (HMIS)

Notes

1. The above table gives the 'In-Position' status of Community Health Officers at Sub Centres in rural locations of the NE States as on 31st March 2023.
2. The Community Health Officer (CHO) is responsible to carry out public health functions, ambulatory care, management, and provide leadership at the Sub Centre.
3. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.

Table-5.14.13: Health Workers (Female)/ ANM & Health Workers (Male) in the NE States Sub Centres (Rural)

(In numbers)

State →	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura	Total NE Region	Total - India
HW (Female)/ ANM	443	7103	605	799	288	604	254	487	10583	186147
HW (Male)	168	2825	236	141	180	115	120	669	4454	53764

Source: Health Dynamics of India (Infrastructure & Human Resources) 2022-23', Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India [Table-12 Page 131] based on data from the Health Management Information System (HMIS)

Notes

1. The above table gives the 'In-Position' status of Health Worker (HW) Female / ANM and of Health Worker (HW) Male at Sub Centres in rural locations of the NE States as on 31st March 2023.
2. Health Worker (Female) is staff posted at sub-centre. She is the key worker for reproductive and child health. The term includes a person working as Auxiliary Nurse Midwife and Family Welfare Worker.
3. Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) is a village-level female health worker who is known as the first contact person between the community and the health services. She is considered as the grass-roots worker in the health ecosystem. Her services are considered crucial in providing safe and effective care to village communities.
4. The HW(F) / ANM undertake works in Sub Centre like clinical works under the supervision of the Community Health Officer, undertaking household survey with ASHAs for detailed mapping, enumeration and enrolment of population being covered in HWC, Counselling and Health Education to the community, undertaking field / home visits etc.
5. Health Worker (Male) is a grass-root functionary posted at Sub-Centre for the control of communicable diseases like Malaria, TB, Leprosy, Waterborne diseases, as well as environmental sanitation, detection of disease outbreaks and their control, health education etc.
6. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.

Table-5.14.14: Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) in the NE States

(In numbers)

State	Number of ASHAs in Position		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	4068	102	4170
Assam	32376	1166	33542
Manipur	3890	81	3971
Meghalaya	6811	259	7070
Mizoram	1004	87	1091
Nagaland	1949	220	2169
Sikkim	641	35	676
Tripura	7222	586	7808
Total – NE Region	57961	2536	60497

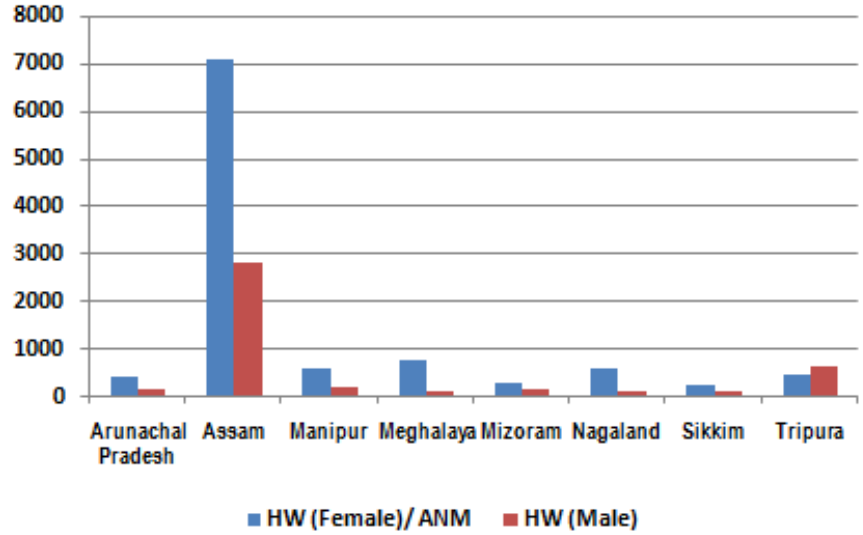
Source: 'Quarterly NHM MIS Report (Status as on 31.03.2024)', National Health Mission, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India

Notes

1. Data gives the 'In-Position' status of ASHAs during the FY 2023-24.
2. 'Total-NE Region' at the above table has been reported in the source document.
3. Total of ASHAs in the Rural and Urban areas has been computed from the source data.
4. Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA)

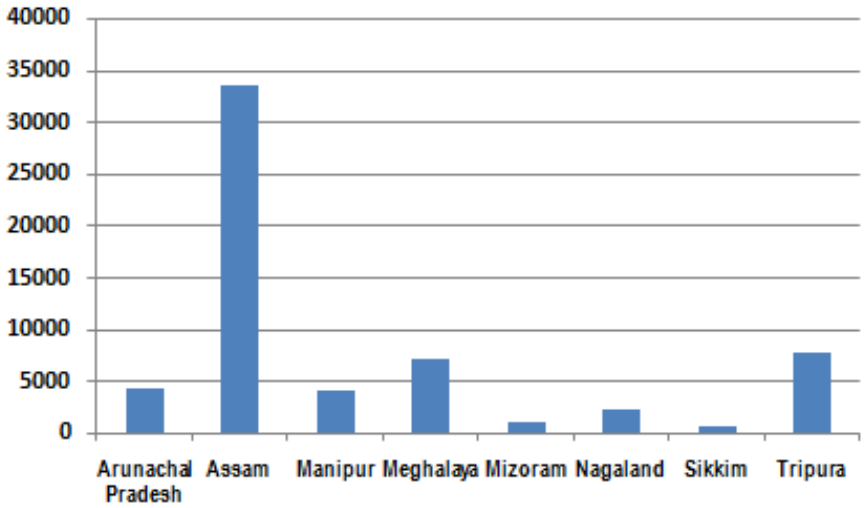
   One of the key components of National Rural Health Mission was to create a band of female health volunteers, appropriately named "Accredited Social Health Activist" (ASHA) in each village to act as an interface between the community and the public health system. ASHAs are seen as health activists in the community who will create awareness on health and its social determinants, counsel mothers on key health behaviours and mobilise the community towards local health planning and increased utilisation and accountability of the existing health services.

Graph-5.14.7: Number of Health Workers (Female) & Health Workers (Male) in Sub Centres in Rural Areas of the NE States (as on 31st March 2023)



Y-axis gives the Numbers of Health Workers (Female) & Health Workers (Male) in the Sub Centres in Rural Areas as on 31st March 2023

Graph-5.14.8: Number of ASHAs in Rural & Urban Areas of the NE States (as on 31st March 2023)



Y-axis gives the Total Numbers of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) in the Rural & Urban Areas as on 31st March 2023

Note

1. Health Worker (Female) includes ANMs (Auxiliary Nurse & Midwife).

Maternal & Child Health

Table-5.14.15: Provision of Ante-Natal Care in the NE States

(In numbers / %)

State	2020-21			2021-22			2022-23		
	Total ANC Registration	No. of Pregnant Women who received 4 or more ANC Check-ups	Provision of Four ANCs (as a % of ANC Registrations)	Total ANC Registration	No. of Pregnant Women who received 4 or more ANC Check-ups	Provision of Four ANCs (as a % of ANC Registrations)	Total ANC Registration	No. of Pregnant Women who received 4 or more ANC Check-ups	Provision of Four ANCs (as a % of ANC Registrations)
Arunachal Pradesh	31629	9327	29.5	32301	11524	35.7	31049	14605	47.0
Assam	658128	529527	80.5	655116	545197	83.2	632934	569981	90.1
Manipur	45641	16922	37.1	46451	16564	35.7	58173	29640	51.0
Meghalaya	110762	62174	56.1	109015	57630	52.9	111158	71390	64.2
Mizoram	23887	14014	58.7	21485	13443	62.6	24306	15209	62.6
Nagaland	33105	5124	15.5	34272	6484	18.9	35209	7753	22.0
Sikkim	7880	5945	75.4	7678	5722	74.5	7776	5975	76.8
Tripura	63605	41570	65.4	60047	47753	79.5	57008	51017	89.5
Total – NE Region	974637	684603	70.2	966365	704317	72.9	957613	765570	79.9
Total-India	27585040	21613048	78.4	29333873	23841879	81.3	29202455	24822794	85.0

Source: 'Health and Family Welfare Statistics in India 2023', National Health Mission, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India [Table E.4 Page No. 225] / 'Meghalaya Fact Sheet'; for the Meghalaya figures for FY 2021-22 (https://www.rrcnes.gov.in/hmis/2022-23/Meghalaya_2022_23.pdf) due to the facts at Note-5 below

Notes

1. ANC: Ante Natal Care

   Antenatal care is the systemic supervision of women during pregnancy to monitor the progress of foetal growth and to ascertain the well-being of the mother and the foetus.

2. ANC Registration: 'The first visit or registration of a pregnant woman for ANC should take place as soon as the pregnancy is suspected. Ideally, the first visit should take place in the first trimester, before or at the 12th week of pregnancy'.

3. Number of Visits: It is to be ensured 'that every pregnant woman makes at least 4 visits for ANC, including the first visit / registration and any home visits by the ANM / Lady Health Visitor.'

4. The figures at the columns marked as 'Provision of Four ANCs (as a % of ANC Registrations)' have been computed on the basis of the data reported in the source document for the different states / India.

5. The Meghalaya figures for FY 2021-22, as furnished in the source document, appear to be very incongruous with the corresponding figures for this state in both the preceding year and the subsequent year. Hence, the 'Meghalaya Fact Sheet' prepared from the HMIS by the Regional Resource Centre for NE States (an establishment of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare) have been used for the Meghalaya figures for this Financial Year (only) in the above table.

6. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.

Table-5.14.16: Prevalence of Anaemia amongst Pregnant Women (15-49 years old) in the NE States

(In Percentage)

State	NFHS 2 (1998-99)	NFHS 3 (2005-06)	NFHS 4 (2015-16)	NFHS 5 (2019-21)
Arunachal Pradesh	49.2	51.8	37.8	27.9
Assam	62.3	72.0	44.8	54.2
Manipur	36.7	36.3	26.0	32.4
Meghalaya	58.6	58.1	53.3	45.0
Mizoram	45.7	48.3	27.0	34.0
Nagaland	38.2	NA	32.7	22.2
Sikkim	47.6	62.1	23.6	40.7
Tripura	NA	NA	48.2	53.2
Percentage - India	49.7	57.9	50.4	52.2

Source: Reserve Bank of India, 'Handbook of Statistics on Indian States, 2022-23', based on data from the above National Family Health Survey (NFHS) findings [Table-21 at Page No. 44]

Notes

1. Anaemia is identified with Haemoglobin, with levels of less than 11.0 g/dl (grams per decilitre) marking the pregnant woman as anaemic. Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and smoking habits (if known).
2. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS rounds need not be compared with other surveys, which are being carried out using venous blood.
3. NA means 'Not Available'.
4. The figures for 'Percentage – India' indicating the prevalence of anaemia amongst pregnant women (aged 15-29 years) across India has been taken from the 'Compendium of Fact Sheets Key Indicators India and 14 States / UTs'.

Table-5.14.17: Number of Pregnant Women provided full course 180 Iron Folic Acid (IFA) tablets in the NE States

(In numbers)

State	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Arunachal Pradesh	17182	21375	23035
Assam	626105	635398	621935
Manipur	19454	14996	19298
Meghalaya	64870	65245	75344
Mizoram	18239	16028	17752
Nagaland	12473	14535	19805
Sikkim	6418	8327	6760
Tripura	27021	41461	49477
Total – NE Region	791762	817365	833406
Total-India	24865541	26940809	27807588

Source: 'Health and Family Welfare Statistics in India 2023', National Health Mission, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India [Table E.7 Page No. 228] / 'Meghalaya Fact Sheet'; for the Meghalaya figures for FY 2021-22 (https://www.rrcnes.gov.in/hmis/2022-23/Meghalaya_2022_23.pdf) due to the facts at Note-4 below

Notes

1. The above numbers give the total number of pregnant women who have received the final instalment of IFA tablets in the course of 180 IFA tablets (60 mg of elemental iron and 0.5 mg of folic acid per tablet daily), thus they have received the 180th iron tablet.
2. The number of pregnant women is to be reported only once after giving entire course of 180 IFA tablets. If the number of IFA tablets given to a pregnant woman is less than 180, then she should not be reported till she is given 180th tablet.
3. All women in the reproductive age group are advised to have folic acid for 2–3 months pre-conception and continue with it during the first 12 weeks of pregnancy. This remarkably reduces the incidence of neural tube defects in the foetus. A daily dose of 400 µg folic acid taken orally is the recommended daily dose.
4. The Meghalaya figures for FY 2021-22, as furnished in the source document, appear to be very incongruous with the corresponding figures for this state in both the preceding year and the subsequent year. Hence, the 'Meghalaya Fact Sheet' prepared from the HMIS by the Regional Resource Centre for NE States (an establishment of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare) have been used for the Meghalaya figures for this Financial Year (only) in the above table.
5. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.

Table-5.14.18: Institutional Deliveries in the NE States

(In numbers / %)

State	2020-21			2021-22			2022-23		
	Total Number of Deliveries Reported	Total Number of Institutional Deliveries	Institutional Deliveries (%)	Total Number of Deliveries Reported	Total Number of Institutional Deliveries	Institutional Deliveries (%)	Total Number of Deliveries Reported	Total Number of Institutional Deliveries	Institutional Deliveries (%)
Arunachal Pradesh	20005	18260	91	20398	18492	91	21882	20228	92
Assam	580329	519499	90	573421	523369	91	571930	539738	94
Manipur	31070	24845	80	29235	23476	80	34902	29265	84
Meghalaya	84254	50051	59	166016	95016	57	86839	58166	67
Mizoram	20147	17544	87	19261	16798	87	19961	17724	89
Nagaland	16467	12530	76	16564	12985	78	18995	15861	84
Sikkim	7286	7223	99	6735	6698	99	6612	6579	100
Tripura	50075	46281	92	50197	47448	95	49045	47641	97
Total – NE Region	809633	696233	92	881827	744282	92	810166	735202	92
Total-India	20441158	19374124	95	21745418	20777963	96	20962994	20164939	96

Source: 'Health and Family Welfare Statistics in India 2023', National Health Mission, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India [Table E.5 Page No. 226] / 'Meghalaya Fact Sheet'; for the Meghalaya figures for FY 2021-22 (https://www.rrcnes.gov.in/hmis/2022-23/Meghalaya_2022_23.pdf) due to the facts at Note-3 below

Notes

1. Institutional delivery: is defined as the number of women who gave birth in a health facility under the supervision of skilled birth attendants.
2. Institutional delivery excludes deliveries outside a health facility, whether the delivery was performed by a Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA) or not.

   Such SBA can include health workers like Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs), Lady Health Visitors (LHVs) and Staff Nurses (SNs) who possess technical competence related to routine care provision, including identification and immediate management of complications arising during pregnancy and childbirth. If Non-institutional delivery ('Home Delivery') is done by SBA, then it is included along with Institutional Delivery under 'Safe Birth'.
3. The Meghalaya figures for FY 2021-22, as furnished in the source document, appear to be very incongruous with the corresponding figures for this state in both the preceding year and the subsequent year. Hence, the 'Meghalaya Fact Sheet' prepared from the HMIS by the Regional Resource Centre for NE States (an establishment of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare) have been used for the Meghalaya figures for this Financial Year (only) in the above table.
4. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.

Table-5.14.19: Pregnancy Outcomes, Still Births and Spontaneous Abortions in the NE States

(In numbers)

State	2020-21			2021-22			2022-23		
	Pregnancy Outcomes	Still Births	Spontaneous Abortions	Pregnancy Outcomes	Still Births	Spontaneous Abortions	Pregnancy Outcomes	Still Births	Spontaneous Abortions
Arunachal Pradesh	20418	231	335	20664	242	221	22243	245	292
Assam	603464	12475	19107	597827	11511	20522	607043	10811	31271
Manipur	32214	107	982	30467	202	1090	36600	178	1467
Meghalaya	88799	2298	3865	87217	2323	3431	92017	2167	4287
Mizoram	21345	208	1086	20408	196	1090	21464	174	1354
Nagaland	16735	284	197	16794	237	190	19477	281	371
Sikkim	7819	146	468	7146	90	341	7072	64	421
Tripura	51873	912	1483	52612	864	2123	51586	746	2125
Total – NE Region	842667	16661	27523	833135	15665	29008	857502	14666	41588
Total-India	20930497	254622	528849	22517399	263821	624138	21815573	228229	689876

Source: 'Health and Family Welfare Statistics in India 2023', National Health Mission, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India [Table E.6 Page No. 227] / 'Meghalaya Fact Sheet'; for the Meghalaya figures for FY 2021-22 (https://www.rrcnes.gov.in/hmis/2022-23/Meghalaya_2022_23.pdf) due to the facts at Note-5 below

Notes

1. Pregnancy outcome is an important health indicator of the quality of maternal health. Adverse pregnancy outcomes such as miscarriage, stillbirth and abortion reflect poor maternal health indicators. **Pregnancy outcome is the sum of live births, still-births, and spontaneous abortions.**
2. Live birth: Complete expulsion or extraction of baby from its mother, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which shows any sign of life, such as movement, breathing, heartbeat, or pulsation of the umbilical cord, crying, even for a short period (few seconds).
3. Stillbirth - clinical definition: Complete expulsion or extraction of baby from its mother where the foetus does not breathe or show any evidence of life, such as beating of the heart or a cry or movement of the limbs. In case the foetus dies in the uterus after 28 week or during labour/delivery, it will be reported under stillbirth. Thus, stillbirth is the birth of a child with no signs of life or foetal demise occurring at the gestation of 28 weeks or later.
4. Spontaneous abortions (miscarriages) occur when an embryo or foetus is lost or expelled due to natural causes/ accident. Spontaneous abortion or miscarriage refers to foetal death in the womb before 20 weeks of gestation.
5. The Meghalaya figures for FY 2021-22, as furnished in the source document, appear to be very incongruous with the corresponding figures for this state in both the preceding year and the subsequent year. Hence, the 'Meghalaya Fact Sheet' prepared from the HMIS by the Regional Resource Centre for NE States (an establishment of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare) have been used for the Meghalaya figures for this Financial Year (only) in the above table
6. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.

Table-5.14.20: Live Births Reported and Under-Weight New-Born Babies in the NE States

(In numbers)

State	2020-21			2021-22			2022-23		
	Live births reported	New-Born Babies weighed at Birth	Under-weight New-Born Babies	Live births reported	New Borns weighed at Birth	Under-weight New Borns	Live births reported	New Borns weighed at Birth	Under-weight New Borns
Arunachal Pradesh	19852	19409	926	20201	19948	1073	21706	21202	1297
Assam	571882	565386	79952	565794	556071	73974	564961	562487	77513
Manipur	31125	30485	1304	29175	29019	1515	34955	34523	1527
Meghalaya	82636	80702	6127	81463	79323	6456	85563	84086	7908
Mizoram	20051	19316	885	19122	18341	989	19936	19012	1032
Nagaland	16254	15751	601	16367	16016	554	18825	18504	799
Sikkim	7205	7130	625	6715	6402	443	6587	6375	484
Tripura	49478	49001	5232	49625	49298	5538	48715	48448	5136
Total – NE Region	798483	787180	95652	788462	774418	90542	801248	794637	95696
Total-India	20147026	19244622	2319545	21629440	20515212	2693325	20897468	20010992	2563119

Source: 'Health and Family Welfare Statistics in India 2023', National Health Mission, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India [Table E.8 Page No. 229] / Meghalaya Fact Sheet'; for the Meghalaya figures for FY 2021-22 (https://www.rrcnes.gov.in/hmis/2022-23/Meghalaya_2022_23.pdf) due to the facts at Note-4 below

Notes

1. Live birth is the 'Complete expulsion or extraction of baby from its mother, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which shows any sign of life, such as movement, breathing, heartbeat, or pulsation of the umbilical cord, crying, even for a short period (few seconds)'.
2. **Live births = Pregnancy outcomes – still births – miscarriages (spontaneous abortions)**
3. Underweight new-born babies are those whose weights are less than 2.5 kg at birth.
4. The Meghalaya figures for FY 2021-22, as furnished in the source document, appear to be very incongruous with the corresponding figures for this state in both the preceding year and the subsequent year. Hence, the 'Meghalaya Fact Sheet' prepared from the HMIS by the Regional Resource Centre for NE States (an establishment of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare) have been used for the Meghalaya figures for this Financial Year (only) in the above table.
5. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.

Table-5.14.21: Status of Early-neonatal, Neonatal, Infant and Child Mortality Rates in the NE States (SRS Statistical Report 2020)

(Per 1000 live births)

State	Early-neonatal Mortality Rate	Neonatal Mortality Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Child Mortality Rate
	ENMR	NMR	IMR	U5MR
Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	21	NA
Assam	14	19	36	40
Manipur	NA	NA	6	NA
Meghalaya	NA	NA	29	NA
Mizoram	NA	NA	3	NA
Nagaland	NA	NA	4	NA
Sikkim	NA	NA	5	NA
Tripura	NA	NA	18	NA
All-India Rate	15	20	28	32

Source: 'Annual Report 2023-24' of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India – based on data from the Sample Registration System, Statistical Report 2020 brought out by the Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India [Page No. 59]

Notes

1. 'NA' means 'Not Available'
2. Sample Registration System (SRS) data for parameters like ENMR, NMR and U5MR are not available for the NE states (except Assam).
3. Meaning of above terms

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (ENMR)	Number of early neonatal deaths in a given year per 1000 live births in that year [Early neonatal deaths are deaths occurring during the early neonatal period, commencing at birth and ending at the 7th completed day after birth.]
Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR)	Number of neonatal deaths in a given year per 1000 live births in that year [Neonatal deaths are deaths occurring during the neonatal period, commencing at birth and ending 28 completed days after birth.]
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Number of infant deaths in a year per 1,000 live births during the year, with infants being those who are aged one year or less
Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR)	Probability of dying between birth and exactly 5 years of age, expressed per 1,000 live births [The under-five mortality rate as defined here is, strictly speaking, not a rate (i.e. the number of deaths divided by the number of population at risk during a certain period of time), but a probability of death derived from a life table and expressed as a rate per 1000 live births.]

Table-5.14.22: Status of Facility Based New-born Care in the NE States

(In Numbers)

State	Total Number of SNCUs / NICUs Functional	New-born Stabilization Units (NBSU)	New Born Care Corners
Arunachal Pradesh	5	24	169
Assam	36	173	1086
Manipur	5	10	69
Meghalaya	5	17	148
Mizoram	5	6	124
Nagaland	5	16	156
Sikkim	3	2	44
Tripura	7	16	125
Total – NE Region	71	264	1921
Total-India	1054	3215	22147

Source: 'Annual Report 2023-24' of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India [Page Nos. 61-62]

Notes

1. SNCU stands for Special New-born Care Unit; and NICU stands for Neonatal Intensive Care Unit.
2. SNCU are facilities set up in District Hospitals and Medical Colleges to provide round-the-clock services for small or sick new-borns. NBSUs are set up at First Referral Units (FRUs)/ Community Health Centres (CHC) for extending care to small or sick new-borns.
3. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.

Special New-born Care Unit (SNCU)

Table-5.14.23: Full Immunization Coverage of Infants (9-11 months) in the NE States

(In Numbers)

State	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Arunachal Pradesh	19359	19685	21598
Assam	598605	606433	609909
Manipur	33616	31228	33688
Meghalaya	78353	70050	73105
Mizoram	18746	17101	17627
Nagaland	15897	16019	16750
Sikkim	7305	7145	6898
Tripura	46299	48707	50667
Total – NE Region	818180	816368	830242
Total-India	23384783	24773255	25000423

Source: 'Health and Family Welfare Statistics in India 2023', National Health Mission, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India [Table E.9 Page No. 230] / 'Meghalaya Fact Sheet'; for the Meghalaya figures for FY 2021-22 (https://www.rrcnes.gov.in/hmis/2022-23/Meghalaya_2022_23.pdf) due to the facts at Note-2 below

Notes:

1. The above data is as per immunization of children (9-11 months) reported in the HMIS. It includes the total number of infants aged between 9 and less than 12 months, who have completed routine vaccinations during the reporting month i.e. who have **received BCG, three doses of Pentavalent, three doses of OPV and 1st dose of Measles Containing Vaccine (MCV)/MR**. The OPV doses given during Pulse Polio rounds are NOT counted.
2. The Meghalaya figures for FY 2021-22, as furnished in the source document, appear to be very incongruous with the corresponding figures for this state in both the preceding year and the subsequent year. Hence, the 'Meghalaya Fact Sheet' prepared from the HMIS by the Regional Resource Centre for NE States (an establishment of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare) have been used for the Meghalaya figures for this Financial Year (only) in the above table.
3. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.
4. The Full Immunization Coverage (FIC) of Infants (9-11 months) in NE States in FY 23-24 has been tabulated below.

Table-5.14.23 (A): Full Immunization Coverage of Infants (9-11 months) in NE States (%)

State →	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura	Total - India
Full Immunization Coverage 2023-24	79.41	85.40	82.93	96.71	101.04	62.18	65.47	98.00	93.50

Source: Reply to Starred Question No. 1709 on 6th August 2024 in the Rajya Sabha (Annexure-I) (https://sansad.in/rs/questions/questions-and-answers)

Table-5.14.24: Immunization of Children (9-11 months) in the NE States
Measles & Rubella (MR) Vaccine / Measles Containing Vaccine (MCV) 1st Dose

(In Numbers)

State	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Arunachal Pradesh	19527	19563	21760
Assam	599534	605335	609126
Manipur	34021	32368	34778
Meghalaya	78398	70140	73051
Mizoram	18770	17089	17817
Nagaland	16940	16591	17639
Sikkim	7100	7010	6889
Tripura	46420	48787	50780
Total – NE Region	820710	816883	831840
Total-India	23206368	24746323	25136742

Source: 'Health and Family Welfare Statistics in India 2023', National Health Mission, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India [Table E.1 Page No. 222] / Note-2 below may be seen

Notes:

1. The above gives the total number of infants (9-11 months of age) who were administered 1st Dose of MCV/Measles & Rubella (MR) vaccine. This is a part of the nation-wide Universal Immunisation Programme, which provides immunization against 11 vaccine preventable diseases in India.
2. The Meghalaya figures for FY 2021-22, as furnished in the source document, appear to be very incongruous with the corresponding figures for this state in both the preceding year and the subsequent year. In the previous tables for Maternal & Child Health, it was seen that the numbers reported in the source document were twice the numbers reported elsewhere, including in the 'Meghalaya Fact Sheet' prepared from the HMIS by the Regional Resource Centre for NE States (an establishment of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare). Hence, the figures in the source document have been halved while reporting the same at the above table.
3. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.

Infants (9-11 months of age) are administered the 1st Dose of MCV/Measles & Rubella (MR) vaccine as a part of the nation-wide Universal Immunisation Programme

Table-5.14.25: Immunization of Infants in the NE States
Rotavirus Vaccine-3rd Dose

(In Numbers)

State	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Arunachal Pradesh	19940	19746	20426
Assam	581365	581709	610730
Manipur	33893	31249	36748
Meghalaya	53032	61569	76332
Mizoram	19716	17396	19204
Nagaland	16921	17095	18024
Sikkim	7336	6715	6921
Tripura	48256	46731	50317
Total – NE Region	780459	782210	838702
Total-India	22111791	23034556	24671615

Source: 'Health and Family Welfare Statistics in India 2023', National Health Mission, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India [Table E.3 Page No. 224] / Note-3 below may be seen

Notes:

1. The above gives the total number of infants (9-11 months of age) who were administered 3rd Dose of Rotavirus vaccine. The 3rd dose of Rotavirus vaccine should be given to an infant at 14 weeks after birth or can be started at any time with a minimum interval of 4 wks after 2nd dose Rotavirus vaccine if 1st dose is given within 1 year of age.
2. The above is a part of the nation-wide Universal Immunisation Programme, which provides immunization against 11 vaccine preventable diseases in India.
3. The Meghalaya figures for FY 2021-22, as furnished in the source document, appear to be very incongruous with the corresponding figures for this state in both the preceding year and the subsequent year. In the previous tables for Maternal & Child Health, it was seen that the numbers reported for Meghalaya for FY 2021-22 in the source document were twice the numbers reported elsewhere, including in the 'Meghalaya Fact Sheet' prepared from the HMIS by the Regional Resource Centre for NE States (an establishment of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare) for the above year. Hence, the figures in the source document for 2021-22 have been reduced to half while reporting the same for Meghalaya at the above table.
4. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.

The nation-wide Universal Immunisation Programme provides immunization against eleven vaccine preventable diseases in India

Table-5.14.26: Immunization of Children (over 16 months in age) in the NE States
Japanese Encephalitis Vaccine

(In Numbers)

State	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Arunachal Pradesh	6,891	6,470	8,270
Assam	5,35,381	5,40,162	5,72,523
Manipur	26,521	26,665	29,358
Meghalaya	47,170	48,486	56,864
Mizoram	51	10	2
Nagaland	9,130	9,391	9,881
Sikkim	0	2	1
Tripura	41,482	42,448	47,844
Total – NE Region	6,66,626	6,73,634	7,24,743
Total-India	87,38,821	1,03,83,242	1,07,62,909

Source: 'Health and Family Welfare Statistics in India 2023', National Health Mission, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India [Table E.2 Page No. 223] / Note-3 below may be seen

Notes:

1. The above gives the total number of children (9-11 months of age) who were administered 1st Dose of Japanese Encephalitis (JE) vaccine.
2. **Japanese Encephalitis (JE) vaccine is provided only in endemic districts of the country**. In the NE Region; the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, and Meghalaya have a high incidence of the disease. **JE is endemic in all North-Eastern States except in Mizoram and Sikkim**.
3. The Meghalaya figures for FY 2021-22, as furnished in the source document, appear to be very incongruous with the corresponding figures for this state in both the preceding year and the subsequent year. In the previous tables for Maternal & Child Health, it was seen that the numbers reported for Meghalaya for FY 2021-22 in the source document were twice the numbers reported elsewhere, including in the 'Meghalaya Fact Sheet' prepared from the HMIS by the Regional Resource Centre for NE States (an establishment of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare) for the above year. Hence, the figures in the source document for 2021-22 have been reduced to half while reporting the same for Meghalaya at the above table.
4. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.

National Vaccination Day is held on 16th of March every year

Other NFHS based Tables

Table-5.14.27: Prevalence of Anaemia amongst Children (6-59 months old) in the NE States

(In Percentage)

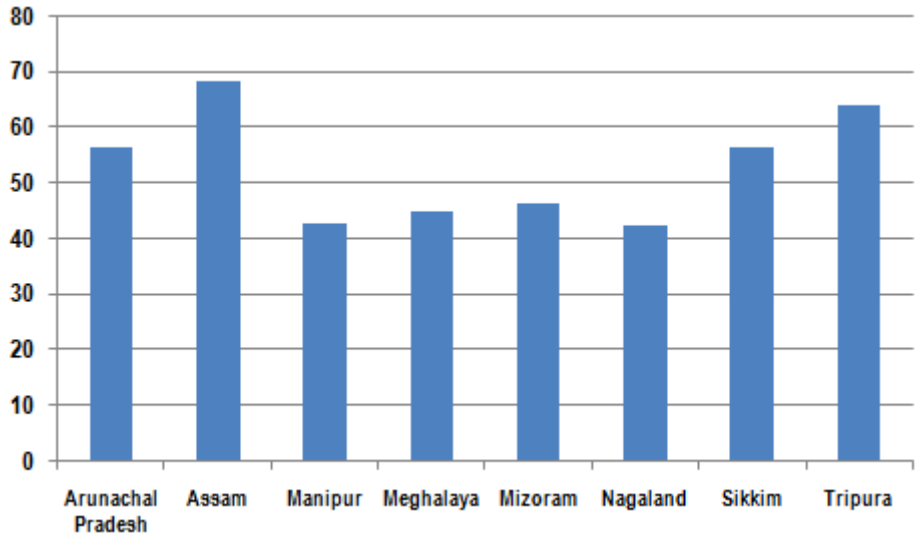
State	NFHS 3 (2005-06)	NFHS 4 (2015-16)	NFHS 5 (2019-21)
Arunachal Pradesh	56.9	54.2	56.6
Assam	69.4	35.7	68.4
Manipur	41.1	23.9	42.8
Meghalaya	63.8	48.0	45.1
Mizoram	43.8	19.3	46.4
Nagaland	NA	26.4	42.7
Sikkim	58.1	55.1	56.4
Tripura	62.9	48.3	64.3
Percentage - India	69.4	58.6	67.1

Source: Reserve Bank of India, 'Handbook of Statistics on Indian States', 2022-23; based on data from the above National Family Health Survey (NFHS) findings [Table-20 at Page No. 43]

Notes:

1. Anaemia is identified with Haemoglobin, with levels of less than 11.0 g/dl (grams per decilitre) marking the child as anaemic. Prevalence is adjusted for altitude.
2. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS rounds need not be compared with other surveys, which are being carried out using venous blood.
3. As reported, the field level surveys of the Sixth Round of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-6) are in progress.
4. NA means 'Not Available'.

Graph-5.14.9: Prevalence of Anaemia amongst Children (6-59 months old) in the NE States



Y-axis gives the Percentage of Anaemic Children (6-59 months old) in the NE States as per NFHS-5

Table-5.14.28: Nutritional Status of Children in the NE States (Aged below 5 years)

(In Percentage)

State	Children who are Stunted[1] (Height for Age)			Children who are Wasted[1] (Weight for Age)			Children who are Underweight[1] (Weight for Age)			Children who are Overweight[2] (Weight for Height)		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	28.4	27.9	28.0	10.1	13.6	13.1	13.1	15.8	15.4	9.6	9.7	9.7
Assam	29.8	36.0	35.3	19.1	22.1	21.7	25.9	33.6	32.8	8.0	4.5	4.9
Manipur	20.1	25.1	23.4	9.8	10.0	9.9	12.9	13.5	13.3	2.9	3.6	3.4
Meghalaya	35.1	48.2	46.5	13.0	12.0	12.1	22.2	27.3	26.6	4.2	4.0	4.0
Mizoram	25.5	31.9	28.9	8.3	11.2	9.8	9.3	15.8	12.7	12.1	8.1	10.0
Nagaland	27.1	34.7	32.7	21.7	18.2	19.1	24.5	27.7	26.9	4.8	4.9	4.9
Sikkim	15.1	25.6	22.3	13.2	13.9	13.7	9.0	14.9	13.1	3.5	12.2	9.6
Tripura	27.1	33.9	32.3	17.1	18.6	18.2	16.4	28.3	25.6	9.3	7.8	8.2
All-India	30.1	37.3	35.5	18.5	19.5	19.3	27.3	33.8	32.1	4.2	3.2	3.4

Source: National Family Health Survey-5 (2019-21), Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India [Rows 81-82, and 84-85 (83 not included) in State Factsheets (6th Page) / India Fact Sheet is located on the 25th Page (out of 116)]

Notes

1. Below - 2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
2. Above + 2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
3. The above findings are based on the National Family Health Survey-5th Round, which was completed in the period 2019-21. These report the percentage of the sample covered by the above survey in the state.

Table-5.14.29: Nutritional Status of Women in the NE States (Aged 15-49 years)

(In Percentage)

State	Women whose BMI is below Normal[1 & 2]			Women whose BMI is above Normal[1 & 3]			Women with High Risk Waist to Hip Ratio[4]		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	5.6	5.7	5.7	28.9	22.9	23.9	66.6	69.4	68.9
Assam	13.9	18.3	17.6	23.8	13.6	15.2	66.6	67.3	67.2
Manipur	6.1	7.9	7.2	39.0	31.0	34.1	69.7	63.1	65.7
Meghalaya	10.2	11.0	10.8	17.9	9.7	11.5	55.7	61.9	60.6
Mizoram	4.2	6.8	5.3	29.7	16.9	24.2	47.8	47.3	47.6
Nagaland	11.6	10.8	11.1	17.1	13.0	14.4	59.6	63.4	62.0
Sikkim	6.1	5.6	5.8	41.0	30.8	34.7	71.9	78.0	75.6
Tripura	14.6	16.9	16.2	29.2	18.4	21.5	67.7	60.4	62.5
All-India	13.2	21.2	18.7	33.2	19.7	24.0	59.9	55.2	56.7

Source: National Family Health Survey-5 (2019-21), Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India [Rows 86, 88 & 90 in State Factsheets (6th Page) / India Fact Sheet is located on the 25th Page (out of 116)]

Notes

1. Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
2. BMI≤ 18.5 kg per m^2 for women
3. BMI≥25.0 kg per m^2 for women

   [BMI stands for Body Mass Index, which is a measure derived by dividing the body mass (weight) in kg by the square of height of the person in m.]
4. Waist to Hip ratio ≥0.85 (for women).
5. The above findings are based on the National Family Health Survey-5th Round, which was completed in the period 2019-21. These report the percentage of the sample covered by the above survey in the state

Table-5.14.30: Nutritional Status of Men in the NE States (Aged 15-49 years)

(In Percentage)

State	Men whose BMI is below Normal[1]			Men whose BMI is above Normal[2]			Men with High Risk Waist to Hip Ratio[3]		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	6.4	4.6	4.9	32.4	26.6	27.6	47.9	45.7	46.1
Assam	11.3	13.8	13.4	25.4	14.5	16.2	54.2	43.2	44.9
Manipur	7.6	8.3	8.0	33.4	27.9	30.3	53.4	45.2	48.7
Meghalaya	8.6	9.1	9.0	30.2	10.6	13.9	28.5	24.0	24.7
Mizoram	2.6	8.0	5.1	38.3	24.2	31.9	30.1	25.6	28.1
Nagaland	7.4	7.5	7.5	31.0	19.8	23.9	32.7	27.5	29.4
Sikkim	5.8	4.4	4.9	40.1	33.9	36.3	36.6	69.3	56.7
Tripura	13.2	12.1	12.4	28.3	21.4	23.4	46.3	40.2	42.0
All-India	13.0	17.8	16.2	29.8	19.3	22.9	50.1	46.4	47.7

Source: National Family Health Survey-5 (2019-21), Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India [Rows 87, 89 & 91 in State Factsheets (6th Page) / India fact Sheet is located on the 25th Page (out of 116)]

Notes

1. BMI≤ 18.5 kg per m^2 for men
2. BMI≥25.0 kg per m^2 for men

   [BMI stands for Body Mass Index, which is a measure derived by dividing the body mass (weight) in kg by the square of height of the person in m.]
3. Waist to Hip ratio ≥0.90 (for men).
4. The above findings are based on the National Family Health Survey-5th Round, which was completed in the period 2019-21. These report the percentage of the sample covered by the above survey in the state

Table-5.14.31: Prevalence of Anaemia amongst Adults in the NE States

(In Percentage)

State	Prevalence of Anaemia among Women[1 & 2]						Prevalence of Anaemia among Men[1]					
	Age Group 15-49			Age Group 15-19			Age Group 15-49			Age Group 15-19		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	36.5	41.0	40.3	43.5	49.6	48.5	21.4	21.5	21.4	21.9	25.6	24.9
Assam	65.2	66.0	65.9	67.4	67.0	67.0	27.6	37.5	36.0	34.6	40.4	39.6
Manipur	30.5	28.8	29.4	30.4	26.7	27.9	5.3	6.5	6.0	(8.5)	7.4	7.8
Meghalaya	51.8	54.3	53.8	44.6	54.6	52.5	16.1	27.4	25.5	(7.4)	35.0	30.1
Mizoram	30.8	39.9	34.8	30.3	40.8	34.9	13.3	18.3	15.6	23.8	18.9	21.5
Nagaland	27.3	29.8	28.9	34.0	33.9	33.9	10.8	9.5	10.0	(15.5)	21.6	19.6
Sikkim	42.4	41.9	42.1	(53.0)	43.7	46.7	15.0	21.0	18.7	*	(23.1)	17.6
Tripura	66.1	67.6	67.2	61.7	69.8	67.9	41.7	34.9	36.9	*	24.7	27.2
All-India	53.8	58.5	57.0	56.5	60.2	59.1	20.4	27.4	25.0	25.0	33.9	31.1

Source: National Family Health Survey-5 (2019-21), Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India [Rows 95-98 in State Factsheets (6th Page) / India fact Sheet is located on the 25th Page (out of 116)]

Notes

1. Anaemia is identified with Haemoglobin, with its levels for marking the individual as anaemic being as follows: (a) less than 11.0 g/dl (grams per decilitre) for pregnant women; (b) less than 12.0 g/dl (grams per decilitre) for non-pregnant women; and (c) less than 13.0 g/dl (grams per decilitre) for men. Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and smoking habits (if known).

   As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS rounds need not be compared with other surveys, which are being carried out using venous blood

2. Including pregnant women and non-pregnant women.
3. The above findings are based on the National Family Health Survey-5th Round, which was completed in the period 2019-21. These report the percentage of the sample covered by the above survey in the state
4. Figures within brackets () are based on 25-49 un-weighted cases
5. '*' is used when Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 un-weighted cases

Other Health-related Statistics of the NE States

Table-5.14.32: Cases & Deaths due to Malaria in the NE States

(In Numbers)

State	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Arunachal Pradesh	625	0	139	0	33	0	8	0	18	0	11	0
Assam	3816	2	1459	4	484	2	162	0	280	0	567	0
Manipur	12	0	16	0	36	2	19	0	30	0	34	0
Meghalaya	6394	6	2615	4	2018	4	491	3	479	8	1755	14
Mizoram	4296	3	8543	8	7781	6	8018	10	11156	10	18077	13
Nagaland	113	0	20	0	12	0	8	0	9	0	10	0
Sikkim	6	0	7	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Tripura	13079	13	12437	1	3395	2	10136	4	12771	3	22412	1
NE Region	28341	24	25236	17	13763	16	18846	17	24743	21	42866	28
All-India	429928	96	338494	77	186532	93	161753	90	176522	83	227564	83

Sources: (a) 'National Health Profile 2023', Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India; (b) 'Annual Report 2023-24', Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India

Notes

1. Data for the Years 2018-2021 have been sourced from 'National Health Profile 2023' (Page No. 98), while the 'Annual Report 2023-24' of the Ministry has been the source for the data for the remaining years.
2. 'NE Region' gives the regional total computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.

Table-5.14.33: Clinically suspected Cases of Chikungunya in the NE States

(In Numbers)

State	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Arunachal Pradesh	507	332	0	0	0	9
Assam	3	0	0	2	0	100
Manipur	2	40	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	44	114	3	0	0	128
Mizoram	93	0	34	0	195	511
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	72
Sikkim	384	1126	253	457	1863	1116
Tripura	683	1105	454	948	885	1557
NE Region	1716	2717	744	1407	2943	3493
All-India	57813	81914	43424	119070	148587	200064

Source: Website of the National Centre for Vector Borne Diseases Control (https://ncvbdc.mohfw.gov.in/index4.php?lang=1&level=0&linkid=486&lid=3765)

Notes

1. The disease was not endemic in Nagaland till 2022, as reported in the source document.
2. 'NE Region' gives the regional total computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.

Table-5.14.34: Cases & Deaths due to Acute Encephalitis Syndrome in the NE States

(In Numbers)

State	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	68	2	1	0	0	0	12	2	18	1
Assam	1492	183	2652	353	595	96	488	91	1019	162	1415	123
Manipur	283	3	1177	6	29	4	210	2	332	6	1025	1
Meghalaya	243	6	711	9	230	1	38	1	345	1	471	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	27	0	97	0	5	0	10	0	11	2	41	0
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tripura	311	0	325	2	244	0	162	0	191	0	156	0
NE Region	2356	192	5030	372	1104	101	908	94	1910	173	3126	125
All-India	11388	636	14995	710	5498	251	6377	221	7536	277		

Sources: (a) 'National Health Profile 2023', Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India; (b) 'Annual Report 2023-24', Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India

Table-5.14.35: Cases & Deaths due to Japanese Encephalitis in the NE States

(In Numbers)

State	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	68	2	0	0	0	0	5	2	7	1
Assam	509	94	642	161	320	51	218	40	456	96	525	34
Manipur	57	3	343	6	29	4	13	2	66	6	64	1
Meghalaya	90	6	191	9	38	1	2	1	69	1	89	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	1	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	14	0
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tripura	59	0	61	2	19	0	25	0	14	0	9	0
NE Region	716	103	1315	180	406	56	258	43	621	105	708	36
All-India	1678	182	2545	266	729	82	787	70	1105	130	1107	65

Sources: (a) 'National Health Profile 2023', Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India; (b) 'Annual Report 2023-24', Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India

Notes for above Tables related to AES & JE

1. Data for the Years 2018-2021 have been sourced from 'National Health Profile 2023' (Page Nos. 102 & 103), while the data for 2023 is from the 'Annual Report 2023-24'. Data for 2022 has been obtained from 'State wise number of AES/JE Cases and Deaths from 2017-2023' issued by National Centre for Vector Borne Diseases Control and available at the following link. https://ncvbdc.mohfw.gov.in/Doc/je-aes-cases-deaths-March-2017-2023.pdf
2. Clinically, a case of AES is 'a person of any age, at any time of year with the acute onset of fever and a change in mental status (including symptoms such as confusion, disorientation, come, or inability to talk) AND/OR new onset of seizures (excluding simple febrile seizures)'. A case that meets the clinical case definition for AES i.e. suspected case should be classified in one of the following four ways: (a) Laboratory-confirmed JE:, (b) Probable JE, (c) Acute encephalitis syndrome (due to agent other than JE), and (d) Acute encephalitis syndrome (due to unknown agent).
3. 'NE Region' gives the regional total computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.

Table-5.14.36: Cases & Deaths due to Dengue in the NE States

(In Numbers)

State	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	123	0	1	0	7	0	114	0	130	0
Assam	166	0	196	0	33	0	103	0	1826	2	8208	7
Manipur	14	0	359	0	37	0	203	0	503	4	2548	0
Meghalaya	44	0	82	0	4	0	129	0	26	0	114	0
Mizoram	68	0	42	0	67	0	83	0	1868	5	2060	2
Nagaland	369	0	8	0	1	0	24	0	154	0	4943	2
Sikkim	320	0	444	0	11	0	243	1	264	0	311	0
Tripura	100	0	114	0	24	0	349	0	56	0	1447	0
NE Region	1082	0	1368	0	178	0	1141	1	4811	11	19761	11
All-India	124493	258	157315	166	44585	56	193245	346	233251	303	289235	485

Source: Website of the National Centre for Vector Borne Diseases Control (https://ncvbdc.mohfw.gov.in/index4.php?lang=1&level=0&linkid=431&lid=3715)

Notes

1. Data for the Years 2019-2023 have been sourced from the above mentioned source from the National Centre for Vector Borne Diseases Control. Data for 2018 has been sourced from the 'National Health Profile 2023' (Page No. 104).
2. 'NE Region' gives the regional total computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.

Table-5.14.37: Ayushman Cards created under Scheme in the NE States
Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogaya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) Scheme

(In Numbers)

State	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Arunachal Pradesh	105	1,493	13,603	32,165	37,235	36,981
Assam	86	908	1,45,776	2,17,930	1,00,12,289	62,68,370
Manipur	80,640	1,45,702	70,143	1,02,620	84,730	64,090
Meghalaya	2,33,650	12,82,954	41,380	1,45,279	78,438	1,04,016
Mizoram	1,31,670	2,09,925	11,033	3,934	78,405	75,030
Nagaland	19,380	2,06,756	16,648	21,681	1,90,844	2,12,124
Sikkim	4,222	27,207	2,701	10,791	7,925	16,394
Tripura	3,50,010	7,68,202	1,17,879	37,517	41,308	82,271
NE Region	8,19,763	26,43,147	4,19,163	5,71,917	1,05,31,174	68,59,276

Source: Reply to Un-starred Question No. 423 on 6th February 2024 in the Rajya Sabha

Notes

1. The Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) is a Government funded health assurance scheme. Under this scheme, all verified beneficiaries are issued Ayushman Card. However, eligible beneficiaries cannot be denied treatment in the absence of an Ayushman Card.
2. 'NE Region' gives the regional total computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.

5.15. Water Supply & Sanitation

The provision of safe drinking water and the availability of proper sanitation facilities are two major facets of any developed society. These are also closely entwined with the health of the population, since unsafe water and improper sanitation can lead to the outbreak of many diseases, and place a large burden upon the healthcare system. Water supply and sanitation including solid waste management is a State subject; and the State Governments and Union Territories, along with the Urban Local Bodies, are responsible for providing the services through planning, design, implementation, operation and maintenance. The Government of India provides support to the states for water supply and sanitation in the rural and urban areas.

The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation of the Government of India is the nodal Department for overall policy, planning, funding and coordination of two important programmes of the Government of India; i.e. the Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) for rural sanitation and the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) for rural drinking water supply. Further, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is responsible for formulation of broad policies and programmes with respect to urban water supply and sanitation, including municipal solid waste management. This Ministry assists the Governments of States and UTs by providing technical and financial support for scheme execution.

The Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) was launched on 2nd October, 2014 with the aim of ridding India of open defecation and achieving an Open Defecation Free (ODF) status of the country by 2nd October, 2019, as a fitting tribute to Mahatma Gandhi on his 150th birth anniversary. Having achieved the ODF status of the nation, Government of India approved the continuation of SBM (G) on 19th February 2020. The Phase-II of SBM (G), which will operate up to 2024-25, focuses upon creating Open Defecation Free (ODF) Plus villages. This phase addresses the sustainability of ODF status and Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) in rural areas of India. Furthermore, several measures have been taken under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) to ensure that every rural household of the country has drinking water supply in adequate quantities and to the prescribed quality. This is envisaged to be done on a regular and long-term basis at affordable service delivery charges leading to improvement in the health and living standards of rural communities.

The second phase of Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban (SBM-U) is being implemented by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs since 1st October 2021 for 5 years. The construction of toilets, used water management, and SWM are eligible components for funding under the Mission. In addition, the second phase of AMRUT 2.0 was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 1st October 2021. This mission will be in force for 5 years till 2026. The major components of the Mission are: (i) Universal coverage of water supply; (ii) Sewerage, septage management, and recycling and reuse of treated used water; and (iii) Rejuvenation of water bodies (including urban wetland) and creation of green spaces. One of the important components is to provide universal piped water supply with household water tap connection. Projects for water supply on a '24x7' basis, along with 'drink from tap' facility are being taken up in 500 AMRUT cities.

The following pages give the status of water supply and sanitation in the rural and urban areas of the NE states, based on the data from Government sources that is available in the public domain.

Rural Water Supply & Sanitation

Table-5.15.1: Coverage of Rural Households with Tap Water Supply in the NE States (As on 5th August 2024)

(In Lakh / %)

State	Total Rural Households as on 01.04.2023 (in Lakh)	Total Households Connections reported on 31.03.2024 (in Lakh)	Rural Households Connected (in %)
Arunachal Pradesh	2.29	2.29	100.00
Assam	71.55	57.53	80.40
Manipur	4.52	3.59	79.59
Meghalaya	6.51	5.23	80.31
Mizoram	1.33	1.32	100.00
Nagaland	3.63	3.33	91.69
Sikkim	1.33	1.19	89.10
Tripura	7.50	6.17	82.30
Total - NE Region	98.66	80.65	81.75
Total - India	1932.12	1504.57	77.87

Source: 'Reply to Starred Question No. 258 on 8th August 2024 in the Lok Sabha (https://sansad.in/getFile/loksabhaquestions/annex/182/AS258_ayCEME.pdf?source=pqals)

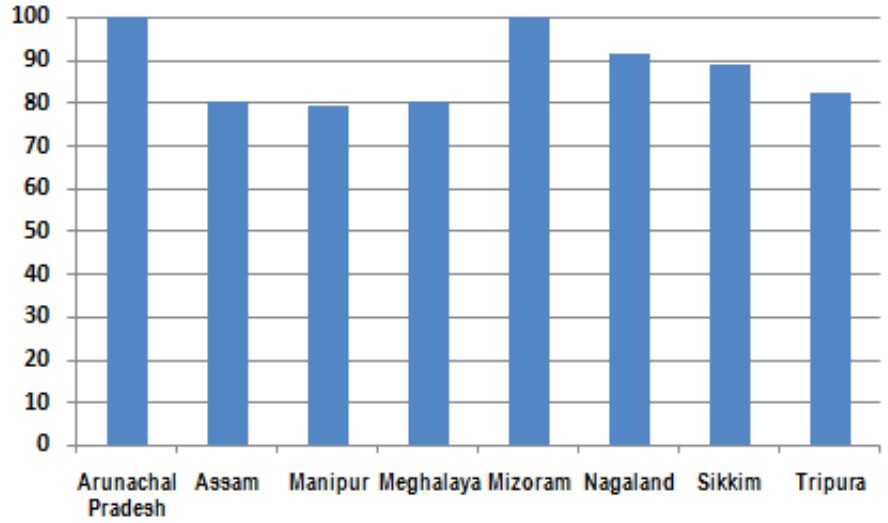
Notes

1. Household: A household is usually a group of persons who normally live together and take their meals from a common kitchen / common cooking unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so.
2. Rural Area: All areas, which are not identified as urban, are rural areas. The basic unit for rural areas is revenue village.

   Urban areas are: (a) All places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee, etc. or (b) All other places satisfying the following three criteria simultaneously: (i) Minimum population of 5,000, (ii) At least 75% of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits, and (iii) Population density of at least 400 per sq. km. The first category of urban units is known as Statutory Towns while the second category of towns is known as Census Towns, identified based on last population Census.
3. Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC): A tap connection to a rural household for providing drinking water in adequate quantity of prescribed quality on regular basis.
4. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.

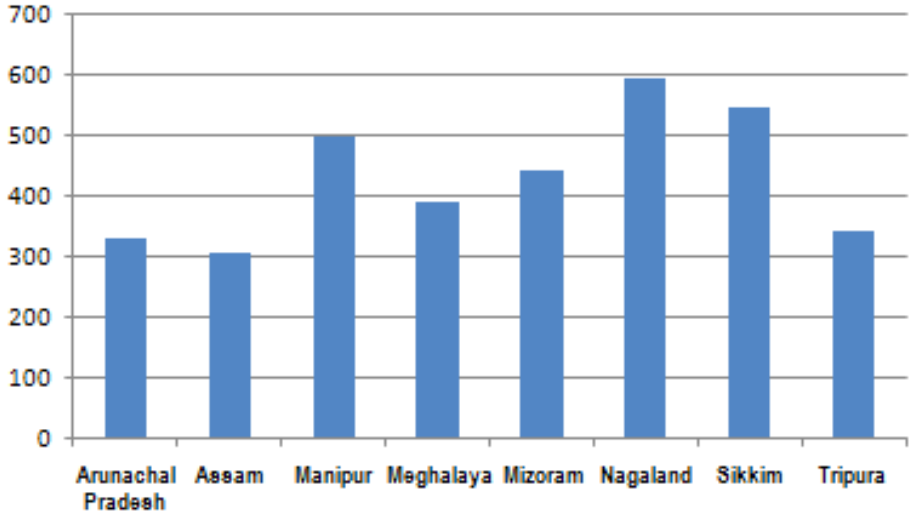
Piped Water Supply Scheme implemented in Majuli, Assam

Graph-5.15.1: Coverage of Rural Households with Tap Water Supply in the NE States (as on 5th August 2024)



Y--axis gives the Percentage of Rural Households connected with Tap Water Supply in the NE States as on 31st March 2024

Graph-5.15.2: State-wise Ranking / Progress under Swachh Jal se Suraksha (SJSS) Campaign - NE States (as on 31st March 2024)



Y-axis gives the Total Marks obtained by the NE States out of 700 on the various Parameters of the SJJS Campaign as on 31st March 2023

Table-5.15.2: State-wise Ranking / Progress under Swachh Jal se Suraksha (SJSS) Campaign - NE States (As on 31st March 2024)

State	Activity-wise Marks Scored by State (Out of the Indicated Marks)									Total Marks	Rank
	Source Level Testing		Village Level Testing		Testing at Schools	Testing at Anganwadi Centre	Testing at Household Level	Women Training for Testing using FTKs	Remedial Measures for Contaminated Samples		
	Chemical	Bacteriological (Post Monsoon)	Chemical	Bacteriological (Post Monsoon)							
	Out of 50	Out of 50	Out of 50	Out of 50	Out of 50	Out of 50	Out of 200	Out of 100	Out of 100	Out of 700	
Arunachal Pradesh	25.62	21.12	35.70	26.08	23.44	17.34	21.64	64.26	96.54	331.73	26
Assam	15.91	15.38	40.13	37.61	12.00	8.85	47.08	55.79	76.10	308.83	27
Manipur	31.50	25.10	48.75	44.11	42.45	36.67	81.06	99.33	89.30	498.26	14
Meghalaya	24.02	18.53	39.43	28.95	15.46	21.74	68.70	74.40	100.00	391.22	19
Mizoram	33.93	33.69	44.61	43.80	11.93	11.85	79.18	87.15	99.01	445.13	17
Nagaland	44.39	33.57	49.13	45.90	41.16	39.65	146.64	97.48	100.00	597.91	7
Sikkim	46.87	42.82	49.43	47.16	43.18	37.94	82.92	100.00	98.77	549.07	9
Tripura	10.42	5.71	39.46	24.02	7.96	8.15	63.60	83.50	99.24	342.05	23

Source: 'Annual Report 2023-24', Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India [Source: Page No. 109]

Notes

1. The 'Swachh Jal se Suraksha (SJSS) Campaign' is being undertaken with the objectives of testing the drinking water for chemical contamination and bacteriological contamination (post-monsoon) at sources, villages and households, testing at schools and Anganwadi Centres, training women to use the Field Testing Kits (FTKs), and undertaking remedial measures for dealing with the contaminated samples.
2. Annexures-XII, XIII and XIV at the above source document ('Annual Report 2023-24', Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation) give additional details regarding the testing and remedial measures undertaken under the above initiative in the NE states (and elsewhere in India).
3. All marks have been rounded off. 'Total marks' may be different from a simple summation of the Marks obtained, on accounting of the rounding-off errors.

Table-5.15.3: Open Defecation Free Plus declared Villages in the NE States (As on 31st March 2024)

(In numbers)

State	Total Villages	ODF Plus Villages			
		Aspiring	Rising	Model	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	5145	3195	885	540	4620
Assam	25327	19264	4351	1599	25214
Manipur	2526	41	1	25	67
Meghalaya	6505	4783	344	331	5458
Mizoram	640	25	1	523	549
Nagaland	1425	187	61	323	571
Sikkim	400	0	0	396	396
Tripura	765	217	120	406	743
Total - NE Region	42733	27712	5763	4143	37618
Total - India	585439	312109	48644	171806	532559

Source: 'Annual Report 2023-24', Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India based on data from Integrated Mission Information System of Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [Page 19 under 2.2.2 (b) / Annexure-II at Page No. 100]

Notes

1. Some villages were under Directory update on IMIS.
2. Open Defecation Free (ODF) Plus villages are those which include the sustainability of their ODF status and have Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM).
3. Criteria for Aspiring, Rising and Model ODF Plus Villages are available at Page No. 7 of the 'Annual Report 2023-24', Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation.
4. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.

Rangsapara – an ODF Plus Model Village in Assam

Table-5.15.4: Villages covered with Solid & Liquid Waste Management in the NE States (As on 31st March 2024)

(In numbers)

State	Total Villages	Coverage of Villages	
		Solid Waste Management	Liquid Waste Management
Arunachal Pradesh	5145	2833	3516
Assam	25327	8129	23547
Manipur	2526	28	77
Meghalaya	6505	766	5387
Mizoram	640	559	534
Nagaland	1425	460	535
Sikkim	400	396	396
Tripura	765	580	726
Total - NE Region	42733	13751	34718
Total - India	585439	302265	467664

Source: 'Annual Report 2023-24', Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India based on data from Integrated Mission Information System of Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [: Page 19 under 2.2.2 (c) / Annexure-III at Page No. 101]

Notes

1. Some villages were under Directory update on IMIS
2. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.

Village cleanliness drive in Mizoram

Urban Water Supply & Sanitation

Table-5.15.5: Distance to the Principal Source of Drinking Water for Urban Households in the NE States

(As a Percent)

State	Within Dwelling	Outside Dwelling but within Premises	Outside Premises at a Distance of				
			Less than 0.2 km	0.2-0.5 km	0.5 km-1.0 km	1.0 km-1.5 km	1.5 km or more
Arunachal Pradesh	80.4	17.6	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Assam	46.2	49.4	2.9	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Manipur	11.3	47.7	27.8	7.7	0.8	2.1	2.5
Meghalaya	46.7	20.3	21.3	11.2	0.4	0.0	0.0
Mizoram	95.2	1.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nagaland	31.1	60.4	6.4	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.3
Sikkim	82.1	10.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.9	2.8
Tripura	22.7	66.0	10.5	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0
India	56.1	24.6	13.8	3.2	1.2	0.5	0.6

Source: 'NSS Report No. 584: Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Conditions in India', National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India – based on the NSS 76th Round (July 2018 – December 2018) [Statement -4.1 at Page No 70]

Notes

1. A group of persons who normally lived together and took food from a common kitchen constitutes a household. Dwelling unit is defined as the accommodation availed of by a household for its residential purpose.
2. Household premises means 'the dwelling unit of the household together with the courtyard, compound, garden, out-house, place of worship, garage, family graveyard, guest house, shop and offices for running household enterprises, tanks, wells, latrines, drains and boundary walls annexed to the dwelling unit which were under the possession of the household (possessed exclusively or possessed with some other households)'.

Stand-post outside dwelling unit in Meghalaya

Urban Water Supply Statistics

There is a dearth of up-to-date statistics on urban water supply. For example, the 'Economic Survey 2023-24' uses data from the Census of 2011 for 'Households with Tap / Hand-pump / Tube well' (Table-8.6 in the Statistical Appendix). Hence, data from the 'NSS Report No. 584' of 2018, brought out by the National Statistical Office of the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, has been used to cover this section, along with data on water source and sanitation from the National Family Health Survey-5 (2019-21).

Table-5.15.6: Principal Sources of Drinking Water in Urban Households in the NE States

(As a Percent)

State	Bottled Water	Piped Water into Dwelling	Piped Water into Yard or Plot	Piped Water into Neighbour	Public Tap or Stand Pipe	Tube Well	Hand Pump	Well		Tanker Truck		Spring		Rain Water Collected	Surface Water		Other
								Protected	Un-protected	Public	Private	Protected	Un-protected		Tank / Pond	Other Surface Water	
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	69.6	13.3	0.4	0.4	14.1	0.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Assam	2.0	21.1	9.8	0.4	1.4	35.8	22.7	4.1	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0
Manipur	2.6	8.5	34.1	3.4	12.0	0.1	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.8	9.9	3.8	0.1	0.0	4.6	1.7	12.8
Meghalaya	0.2	43.8	17.7	0.4	10.1	2.7	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.4	7.6	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Mizoram	0.0	94.7	0.8	0.1	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Nagaland	0.0	16.0	27.8	0.2	1.1	9.2	3.3	28.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.3	3.6	2.2	0.9	0.0
Sikkim	0.0	82.1	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tripura	0.0	15.7	31.1	1.0	5.1	13.1	30.1	1.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
India	12.2	40.9	16.0	1.0	7.1	10.4	6.7	1.7	2.4	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2

Source: 'NSS Report No. 584: Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Conditions in India', National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India – based on the NSS 76th Round (July 2018 – December 2018) [Statement -2.1 at Page No 64]

Notes:

1. A group of persons who normally lived together and took food from a common kitchen constitutes a household. Dwelling unit is defined as the accommodation availed of by a household for its residential purpose.
2. Bottled drinking water includes drinking water packaged in bottles, jars, pouches, and similar containers.
3. Piped water into dwelling and piped water to yard/plot: Piped water into dwelling was defined as a piped water connection (from any source like corporation, municipality, other local authorities or any other public or private agency) to one or more taps to the dwelling unit (e.g., in the kitchen). Piped water to yard/plot was defined as a piped water connection to a tap placed outside the dwelling unit of the household but in the yard or plot within the household premises.
4. Piped water from neighbour is an arrangement was made by the household to avail drinking water from the piped water of the neighbour household supplied by any source.
5. Public tap or standpipe is a water point for community use in which water is supplied through pipe by corporation/municipality or other local authorities or any private or public agency.
6. Tube well and hand pump are bore well used for extracting ground water for drinking purpose. A well is considered as protected if it has generally some protective measures to lower the risk of contamination.
7. 'Public tanker-truck' includes such tanker trucks operated by any government agencies (central/state/local bodies etc.) while 'tanker-trucks' operated by private agencies (NGOs, trusts etc.) are considered as 'private tanker-truck.

Table-5.15.7: Population living in Urban Households with Improved Drinking Water Source & Improved Sanitation Facility (as per NHFS-5) – NE States

(As a Percent)

State	Population Living in Households (%)	
	With Improved Drinking Water Source	With Improved Sanitation Facility
Arunachal Pradesh	98.1	79.9
Assam	92.3	69.7
Manipur	90.4	60.6
Meghalaya	93.6	81.3
Mizoram	98.4	97.1
Nagaland	93.5	82.2
Sikkim	97.6	84.0
Tripura	98.2	78.5
India	98.7	81.5

Source: National Family Health Survey-5 (2019-21), Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India [Rows 8 & 9 in State Factsheets (3rd Page) / India fact Sheet is located at Page No. 3]

Notes

1. The above table gives the percentage of the total estimated population in urban areas of the state living in households with improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation facilities. These have been delineated below.
2. Improved drinking-water source includes: Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant.
3. Improved sanitation facility includes: flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. **This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility.**

Table-5.15.8: Access to Toilet Facility for Urban Households in the NE States (as per NHFS-5)

(As a Percent)

State →	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura	Total - India
Households having access to a toilet facility (as a %)	99.7	99.1	99.9	99.6	100.0	99.9	99.7	99.8	95.6

Source: 'National Family Health Survey (NFHS - 5), 2019-21, India Report, Volume-I', [Table-2.5, Page No. 39]

Notes

1. The above table gives the percentage of households in states of NE India having access to a toilet facility, according to residence, during the NHFS-5th Round (2019-21).
2. Households with access of sanitation facility: Includes (a) households with any type of toilet facility that their members usually use, and (b) households that report their members have access to a toilet facility, despite not having a toilet in the household.

Table-5.15.9: Access to Toilets for Urban Households in the NE States

(As a Percent)

State	Exclusive Use of the Household	Common Use of the Households in the Building	Public or Community Toilet without payment	Public or Community Toilet with payment	Others	No Toilet
Arunachal Pradesh	85.6	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
Assam	86.4	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6
Manipur	83.5	15.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0
Meghalaya	78.6	21.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Mizoram	99.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Nagaland	82.8	17.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sikkim	84.1	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tripura	83.6	15.2	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1
India	77.6	15.6	1.5	1.2	0.4	3.8

Source: 'NSS Report No. 584: Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Conditions in India', National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India – based on the NSS 76th Round (July 2018 – December 2018) [Statement-12.1 at Page No 100]

Notes

Concepts and Definitions related to 'Household' and 'Urban Area' have been covered previously.

Shri Thanglemlian, Financial Advisor, NEC administering the Swachhata pledge in the presence of Officers and Staff to kick off 'Swachhata Hi Seva Campaign, 2024' at the NEC Secretariat, Shillong

Sanitation & Waste Treatment by Urban Local Bodies

Table-5.15.10: Status of Sanitation in Urban Areas – NE States (Under Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban)

State	Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) Units		Community & Public Toilets (CPT) Seats	
	Mission Target	Completed	Mission Target	Completed
Arunachal Pradesh	12252	11602	387	89
Assam	75720	78783	3554	3356
Manipur	43644	40705	620	581
Meghalaya	5066	1604	362	152
Mizoram	16441	13324	491	1324
Nagaland	23427	21471	478	238
Sikkim	1587	1559	142	268
Tripura	19464	22766	586	1089
NE Region	197601	191814	6620	7097
India	5899637	6363465	507587	636826

Source: 'Reply to Un-starred Question No. 683 on 23rd July 2024 in the Lok Sabha (https://sansad.in/getFile/loksabhaquestions/annex/182/AU683_Ctu3fU.pdf?source=pqals)

Notes

1. The above gives the status of the progress achieved so far (as per reply in the Lok Sabha on 23rd July 2024) regarding the progress under Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban since its inception in 2014. 'NE Region' gives the regional total as computed from the tabulated data.
2. Government of India launched the Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) on October 2, 2014 with the objective of Open Defecation Free (ODF) and for the scientific processing of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) generated in the urban areas of the country. To carry forward the progress made, Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM-U) 2.0 has been launched on October 1, 2021 for a period of five years with a vision of achieving Garbage Free Status for all cities through 100% source segregation, door to door collection and scientific management of all fractions of waste
3. So far 63.63 lakh IHHLs have been constructed against the mission target of 51.99 lakh and 6.36 lakh CT/PTs have been constructed against the targeted 5.07 lakh.
4. Individual household latrines (IHHLs) are facilities that provide people with a private place to defecate, thus preventing open defecation in fields, in bushes, or in other public spaces. A household sanitary latrine unit includes the following components: a sanitary substructure (which safely contains human faeces and eliminates the need for human handling before it decomposes), a super structure with a water storage facility, and a hand wash unit for cleaning hands.
5. A community toilet block is a shared facility provided for a defined group of residents or an entire settlement/ community. It is normally located in or near the community area and used by almost defined users of the community. Community toilets are often located near poor residential areas and serve people who lack an individual home toilet.
6. Public toilets are often located near high traffic areas, such as bus stops or markets, and serve people who are away from home. Thus, public toilets are provided for the floating population / general public in places such as markets, train stations or other public areas and used by mostly undefined users.

Table-5.15.11: Status of Municipal Solid Waste Management in Urban Areas – NE States (Under Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban)

State	Total Number of Wards	Wards with 100% Door-to-Door Collection (Nos.)	Total Waste Generation (MTD)	Total Waste Processing (%)
Arunachal Pradesh	501	448	147	8
Assam	1061	1031	1296	50
Manipur	305	303	180	84
Meghalaya	123	89	209	29
Mizoram	209	205	3	0
Nagaland	420	210	137	4
Sikkim	51	51	71	75
Tripura	334	334	323	99
NE Region	3004	2671	2366	53
India	96084	93433	159078	78

Source: 'Reply to Un-starred Question No. 683 on 23rd July 2024 in the Lok Sabha (https://sansad.in/getFile/loksabhaquestions/annex/182/AU683_Ctu3fU.pdf?source=pqals)

Notes

1. The above gives the status of the progress achieved so far (as per reply in the Lok Sabha on 23rd July 2024) regarding the progress under Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban since its inception in 2014. 'NE Region' gives the regional total as computed from the tabulated data.
2. 'Solid waste' means and includes solid or semi-solid domestic waste, sanitary waste, commercial waste, institutional waste, catering and market waste and other non residential wastes, street sweepings, silt removed or collected from the surface drains, horticulture waste, agriculture and dairy waste, treated bio-medical waste excluding industrial waste, bio-medical waste and e-waste, battery waste, radio-active waste generated in the area under the local authorities and other such entities in India.
3. 'Municipal solid waste' includes commercial and residential wastes generated in municipal or notified areas in either solid or semi-solid form excluding industrial hazardous wastes but including treated bio-medical wastes.
4. 'Door to door collection' means the collection of solid waste from the door step of households, shops, commercial establishments, offices, institutional or any other non residential premises and includes collection of such waste from entry gate or a designated location on the ground floor in a housing society, multi storied building or apartments, large residential, commercial or institutional complex or premises.

   Door to door collection of Municipal Solid Wastes (MSW is undertaken from residential areas, slums, vegetable/ fruit markets, slaughter house, fish/ chicken/ mutton shops, commercial establishments, institutional premises, gardens, industrial area, open dumping points, hotels, public places and any other areas.

Table-5.15.12: Liquid Waste Treatment (LWT) Plants in the NE States (Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban Dashboard)

State	Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)		Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant (FSTP)	
	No. of Plants	Designed Capacity (Million Litres per Day)	No. of Plants	Designed Capacity (Kilo Litres per Day)
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0.00
Assam	1	2.00	8	177.00
Manipur	0	0.00	0	0.00
Meghalaya	0	0.00	1	150.00
Mizoram	---	---	---	---
Nagaland	0	0.00	5	127.00
Sikkim	2	10.66	0	0.00
Tripura	1	8.00	1	70.00
Total - NE Region	4	20.66	15	524.00
Total - India	3242	82,888.68	1424	1,18,470.64

Source: https://sbmurban.org/swachh-bharat-mission-progess ('LWT Plants')

Notes

1. The above data pertains to the status as on date of access (23rd November 2024). Data ffor Mizoram is 'Not Available' on the above source (SBM-U Mission Progress).
2. Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant (FSTP) is used to treat the sludge materials which are removed from septic tanks and pits in households that are not connected to any centralized sewerage system. Such treatment is undertaken for the safe management and disposal of faecal sludge.
3. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.

Modern sewage treatment plants are needed in the NE Region

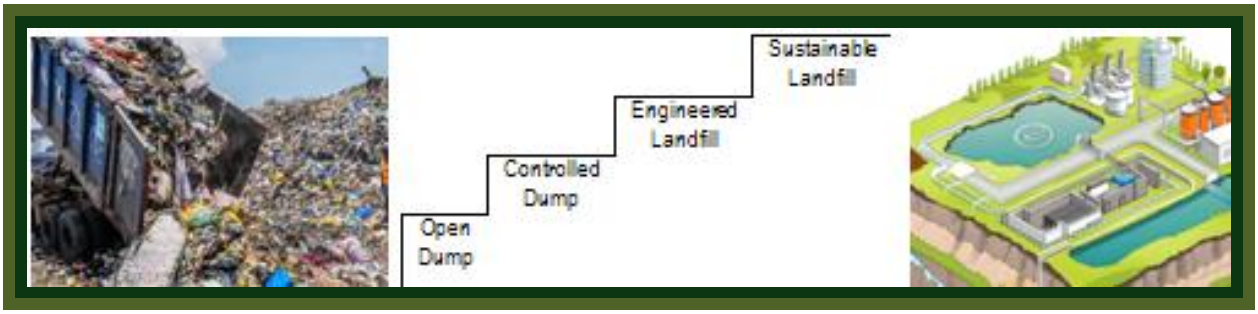
Tabe-5.15.13: State-wise Status of Dumpsites in the NE States (Legacy Waste Management)

State	Total Number of Dumpsites	Waste Quantity in Lakh MT			Area in Acres		
		Legacy Waste	Remediated Waste	Waste to be Remediated	Dump Area	Reclaimed Area	Area to be Reclaimed
Arunachal Pradesh	9	0.36	0.17	0.19	49.33	5.00	44.33
Assam	21	24.93	8.20	16.74	119.39	11.00	108.39
Manipur	5	1.60	1.02	0.58	10.96	5.00	5.96
Meghalaya	6	4.00	0.00	4.00	7.81	0.00	7.81
Mizoram	2	7.84	7.84	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00
Nagaland	12	8.10	0.00	8.10	51.52	0.00	51.52
Sikkim	2	2.54	0.93	1.61	20.52	0.00	20.52
Tripura	15	5.60	1.61	3.98	39.11	8.00	31.11
Total - NE Region	72	54.97	19.77	35.20	301.64	32.00	269.64
Total - India	2417	2353.00	1134.00	1219.00	14725.69	5713.86	9012.00

Source: https://sbmurban.org/swachh-bharat-mission-progess#lwt (accessed on 23.11.2024)

Notes

1. The above data pertains to the status as on date of access (23rd November 2024). The source is the website of Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U Mission Progress)
2. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.
3. 'Dump site' means a land utilised by local body for disposal of solid waste without following the principles of sanitary land filling. If left unattended, dumpsites can lead to irreversible environmental and health hazards, ranging from greenhouse gas emissions, groundwater and surface water pollution and air pollution, to surface fires.
4. Remediation is the process of removal, treatment and containment of pollution or contaminants from environmental media such as soil, groundwater, sediment etc . Remediation of dumpsites entails the above range of activities in order to reclaim the dumpsite area by eliminating hazardous products and mitigating potential contamination from the site into groundwater, air and other environmental media.



5.16. Rural Development

The NE Region of India is marked by significant linguistic, ethnic and cultural diversity, not only among the people of different states but also within each state of the region. This is an important feature that needs to be taken into account in designing policies and programmes for the region. Each of the states has its own history; and the tribal groups in the states have their own culture, tradition and governance systems. The region is a treasure house of exceptional natural beauty, floral and faunal biodiversity and abundant mineral, water and forests resources. The key to the holistic development of this diverse region lies in the development of its rural areas. As Mahatma Gandhi had remarked, 'India lives in her villages'. He was convinced that if villages perish, India will perish too. He insisted on village industries, primary education through handicrafts, eradication of untouchability and communal harmony.

In keeping with the above vision of the Father of the Nation, the Government has been focussing upon the rural development of the NE Region. Emphasis has been placed upon rural employment linked to the creation of village level assets, rural livelihoods based on farm and non-farm based options, rural all-weather road based connectivity, rural housing, skill development etc. Other aspects like the provision of electricity to all villages and gas connections to rural households are being addressed. In the NE states, the Government has been making special provisions and extending special support to the states to address challenges in the sphere of rural development.

The Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region and NEC have been supporting the efforts to strengthen rural livelihoods. The North Eastern Region Community Resource Management Society (NERCRMS) is a registered society under the aegis of North Eastern Council, Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region. The society is working for the transformation of far flung rural areas of region through different livelihood initiatives. So far, it has covered four states here, viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, and Meghalaya.

The following pages give information regarding the present status of major rural development works supported by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, which are being executed by the State Governments of the nation, including those of the NE States.

Traditional Village in Mizoram

Table-5.16.1: Progress of MG-NREGA for Rural Employment in FY 2023-24 - NE States (Status as on 31st March 2024)

State	Cumulative No. of Households issued Job Cards				Employment Provided		Employment Availed
	SC	ST	Other	Total	Households	Persons	Total Person-days
Arunachal Pradesh	71	309041	16899	326011	278908	293682	16129283
Assam	323805	924226	5076977	6325008	2387773	3639476	87644251
Manipur	15577	261462	330745	607784	509825	543531	15406669
Meghalaya	4196	606178	53811	664185	502154	651577	32599657
Mizoram	55	216433	1928	218416	219836	224802	20406881
Nagaland	0	463899	6114	470013	409397	474540	17873127
Sikkim	4741	35642	47331	87714	63698	74940	3432769
Tripura	112811	282853	277440	673104	599680	870033	37048767
Total - NE Region	461256	3099734	5811245	9372235	4971271	6772581	230541404
Total – India	27322752	19806800	95880363	143009915	65078546	92956856	3123782050

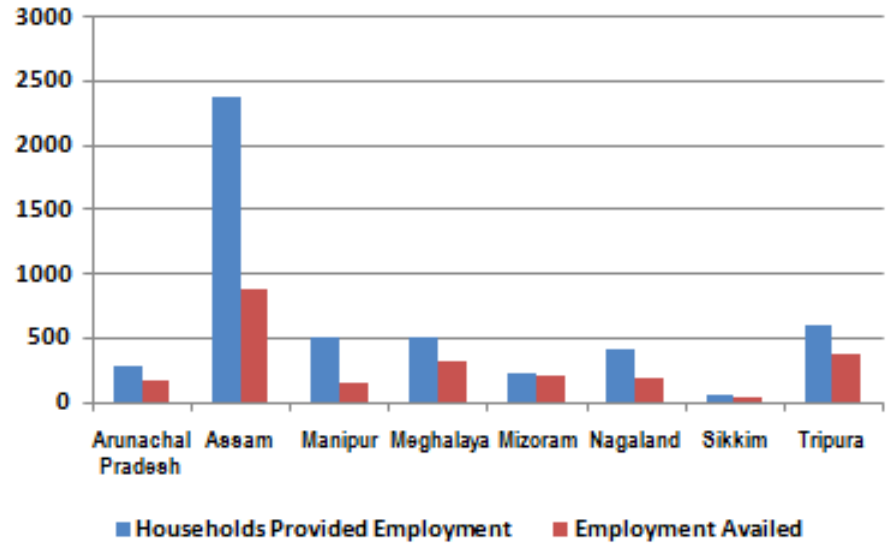
Source: Annual Report 2023-24 of the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India [Annexure-III at Page No 334]

Notes

1. MG-NREGA stands for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, which had the mandate to provide at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.
2. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.

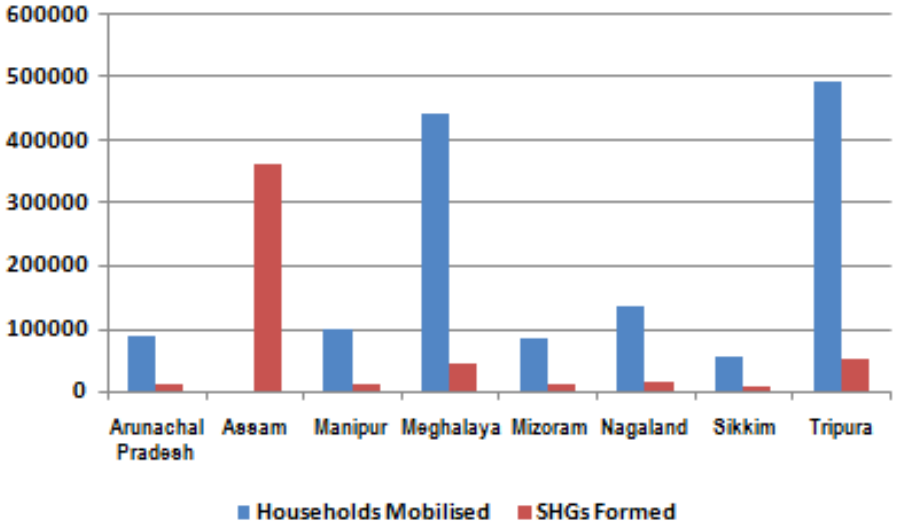
Job-card holders obtain engagement under MG-NREGA in the rural areas

Graph-5.16.1: Progress of MG-NREGA for Rural Employment in FY 2023-24 in the NE States (as on 31st March 2024)



Y-axis gives the Numbers of Households provided with Job Cards (in Thousands) and the Employment provided (in Lakh of person-days) during FY 2023-24

Graph-5.16.2: Physical Progress of DAY-NRLM in the NE States (Cumulative Progress till March 2024)



Y-axis gives the Cumulative Numbers of Households Mobilised and SHGs formed till March 2024

Note: 4111020 Households have been mobilised in Assam under DAY-NRLM. These have not been indicated in the above graph, as the scale gets lopsided.

Table-5.16.2: Physical Progress of DAY-NRLM in the NE States (Cumulative Progress till March 2024)

(In Numbers)

State	Districts	Intensive Blocks	Households Mobilised	SHGs Formed	Village Organizations	Cluster level Federations
Arunachal Pradesh	25	108	86937	10209	728	27
Assam	35	219	4111020	361516	19120	754
Manipur	16	55	99810	9423	506	12
Meghalaya	12	46	444264	45312	4676	98
Mizoram	11	26	85934	10291	730	61
Nagaland	11	74	135261	15419	1179	80
Sikkim	6	33	56675	5915	488	33
Tripura	8	58	494675	51841	2286	125
Total - NE Region	124	619	5514576	509926	29713	1190
Total – India	742	7119	100473341	9083526	504515	32439

Source: Annual Report 2023-24 of the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India [Annexure-VIII at Page No 339]

Notes:

1. DAY-NRLM stands for Deendayal Antodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission, which seeks to alleviate rural poverty through building sustainable community institutions of the poor. It aims to mobilize 10 crore households into SHGs and link them to sustainable livelihoods opportunities by building their skills and enabling them to access formal sources of finance, entitlements and services from both public and private sectors.
2. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.

DAY-NRLM meeting in Manipur

Table-5.16.3: Connectivity Status of Eligible Unconnected Habitations in the NE States (As on 31st March 2024)

(In Numbers)

State	Total Eligible Unconnected Habitations	Sanctioned under PMGSY	Connected Habitations through PMGSY
Arunachal Pradesh	642	641	600
Assam	15321	13721	13711
Manipur	667	652	621
Meghalaya	771	602	576
Mizoram	256	232	231
Nagaland	116	109	104
Sikkim	359	350	350
Tripura	2071	2005	1979
Total - NE Region	20203	18312	18172
Total – India	178184	157146	156374

Source: Annual Report 2023-24 of the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India [Annexure-XIII at Page No 344]

Notes

1. PMGSY (PM Gram Sadak Yojana) aims to assist the States in providing all-weather road connectivity to eligible unconnected habitations. Such eligible habitations are those with a population of 500 or more persons in plain areas, and 250 or more persons in NE states, other mountainous or hilly states, desert states, tribal areas and other backward areas, provided that these habitations lack all-weather connectivity.
2. In India, 16086 habitations have been provided connectivity by States out of their own resources, and 4952 habitations have either been dropped or been found not to be feasible for connectivity.
3. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.

PMGSY Road in Meghalaya

Table-5.16.4: Status of Implementation of PMGSY-I in the NE States (Status as on 31st March 2024)

(Road length in km / Roads & Bridges in Numbers)

State	Sanctioned			Completed			Balance		
	Number of Roads	Road Length	Number of Bridges	Number of Roads	Road Length	Number of Bridges	Number of Roads	Road Length	Number of Bridges
Arunachal Pradesh	1308	13833	230	1183	12650	166	125	1152	64
Assam	8365	26943	1333	8257	26719	1254	108	83	79
Manipur	1858	11348	208	1665	10288	119	193	1053	89
Meghalaya	1080	4265	100	923	3668	68	157	578	32
Mizoram	345	4288	0	296	4178	0	49	94	0
Nagaland	343	4154	48	321	4069	41	22	86	7
Sikkim	961	4795	99	868	4468	50	93	267	49
Tripura	1361	4931	63	1310	4572	52	51	188	11
Total - NE Region	15621	74557	2081	14823	70612	1750	798	3501	331
Total – India	164721	645394	7486	162078	621033	6618	2643	9066	868

Source: Annual Report 2023-24 of the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India [Annexure-XV at Page No 346]

Notes

1. PMGSY (PM Gram Sadak Yojana) seeks to provide all-weather connectivity to habitations with a population of 500 or more persons in plain areas, and 250 or more persons in NE states, other mountainous or hilly states, desert states, tribal areas and other backward areas.
2. In India, 16086 habitations have been provided connectivity by States out of their own resources, and 4952 habitations have either been dropped or been found not to be feasible for connectivity.
3. The balance road length is usually less than the difference of sanctioned and completed length due to reduction in curve length, change in alignment, construction of part length by other agencies, etc.
4. The sunset date for completion of PMGSY-I was March, 2019. The PMGSY-II was targeted for completion by March, 2020. However, since several projects sanctioned under these interventions were pending mainly in the States of NE region and hill States, on the requests of these States, the timeline for completion of PMGSY-I, II was initially extended for PMGSY-I & II till September, 22 which has been further extended till March, 2024
5. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.

Table-5.16.5: Status of Implementation of PMGSY-II in the NE States (Status as on 31st March 2024)

(Road length in km / Roads & Bridges in Numbers)

State	Sanctioned			Completed			Balance		
	Number of Roads	Road Length	Number of Bridges	Number of Roads	Road Length	Number of Bridges	Number of Roads	Road Length	Number of Bridges
Arunachal Pradesh	80	551	7	78	519	7	2	26	0
Assam	250	1721	65	242	1716	62	8	5	3
Manipur	55	325	3	45	289	3	10	38	0
Meghalaya	94	490	12	84	468	10	10	19	2
Mizoram	6	194	0	3	179	0	3	14	0
Nagaland	13	228	5	8	215	5	5	13	0
Sikkim	34	121	0	26	112	0	8	7	0
Tripura	42	307	1	39	268	0	3	37	1
Total - NE Region	574	3937	93	525	3766	87	49	159	6
Total – India	6692	49857	759	6549	48962	746	143	364	13

Source: Annual Report 2023-24 of the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India [Annexure-XVI at Page No 347]

Notes

1. As the PMGSY programme unfolded, a need was felt to consolidate the existing Rural Road network to improve its efficiency, not only as a provider of transportation services, but also as a vehicle of social and economic development. Accordingly, PMGSY-II (PM Gram Sadak Yojana-II) was launched in 2013 to upgrade selected Through Routes and Major Rural Links. It has a target of improving 50,000 km of such roads in various States and UTs.
2. The balance road length is usually less than the difference of sanctioned and completed length due to reduction in curve length, change in alignment, construction of part length by other agencies, etc.
3. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.

Table-5.16.6: Status of Implementation of PMAY (G) in the NE States (Cumulative Status as on 31st March 2024)

(In Numbers / In Rs. Lakh)

State	Physical Progress (in Units)		Financial Progress (Rs. in Lakhs)	
	Target	Completion	Funds Allocated	Funds Released
Arunachal Pradesh	35,937	32,837	74,744.19	44,127.07
Assam	18,43,396	18,41,638	33,07,242.24	24,02,038.73
Manipur	1,01,550	30,501	1,57,100.71	61,431.27
Meghalaya	1,88,034	56,808	2,59,967.88	2,25,123.75
Mizoram	29,967	20,411	52,585.95	28,123.44
Nagaland	48,830	11,258	84,600.46	47,656.07
Sikkim	1,399	1,308	1,700.43	1,567.63
Tripura	3,76,913	3,46,578	5,26,963.80	4,48,723.04
Total - NE Region	26,26,026	23,41,339	44,64,905.66	32,58,791.00
Total – India	2,95,00,000	2,59,28,285	NA	NA

Source: Annual Report 2023-24 of the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India [Page Nos. 118-120]

Notes

1. PMAY-G (PM Awaas Yojana- Grameen) is one of the Government of India's flagships schemes to provide 'Housing for All' by 2024. The aim of PMAY-G is to provide a pucca house with the basic amenities to all homeless and to households living in kutcha / dilapidated houses in the rural areas of India.
2. The 'Total-India' physical progress for Target and Completion (on a cumulative basis till 31st March 2024) is available at Page No.113 of the source document.
3. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table

House constructed under PMAY (G) in Tripura

5.17. Science & Technology

Science Technology and Innovation (STI) is a key to the developmental process of any nation. The past few decades have witnessed how India has been steadily climbing up towards the summit in these areas, by developing science-based technology solutions. These include AI (Artificial Intelligence), cloud mobility, green technology, and health technology - to name a few. In addition, the digital revolution has opened the doors for new opportunities around mission-driven research, innovation and technology development, along with the exploration of new talent creation.

The Government has been working to strengthen science, technology and innovation by identifying gap areas in the science and technology (S&T) sector, making planning and policy to meet the societal needs, promoting new areas of S&T in view of future demands. The Government is also connecting the S&T sector with different governance related departments and agencies, academia, R&D labs and institutions, and industries.

India achieved the 39th position among innovative economies globally, as per the Global Innovation Index (GII), 2024. A decade ago, in 2015, it was ranked as the 81st innovative nation on the GII. The country remains among the top three countries in terms of scientific publications in the SCI Journal (an international, peer-reviewed, open access journal) as per the NSF database, number of PhDs in science and engineering, size of Higher Education System and number of Start-ups. Further, India is considered as the third most attractive destination for technology investment, as per the India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF). This has enhanced confidence in the Indian R&D to develop and deliver products for the global, regional and local markets. The attention towards the Indian tech ecosystem is now highlighting the technical finesse that lays down the foundation of future technology development. The GERD (Gross Expenditure on Research and Development) has been about 0.64% of the GDP, as per the Economic Survey 2023-24.

The Ministry of DoNER, in close collaboration with the Office of the Principal Scientific Adviser to the Government of India, had initiated the Science & Technology Interventions in the NE Region (STINER) in 2017-18 in order to develop synergies between technology developers and potential users in the region. This project was officially transferred to the NEC along with budget provision. STINER hub has been developed at the North Eastern Institute of Science and Technology (NEIST) Jorhat, and spokes have been planned for each of the states. The project has been making considerable progress as per its mandate.

The North Eastern Council has been also stressing upon the science and technology sector. As per the NEC's Vision 2020 recommendations special emphasis has been given on the S&T programmes encompassing Remote Sensing Application Programmes, Disaster Management related programmes, IT Applications, S&T Applications, Awareness including R&D and IT education. A good information technology base is essential for the development of every sector in the economy. Considering the importance of IT infrastructure for the development of virtually every sector in the economy of the NE Region, this should be accorded top priority. Other areas for promotion of Science and Technology and its applications include rural technologies, eco-preservation etc.

Table-5.17.1: Institutional infrastructure to Support Basic Sciences

State	Central Govt. Institutes pertaining to Basic Science	State Government Institutes pertaining to Basic Science	Private Sector Institutes
Arunachal Pradesh	7	2	6
Assam	2	11	6
Manipur	12	7	3
Mizoram	3	5	0

Source: 'Compendium on State Level STI Eco-system', brought out by the Department of Science & Technology, Government of India

Notes

1. The institutional infrastructure in the other North Eastern states is not given in the above source document.
2. STI: Science, Technology & Innovation

Table-5.17.2: Institutions Engaged in Education & Spread of Traditional Knowledge

State	Central Govt. Institutes pertaining to Basic Science	State Government Institutes pertaining to Basic Science	Private Sector Institutes	Non Governmental Organizations
Arunachal Pradesh	2	NA	NA	NA
Assam	3	8	NA	1
Manipur	NA	NA	NA	1
Mizoram	2	1	NA	NA

Source: 'Compendium on State Level STI Eco-system', brought out by the Department of Science & Technology, Government of India

Notes

1. NA: Not Available
2. The details of Institutions engaged in education and spread of traditional knowledge in the other North Eastern states is not given in the above source document.
3. STI: Science, Technology & Innovation

Table-5.17.3: Applications for Patent filed according to State of Origin - NE States

(in Numbers)

State	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Arunachal Pradesh	5	5	9	18	23	8
Assam	71	109	102	96	150	211
Manipur	1	7	12	6	11	19
Meghalaya	4	6	16	9	26	29
Mizoram	0	25	11	12	8	11
Nagaland	3	5	3	4	6	4
Sikkim	4	4	6	11	9	3
Tripura	4	9	20	13	12	35
Total - NE Region	92	170	179	169	245	320
Total – India	15336	16780	20642	24079	29246	43042

Source: Annual Reports for above years, Office of the Controller General of Patents, Design and Trade Marks, Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade (https://www.ipindia.gov.in/annual-reports-ipo.htm)

Notes

1. The above give the numbers of '**Ordinary Applications'** filed in the above states.
2. No 'Conventional Application' or 'National Phase Application' has been filed from any of the above states, except for one 'National Phase Application' filed from Manipur in FY 2021-22, and one similar application filed earlier from Sikkim in FY 2018-19.
3. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.
4. Ordinary Application

   An application for patent filed in the Patent Office without claiming any priority either in a convention country or without any reference to any other earlier application under process in the office is known an ordinary application. Convention Country means 'a signatory country to the Patent Cooperation Treaty'.
5. Conventional Application

   An application for patent filed in the Patent Office, which claims a priority date based on the same or substantially similar application filed in one or more of the convention countries, is known as a convention application. In order to get convention status, an applicant should file the application in the Indian Patent Office within 12 months from the date of first filing of a similar application in the convention country.
6. National Phase Application

   PCT INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION: An Application filed in India as Receiving Office (RO) under Patent Cooperation Treaty is an international application which can be considered as deemed filed in more than 150 countries (member of Patent Cooperation Treaty) by a single application. [PCT: Patent Cooperation Treaty]

   PCT NATIONAL PHASE APPLICATION: When an international application is made according to Patent Cooperation Treaty designating India, an applicant can file the national phase application in India within 31 months from the international filing date or the priority date, whichever is earlier.

   The PCT is an international treaty with more than 150 Contracting States which are bound with certain formal requirements set out in the Treaty and Regulations. The PCT makes it possible to seek patent protection for an invention simultaneously in a large number of countries by filing a single —international patent application instead of filing several separate national or regional patent applications however, granting of patents remains under the control of the national offices or the regional patent offices after the corresponding national phase application has been filed and the national phase application is assessed as per patent law of that jurisdiction.

   PCT System: PCT is a system which allows an applicant to file in PCT contracting states within 30/31 months from priority date instead of 12 months. Not only does the PCT enable extended time period, it also simplifies filing procedure through a single application. The PCT system also provides for publication of application, International Search and International Preliminary Examination before entering the national phase.

Table-5.17.4: Trademark Applications filed by Indians - NE States

(in Numbers)

State	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Arunachal Pradesh	27	26	59	27	68
Assam	1284	1312	1729	1913	2534
Manipur	72	117	65	152	126
Meghalaya	68	56	57	59	73
Mizoram	14	41	25	21	28
Nagaland	29	28	29	51	57
Sikkim	27	68	44	45	80
Tripura	69	93	118	144	171
Total - NE Region	1590	1741	2126	2412	3137
Total – India	310116	320940	418954	434084	453325

Source: Annual Reports for above years, Office of the Controller General of Patents, Design and Trade Marks, Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade (https://www.ipindia.gov.in/annual-reports-ipo.htm)

Notes

1. The purpose of the trademarks legislation is to provide registration and better protection of trade marks for goods and services for prevention of use of fraudulent marks on merchandise in the country. Trade Mark confers certain statutory rights on the Registered Proprietor which enables him to take legal action for infringement of the trade mark irrespective of whether the mark is used or not. This is in addition to the right under common law to sue for passing off. The Trade Marks Act, 1999 and the Trade Marks Rules, 2002 came into force on 15th September 2003.
2. After the filing of the Trade Mark application, the same is processed and published in the Trade Mark Journal. If there are no objections, or the objections are disposed off after due process, then the Trade Mark is registered.
3. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.
4. **State-wise break-up of Trade Mark applications is not available** in the Annual Report of the Office of the Controller General of Patents, Design and Trade Marks, Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade **for 2017-18**.

MoA signing Ceremony between North East Centre for Technology Application and Reach (NECTAR) & Indian Council of Agricultural Research-Agricultural Technology Application Research Institute (ICAR-ATARI) (Zone VI) cum Smart phone distribution to Master trainers for "Promoting Scientific Organic Agriculture in Northeast India" (21st October 2024)

Table-5.17.5: Number of Registered Geographical Indications (GIs) - NE States (Cumulative Numbers since 15th September 2003 till the 31st of March of the Financial Year)

(in Numbers)

State	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	2	2	2	2
Assam	6	7	9	9	10	11
Manipur	4	4	5	5	6	6
Meghalaya	2	2	2	2	2	2
Mizoram	1	1	6	6	7	7
Nagaland	3	3	3	3	4	4
Sikkim	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tripura	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total - NE Region	19	20	29	29	33	34
Total – India	320	343	365	370	420	475

Source: Annual Reports for above years, Office of the Controller General of Patents, Design and Trade Marks, Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade (https://www.ipindia.gov.in/annual-reports-ipo.htm)

Notes

1. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.
2. The above numbers give the cumulative number of Registered GIs in the above states, from 15th September 2003 till the 31st March at the end of the indicated Financial Year.
3. The above numbers exclude the following multi-state GIs registered.

2021-22	Manipur & Nagaland	1
2021-22	West Bengal & Sikkim	1

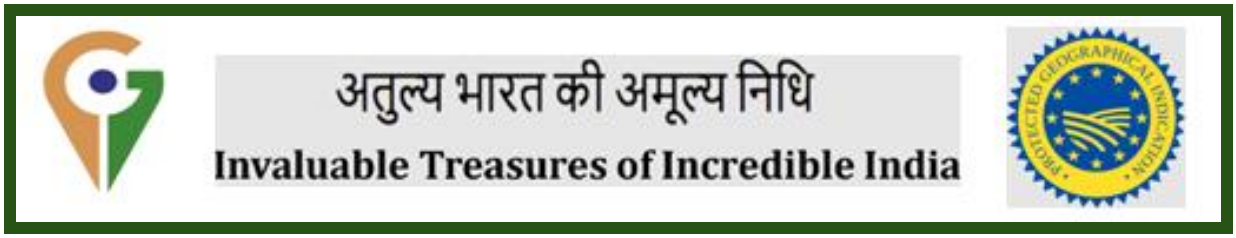


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Table-5.17.6: Expenditure by the NE States on Research & Development (2017-18 to 2020-21)

(As a Percentage of All States & UTs in India / Rs in Crore)

State	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
	Rs. Crore	%	Rs. Crore	%	Rs. Crore	%	Rs. Crore	%
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0
Assam	455.13	6.3	299.37	3.7	390.59	4.6	355.45	4.2
Manipur	102.00	1.4	29.90	0.4	10.91	0.1	13.58	0.2
Meghalaya	9.01	0.1	7.53	0.1	7.10	0.1	7.47	0.1
Mizoram	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0
Nagaland	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0
Sikkim	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0
Tripura	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0
Total – NE Region	566.14	7.8	336.80	4.2	408.60	4.8	376.50	4.4
Total-India	7264.81	100.0	8029.21	100.0	8554.79	100.0	8476.35	100.0

Source: Research & Development Statistics 2019-20, Department of Science & Technology, Government of India (for data of 2017-18) / S&T Indicator Tables, March 2023, Department of Science & Technology, Government of India (for data of the other years) – based on data collected and compiled by the NSTMIS Division

Notes

1. The above table gives the expenditure incurred by the State Government of the NE States on Research & Development in terms of Rs. in Crore. 'States having no expenditure are not shown' in the tables prepared in the above source documents. These have been marked as '0.00' in the above table.
2. The above table also gives the above expenditure as a percentage of the total expenditures incurred by all State Governments / UT Governments across India, based on responses received. Such expenditures include expenditure on basic research, experimental research, and applied research. All percentage figures are rounded off.
3. It is reported that the expenditures by State Governments / UT Governments across India accounted for 6.4% of the national R&D expenditure in 2017-18. The information for 2017-18 was compiled on the basis of a nation-wide survey carried out by the Department of Science & Technology in 2017-18.
4. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.

Soil and Water Testing Laboratory of NERIWALM, an Institute under the Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Govt. of India

Table-5.17.7: Research Output from the NE States (2001-2020)

State	Total Publications (TP) (2001-2020)	As a % of TP of all Indian States & UTs	TP (2001)	TP (2020)	GSDP (Rs. billion)	Ratio of TP to GSDP (No. per Rs Billion)
Arunachal Pradesh	1,281	0.15	23	185	179.16	1.03
Assam	23,670	2.83	194	2,790	2378.44	1.17
Manipur	1,497	0.18	13	185	206.73	0.89
Meghalaya	3,644	0.44	60	411	251.9	1.63
Mizoram	957	0.11	1	200	180.34	1.11
Nagaland	577	0.07	6	92	181.21	0.51
Sikkim	869	0.10	1	166	197	0.84
Tripura	1,735	0.21	10	288	402.07	0.72
Total – NE Region	34,230	4.09	308	4317	3976.85	1.09

Source: Kanaujia et al, 'Mapping the research output from Indian states' [CURRENT SCIENCE, VOL. 124, NO. 11, 10 JUNE 2023]

Notes:

1. Research output data for the country for the last 20 years (2001–20) were obtained from the Web of Science database, and publications were tagged to different states based on the location of the affiliating institution of the publication.
2. The total number of publications from India in the 20-year period was 835,795 records. Researchers from institutions located in the NE states accounted for 4.09% of the above number of publications.
3. The ratio between TP and GSDP reflects the correlation between economic status and research output of the states. It indicates the research output for the given status of economic development.
4. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table.

5.18. Sports

As the Annual Report of the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports (2022-23) states, 'the role of sports in the nation has transformed from being a platform for the nation to excel on the international stage to a multi-faceted component for the nation's holistic growth. Sports in recent times have been significantly contributing to creating a healthy nation, key economic activity, and community engagement platform in addition to the platform it creates for the nation to excel on the international stage'.

The National Youth Policy of 2014 has a holistic 'vision' for the youth of India, which is 'to empower youth of the country to achieve their full potential, and through them enable India to find its rightful place in the community of nations'. The area of 'sports' has been identified as a priority area under the National Youth Policy of 2014 for meeting the objective titled 'Develop a strong and healthy generation equipped to take on future challenges'. The suggested interventions for 'sports' include: (a) increase access to sports facilities and training; (b) promotion of sports culture among youth; and (c) support and development for talented sportspersons. The role of sports is all the more important in the NE Region of India, where the youth have enormous latent talents in the area of sports which are now coming to the forefront in various international competitions.

In order to develop the nation's sporting ecosystem to be on par with major sporting nations, the Department of Sports' scope of activities has been expanded through various key initiatives. These include the flagship 'Khelo India Scheme', the establishment of the National Sports University, National Centre for Sports Science and Research, etc.

Khelo India Scheme

The Khelo India Scheme aims to infuse sports culture and achieve sporting excellence in the country and also to encourage sports all over the country thus allowing the population to harness the power of sports through its cross-cutting influence, namely, holistic development of children & youth, community development, social integration, gender equality, healthy lifestyle, national pride and economic opportunities related to sports development. The five components of revised Khelo India Scheme are: (a) Creation and Upgradation of Sports Infrastructure; (b) Sports Competition and Talent Development; (c) Khelo India Centres and Sports Academies; (d) Fit India Movement; and (e) Promotion of inclusiveness through Sports. These components are being implemented in the NE Region of India along with other parts of the country.

Creation and Upgradation of Sports Infrastructure in the NE Region under 'Khelo India'

The progress regarding the above in the NE states of India has been tabulated at the end of the discussion.

The Presence of Sports' Institutions in the NE Region

1. Sports Authority of India

The Sports Authority of India (SAI) was set up as a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860 in pursuance of Resolution No. 1-1/83/SAI dated 25th January, 1984 to carry forward the

legacy of the 9th Asian Games held in New Delhi in 1982, under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (MYAS). SAI has been entrusted with twin objectives of promoting sports and achieving sporting excellence at the National and International level. The following are the Regional Centres of SAI in the NE Region:

(a) **SAI Netaji Subhas North-East Regional Centre, Imphal**: Considering the talents available in North Eastern States of India in the field of Sports, Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports Regional Centre for the North East Region was established at Takyel, Imphal in 15th September 1986, to provide sports facilities to conduct training camps and diploma courses. The Centre is responsible for implementing and monitoring SAI Sports Promotional Schemes in the States of Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland.

(b) **SAI Regional Centre, Guwahati**: With a view to promote the Games and Sports in the North East the Sports Authority of India had set up its Sub Centre at Guwahati in 1987 under the SAI North East Regional Centre, Imphal. The foundation stone of the SAI Regional Sub Centre, Guwahati was laid in the year 1987. The Centre is located in the heart of the Guwahati City comprising 9.3 acres of land. The plot of land was handed over by the State Govt. of Assam to the SAI on lease for 99 years @ Re. 1.00 per year. In the year January 2013 Sub Centre Guwahati is upgraded to Regional Centre, Guwahati. Various SAI Promotional Schemes are operating in the four North Eastern States, namely, in Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh & Sikkim.

2. Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior (Deemed to be University)

North East Regional Centre: The establishment of North East Regional Centre at Guwahati was approved by the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports in the year 2009 and the first batch during academic session 2009-10 functioned from Gwalior as off-campus. Thereafter, upon taking over Tepasia Sports Complex from the Government of Assam in May, 2010, the NERC commenced physical functioning from the academic session 2011-12, where many facilities like Indoor Multi-purpose Hall, Football ground, Hockey ground, Velodrome and Volleyball Courts were already in place and thereafter, the Institute created the infrastructure required for academic purposes. The Institute is now running BPEd as well as MPEd there in a full-fledged and regular manner. Recognizing the need of regular man-power for the NERC, Guwahati, the Government of India, Ministry of Finance has sanctioned a total of 11 posts during the year 2011-12 and most of the appointments against these posts have since been made. Other works are under progress such as the Laying of Hockey turf, Track and Field (Synthetic), Auditorium, Library and Quarters for faculty and staff.

3. National Sports University, Manipur

The National Sports University (NSU) was established in 2017 under the Manipur Societies Registration Act, 1989. It started functioning in a temporary campus at Khuman Lampak Sports Complex, Imphal in 2018 with two courses undergraduate programmes, namely Bachelor of Physical Education and Sports and Bachelor of Science in Sports Coaching. On 17th August, 2018 NSU was enacted by an Act of Parliament and the University is the first of its kind in India. The University has completed four successful years and is currently offering 3 Post Graduate programmes and 2 Undergraduate Programmes.

Table-5.18.1: Status of Sports Infrastructure under 'Khelo India' Scheme in the NE States

(In numbers)

State	Completed	Under Progress	To be Started	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	10	11	0	21
Assam	6	2	0	8
Manipur	4	4	0	8
Meghalaya	1	5	0	6
Mizoram	6	1	0	7
Nagaland	6	2	3	11
Sikkim	5	0	2	7
Tripura	6	1	0	7
Total – NE Region	44	26	5	75
Total India	204	84	35	323

Source: Khelo India website (https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in/fund-requests-progress-pie-chart)

Notes

1. Types of infrastructure created have been tabulated at the next page in state-wise manner.
2. Website was accessed in November 2024, and reflects the progress as reported at this month.
3. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table

(Upper Left) Shri Shanglakpam Nilakanta Sharma, from Manipur, played as a midfielder in the Indian National Team, which won the Bronze Medal in Hockey at the Paris Olympics, 2024

(Upper Right) Shri Hokato Hotozhe Sema, an Indian para-athlete from Nagaland and a land-mine blast survivor, won a bronze medal in the men's shot put F57 event at the 2024 Paris Paralympics

Table-5.18.2: Types of Sports Infrastructure under 'Khelo India' Scheme in the NE States

(In numbers)

State	Swimming Pool	Multi-purpose Hall	Hockey Field	Athletic Track	Others	Football Field	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	0	19	0	1	1	0	21
Assam	0	1	2	2	3	0	8
Manipur	1	1	0	0	3	3	8
Meghalaya	0	4	0	0	0	2	6
Mizoram	0	1	1	0	0	5	7
Nagaland	0	7	0	1	1	2	11
Sikkim	0	1	0	1	3	2	7
Tripura	1	0	1	2	0	3	7
Total – NE Region	2	34	4	7	11	17	75
Total India	16	119	26	54	83	25	323

Source: Khelo India website https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in/infrastructure-wise-pie-chart (accessed on 3rd November 2024)

Notes

1. Multi-purpose Halls are facilities constructed across the country to meet the sports and recreation needs of citiens.
2. Other Sports Infrastructure includes:

Arunachal Pradesh	(1) 120 bedded hostel and Integrated Sports Complex at SAI National Centre of Excellence (Itanagar District)
Assam	(1) Renovation of Cycling Velodrome at Laxmibai National Institute of Physical Education (2) Sports Infrastructure at Stadium (3) Renovation and upgradation of various Sports Complexes
Manipur	(1) Miscellaneous works at SAI Regional Centre (2) 300 bedded hostel at SAI Regional Centre (3) Sports Infrastructure at 8 Blocks
Nagaland	(1) Indoor Badminton Hall
Sikkim	(1) Playground and Archery Ground (2) Indoor Stadium Gymnasium Hall (3) Archery Complex

5.19. Labour & Employment

The matter of providing meaningful employment to people in the working age group is one of the biggest challenges facing policymakers and other public stakeholders across the world. In India, the proportion of people in the working age is growing as a part of its overall demographic profile. The ability of the nation to engage the working age people in meaningful work will determine whether India will be able to reap a 'demographic dividend' from its comparatively younger population.

Employment is one of the key economic variables determining the direction of various policies of the Government. It is a key pillar of economic growth and overall development. Economic growth is not a means to an end, since it is designed to serve people, promote development and reduce poverty. Accordingly, the Government's policies and schemes, like the push for 'self-reliance', increased infrastructure spending, industrial and other incentives etc., are also aimed at ensuring employment for the people of the country. NEC too has been supporting the development of human resources in the NE Region in order to improve the employment prospects of the region's youth.

Reliable data on the labour and employment are a valuable means for understanding the labour position and the effects of the Government's initiatives upon the work-force. These can shape the future direction of economic policymaking in order to ensure that inclusive growth does not elude any section of the society. Such data needs to cover both the supply of labour from the population profile, as well as the levels of employment and unemployment. The following pages furnish some tables with pertinent data from the states of the NE Region of India.

One important table relates to the recent initiative of the Government for the creation of the National Database of Unorganized Workers, popularly known as 'e-Shram'. This enables any worker, who is a home-based worker, self-employed worker or a wage worker working in the unorganized sector and not a member of ESIC or EPFO, to register on the above database in order to look for employment. Data on e-Shram for the NE states has been furnished, as it enables a determination of the profile of the unorganized workforce in the different states of the region.

Woman making Incense Sticks at an Unit in Kumarghat in Tripura

Table-5.19.1: Distribution of Population in the Working Age (15-59) in the NE States (2011)

(In Percentage)

State	Percentage of the Population by Age Group									Total 15-59
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	
Arunachal Pradesh	11.3	9.5	8.9	7.3	6.8	5.7	4.6	3.3	2.2	59.6
Assam	9.8	9.3	9.0	7.5	7.2	5.9	5.1	3.8	2.7	60.3
Manipur	9.7	9.6	9.5	7.8	7.1	6.1	5.2	4.3	3.2	62.5
Meghalaya	11.0	9.6	8.5	6.4	5.9	4.9	4.1	3.0	2.0	55.4
Mizoram	10.1	10.2	9.3	8.1	6.6	5.3	4.8	4.0	2.8	61.2
Nagaland	11.6	10.3	8.9	7.6	6.5	5.5	4.4	3.3	2.2	60.3
Sikkim	11.0	11.0	10.6	8.6	7.1	6.0	4.8	4.0	2.9	66.0
Tripura	9.7	10.2	9.4	7.8	7.6	6.5	5.6	4.4	3.2	64.4
Total – NER	10.0	9.5	9.1	7.5	7.1	5.9	5.0	3.8	2.7	60.5
Total – India	10.0	9.2	8.4	7.3	7.0	6.0	5.1	4.1	3.2	60.3

Source: 'Health and Family Welfare Statistics in India 2023', brought out by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India based on data from the Census of India 2011 [Table-B.1.5 Page Nos. 88 & 89]

Notes

1. The figures at above exclude persons who had not furnished their ages.
2. Working age is generally considered to be 15-below 60 years in India, whereas in several other countries it is taken from 15-64 (including as per the definition of OECD). As per the International Labour Organization, 'The working-age population is commonly defined as persons aged 15 years and older, but this varies from country to country'.
3. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data at the above table, and the state populations as per the above census.

Capacity Building Workshops help Youth of NE Region to transit to the Workplace

Table-5.19.2: Labour Force Participation Rate in the NE States for Age Group 15-59 Years According to Usual Status (ps+ss)

(In Percentage)

State	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Arunachal Pradesh	82.5	73.3	78.0	77.2	48.2	62.5	81.6	68.9	75.4
Assam	87.4	55.3	71.5	86.7	34.8	60.8	87.3	52.8	70.2
Manipur	76.4	52.9	64.6	75.5	50.5	62.8	76.1	52.2	64.1
Meghalaya	85.5	79.2	82.3	72.1	50.9	61.0	83.3	74.3	78.7
Mizoram	74.1	48.7	62.2	71.3	45.3	58.4	72.9	47.1	60.5
Nagaland	88.9	71.3	79.9	79.4	54.3	67.0	86.0	66.3	76.0
Sikkim	87.3	77.9	82.7	78.6	34.6	59.6	85.0	68.4	77.1
Tripura	85.5	56.8	71.4	81.1	36.1	57.6	84.7	52.9	69.0
All-India	84.3	51.2	67.6	81.9	31.2	57.0	83.5	45.2	64.3

Source: 'Annual Report, Periodic Labour Force Survey 2023-24', brought out by the National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India [Table No-16 / Page No. A-61]

Notes

1. The above report covers the period from July 2023 to June 2024.
2. Persons who are either 'working' (or employed) or 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed) constitute the labour force. The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is defined as the percentage of the population persons who are in the labour force. LFPR (in %) = [(No. of Employed Persons + Nos. seeking work) / Total Population] x 100%
3. The usual activity status relates to the activity status of a person during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. The activity status on which a person spent relatively long time (major time criterion) during the 365 days preceding the date of survey was considered the usual principal activity status of the person.

   Usual status = Usual Principal Status + Usual Subsidiary Status; where the former ('Usual Principal Status') refers to 'the persons who either worked or were seeking/available for work for a relatively long part of the 365 days preceding the date of survey', and the latter ('Usual Subsidiary Status') refers to 'those persons from among the remaining population who had worked at least for 30 days during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey'.

Table-5.19.3: Worker Population Ratio in the NE States for Age Group 15-59 Years According to Usual Status (ps+ss)

(In Percentage)

State	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Arunachal Pradesh	77.7	69.8	73.8	69.7	39.4	54.4	76.4	64.4	70.5
Assam	84.0	53.2	68.7	81.4	30.5	56.0	83.7	50.5	67.2
Manipur	72.5	49.2	60.8	71.0	44.8	57.7	72.1	47.9	59.9
Meghalaya	82.2	73.7	77.9	65.5	40.1	52.1	79.5	67.8	73.5
Mizoram	72.9	48.1	61.3	69.0	43.4	56.3	71.2	45.9	59.0
Nagaland	83.3	66.6	74.9	70.2	47.8	59.1	79.3	61.1	70.1
Sikkim	84.6	76.5	80.6	77.2	32.2	57.7	82.6	66.8	75.1
Tripura	84.0	56.1	70.3	78.7	34.4	55.6	83.1	52.0	67.7
All-India	81.7	50.0	65.7	78.1	28.8	53.9	80.6	43.7	62.1

Source: 'Annual Report, Periodic Labour Force Survey 2023-24', brought out by the National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India [Table No-17 / Page No. A-66]

Notes

1. The above report covers the period from July 2023 to June 2024.
2. Persons who are either 'working' (or employed) or 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed) constitute the labour force. The Worker Population Ratio (WPR) is defined as the defined as the percentage of employed persons in the population. WPR (in %) = (No. of Employed Persons / Total Population) x 100%
3. The usual activity status relates to the activity status of a person during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. The activity status on which a person spent relatively long time (major time criterion) during the 365 days preceding the date of survey was considered the usual principal activity status of the person.

   Usual status = Usual Principal Status + Usual Subsidiary Status; where the former ('Usual Principal Status') refers to 'the persons who either worked or were seeking/available for work for a relatively long part of the 365 days preceding the date of survey', and the latter ('Usual Subsidiary Status') refers to 'those persons from among the remaining population who had worked at least for 30 days during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey'.

Table-5.19.4: State-wise Position of Establishments & Members covered by the Employee Provident Fund Organization

State	Establishments				Members			
	Exempted	Un-Exempted	Total	As a % of All-India Total	Exempted	Un-Exempted	Total	As a % of All-India Total
Arunachal Pradesh	4	3307	3311	0.16	0	43718	43718	0.01
Assam	16	36223	36239	1.71	15254	1194971	1210225	0.40
Manipur	3	1866	1869	0.09	117	43584	43701	0.01
Meghalaya	2	3660	3662	0.17	17399	122104	139503	0.05
Mizoram	0	419	419	0.02	0	10843	10843	0.00
Nagaland	0	934	934	0.04	0	24340	24340	0.01
Sikkim	4	952	956	0.05	62	111803	111865	0.04
Tripura	0	2166	2166	0.10	0	120827	120827	0.04
NE Region	29	49527	49556	2.34	32832	1672190	1705022	0.56
All-India	3344	2119922	2123266	100.00	13714805	285119307	298834112	100.00

Source: 'EPFO 70th Annual Report, 2022-23', brought out by the Employees Provident Fund Organization, Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India [Appendix-2 (iii) / Page No. 174]

Notes

1. The above report covers the status as on 31st March 2023. 'NE Region' gives the figures for the NE Region that have been computed on the basis of the figures reported at above.
2. The Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1952 applies to the Factories engaged in Industries specified in Schedule I of the Act or to other establishments notified and engaging 20 or more employees. **Government employees are eligible for General Provident Fund.**
3. **The Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) Scheme**, 1952 is one of the three schemes framed under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF & MP) Act, 1952. The EPF Scheme, 1952 aims at providing social security to employees employed in an EPF covered establishment. Under the EPF, Scheme, 1952, an employee of any covered establishment drawing monthly wages up to Rs. 15,000 is statutorily required to join the fund and to contribute 12% of wages, which includes basic wages, dearness allowance and retaining allowance, if any.
4. Any new employee joining an establishment and drawing basic wage more than Rs.15,000/- per month can only become a member of the PF after submitting option as per the provisions of Para 26(6) of the EPF Scheme. A 'member' of the Employees' Provident Fund is required to have a PF balance in his/her EPFO account.
5. Each EPFO member is now identifiable through a number called Universal Account Number (UAN). UAN is a permanent number and remains the same life long allowing portability of accounts while changing employment. This is also useful to access online services any time anywhere. Number of UANs allotted till 31.03.2023 is 19.10 Crore. Efforts are being made to issue UANs to all the members of EPFO.
6. Under Section 17 of the EPF & MP Act 1952, Businesses can be permitted to manage Social Security contributions of their employees while ensuring compliance with various provisions of the Act. Such businesses known as "Exempted establishments" manage the provident fund of their employees. The exemption is granted by the Appropriate Government. The Central Government is the Appropriate Government for the establishments under the control of Central Government, Railways, major Ports, Mines, Oilfields, any controlled industry or any establishments having branches in more than one state. The State Government is the Appropriate Government for any establishment situated in only that state.
7. One of the preconditions to grant of exemption, is that the Rules of the Provident Fund with respect to the rates of contribution of such an establishment are not less favourable than those specified in Section 6 and the employees are in enjoyment of other Provident Fund benefits which are again not less favourable than the employees of the other establishments of a similar character. The provision for exemption came into effect from 14th of October 1953. **The Exempted establishments are permitted to service their employees directly**. However, they are monitored and audited by EPFO for compliance with the Act and the quality of services provided.

Table-5.19.5: Details of Employees in the NE States Contributing to the Employee Provident Fund on Regular Basis (July 2022- June 2023)

(In Numbers)

State →	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura	Total NE Region	Total India
Number of Contributing Employees	11,587	365,918	18,084	43,008	4,465	11,713	33,445	33,639	521,859	68,545,747

Source: Annexure Referred to in Reply To Parts (b) & (c) of RAJYA SABHA Un-starred Question No. 95 (dated 20.07.2023)

Notes

1. **The Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) Scheme**, 1952 is one of the three schemes framed under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF & MP) Act, 1952. The EPF Scheme, 1952 aims at providing social security to employees employed in an EPF covered establishment. Under the EPF, Scheme, 1952, an employee of any covered establishment drawing monthly wages up to Rs. 15,000 is statutorily required to join the fund and to contribute 12% of wages, which includes basic wages, dearness allowance and retaining allowance, if any.
2. The Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1952 applies to the Factories engaged in Industries specified in Schedule I of the Act or to other establishments notified and engaging 20 or more employees. **Government employees are eligible for General Provident Fund**.
3. The above table gives the figures of employees (Universal Account Numbers) contributing in EPF on regular basis. Such workers have contributed at least once during the FY 2022-23 and not exited from the scheme.
4. Further, the **Employees' State Insurance Scheme of India (ESIC)**, is being operated as a multidimensional social security system tailored to provide socio-economic protection to worker population and their dependants covered under the scheme. There are 300,020 members of ESIC in the NE state (excluding Sikkim), and 33,445 members in Sikkim (as per information furnished in Reply To Parts (b) & (c) of RAJYA SABHA Un-starred Question No. 95 (dated 20.07.2023).
5. In addition, the **Assam Tea Employees Provident Fund Organization** provides social security to tea garden workers and factory workers working on tea gardens covering area of 25 acres or more and employing twenty or more labourers, provided that their monthly wages are up to Rs. 15,000. There were 984,455 members of the scheme (in 2017).
6. The number of **regular employees of the Government of India** is reported to be about 31.69 lakh (in March 2022). As per the Census of Central Employees (which gives the data for 31st March 2011), about 2.48% of the Central Government employees had been posted in the NE states (with data for Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim not reported).
7. The numbers of **State Government employees** is not readily available. Compilation of various press reports has been done by a NGO (satp.org) which reports the following numbers of State Government employees (in 2017). [Employee numbers are in thousands]

Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura	Total NE Region
70	420	80	90	42	125	37	150	1014

Source: https://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/database/State_Government_Employees_in_India.pdf

Table-5.19.6: e-Shram Registrations of Unorganized Workers in the NE States (Total Registrations as on 1st November 2024)

(In Numbers)

Occupation Sector	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura	Total NE Region	Total India
TOTAL REGISTRATION	1,92,499	75,52,011	4,50,174	3,24,387	64,834	2,30,789	41,737	8,82,059	97,38,490	30,34,79,376
MAJOR SECTORS (INDIA)										
Agriculture	1,35,650	40,75,511	1,47,417	1,97,560	44,015	1,36,334	17,207	4,56,405	52,10,099	15,84,94,462
Domestic & Household Work	3,005	6,12,083	7,130	21,700	878	8,008	4,950	70,327	7,28,081	2,87,88,569
Construction	10,361	5,81,409	80,221	41,184	3,967	34,151	4,410	1,05,120	8,60,823	2,73,47,176
Apparel	824	3,49,545	19,388	5,265	1,430	5,360	402	22,688	4,04,902	1,96,77,638
Miscellaneous	7,584	4,51,583	17,996	15,879	4,829	10,967	4,944	50,474	5,64,256	1,32,98,454
Automobile & Transportation	3,376	2,69,031	12,839	7,510	2,088	6,287	2,573	41,841	3,45,545	81,27,577
Capital Goods & Manufacturing	967	1,02,827	3,690	1,917	455	2,368	339	27,295	1,39,858	63,75,455
Leather	1,272	70,725	2,246	2,231	1,891	262	697	4,530	83,854	60,31,193
Education	3,209	1,00,926	11,638	3,310	697	5,448	1,123	19,341	1,45,692	50,94,972
Electronics & Hardware	1,160	1,07,191	2,410	1,988	337	1,766	301	7,168	1,22,321	49,46,189
Tourism & Hospitality	1,939	1,59,981	4,971	2,065	369	1,324	676	10,221	1,81,546	40,91,187
SOME OTHER SECTORS (NER)										
Handicrafts & Carpets	1,873	1,78,250	97,961	2,002	885	7,070	181	5,547	2,93,769	22,91,680
Retail	2,171	1,49,383	7,911	6,857	1,017	3,143	1,025	13,122	1,84,629	23,19,574
Healthcare	12,638	87,203	22,248	8,709	296	2,051	920	18,930	1,52,995	33,16,516
Professionals	1,420	56,143	598	873	88	776	220	3,693	63,811	8,01,927
Office & Facility Management	3,012	46,124	2,218	1,698	312	789	946	3,831	58,930	28,33,197
Beauty & Wellness	634	34,956	1,263	811	379	1,224	248	4,926	44,441	20,25,527

Source: e-Shram Dashboard (https://eshram.gov.in/dashboard) of the Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India (accessed on 3rd November 2024)

Notes

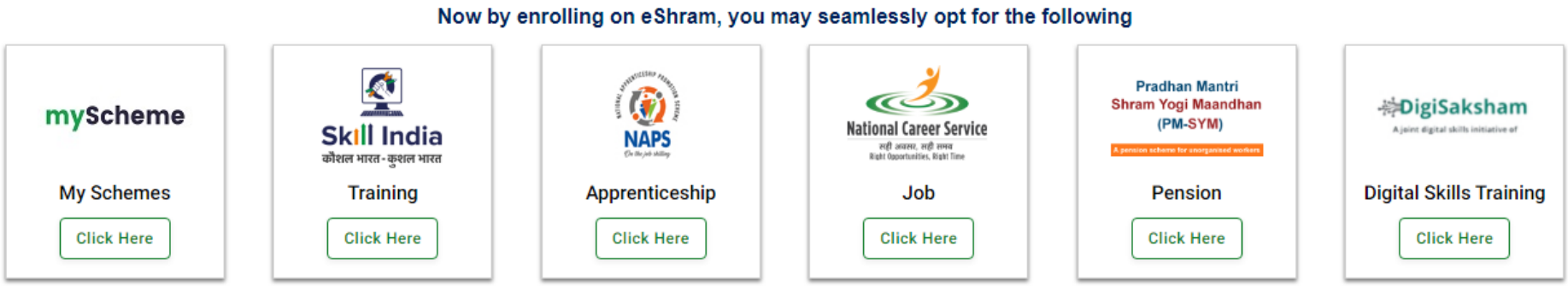
1. e-Shram is the National Database of Unorganized Workers (NDUW). It will be seeded with Aadhaar, and has details of name, occupation, address, occupation type, educational qualification, and skill types etc. for optimum realization of their employability and extend the benefits of the social security schemes to them.
2. Any worker, who is a home-based worker, self-employed worker or a wage worker working in the unorganized sector and not a member of ESIC or EPFO, is called an unorganized worker.
3. Data is entered on daily basis through various means like State Sewa Kendras (SSK) registration, Common Service Centre (CSC) registration, self-registration, and registration by Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance (UMANG).
4. The above data reflects the **status as on 1st November 2024**. 'Total NE Region' gives the figures for the NE Region that have been computed on the basis of the figures reported at above.

About e-Shram

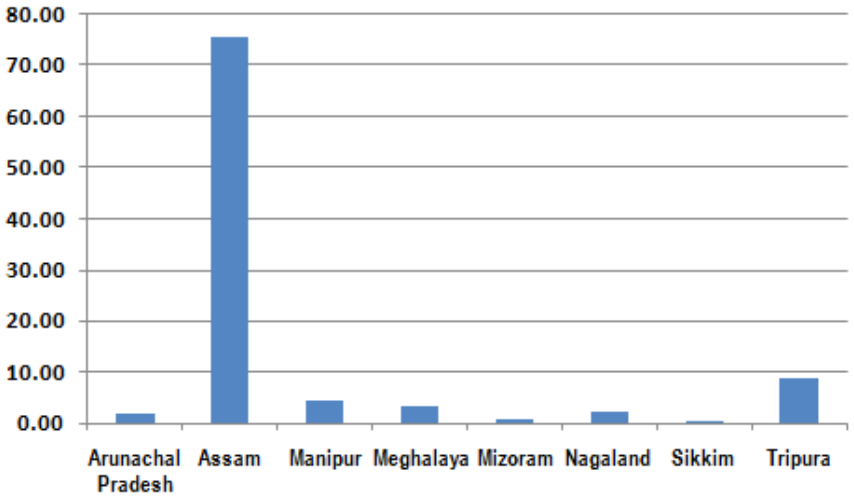
The Ministry of Labour & Employment which is one of the oldest and important Ministries of the Government of India, is continuously working on improving life and dignity of labour force of country by protecting & safeguarding the interest of workers, promotion of welfare and providing social security to the Labour force both in Organized and Unorganized Sectors by enactment and implementation of various Labour Laws, which regulate the terms and conditions of service and employment of workers.

Accordingly, Ministry of Labour & Employment has developed e-Shram portal for creating a National Database of Unorganized Workers (NDUW), which will be seeded with Aadhaar. It will have details of name, occupation, address, occupation type, educational qualification, and skill types etc. for optimum realization of their employability and extend the benefits of the social security schemes to them. It is the first-ever national database of unorganised workers including migrant workers, construction workers, gig and platform workers, etc.

[https://eshram.gov.in/e-shram-portal]

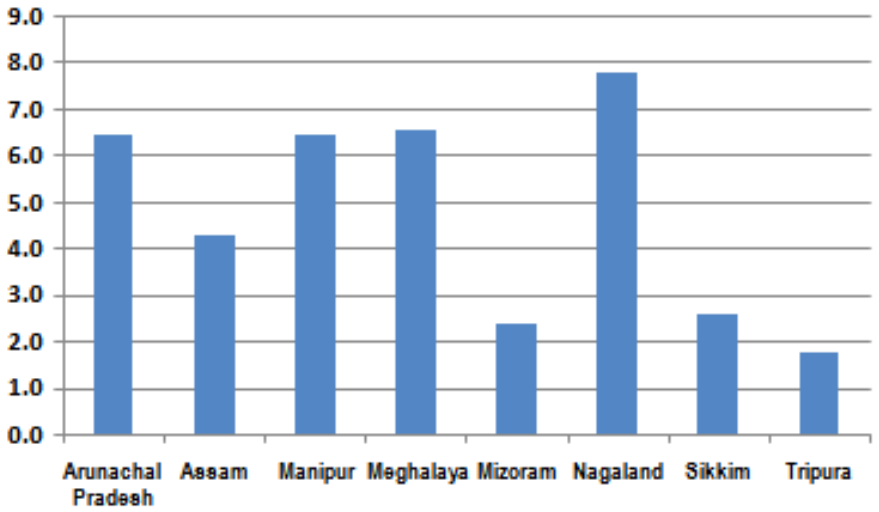


Graph-5.19.1 e-Shram Registrations of Unorganized Workers in the NE States (as on 1st November 2024)



Y-axis gives the Numbers of Unorganized Workers registered on the National Database of Unorganized Workers (in lakhs) as on 1st November 2024

Graph-5.19.2: Unemployment Rate in the NE States for for Age Group 15-59 Years (Rural + Urban) in 2023-24



Y-axis gives the Unemployment Rate as a Percentage of the Persons in the Age Group 15-59 Years in the Labour Force (as in 2023-24)

श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय
Ministry of Labour & Employment
भारत सरकार (Government of India)

e-Shram
Shramev Jayate
NATIONAL DATABASE OF UNORGANISED WORKERS

Table-5.19.7: Unemployment Rate in the NE States for Age Group 15-59 Years According to Usual Status (ps+ss)

(In Percentage)

State	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Arunachal Pradesh	5.8	4.8	5.4	9.7	18.4	13.1	6.4	6.5	6.5
Assam	3.9	3.8	3.9	6.2	12.4	7.9	4.2	4.4	4.3
Manipur	5.1	7.1	5.9	5.9	11.2	8.1	5.3	8.3	6.5
Meghalaya	3.8	7.0	5.4	9.2	21.2	14.5	4.6	8.7	6.6
Mizoram	1.6	1.1	1.4	3.3	4.1	3.6	2.3	2.5	2.4
Nagaland	6.2	6.5	6.4	11.6	12.0	11.7	7.7	7.8	7.8
Sikkim	3.1	1.8	2.5	1.7	6.9	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.6
Tripura	1.8	1.3	1.6	2.9	4.6	3.5	1.9	1.7	1.8
All-India	3.0	2.3	2.8	4.6	7.6	5.4	3.5	3.4	3.5

Source: 'Annual Report, Periodic Labour Force Survey 2023-24', brought out by the National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India [Table No-18 / Page No. A-71]

Notes

1. The above report covers the period from July 2023 to June 2024.

2. Persons who are either 'working' (or employed) or 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed) constitute the labour force. The Unemployment Rate (UR) is defined as the defined as the as the percentage of persons unemployed among the persons in the labour force. UR (in %) = [No. of Unemployed Persons / (No. of Employed Persons + No. of Unemployed Persons)] x 100%.

   It can be shown that **UR = [1-(WPR/LFPR)]*100%**

3. The usual activity status relates to the activity status of a person during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. The activity status on which a person spent relatively long time (major time criterion) during the 365 days preceding the date of survey was considered the usual principal activity status of the person.

   Usual status = Usual Principal Status + Usual Subsidiary Status; where the former ('Usual Principal Status') refers to 'the persons who either worked or were seeking/available for work for a relatively long part of the 365 days preceding the date of survey', and the latter ('Usual Subsidiary Status') refers to 'those persons from among the remaining population who had worked at least for 30 days during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey'.

Table-5.19.8: Unemployment Rate in the NE States for Age Group 15 Years & Above According to Usual Status (ps+ss) 2017-18 to 2023-24

(In Percentage)

State	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Arunachal Pradesh	5.8	7.7	6.7	5.7	7.7	4.8	6.1
Assam	7.9	6.7	7.9	4.1	3.9	1.7	3.9
Manipur	11.5	9.4	9.5	5.6	9.0	4.7	6.1
Meghalaya	1.6	2.7	2.7	1.7	2.6	6.0	6.2
Mizoram	10.1	7.0	5.7	3.5	5.4	2.2	2.3
Nagaland	21.4	17.4	25.7	19.2	9.1	4.3	7.1
Sikkim	3.5	3.1	2.2	1.1	1.6	2.2	2.3
Tripura	6.8	10.0	3.2	3.2	3.0	1.4	1.7
All-India	6.0	5.8	4.8	4.2	4.1	3.2	3.2

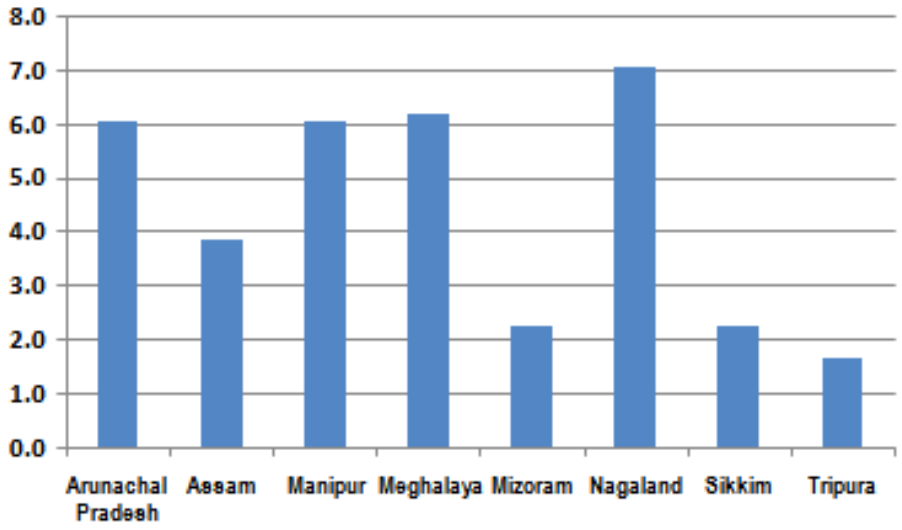
Source: Reply to Un-starred Question No. 2173 on 5th August 2024 in the Lok Sabha (Annexure) for data from FY 2017-18 to FY 2022-23 (https://dge.gov.in/dge/sites/default/files/2024-10/2173_0.pdf)

FY 2023-24 Data: From 'Annual Report, Periodic Labour Force Survey 2023-24', brought out by the National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India [Table No-18 / Page No. A-72]

Notes

1. Persons who are either 'working' (or employed) or 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed) constitute the labour force. The Unemployment Rate (UR) is defined as the defined as the as the percentage of persons unemployed among the persons in the labour force. UR (in %) = [No. of Unemployed Persons / (No. of Employed Persons + No. of Unemployed Persons)] x 100%.
2. It may be noted that the above table covers the age groups from 15 Years & Above.

Graph-5.19.3: Unemployment Rate in the NE States for Age 15 & Above (Rural + Urban) in 2023-24



Y-axis gives the Unemployment Rate as a Percentage of the Persons in the Age Group 15 Years & Above in the Labour Force (as in 2023-24)

Table-5.19.9: Employment Exchange Statistics of Job-seekers in the NE States

State	Employment Exchanges / UEIGBs	Registration (in '000s)	Vacancies Notified (in '000s)	Submission (in '000s)	Placement (in '000s)	LR (in '000s)	% of LR to Total LR	% of Placement to Submission
Arunachal Pradesh	12	59.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	120.6	0.3	0.0
Assam	52	202.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2030.4	4.4	0.0
Manipur	11	30.0	3.6	76.1	0.0	327.5	0.7	0.0
Meghalaya	12	3.1	0.9	2.2	0.0	19.6	0.0	0.0
Mizoram	3	8.8	0.5	1.6	0.0	40.7	0.1	0.0
Nagaland	8	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	92.1	0.2	0.0
Sikkim	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tripura	6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	190.9	0.4	0.0
NE Region	104	310.1	5.0	79.9	0.5	2821.8	6.2	0.6
All-India	1005	3996.7	1367.6	2637.6	644.6	45717.7	100.0	24.4

Source: 'Employment Exchange Statistics 2023', Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India [Table No-2 / Page No. 30]

Notes

1. UEIGB: University Employment & Information Guidance Bureau
2. LR: Live Register
3. Above figures reflect the status at the end of the year for 2022. **Source document is the latest version available in the public domain.**
4. There is no data for Sikkim available in the source document. Hence, it has been marked as 'NA' i.e. 'Not Available'.
5. 'NE Region' gives the figures for the NE Region that have been computed on the basis of the figures reported at above.

Table-5.19.10: Age Profile of Job-seekers on Live Register in the NE States

(In Thousands)

State	Age Group (in Years)						Total
	Up to 19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and above	
Arunachal Pradesh	24.5	81.0	11.1	2.5	1.0	0.7	120.6
Assam	472.5	939.2	463.2	137.1	17.3	1.1	2030.4
Manipur	56.2	146.2	89.6	33.2	2.3	0.0	327.5
Meghalaya	2.8	12.2	3.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	19.6
Mizoram	10.6	20.8	8.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	40.7
Nagaland	24.3	46.1	19.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	92.1
Sikkim	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tripura	37.4	63.7	46.9	35.4	7.0	0.4	190.9
Total – NE Region	628.3	1309.2	642.9	211.7	27.6	2.2	2821.8
Total - India	8005.8	21208.7	11889.3	3836.0	648.8	129.1	45717.7

Source: 'Employment Exchange Statistics 2023', Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India [Table No-4 / Page No. 32]

Notes

1. Above figures reflect the status at the end of the year for 2022. **Source document is the latest version available in the public domain**
2. There is no data for Sikkim available in the source document. Hence, it has been marked as 'NA' i.e. 'Not Available'.
3. 'NE Region' gives the figures for the NE Region that have been computed on the basis of the figures reported at above.
4. Totals may not tally, as the figures have been rounded-off.

Table-5.19.11: Employment Exchange Statistics of Women Job-seekers in the NE States

State	Employment Exchanges / UEIGBs	Registration (in '000s)	Placement (in '000s)	Live Register (in '000s)	% of Placement to Registration
Arunachal Pradesh	12	27.1	0.0	27.1	0.0
Assam	52	0.0	0.0	674.9	0.0
Manipur	11	8.7	0.0	103.7	0.1
Meghalaya	12	1.8	0.0	11.4	0.0
Mizoram	3	4.2	0.0	110.5	0.0
Nagaland	8	4.4	0.2	29.2	4.4
Sikkim	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tripura	6	2.1	0.0	72.4	0.0
NE Region	104	48.3	0.2	1029.2	0.4
All-India	1005	1500.4	122.7	16297.3	8.2

Source: 'Employment Exchange Statistics 2023', Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India [Table No-8 / Page No. 36]

Notes

1. UEIGB: University Employment & Information Guidance Bureau
2. Above figures reflect the status at the end of the year for 2022. **Source document is the latest version available in the public domain**
3. There is no data for Sikkim available in the source document. Hence, it has been marked as 'NA' i.e. 'Not Available'.
4. 'NE Region' gives the figures for the NE Region that have been computed on the basis of the figures reported at above.

5.20. Handicrafts & Handlooms and Khadi & Village Industries

Handicrafts and handlooms play a significant role in the economy of India. These sectors contribute significantly to the national economic output. They provide the largest source of rural engagement, after cultivation and agricultural labour. In addition, these activities earn significant amount of foreign exchange for India, especially the export of handicraft items. Handicrafts is a diversified sector with nearly 70 lakh artisans practicing various crafts, with as many as 67 categories under the Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts). Handloom weaving is one of the largest economic activities after agriculture providing direct and indirect employment to 35.22 lakh weavers and allied workers. This sector contributes nearly 15% of the cloth production in the country.

Handicrafts have great potential, as they hold the key for sustaining not only the existing set of millions of artisans spread over length and breadth of the country, but also for the new entrants in the crafts activity. Government has been supporting the handicrafts of India with various schemes since the independence of the country. It may be noted that Government has taken initiatives to establish authenticity of handmade products. For this purpose, scheme of 'Handicraft Mark' has been conceptualized and handicraft mark for wood craft is being formulated on pilot basis. Further, in order to organize and standardize Indian Handicrafts, Government has registered artisans across the country under the '*Pehchan*' initiative.

Handloom weaving is one of the largest economic activities after agriculture providing direct and indirect employment to 35.22 lakh weavers and allied workers. It has been reported that 95% of the world's hand woven fabric comes from India. The production of handloom cloth has been reported to be 7990 million m^2 (in 2018-19), while the exports of handloom products from India was Rs. 2248.33 crore (US$ 315.62 million) in FY 2019-20).

The states of North Eastern India have a tradition of craftsmanship and weaving. Handicraft and handloom activities are being mostly carried out in an unorganized manner at the household level. The participants are generally household members, and others are engaged only when the need arises. The communities of the North Eastern Region, including the tribes and sub-tribes, have traditionally produced an array of crafted items. The availability of materials like bamboo, cane, silk, cotton, other natural fibres, clays etc. have facilitated the evolution of various crafts. Further, handloom weaving has been traditionally practised in all the states of the NE Region. Most households in the states (like Assam, Manipur and Tripura) reportedly possess their own traditional looms. In other state of the regions, the use of other types of looms like the loin loom has been more widespread. In view of the above, the Government of India has been supporting the development of handicrafts and handlooms in the NE states.

Gandhi-ji had presented 'Khadi' as a symbol of nationalism, equality and self-reliance. He envisioned its role in giving a concrete expression to the 'Swadeshi' spirit. Along with khadi, village-level industries are powerful tools for promoting rural output and employment. The following pages furnish data regarding the handicraft and handloom activities in the NE Region. In addition, the coverage also includes khadi and village industries located in the region

All-India Handloom Census Data

Table-5.20.1: Distribution of Handloom Workers in the NE States

(In Numbers)

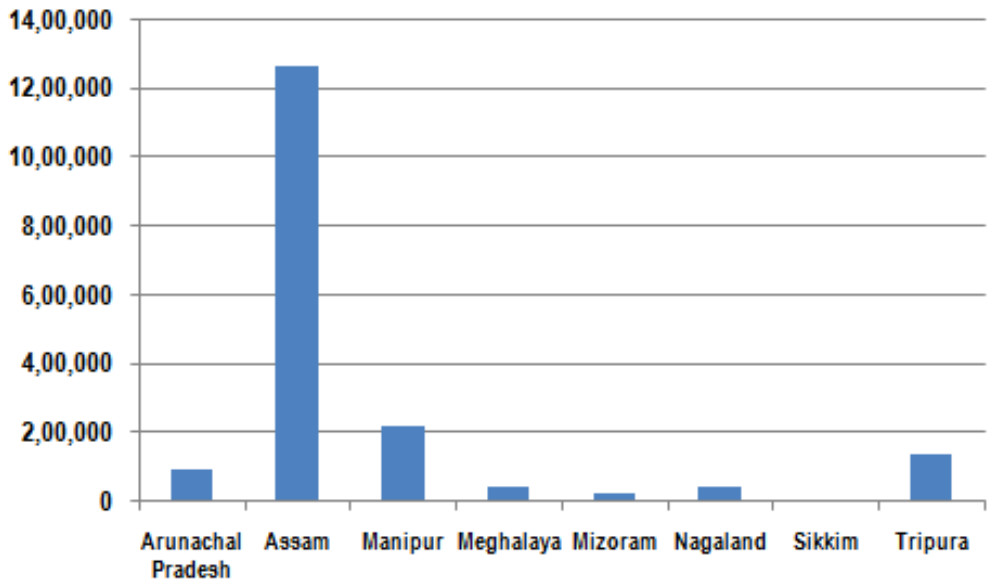
State	Rural	Urban	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	84,014	9,300	93,314
Assam	12,52,188	17,318	12,69,506
Manipur	1,92,431	29,424	2,21,855
Meghalaya	42,647	108	42,755
Mizoram	21,100	6,302	27,402
Nagaland	31,970	10,441	42,411
Sikkim	690	7	697
Tripura	1,35,001	2,454	1,37,455
Total – NE Region	17,60,041	75,354	18,35,395
Total - India	27,48,445	3,96,394	31,44,839

Source: Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Ministry of Textiles, '4th All-India Handloom Census 2019-20' [Annex-II Page No. 71]

Notes

1. The 'Basic Concepts and Definitions of the Handloom Census' have been furnished at Chapter-2 of the source document (at Page Nos. 26-30). This chapter may be referred to in connection with the above table.

Graph-5.20.1: Distribution of Handloom Workers in the NE States



Y-axis gives the Numbers of Handloom Workers based on 4th All-India Handloom Census 2019-20

Table-5.20.2: Total Workforce by Type of Handloom Workers & Gender (NE States)

(In Numbers)

State	Location	Male		Female		Transgender	
		Weavers	Allied Workers	Weavers	Allied Workers	Weavers	Allied Workers
Arunachal Pradesh	Rural	10,885	8,184	60,335	5,778	6	1
	Urban	353	1,295	6,001	1,757	20	1
	Total	11,238	9,479	66,336	7,535	26	2
Assam	Rural	75,136	27,592	10,21,349	1,42,165	120	161
	Urban	451	910	10,368	5,625	4	0
	Total	75,587	28,502	10,31,717	1,47,790	124	161
Manipur	Rural	7,522	5,176	1,76,755	5,657	16	0
	Urban	414	207	27,753	1,162	21	1
	Total	7,936	5,383	2,04,508	6,819	37	1
Meghalaya	Rural	12,098	342	29,007	1,210	9	0
	Urban	5	0	102	1	0	0
	Total	12,103	342	29,109	1,211	9	0
Mizoram	Rural	1,863	2,948	12,236	4,164	0	1
	Urban	272	371	2,926	2,757	1	1
	Total	2,135	3,319	15,162	6,921	1	2
Nagaland	Rural	1,686	2,273	26,964	1,364	1	1
	Urban	416	1,964	6,882	1,932	1	0
	Total	2,102	4,237	33,846	3,296	2	1
Sikkim	Rural	20	4	610	56	0	0
	Urban	0	0	2	5	0	0
	Total	20	4	612	61	0	0
Tripura	Rural	34195	9,410	75,949	15,609	3	0
	Urban	355	87	1,425	606	0	0
	Total	34,550	9,497	77374	16,215	3	0
Total – NE Region	Rural	143,405	55,929	1,403,205	176,003	155	164
	Urban	2266	4,834	55,459	13,845	47	3
	Total	145,671	60,763	1,458,664	189,848	202	167
Total - India	Rural	6,01,562	1,77,210	17,54,391	5,20,125	174	229
	Urban	1,57,587	39,374	1,60,108	1,11,661	69	22
	Total	7,59,149	2,16,584	19,14,499	6,31,786	243	251

Source: Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Ministry of Textiles, '4th All-India Handloom Census 2019-20' [Annex-II Page 72-75]

Notes

1. The 'Basic Concepts and Definitions of the Handloom Census' have been furnished at Chapter-2 of the source document (at Page Nos. 26-30). This chapter may be referred to in connection with the above table.

Table-5.20.3: Total & Average Number of Days Worked by Weavers (in NE States)

(In Days)

State	Location	Total Number of Working Days	Average Number of Days Worked
Arunachal Pradesh	Rural	1,03,57,457	145
	Urban	8,84,970	139
	Total	1,12,42,427	145
Assam	Rural	18,72,10,413	171
	Urban	19,51,344	180
	Total	18,91,61,757	171
Manipur	Rural	3,99,93,834	217
	Urban	6,3,70,777	226
	Total	4,63,64,611	218
Meghalaya	Rural	50,39,486	123
	Urban	17,186	161
	Total	50,56,672	123
Mizoram	Rural	17,96,045	127
	Urban	4,57,117	143
	Total	22,53,162	130
Nagaland	Rural	25,62,160	89
	Urban	7,06,624	97
	Total	32,68,784	91
Sikkim	Rural	51,365	82
	Urban	385	193
	Total	51,750	82
Tripura	Rural	1,83,20,252	166
	Urban	4,05,197	228
	Total	1,87,25,449	167
Total – NE Region	Rural	265,331,012	1120
	Urban	10,793,600	1367
	Total	276124612	1127
Total - India	Rural	47,37,06,969	201
	Urban	8,31,11,263	262
	Total	55,68,18,232	208

Source: Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Ministry of Textiles, '4th All-India Handloom Census 2019-20' [Annex-II Table 39 Page 203-206]

Notes

1. The 'Basic Concepts and Definitions of the Handloom Census' have been furnished at Chapter-2 of the source document (at Page Nos. 26-30). This chapter may be referred to in connection with the above table.

Handicraft & Handloom Establishments as per 6th Economic Census

Table-5.20.4: State-wise Distribution of Handicraft & Handloom Establishments in the NE Region by Type of Establishments, Percent Shares & Share of Rural Areas

State	No. of Establishments by Type			% of Establishments without hired workers	% Share of State	% Share of Rural in Total No. Of Establishments
	Without Hired Workers	With at least One Hired Worker	Total			
Arunachal Pradesh	115	90	205	56.1	0.0	50.2
Assam	65085	26038	91123	71.4	4.9	77.0
Manipur	52517	4487	57004	92.1	3.0	67.0
Meghalaya	3081	725	3806	81.0	0.2	82.7
Mizoram	1370	996	2366	57.9	0.1	26.8
Nagaland	4217	596	4813	87.6	0.3	86.8
Sikkim	611	159	770	79.4	0.0	77.3
Tripura	8680	2245	10925	79.5	0.6	60.4
NE Region	135676	35336	171012	79.3	9.1	72.3
All India	1477380	396244	1873624	78.9	100.0	59.6

Source: All India Report of 6th Economic Census, Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [Table 5.1 Page No. 93]

Notes

1. Handicraft & Handloom Establishments

   Establishments engaged in activities related to handicraft and handloom as defined below.

   Handicraft/Handloom describes a craft or occupation requiring skilled use of hands. Handicrafts are items made by hand, often using simple tools. These items can be functional, artistic and/ or traditional in nature. Thus, to summarise, skill of worker and use of hand are two prerequisites for handicraft. It must be predominantly made by hand. It does not matter if some machinery is also used in the process. Handicrafts may range from the very simple (earthen lamps) to the very complex (stone temples, enamel jewellery) work. Certain products like baskets, brooms, pots, diyas, mats and chiks could range from very simple to quite complex, but are traditionally considered as handicrafts even in their simplest forms. At the same time, certain handmade articles are not usually categorized as handicrafts. Activities involving human labour without skill are usually not included.

   For the purpose of Sixth Economic Census, the word handicraft includes handlooms, so all manner of hand weaving activities was considered under the same

   Two broad categories for exclusion comprised of the following activities: (a) All food items like papads, pickles, etc which may be handmade; and (b) Items like bricks, bidis, agarbattis, match sticks, firecrackers etc. which are made by hand but not distinguished by distinctive skills.

2. Other Definitions & Concepts

   These have been covered in the previous tables.

3. The figures for NE Region have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

Table-5.20.5: State-wise Number of Persons employed by Handicraft & Handloom Establishments in the NE Region by Type of Establishments and by Sector Share & Percent Share of State in Total Employment in India

State	Number of Persons Employed by Type of Establishment and Sector									% Share of State in Total Employment
	Rural			Urban			Combined			
	Without Hired Workers	With at least One Hired Worker	Total	Without Hired Workers	With at least One Hired Worker	Total	Without Hired Workers	With at least One Hired Worker	Total	
Arunachal Pradesh	69	225	294	91	262	353	160	487	647	0.02
Assam	83996	54886	138882	15130	35859	50989	99126	90745	189871	4.52
Manipur	40895	8459	49354	18843	6924	25767	59738	15383	75121	1.79
Meghalaya	4364	1876	6240	502	1005	1507	4866	2881	7747	0.18
Mizoram	545	577	1122	1255	3474	4729	1800	4051	5851	0.14
Nagaland	4881	7447	12328	608	653	1261	5489	8100	13589	0.32
Sikkim	569	267	836	97	638	735	666	905	1571	0.04
Tripura	7399	2807	10206	3666	4328	7994	11065	7135	18200	0.43
Total - NE Region	142718	76544	219262	40192	53143	93335	182910	129687	312597	7.43
Total - India	1572801	641995	2214796	870437	1119573	1990010	2443238	1761568	4204806	100.0

Source: All India Report of 6th Economic Census, Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [Table 5.2 Page No. 95]

Note

1. Definitions and concepts have been covered in the previous tables.
2. Percentages for the NE Region (furnished in the right-most column of the 2nd last row) have been worked out from the numbers provided in the adjacent column (2nd from right). These may differ from a summation of the rounded-off figures furnished in the right-most column of the above table for the different NE states.

Table-5.20.6: State-wise Distribution of the Handicraft & Handloom Establishments in the NE Region by Type of Ownership

(In numbers)

State	Govt./PSU	Private Proprietary	Partnership	Company	Self Help Group	Co-operative	Non-profit Institution	Others	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	12	173	0	0	5	1	2	12	205
Assam	155	89421	143	20	1076	68	12	228	91123
Manipur	6	56878	26	0	16	6	0	72	57004
Meghalaya	17	3704	1	1	37	2	8	36	3806
Mizoram	17	2322	4	0	2	0	3	18	2366
Nagaland	7	4765	1	0	26	1	0	13	4813
Sikkim	56	707	0	0	1	4	0	2	770
Tripura	56	10596	42	2	14	12	2	201	10925
Total - NE Region	326	168566	217	23	1177	94	27	582	171012
Total - India	8745	1809750	10759	2254	2791	2285	1642	35398	1873624

Source: All India Report of 6th Economic Census, Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [Table 5.3 Page No. 96]

Notes

Types of Establishments by Ownership

1. Government Establishment / PSU Establishment: Establishments which are wholly owned / run / managed by Central or State governments, quasi-government institutions, local bodies (like Panchayat, Zila Parishad, City Corporation, Municipal authorities, etc.,) are treated as Government/ public sector establishment. Autonomous bodies (like Universities, Education boards, etc.) and institutions (like schools, libraries, hospitals, etc.) setup by the government agencies or those running under control of government agency will also be treated as government/public sector establishment
2. All establishments which are not Government / Public Sector establishments will be treated as Private sector Establishments. Types of such establishments are given below.
   a. Private Proprietary: When an entrepreneur is the sole owner of an establishment it is a Proprietary one.
   b. Partnership: Partnership is defined as the 'relation between entrepreneurs who have agreed to share the profits / losses of a business carried on by all or anyone of them acting for all'. In a Partnership, there may be two or more entrepreneurs, belonging to the same or different households, with or without formal registration (i.e., there is a tacit understanding about the distribution of profit / loss among the partners). All formal partnerships (i.e., those registered under Partnership Act, 1932) will also be counted as partnership establishment in the economic census..
   c. Company: Establishments registered under the Companies Act 2013, where government equity is below the threshold level conferring substantial management rights to the Government / PSU or any organization under the control of the Government.

d. Self Help Group (SHG): A Self-Help Group (SHG) is a financial intermediary usually composed of 10–20 local women or men. Members make small regular savings contributions over a few months until there is enough money in the Group to begin lending. Funds may then be lent back to the members or to others in the village for any purpose. Many SHGs are 'linked' to banks for the delivery of micro-credit

e. Cooperative: A cooperative is "an autonomous association of persons united voluntarily to meet their common economic, social, and cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly-owned and democratically-controlled enterprise". Examples could be: (a) businesses owned and managed by the people who use their services (a consumer cooperative); (b) organizations managed by the people who work there (worker cooperatives); and (c) second- and third-tier cooperatives whose members are other cooperatives

f. Non-Profit Institution: These establishments are operated by entities that are tax-exempt and operate to better the community, by receiving funds from individuals, corporations, and other donors.

g. Others: All remaining non-government private sector establishments are classified under this category.

Other Definitions and Concepts

These have been covered at tables in Chapter-2. The figures for NE Region have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.

Hon'ble President Droupadi Murmu Ji at the Inauguration of the Bharatiya Kala Mahotsav at Rashtrapati Nilayam, Secunderabad on 28th September 2024 where she actively interacted with weavers and crafts persons of the NE Region and other parts of India

Table-5.20.7: State-wise Distribution of the Handicraft & Handloom Establishments in the NE Region by Nature of Operation and Sector

(In Numbers)

State	Rural				Urban				Total			
	Perennial	Seasonal	Casual	Total	Perennial	Seasonal	Casual	Total	Perennial	Seasonal	Casual	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	75	9	19	103	70	7	25	102	145	16	44	205
Assam	60652	6902	2593	70147	19944	754	278	20976	80596	7656	2871	91123
Manipur	34537	2921	721	38179	17637	888	300	18825	52174	3809	1021	57004
Meghalaya	1767	754	628	3149	624	22	11	657	2391	776	639	3806
Mizoram	593	5	37	635	1585	18	128	1731	2178	23	165	2366
Nagaland	1974	1436	766	4176	467	128	42	637	2441	1564	808	4813
Sikkim	495	98	2	595	174	1	0	175	669	99	2	770
Tripura	6217	332	55	6604	4160	126	35	4321	10377	458	90	10925
Total - NE Region	106310	12457	4821	123588	44661	1944	819	47424	150971	14401	5640	171012
Total - India	947874	134854	34533	1117261	714300	34306	7757	756363	1662174	169160	42290	1873624

Source: All India Report of 6th Economic Census, Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [Table 5.5 Page No. 99]

Notes

1. The above table does not give details for urban establishments. These have been calculated by formula = Urban = Total – Rural. The figures for NE Region have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table

   Concepts & Definitions (as follows)

2. Perennial Establishment: where activity is carried on or likely to be carried on throughout the year more or less regularly
3. Seasonal Establishment: where activity of the establishment is confined to a particular season i.e. fixed months of a year, the same is called the seasonal activity. For the establishments to be categorized in this category it is essential that the same must have been operational for at least 15 days in the last season in the last 365 days
4. Casual Establishment: The economic activity of the establishment which is neither perennial nor seasonal is termed as casual. For the establishments to be categorized in this category it is essential that the same must have been operational for at least 30 days during the last 365 days.
5. Other Definitions & Concepts: These have been covered in the previous tables or in Chapter-2.

Khadi & Village Industries

Table-5.20.8: Performance of Khadi in the NE States (FY 2023-24)

State	Production (Rs. in Lakhs)	Sales (Rs. in Lakhs)	Cumulative Employment (in Nos.)
Arunachal Pradesh	22.44	71.65	31
Assam	1627.00	1892.29	5,119
Manipur	195.00	185.00	168
Meghalaya	44.97	38.14	59
Mizoram	3.31	6.75	12
Nagaland	51.96	81.98	295
Sikkim	12.00	40.00	28
Tripura	2.51	45.19	25
Total – NE Region	1959.19	2361.00	5,737

Source: Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, 'Annual Report 2023-24' [Page No. 129]

Notes

1. Khadi includes polyvastra and solarvastra
2. Employment Figures: As per digitization (most ghost workers got deleted)
3. "Khadi" means any cloth woven on handlooms in India from cotton, silk or woollen yarn handspun in India or from a mixture of any two or all of such yarns.

   [As defined in The Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956]
4. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.

Table-5.20.9: Number of Certified Khadi Institutions in the NE States (March 2024)

(In numbers)

State →	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura	Total NE Region	Total - India
Nos. of Certified Kahdi Institutions	5	23	5	1	1	1	0	1	37	2945

Source: PIB Note on 'Khadi & Village Industries Commission' posted on 25th July 2024-11-08 (https://pib.gov.in/PressReleseDetail.aspx?PRID=2036997&reg=3&lang=1)

Notes

1. Institution can include Registered Cooperative Society, Society registered under the Registration of Societies Act, Charitable Trust, Village Panchayat, Municipality, Zilla Parishad, State Government Office, Departmental Training / Trading Centres of KVIC / State KVIB etc.
2. Certification is issued by a Certification Committee appointed by the Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC).
3. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.

Table-5.20.10: Performance of Village Industries in the NE States (during 2022-23)

State	Production (Rs. in Lakhs)	Sales (Rs. in Lakhs)	Cumulative Employment (in Nos.)
Arunachal Pradesh	18038.91	27678.14	0.26
Assam	192240.22	301463.36	6.60
Manipur	81878.42	118594.64	1.50
Meghalaya	33916.32	51789.87	0.77
Mizoram	63791.75	102322.75	1.50
Nagaland	83998.82	117903.72	1.27
Sikkim	8559.71	14190.61	0.30
Tripura	64281.33	95746.71	1.47
Total – NE Region	546705.48	829689.80	13.67

Source: Khadi & Village Industries Commission, 'Annual Report 2022-23' [Page No. 147]

Notes

1. Village Industry

   (i) 'Any industry located in a rural area which produces any goods or renders any service with or without the use of power and in which the fixed capital investment per head of an artisan or a worker does not exceed fifteen thousand rupees or such other sum as may, by notification in the Official Gazette, be specified from time to time by the Central Government:

   Provided that any industry specified in the Schedule and located in an area other than a rural area and recognised as a village industry at any time before the commencement of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Act, 1987 shall, notwithstanding anything contained in this sub lause, continue to be a village industry under this Act;

   (ii) any other non-manufacturing unit established for the sole purpose of promoting, maintaining, assisting, servicing (including mother units) or managing any village industry;] 3. [Power to add to the Schedule.] omitted by Act 12 of 1987, s.3 (w.e.f. 24.7.1987).

   Where "rural area" means the area comprised in any village, and includes the area comprised in any town, the population of which does not exceed ten thousand or such other figure as the Central Government may specify from time to time.

   [As defined in The Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956]

2. 'Total-NE Region' has been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given at the above table.

6. Exports and Imports in the North Eastern Region

The exchange of goods ('trade') is as old as human history. When such exchanges occur formally across the borders between two countries, these are termed as 'foreign trade' (or 'international trade'). There are several countries that are located next to the states of the NE Region, including Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Myanmar and Nepal. This chapter discusses the exports and imports taking place through the Land Customs Stations (LCSs) located in the NE Region of India. It also covers the state-wise exports from the NE Region.

The terms of trade between nations are determined by the Governments concerned within the framework of international agreements. In this exercise for ensuring smooth international trade, Governments are guided by their national trade policies and various international commitments. The World Trade Organization (WTO) deals with the global rules of trade between nations. Its main function is to ensure that trade flows as smoothly, predictably and freely as possible. In India, the subject of 'trade and commerce with foreign countries, import and export across customs frontiers, definition of customs frontiers' is vested with the Government of India. India has signed a number of bilateral and multi-lateral trade agreements. In the context of the bordering countries of the NE Region, such agreements include the following:

- Agreement on South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA), which covers Bangladesh, Bhutan, and Nepal (which was preceded by the South Asian Preferential Trade Agreement);
- Bilateral Trade Agreement between Bangladesh and India;
- Revised Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade; Treaty of Transit; and Revised Agreement of Cooperation between the Government of India and the Government of Nepal to control unauthorized trade;
- India - Bhutan Agreement on Trade Commerce and Transit;
- India–ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement, which covers Myanmar and other ASEAN nations; and
- India Myanmar Border Trade Agreement.

The Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2023 seeks to increase India's exports manifold. One of the four pillars of this policy is export promotion through collaboration involving exporters, states, districts, Indian missions etc. The policy focuses upon districts, and it intends to collaborate with State Governments to build-up 'Districts as Export Hubs' through the development of grassroots infrastructure. Further, as per the FTP 2023, efforts will be made in order to identify export worthy products and services, and to resolve concerns at the district level. This is to be made through an institutional mechanism including the State Export Promotion Committee and District Export Promotion Committee at the State and District level, respectively. District specific export action plans are planned to be prepared for each district, outlining the district specific strategy to promote export of identified products and services.

India's foreign trade takes place through several processes that involve various stakeholders, like the Directorate General of Foreign Trade, traders, banks, transporters, customs brokers, and different Government Agencies. On the international border points, where international trade is formally permitted as per extant agreements, the role of the customs, immigration, and border guarding forces is prominent.

6.1. Land Customs Stations in the NE Region

Governments usually impose taxes on international trade, generally upon imports, but also upon exports in some cases. These are called 'tariffs' or 'customs duties'. In India, customs duty is defined under the Customs Act, 1962, and all matters related to the subject are dealt with by the Central Board of Indirect Taxes & Customs (CBIC) with functions under the administrative control of the Department of Revenue of the Ministry of Finance. The items and the rates of duties levied upon imports and exports are specified in two Schedules to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975. The First Schedule specifies the rates of import duties, while the Second Schedule incorporates items that are subject to exports duties and the rates of duties. The goods are categorized in accordance the 'Harmonized System of Commodity Classification', an international classification scheme.

Accordingly, powers have been given to the CBIC (under Section 7 of the Customs Act, 1962) to notify places as Land Customs Stations (LCS) for clearance of goods imported or exported by land or by inland water. There are 44 notified Land Custom Stations in the North East Region (including Sikkim). The list of LCS in the study geography is given at overleaf. The following table summarizes their numbers, which excludes Nischintapur in Tripura (notified but not started), and combines two LCSs at Karimganj, Assam (Ferry Station and Steamerghat) as they are 'jointly administered'.

Table-6.1.1: Number of Land Customs Stations on Different Borders in the NE Region

State →	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura	Total
Bangladesh Border									
Functional	---	6	---	8	0	---	---	7	21
Non-Functional	---	5	---	2	1	---	---	1	9
Border Haat only	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	2	4
Sub-Total	---	11	---	12	1	---	---	10	34
Bhutan Border									
Functional	0	3	---	---	---	---	0	---	3
Non-Functional	0	1	---	---	---	---	0	---	1
Sub-Total	0	4	---	---	---	---	0	---	4
Myanmar Border									
Functional	0	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	2
Non-Functional	1	---	0	---	0	---	---	---	1
Sub-Total	1	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	3
China Border									
Functional	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1
Non-Functional	---	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	0
Sub-Total	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1
TOTAL	**1**	**15**	**1**	**12**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**10**	**42**

Source: Office of Commissioner of Customs (Preventive), NE Region

Note

1. '---' indicates that there is no border with the country.
2. Land Customs Stations that have not seen any trade for an extended period of time are categorized as 'non-functional'.
3. The names of the above LCSs are available at the next table. The total number at above: (a) excludes Nischintapur LCS, and (b) combines Karimganj Ferry Station and Karimganj Steamerghat, as they are being 'jointly administered'.

Table- 6.1.2: List of Land Customs Stations in the NE Region

State	LCS on Bangladesh Border		LCS on Bhutan Border		LCS on China Border		LCS on Myanmar Border	
	Functional	Non-Functional	Functional	Non-Functional	Functional	Non-Functional	Functional	Non-Functional
Arunachal Pradesh	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Nampong
Assam	Dhubri Steamerghat Golakganj Mankachar Sutarkandi Karimganj Steamerghat & Ferry Station Guwahati Steamerghat	Silchar RMS Mahisashan Railway Station Silghat Jogighopa Badarpur	Gelephu Kamardwisa Darranga	Ultapani	---	---	---	---
Manipur	---	---	---	---	---	---	Moreh	---
Meghalaya	Mahendraganj Dalu Ghasuapara Baghmara Borsora Shella Bazar Bholaganj (*) Dawki Nalikata (**) Kalaichar (**)	Balat (*) Ryngku (*)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mizoram	---	Kawrpuichhuah (Demagiri)	---	---	---	---	Zokhawthar	---
Nagaland	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sikkim	---	---	---	---	Sherathang	---	---	---

State	LCS on Bangladesh Border		LCS on Bhutan Border		LCS on China Border		LCS on Myanmar Border	
	Functional	Non-Functional	Functional	Non-Functional	Functional	Non-Functional	Functional	Non-Functional
Tripura ($)	Agartala Srimantapur Muhurighat Old Raghna Bazar Manu Khowaighat Sabroom Kamalasagar (**) Srinagar (**)	Dhalaighat (#)	---	---	---	---	---	---

(*) LCS for both Trade and Border Haat (**) LCS for Border Haat only ($) Excludes Nischintapur – notified but not operational (#) For Passenger Movements only

Sources: Office of Commissioner of Customs (Preventive), NE Region

Notes

1. Land Customs Station in India refers to 'any place notified as such by the Central Government under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962) for the clearance of goods imported or to be exported by land or inland water'.
2. All Land Customs Stations (except for Sherathang LCS in Sikkim) are under the jurisdiction of the Office of Commissioner of Customs (Preventive), NE Region, Shillong.
3. The names of the Land Customs Stations have been taken from 'Connecting Borders – Land Customs Stations' brought out by the Customs (Preventive) Commissionerate, NE Region Shillong.
4. The list of Non-Functional LCSs has been taken from the above publication. The list is available at Page No. 32. Non-Functional LCSs are those 'which have not seen any trade for an extended period of time'. This excludes the functioning of the Border Haats, where the purchase of goods is done as per the conditions outlined below.
5. 'Border Haat' is a special market place located exactly on the Zero line between India and Bangladesh, where both Indian and Bangladeshi citizens of nearby area can visit and purchase the goods from vendors, who are also from both countries in equal numbers. All the transactions here are Tax free. Both Bangladeshi and Indian currencies are in circulation in the market. Buyers can only purchase in reasonable family consumption quantities. These Border Haats are notified under the Customs Act, 1962. [Excerpted from 'Connecting Borders – Land Customs Stations' brought out by the Customs (Preventive) Commissionerate, NE Region Shillong'.]
6. The numbers of LCSs at Table-6.1.1 (and the list of LCSs at above) total 42. This number **excludes** the Nischintapur LCS which has been notified but is not operational. **Further**, the two LCSs at Karimganj Ferry Station and Karimganj Steamer Ghat had been notified in 1948, merged in 1972 and re-notified as two separate LCSs again in 1994. However, they have been named jointly in the above-mentioned publication, since 'both LCSs (are) administered jointly'. **If the above two cases are accounted, the total number of LCSs in the NE Region can be taken as 44, including Sikkim**.

6.2. Integrated Check Posts in the NE Region

The movement of goods and people across international borders is generally regulated by bilateral agreements between the concerned countries. In the case of trade, there could also be multilateral agreements, to which both the countries are parties. The movements of passengers and trade are permitted through specified crossing points, where facilities for customs, immigration, security etc. are established for the above purposes. In India, Land Customs Stations (LCSs) and Immigration Check Posts (ImCPs) are the basic facilities for the movement of goods and passengers respectively. In the past decade, consolidated facilities have been progressively developed at various border locations in India to provide infrastructure for trade, passenger movements and security under one roof. Such establishments, which are globally called as 'Land Ports', have been termed as 'Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) in India.

The Land Ports Authority of India or LPAI was established on 1st March 2012. It is a statutory body (created through the Land Ports Authority of India Act, 2010) working under the Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs. It is responsible for building land ports on India's borders and providing state-of-the-art infrastructure to facilitate seamless and efficient movement of cargo and passengers. The LPAI has developed several Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) on the land borders of India.

The major partner agencies of LPAI include the Indian Customs (under the Central Board of Indirect Taxes & Customs), Immigration Police (either the Bureau of Immigration or the State Police as delegated by the Bureau), and Border Guarding Forces (like Border Security Force, Indo-Tibetan Border Police, Sashastra Seema Bal and Assam Rifles).

In addition, other facilities required for international trade and passenger movements such as plant and animal quarantine facilities, food testing laboratories, custodians acting for the Indian Customs, customs broker, banks and money changers, port health services etc. are co-located within the ICPs. Various government agencies are responsible for the above services in India. many of these facilities are operated under the aegis of Government agencies, such as: (a) Food Standards and Safety Authority of India (FSSAI) under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; (b) Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine & Storage of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare; (c) Animal Quarantine and Certification Services under the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying (DAHD), Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying; and (d) Port Health Unit of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. These organizations are also treated as Partner Agencies.

The LPAI establishes ICPs and operates them along with the above-mentioned Partner Agencies in order to enable seamless movements of goods and people across the borders. At each ICP, the LPAI provides infrastructure like: (a) Passenger Terminal Building (intended for use by immigration authorities and customs for baggage check and passenger formalities, banking and health facilities etc.); (b) Cargo Terminal (to house customs, plant and animal quarantine, food testing, custodian's office etc.); and (c) Other Facilities like warehouses, weighbridges, parking yard, passenger pick-up and drop facilities, utilities, security etc. The list of ICPs in the NE Region is given at the next page in a tabular manner.

Table-6.2.1: Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) in the NE Region

Location	State	Border	Date of Start of Operation
Operational ICPs			
AGARTALA	Tripura	India-Bangladesh	17th November 2013
MOREH	Manipur	India-Myanmar	15th March 2018
SUTARKANDI	Assam	India-Bangladesh	7th September 2019
SRIMANTAPUR	Tripura	India-Bangladesh	5th September 2020
DAWKI	Meghalaya	India-Bangladesh	4th May 2023
Inaugurated			
SABROOM	Tripura	India-Bangladesh	Inaugurated on 9th March 2024
DARRANGA	Assam	India-Bhutan	Inaugurated on 7th November 2024
Identified			
KAWRPUICHHUAH	Mizoram	India-Bangladesh	---

Source: Website and Annual Reports of the Land Ports Authority of India

Notes

1. Brown-field ICPs

   In the past decades, Border Trade Centres (BTCs) or Integrated Development Complexes (IDC) had been established by some of the NE states with Government of India funding under the Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development of Exports (ASIDE) scheme and the Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES). The ICPs at Agartala and Srimantapur in Tripura have been started as 'brown-field' ventures by using and developing the pre-existing IDCs at these locations. The ICP at Sutarkandi in Assam is also a 'brown-field' project, as it has been located at the pre-existing BTC. The recently inaugurated ICP at Darranga is similarly located on a pre-existing BTC located there.

2. Green-field ICPs

   In the NE Region, the ICPs at Moreh and Dawki have been developed as 'green-field' infrastructures, as these have been built-up from scratch. The ICP at Sabroom (inaugurated on 9th March 2024) is a similar development.

Integrated Check Post at Agartala

6.3. Volumes of Trade through the Land Customs Stations in NE Region

There are several factors that can serve to enhance the levels of bilateral trade between India and its neighbouring countries like Bangladesh, Bhutan, and Myanmar. These include geographic location, economic development of India and its most of its neighbouring countries, growing bilateral cooperation, and improved connectivity. A significant part of such trade can be done through the international borders located in the North Eastern Region. In order to enhance such foreign trade across the land borders (termed as 'border trade' in this discussion), the Government of India has set up 44 Land Customs Stations (LCSs) in NE Region to foster border trade.

India has extant agreements for border trade between its NE Region and neighbouring countries through LCSs notified under Section-7 of the Customs Act, 1962. The cross-border trade through LCSs, situated on the Bangladesh and Bhutan borders, is governed by Free Trade Agreement (FTA) on South Asia Free Trade Area (SAFTA), as well as bilateral agreements; while cross-border trade with Myanmar is governed by a Border Trade Agreement (BTA) as well as provisions of the Free Trade Agreement between India and ASEAN nations.

There are 44 Land Customs Stations (LCSs) in the North East Region. Of these, 36 LCSs are intended for the India-Bangladesh trade (including 6 LCSs located in inland steamer-ghats, 2 in inland railway stations, and 4 solely attached to Border Haats); while 3 LCSs are located on the India-Myanmar Border, 4 LCSs on the India-Bhutan Border, and 1 LCS on the India-China border. Border trade is being carried out between the states of the NE Region and the nearby countries (viz. Bangladesh, Bhutan, and Myanmar) through the above LCSs. It may be noted that there is no LCS on the India-Nepal border in Sikkim, the only NE state with a border with this country. However, there is an LCS located on the India-China border that carries out trade on a restricted list of items.

Despite the existence of numerous LCSs and other trade arrangements, the border trade between North Eastern India and neighbouring countries is highly subdued. This is due to several reasons such as low surpluses of tradable commodities, trade restrictions, and instability along the international border with Myanmar and China. The following table gives the volumes of border trade between the North Eastern Region and the neighbouring countries that take place through the LCSs located in the region.

The table at the following page gives the trading volumes in 2022-23 through the active LCSs located in the NE Region. It indicates the relative standing of the different LCSs on the matter of the volumes of border trade.

Note

The volume of trade through an LCS gives the quantitative and monetary values of the flow of goods taking place through it as per the official procedures. These may originate from any state of India (for exports) or be destined to any state (for imports), not necessarily the state where the LCS is located. Thus, the trade volumes given at the following table may not necessarily depict the volumes of exports and imports of the state where the LCS is located.

Table-6.3.1: Goods Traded through the Land Customs Stations located in the NE Region (FY 2022-23)

	Land Customs Station	State	Neighbouring Country	FY 2022-23 (Rs in Crore)			FY 2023-24 (Rs in Crore)		
				Export	Import	Total	Export	Import	Total
1	Darranga	Assam	Bhutan	771.72	373.17	1,144.89	736.42	359.61	1,096.03
2	Hatisar	Assam	Bhutan	760.94	75.20	836.14	697.51	113.97	811.48
3	Kamardwisa	Assam	Bhutan	146.80	101.92	248.72	458.31	121.04	579.35
4	Sutarkandi	Assam	Bangladesh	201.83	208.81	410.64	124.75	228.18	352.93
5	Agartala	Tripura	Bangladesh	99.31	339.51	438.82	4.23	331.56	335.79
6	Shella Bazaar	Meghalaya	Bangladesh	311.20	0.00	311.20	333.22	0.00	333.22
7	Borsora	Meghalaya	Bangladesh	189.70	0.00	189.70	269.46	0.00	269.46
8	Golakganj	Assam	Bangladesh	196.39	182.53	378.92	111.35	102.73	214.08
9	Manu	Tripura	Bangladesh	0.01	86.72	86.73	0.39	181.45	181.84
10	Dawki	Meghalaya	Bangladesh	126.25	9.59	135.84	121.11	8.70	129.81
11	Srimantapur	Tripura	Bangladesh	20.61	151.62	172.23	6.06	108.64	114.70
12	Bholaganj	Meghalaya	Bangladesh	78.02	0.00	78.02	76.59	0.00	76.59
13	Muhurighat	Tripura	Bangladesh	0.53	5.17	5.70	0.70	65.66	66.36
14	Ghasuapara	Meghalaya	Bangladesh	57.81	0.00	57.81	39.63	0.00	39.63
15	Mankachar	Assam	Bangladesh	8.94	28.52	37.46	5.59	19.10	24.69
16	Old Ragna Bazaar	Tripura	Bangladesh	0.93	11.16	12.09	0.94	13.07	14.01
17	Mahendraganj	Meghalaya	Bangladesh	15.54	7.19	22.73	6.45	4.04	10.49
18	Karimganj Steamerghat	Assam	Bangladesh	4.07	0.00	4.07	6.42	0.00	6.42
19	Dalu	Meghalaya	Bangladesh	13.55	0.00	13.55	5.54	0.10	5.64
20	Khowai	Tripura	Bangladesh	0.00	1.65	1.65	0.00	3.30	3.30
21	Dhubri Steamerghat	Assam	Bangladesh	7.12	0.53	7.65	2.40	0.00	2.40
22	Moreh	Manipur	Myanmar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Zokhawthar	Mizoram	Myanmar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ALL LCS	**NE States**	---	**3,011.27**	**1,583.29**	**4,594.56**	**3,007.07**	**1,661.15**	**4,668.22**

Source: Data received from the Office of Commissioner of Customs (Preventive), NE Region (2022-23) / 'Bridging Borders & Connecting Nations – India's Land Customs Stations' brought out by the Ministry of Finance for FY 2023-24 / E-Mail dated 18th November 2024 from Office of Commissioner of Customs (Preventive), NE Region for the data of FY 2023-24

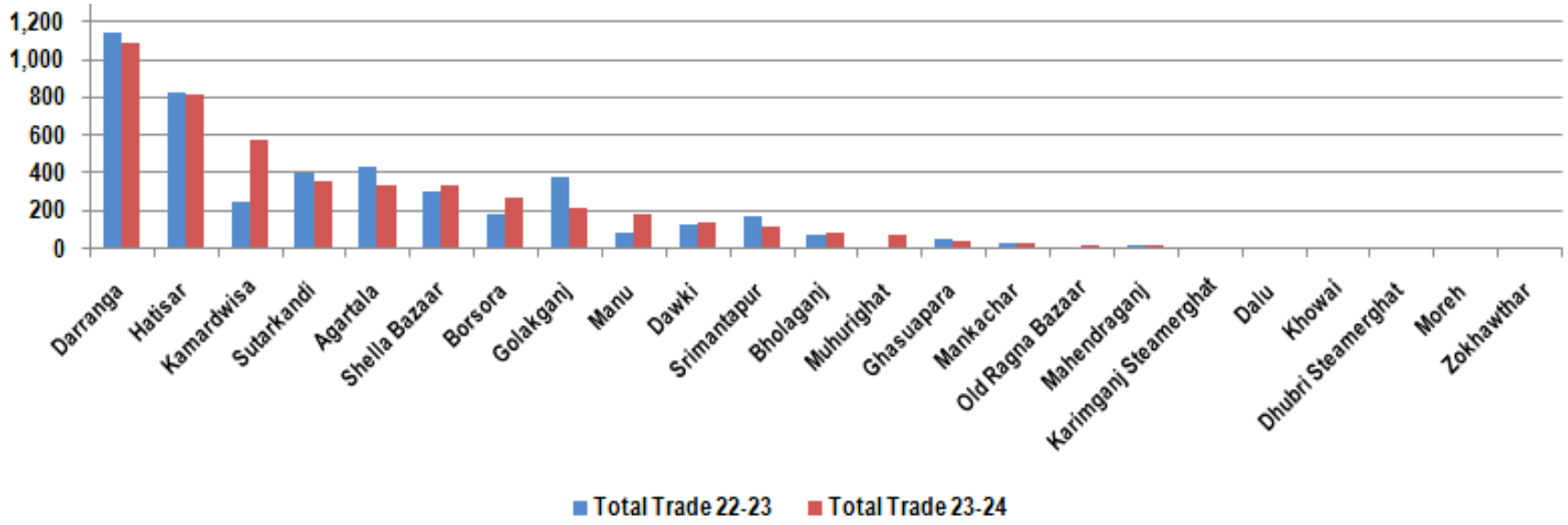
Note: The following 'functional' LCSs have not been listed at above, in view of the reasons given as follows:

(a) **Baghmara** LCS: No trade since 2016-17, when exports of Rs 13.55 lakh took place through it;
(b) **Sabroom** LCS: Trade is yet to commence through this LCS;
(c) **Guwahati Steamerghat** LCS: There is no active trade here at present, and only facilitation of transit cargos is being done;
(d) **Sherathang** LCS: No trade reported in the above Financial Years.

The figures for 'ALL LCS – NE States' have been computed on the basis of the LCS-wise data given in the above table.

Trade Volumes through the LCSs at Border Haats locations have been furnished at Section 6.5.

Graph-6.3.1: Total Export & Import through Land Customs Stations in NE Region (2022-23 & 2023-24)



Y-axis gives the value of total trade (exports and imports) in Rs. Crore for the Financial Year 2022-23 & 2023-24

Aerial View of Border Trade Centre at Darranga (wherein an Integrated Check Post was inaugurated on 7th November 2024)

Import & Export Data (Land Customs Stations)

DHUBRI CUSTOMS DIVISION

Listed as follows separately for LCSs located (a) North of River Brahmaputra and (b) South of River Brahmaputra (in Assam and Meghalaya)

Table-6.3.2: Goods Traded through the LCSs of the Dhubri Division (North of River Brahmaputra)

LCS	Financial Year	Imports (Rs. in Crore)	Exports (Rs. in Crore)
Hatisar	2016-17	27.14	514.28
	2017-18	19.26	279.69
	2018-19	11.03	230.00
	2019-20	35.39	230.06
	2020-21	37.55	379.75
	2021-22	68.99	723.62
	2022-23	75.20	760.94
	2023-24	113.97	697.51
	Main Commodities	Liquor Cardamom Animal Feed Extra Neutral Alcohol	HS Diesel Motor Spirit Rice
Golakganj	2016-17	0.00	7.69
	2017-18	0.00	11.61
	2018-19	0.00	30.94
	2019-20	22.86	18.22
	2020-21	82.06	49.85
	2021-22	198.26	165.09
	2022-23	182.53	196.39
	2023-24	102.73	111.35
	Main Commodities	Readymade Garments Cotton Waste Plastic Articles	Boulder Stone Coal Maize Wheat
Dhubri Steamerghat	2016-17	0.00	0.00
	2017-18	0.00	0.00
	2018-19	0.00	0.00
	2019-20	0.00	0.00
	2020-21	0.00	0.09
	2021-22	0.00	1.80
	2022-23	0.53	7.12
	2023-24	0.00	2.40
	Main Commodities	---	Boulder Stone Crushed Stone Coal

Trucks at the India Bhutan Border at Dadgiri (Hatisar) in Assam

Table-6.3.3: Goods Traded through the LCSs of the Dhubri Division (South of River Brahmaputra)

LCS	Financial Year	Imports (Rs. in Crore)	Exports (Rs. in Crore)
Dalu	2016-17	1.73	7.89
	2017-18	0.55	4.58
	2018-19	1.34	2.23
	2019-20	1.38	4.99
	2020-21	0.00	9.03
	2021-22	0.00	17.53
	2022-23	0.00	13.55
	2023-24	0.10	5.54
	Main Commodities	----	Boulder Stone Coal
Mahendraganj	2016-17	9.63	5.05
	2017-18	17.70	3.64
	2018-19	20.85	2.74
	2019-20	14.99	6.28
	2020-21	6.81	12.55
	2021-22	2.89	11.65
	2022-23	7.19	15.54
	2023-24	4.04	6.45
	Main Commodities	Synthetic Net Handloom Sari Lungi	Boulder Stone Crushed Stone Ginger
Mankachar	2016-17	1.07	1.98
	2017-18	5.84	0.98
	2018-19	16.29	12.39
	2019-20	24.46	1.14
	2020-21	19.03	5.90
	2021-22	18.35	6.07
	2022-23	28.52	8.94
	2023-24	19.10	5.59
	Main Commodities	Synthetic Net Plastic Goods Cotton Waste	Boulder Stone
Ghasuapara	2016-17	0.00	133.61
	2017-18	0.00	110.44
	2018-19	0.00	70.20
	2019-20	0.00	4.16
	2020-21	0.00	17.46
	2021-22	0.00	121.86
	2022-23	0.00	57.81
	2023-24	0.00	39.63
	Main Commodities	---	Coal

NOTE: No trade has happened through the LCS at Baghmara since 2016-17, when exports of Rs 13.55 lakh were recorded.

India Bangladesh Border at Dalu in Meghalaya

SHILLONG CUSTOMS DIVISION

Table-6.3.4: Goods Traded through the LCSs of the Shillong Division

LCS	Financial Year	Imports (Rs. in Crore)	Exports (Rs. in Crore)
Dawki	2017-18	3.08	105.45
	2018-19	7.09	80.15
	2019-20	9.64	80.04
	2020-21	7.36	66.73
	2021-22	12.13	92.17
	2022-23	9.59	126.25
	2023-24	8.70	121.11
	Main Commodities	Miscellaneous Plastic Items Processed Food Items Float Glass	Boulder Stone Limestone Coal Paper
Bholaganj	2017-18	0.00	24.16
	2018-19	0.00	66.70
	2019-20	0.00	62.44
	2020-21	0.00	45.82
	2021-22	0.00	73.47
	2022-23	0.00	78.02
	2023-24	0.00	76.59
	Main Commodities	---	Limestone Boulder Stone
Shella Bazaar	2017-18	0.00	218.56
	2018-19	0.00	206.07
	2019-20	0.00	213.79
	2020-21	0.00	182.03
	2021-22	0.00	209.64
	2022-23	0.00	311.20
	2023-24	0.00	333.22
	Main Commodities	---	Limestone
Borsora	2017-18	0.00	247.48
	2018-19	0.00	101.27
	2019-20	0.00	88.51
	2020-21	0.00	87.27
	2021-22	0.00	220.78
	2022-23	0.00	189.70
	2023-24	0.00	269.46
	Main Commodities	---	Limestone Coal

NOTE: The LCSs at Rynku Bazaar and Balat are 'non-functional' as no trade has happened through them for many years.

Trucks crossing the India Bangladesh Border at Dawki in Meghalaya

GUWAHATI CUSTOMS DIVISION

Table-6.3.5: Goods Traded through the LCSs of the Guwahati Division

LCS	Financial Year	Imports (Rs. in Crore)	Exports (Rs. in Crore)
Darranga	2017-18	123.73	153.02
	2018-19	124.50	188.71
	2019-20	228.91	428.27
	2020-21	152.39	377.79
	2021-22	290.67	553.92
	2022-23	373.17	771.72
	2023-24	359.61	736.42
	Main Commodities	Ferro-Alloys Plasters Nitrogen	HS Diesel Motor Spirit Plant & Machinery Low Ash Metallurgical Coke
Kamardwisa	2017-18	57.24	27.29
	2018-19	108.86	79.59
	2019-20	119.76	92.28
	2020-21	115.77	86.37
	2021-22	100.31	147.52
	2022-23	101.92	146.80
	2023-24	121.04	458.31
	Main Commodities	Cement	HS Diesel Motor Spirit Fly Ash Coal

India Bhutan Border at Darranga in Assam

KARIMGANJ CUSTOMS DIVISION

Table-6.3.6: Goods Traded through the LCSs of the Karimganj Division

LCS	Financial Year	Imports (Rs. in Crore)	Exports (Rs. in Crore)
Sutarkandi	2017-18	106.26	55.90
	2018-19	107.98	35.97
	2019-20	262.74	67.02
	2020-21	188.41	49.34
	2021-22	389.45	108.58
	2022-23	208.81	201.83
	2023-24	228.18	124.75
	Main Commodities	Plastic Cotton Cement Water Tank Food Items Drinks Wooden Furniture	Limestone Non Basmati Rice Pre-stressed Concrete Sleepers Dry Fish

LCS	Financial Year	Imports (Rs. in Crore)	Exports (Rs. in Crore)
Karimganj Steamerghat & Ferry Station	2017-18	0.00	14.94
	2018-19	0.00	16.97
	2019-20	0.00	12.33
	2020-21	0.07	1.69
	2021-22	0.00	8.19
	2022-23	0.00	4.07
	2023-24	0.00	6.42
	Main Commodities	---	Ginger Citrus Fruit Limestone
Old Ragna Bazaar	2017-18	3.27	1.01
	2018-19	9.24	4.08
	2019-20	10.15	8.11
	2020-21	6.05	4.86
	2021-22	10.65	1.96
	2022-23	11.16	0.93
	2023-24	13.07	0.94
	Main Commodities	Plastic Furniture Other Plastic Articles	Citrus Fruit
Manu	2017-18	10.42	5.25
	2018-19	14.59	10.05
	2019-20	23.06	21.48
	2020-21	24.29	2.78
	2021-22	28.82	0.02
	2022-23	86.72	0.01
	2023-24	181.45	0.39
	Main Commodities	Cement Plastic Furniture Processed Food Items	China Clay Powder

Trucks near the India Bangladesh Border at Sutarkandi in Assam

AIZAWL CUSTOMS DIVISION

Table-6.3.7: Goods Traded through the LCS of the Aizawl Division

LCS	Financial Year	Imports (Rs. in Crore)	Exports (Rs. in Crore)
Zokhawthar	2017-18	2.04	0.00
	2018-19	0.00	0.00
	2019-20	0.83	3.26
	2020-21	0.00	0.00
	2021-22	0.37	0.00
	2022-23	0.00	0.00
	2023-24	0.00	0.00
	Main Commodities	---	---

IMPHAL CUSTOMS DIVISION

Table-6.3.8: Goods Traded through the LCS of the Imphal Division

LCS	Financial Year	Imports (Rs. in Crore)	Exports (Rs. in Crore)
Moreh	2017-18	0.00	0.44
	2018-19	0.00	3.07
	2019-20	0.62	354.91
	2020-21	0.00	11.72
	2021-22	0.00	5.28
	2022-23	0.00	0.00
	2023-24	0.00	0.00
	Main Commodities	---	---

AGARTALA CUSTOMS DIVISION

Table-6.3.9: Goods Traded through the LCSs of the Agartala Division

LCS	Financial Year	Imports (Rs. in Crore)	Exports (Rs. in Crore)
Agartala	2017-18	235.24	0.28
	2018-19	355.11	0.58
	2019-20	585.61	0.38
	2020-21	585.91	1.46
	2021-22	642.25	198.44
	2022-23	339.51	99.31
	2023-24	331.56	4.23
	Main Commodities	Processed Food items, Cement, Plastic items, Fish	Wheat, Maize, Stone
Srimantapur	2017-18	93.18	0.25
	2018-19	95.93	0.47
	2019-20	100.93	0.40
	2020-21	73.52	7.30
	2021-22	68.26	104.68
	2022-23	151.62	20.61
	2023-24	108.64	6.06
	Main Commodities	Cement, LPG, Processed food items, Readymade garments	Wheat, Cumin seeds, Vegetable seeds, Agarbatti, Wood apple
Muhurighat	2017-18	40.07	0.00
	2018-19	45.42	0.00
	2019-20	30.27	0.00
	2020-21	35.59	0.00
	2021-22	47.60	0.00
	2022-23	5.17	0.53
	2023-24	65.66	0.70
	Main Commodities	Cement, crushed or broken stone	Onion, wood apple, fresh ginger
Khowaighat	2017-18	2.53	0.04
	2018-19	1.73	0.26
	2019-20	0.52	0.00
	2020-21	1.92	0.00
	2021-22	3.61	0.01
	2022-23	1.65	0.00
	2023-24	3.30	0.00
	Main Commodities	Cement, plastic pot, fresh fish	---

Source (for Tables-6.3.2 to 6.3.9): Office of Commissioner of Customs (Preventive), NE Region for all FY up to 2022-23 / 'Bridging Borders & Connecting Nations – India's Land Customs Stations' brought out by the Ministry of Finance for FY 2023-24 / E-Mail dated 18th November 2024 from Office of Commissioner of Customs (Preventive), NE Region for the data of FY 2023-24

NOTE: Trade Volumes through the LCSs at Border Haats locations have been furnished at Section 6.5.

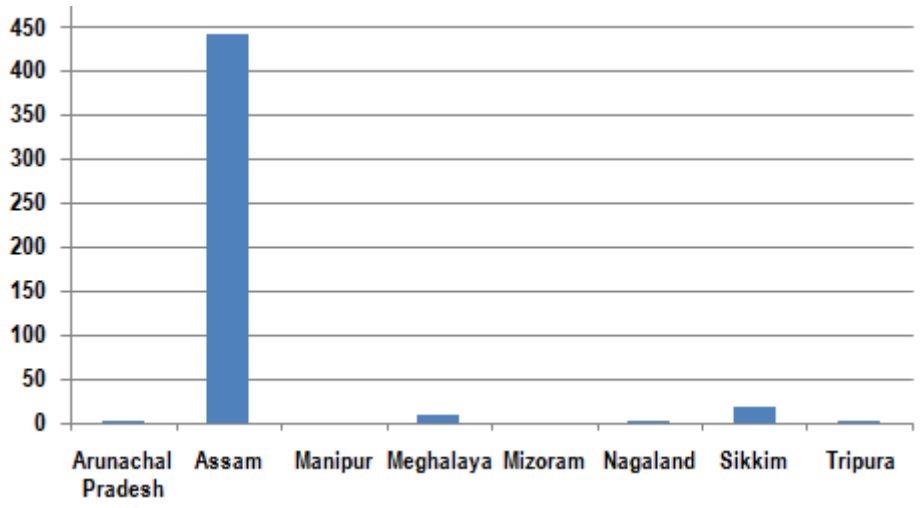
6.4. Exports from the States of the NE Region

The table at the next page gives the total quantum of exports from the different NE states. All figures are US$ in millions. Form this table, the following have been inferred regarding the exports from the NE States.

- NE states are very insignificant in the export scenario of India, and they have accounted for between 0.11% and 0.21% of the total exports from India in the past seven years from FY 2017-18 onward (in monetary terms).
- Further, the share of exports from the NE states in the total national exports has been declining since 2017-18 (when they accounted for 0.21% of the national exports). In FY 2021-22, the NE states contributed to just 0.12% of the nation's exports. In 2022-23, the exports from the NE states remained at just 0.12% of the national exports, which reduced to 11% in FY 2023-24.
- In addition, the region's exports have also been stagnating in absolute terms in the above period. In FY 2017-18, exports were US$ 626.17 million. After four years, the NE states could export only US$ 492.64 million. This represents a decline of over 21% in the above period. However, in 2022-23, such exports increased to US$ 547.56 million, barely higher in nominal terms than the region's exports in 2016-17. In FY 2023-24, the region's exports reduced by 13% as compared to the level attained in FY 2021-22.
- Assam accounts for a major share of the exports from the NE states – about 91% in the financial years FY 2020-21 and 2021-22. In FY 2022-23, its exports were again nearly 91% of the regional exports, and almost 93% in FY 2023-24. The exports from Meghalaya have declined markedly during the period from FY 2015-16 to FY 2021-22.

In addition, the major commodity exports from the NE states (for FY 21-22) have been listed at the following page.

Graph-6.4.1: Exports from the NE States of India



Y-axis gives the Exports from the States in US$ million for 2023-24.

Exports from the North Eastern States of India

Table-6.4.1: Exports from the NE States of India (in US$ million)

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Arunachal Pradesh	5.32	2.23	1.55	0.50	1.70	4.55	2.90
Assam	382.35	369.76	436.70	415.62	450.52	497.08	442.26
Manipur	133.00	2.66	0.93	0.95	0.93	0.69	0.31
Meghalaya	85.13	51.09	44.26	10.87	8.64	10.12	10.21
Mizoram	1.07	1.33	0.58	0.69	3.83	0.04	0.06
Nagaland	3.92	2.78	5.71	6.06	1.14	1.36	1.38
Sikkim	13.96	7.91	9.88	9.36	18.91	19.08	17.24
Tripura	1.42	2.36	1.75	11.19	12.19	14.64	1.59
Total - NE Region	626.17	440.12	501.36	455.24	497.86	547.56	475.95
Indian Exports	303,526.16	330,078.09	313,361.04	291,808.48	422004.42	450958.43	437112.97
NER as % of India	0.21	0.13	0.16	0.16	0.12	0.12	0.11

Source: Data from different Trade Bulletins brought out by Directorate General of Foreign Trade.

NOTES:

1. The figures for 'Total-NE Region' have been computed on the basis of the state-wise data given in the above table.
2. 'NER as % of India (Exports)' has been computed from the figures calculated for 'Total-NE Region' and the figures for 'Indian Exports' reported in the source documents.

Table-6.4.2: Major Exports of NE States (in 2021-22)

Arunachal Pradesh	Iron & Steel (79%), Plywood Products (2%)
Assam (*)	Tea (68%), Petroleum Products (10%) Coal, Coke & Briquettes (6%)
Manipur	Cotton Fabrics (44%), Iron & Steel Products (12%), RM Cotton Garments (9%)
Meghalaya	Coal, Coke & Briquettes (40%), Processed Minerals (23%), Cement & Clinker (2%)
Mizoram (*)	Fresh Fruits (54%), Hand Tools & Cutting Metal Tools (28%), Marine Products (16%)
Nagaland	Ceramic & Allied Products (24%), Electric Machines & Equipment (16%), Electronic Components (14%), Human Hair (6%)
Sikkim	Drug Formulations (67%), Medical & Scientific Instruments (10%)
Tripura	Electrical Machinery (87%)

(*) based on data from FY 20-21

Source: Collated from the India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF) presentations on the above states

6.5. Border Haats

Background

Border Haats are market-places located exactly on the India-Bangladesh border, with approximately equal areas from either country. The sale and purchase of items is permitted here on a tax-free basis, provided that certain conditions are met. The buyers can be citizens of the above two countries, belonging to nearby areas within 5 km of the facility. They can visit these facilities on the market days, which are usually held once or twice every week. The buyers can purchase locally produced goods. They can buy limited quantities for self-consumption only, only $200 worth of goods per visit, using their country's currency. The sale of tobacco products or products containing tobacco or alcohol is not permitted in these facilities. So far, border haats have been established on the India-Bangladesh border at seven locations on the border in Meghalaya and Tripura.

Permitted Operations

Items of Sale: Locally produced vegetables, food items, fruits and spices; minor local forest products (non-timber) like bamboo, bamboo grass, and broomstick; cottage industry items like gamcha, lungi, sari, and locally produced handloom products; small locally produced agriculture household implements like plough, machete, axe, spade, chisel etc.; locally made garments, melamine products, processed food items, fruit juice, toiletries, cosmetics, plastic products, aluminium products, cookeries, and stationery (all being exempt from Customs duties), where 'locally produced' means produced in the border district.

Sellers: Maximum 50 vendors – from within 5 km of the location (equal numbers from both nations)

Buyers from within 5 km – permitted to buy only $200 of goods per visit using currency of their country. There is a limit on the number of buyers allowed on a particular market day.

Locations

Initially two Haats were established in Meghalaya (as per the MoU in October 2010), and later on two more were set up in Tripura. There are now seven such facilities as tabulated below.

Table-6.5.1: Border Haats on the India-Bangladesh Border

Indian Side		Bangladeshi Side		Remarks
Location	District	Location	District	
Kalaichar (*)	West Garo Hills	Baliamari	Kurigram	Notified on 14th July 2011 Inaugurated on 23rd July 2011 Re-opened on 30th Nov2022 ($)
Balat (*)	East Khasi Hills	Lauwaghar (Dalora)	Sunamganj	Notified on 14th July 2011 Inaugurated on 2nd May 2012 Re-opened on 26th April 2022 ($)
				Continued …

Indian Side		Bangladeshi Side		Remarks
Location	District	Location	District	
Srinagar (#)	South Tripura	Chhagalnaiya	Feni	Notified on 6th January 2015 Inaugurated on 13th January 2015 Re-opened on 9th May 2022 ($)
Kamalasagar (#)	Sipahijala	Tarapur	Brahmanbaria	Notified on 4th June 2015 Inaugurated on 6th June 2015 Re-opening status is not known
Bholaganj (*)	East Khasi Hills	Bholaganj	Sylhet	Notified on 11th December 2020 Inaugurated on 6th May 2023
Nalikata (*)	South West Khasi Hills	Saydabad	Sunamganj	Notified on 11th December 2020 Re-opened on 23rd May 2023 ($)
Ryngku (*)	East Khasi Hills	Bagan Bari	Sunamganj	Notified on 11th December 2020 Inaugurated in March 2021 Re-opened on 12th May 2022 ($)

(*) In Meghalaya State (#) in Tripura State ($) after closure due to COVI pandemic in March 2020

Source: Customs Notifications

Further; proposals for additional Border Haats are being considered by the Governments, based on factors such as the inter-dependence of the populations across the borders, traditions of commerce, availability of site etc. The foundation stone of one such Border Haat has been laid on 3rd February 2022 at Kamalpur (Tripura).

Trade Volumes through Border Haats

Tripura

Table-6.5.2: Trade Volumes through Border Haats on the India-Bangladesh Border (Tripura)

Financial Year	Value of Transactions in Rs. Crore					
	Srinagar Border Haat			Kamalasagar Border Haat		
	Sale by Indian Traders	Sale by BD Traders	Total	Sale by Indian Traders	Sale by BD Traders	Total
2014-15	0.18	0.09	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00
2015-16	1.81	0.70	2.51	2.96	0.55	3.51
2016-17	7.39	3.81	11.20	5.88	0.59	6.47
2017-18	4.28	3.29	7.57	4.25	1.21	5.46
2018-19	0.94	0.63	1.57	3.17	0.91	4.08
2019-20	0.83	4.61	5.44	8.39	0.98	9.37
2020-21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2021-22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2022-23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2023-24	3.40	2.20	5.60	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source: 'Economic Review of Tripura 2021-2022', Directorate of Economic & Statistics, Government of Tripura (for data up to FY 2021-22) / Office of Commissioner of Customs (Preventive), NE Region for FY 2022-23 & FY 2023-34

Note

The Border haats were closed in March 2020 due to the COVID pandemic, and remained closed throughout the Financial Years 2020-21 and 2021-22. Srinagar Border Haat was reopened in May 2022.

Meghalaya

Table-6.5.3: Trade Volumes through Border Haats on the India-Bangladesh Border (Meghalaya)

(Rs. in Crore)

LCS at Border Haat	Import					Export				
	18-19	19-20	20-21 & 21-22	22-23	23-24	18-19	19-20	20-21 & 21-22	22-23	23-24
Kalaichar	1.22	0.11	Closed	0.37	13.93	1.93	1.16	Closed	1.64	6.63
Balat	1.76	1.70	Closed	1.91	0.53	4.10	4.72	Closed	7.66	7.67
Ryngku	---	----	Closed	0.43	1.50	---	----	Closed	1.44	6.69
Bholaganj	---	----	---	---	0.23	---	----	---	---	4.18
Nalikata	---	---	Closed	0.00	2.36	---	---	Closed	0.00	0.53

Source: Office of Commissioner of Customs (Preventive), NE Region (by E-Mail in November 2024)

Notes

The Border Haats were closed in March 2020 due to the COVID pandemic, and remained closed throughout the Financial Years 2020-21 and 2021-22. Border Haat was reopened as follows: Balat Border Haat on 26th April 2022, Ryngku Border Haat on 12th May 2022, Kalaichar Border Haat on 30th November 2022, and Nalikata Border Haat on 23rd May 2023.

Bholaganj Border Haat was inaugurated on 6th May 2023.

Panoramic View of Balat Border Haat (Meghalaya)

7. Ranking of the North Eastern States on Various Indices

NITI Aayog has been working to evolve a shared vision of national development priorities, sectors, and strategies with the active involvement of the States. It seeks to foster 'cooperative federalism' in India, recognising that 'strong states make a strong nation'. Hence, NITI Aayog works to provide a platform where the Government of India and the State Governments can come together and work as a 'Team India' for achieving the national development agenda.

Competitive federalism can supplement the working of cooperative federalism. Hence, NITI Aayog has been promoting competitive federalism in India to facilitate the improved performance of the States and Union Territories of the country. In this connection, it encourages healthy competition among States and UTs through transparent rankings in various sectors, with such rankings having been arrived at through a data-driven and transparent exercise.

Some of the indices of competitive federalism, launched by NITI Aayog, have been covered in the following pages for the NE States. The coverage gives the ranks and scores of these states for the following: (a) Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Index, (b) India Innovation Index, (c) Export Competitiveness Index, (d) State Health Index, and (e) School Education Quality Index. In addition, the methodology and component-wise scores have been furnished in brief for each of these indices, as made available in the different ranking-related reports released in the public domain.

The ranking of States in various social sectors is done based on quantitative objective criteria with the intent to encourage them (and even their districts) to improve their performance. In carrying out such ranking exercises, the NITI Aayog works closely with all stakeholders, including the Governments of States and Union Territories, as well as the concerned Ministries and Departments of the Government of India. Such collaboration encompasses the development of indicator frameworks and review mechanisms, conduct of reviews, and various capacity-building exercises.

Another area, where the NITI Aayog has been working, is the theme of multi-dimensional poverty. This captures overlapping deprivations in health, education, and living standards. It complements income poverty measurements because it measures and compares deprivations directly. The 'India National Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index – Progress Review 2023' published by NITI Aayog captures the changes in multidimensional poverty between the survey periods of NFHS-4 (2015-16) and NFHS-5 (2019-21). This chapter gives the MPI for the states of the NE Region.

In addition, this chapter covers a few of the other ranking-oriented initiatives of Government of India Departments. Such coverage includes the following for the NE states: (a) LEADS Index brought out by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry for the Logistics Sector; (b) Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP) of the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) for improving the Ease Of Doing Business; and (c) Swachh Survekshan Ranking of the Department of Water Supply and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti.

7.1. SDG India Index

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was adopted by the Member States of the United Nations in 2015. It provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which represents an urgent call for action by all countries in a global partnership.

India is firmly committed to playing its internationally recognised role in determining the success or failure of the SDGs. The nation's achievements of the different SDGs will largely depend upon the initiatives of the Governments of the States and Union Territories (UTs). In addition, the focus of the SDGs on equality, justice and the core principle of 'Leave No One Behind' make the participation and contribution of States and UTs crucial in the pursuit of the SDGs. NITI Aayog is the nodal institution for achieving SDGs in the country, leading the 2030 Agenda with the spirit of cooperative and competitive federalism. It monitors the national and sub-national levels progress through various mechanisms like the SDG India Index. This index is the world's first Government-led sub-national measure of SDG progress. The first edition of the index was launched in December 2018; the second came out on 30 December 2019; and the third edition was launched in June 2021.

NITI Aayog has taken several steps to drive partnerships with different stakeholders in order to accelerate the progress on SDGs. Such partnerships with Union Ministries and State Governments have been instrumental in expanding the localisation of SDGs. The partnerships between NITI Aayog and the State Governments, as well as between the State Governments and their respective district administrations, are deemed to be essential for the success of such localisation of the SDG related initiatives.

The first edition of the SDG India Index was launched in December 2018, using 62 indicators from 39 targets across 13 SDGs. In this exercise, Goals 12, 13, 14, and 17 had to be left out owing to the lack of indicators for which state-wise data was available. The second edition of the Index was launched in December 2019. It was broader in its coverage, encompassing all the 17 Goals and 54 targets. It had 100 indicators; of which 68 were completely aligned with the National Indicator Framework (NIF), 20 were refined, and 12 were from other official government sources. The third edition (SDG Index 3.0) marks an improvement over the edition of 2019-20, with a wider coverage of targets. Further, in July 2024, NITI Aayog released the SDG Index 2023-24, which forms the fourth edition of the country's principal tool for measuring national and sub-national progress in achieving the SDGs.

As per NITI Aayog, the results of the SDG India Index have been widely publicised, which has raised its awareness at many levels, including the Government. State Governments have taken action for the review of their progress on the SDGs. Some have constituted high-level committees, while others have pushed the localization of SDGs by taking up the monitoring at district levels. This has raised the healthy competition amongst states and their districts.

The following page gives the ranking snapshot of the NE States, based on their composite scores in the SDG India Index 2023-24.

Table-7.1.1: Rank and SDG Scores of the NE States as per the SDG India Index 2023-24

SDG	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura
Rank	23	23	13	25	13	25	7	16
Composite Score	65	65	72	63	72	63	76	71
SDG-1	49	75	74	63	74	63	66	71
SDG-2	81	47	77	52	76	60	77	63
SDG-3	70	60	75	71	69	63	66	79
SDG-4	52	41	65	40	65	46	67	52
SDG-5	54	42	45	58	69	74	65	45
SDG-6	85	85	83	80	94	86	97	82
SDG-7	74	100	88	62	100	50	83	74
SDG-8	75	63	57	57	81	76	84	74
SDG-9	28	44	62	44	55	50	55	39
SDG-10	67	68	79	77	43	55	80	77
SDG-11	46	59	83	42	70	38	88	80
SDG-12	90	75	67	76	57	59	75	99
SDG-13	61	59	71	80	79	79	81	51
SDG-14	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SDG-15	80	91	83	71	67	74	72	95
SDG-16	63	67	69	66	84	65	80	82

Source: 'SDG India Index 2023-24 Towards Viksit Bharat: Sustainable Progress Inclusive Growth' brought out by the NITI Aayog in July 2024. (Available at: https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2024-07/SDA_INDIA.pdf)

Notes

1. About SDG India Index 2023-24

The fourth edition of the SDG India Index (2023-24) represents a substantial enhancement, meticulously refined through extensive nationwide consultations. These consultations were pivotal in optimizing indicator selection in collaboration with States, UTs and Central Ministries through rigorous internal deliberations within NITI Aayog. The suggestions received from these engagements have led to enhanced indicator definitions, data procurement issues, state-specific challenges, correction of administrative data, and use of survey data. As a result, every edition is more refined, robust and improved than the previous in terms of coverage of SDG targets, higher frequency of data, and quality and coverage of indicators. This limits strict comparability between the four editions of the index.

[**Source**: Chapter-5, 'SDG India Index 2023-24 Overview & Methodology' of ''SDG India Index 2023-24 Towards Viksit Bharat: Sustainable Progress Inclusive Growth' brought out by the NITI Aayog in July 2024]

SDG India Index 2023-24 measures and tracks national progress of all States and UTs on 113 indicators aligned to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation's (MoSPI) National Indicator Framework (NIF). The SDG India Index computes goal-wise scores on the 16 SDGs for each State and UT. Overall State and UT scores or *Composite Scores* are generated from goal-wise scores to measure the aggregate performance of the sub-national unit based on its performance across the 16 SDGs. These scores range between 0–100, and if a State/UT achieves a score of 100, it signifies it has achieved the targets. The higher the score of a State/UT, the greater the distance covered to the target

2. Methodological Steps

The methodology of SDG India Index has been developed in close association with the MoSPI, which has chaired the Date and Methodology Committee. The methodology is primarily based on the methodology used by the Sustainable Development Solutions Network, a global initiative. Chapter-5 of the source document gives the methodology adopted in bringing out the SDG India Index 2023-24. This chapter may be referred to for the pertinent details. (The source

documents is 'SDG India Index 2023-24 Towards Viksit Bharat: Sustainable Progress Inclusive Growth' brought out by the NITI Aayog in July 2024).

3. Scores

Scores on different SDGs have been assigned, based on a multi-stage process, involving: (a) selection of the indicators; (b) stakeholders' consultations for data; (c) target setting; (d) normalization of scores; and (e) computation of state score. The state scores on each SDG are the arithmetic mean of the normalised values of all indicators under the Goal, with equal weight being assigned to each indicator.

4. Composite Score

A composite score has been calculated, which ranked all the States/ UTs based on their overall performance across the multiple Goals. It is computed as the arithmetic mean of all SDG scores; with each SDG score having equal weight.

5. Ranking

Ranking of each state / UT is given out of the 28 states and 8 UTs, based on the Composite Score of the state. Page No. 68 of the source documents gives an infographic that summarizes the position of the various states and UTs.

6. Categorisation of the States and UTs

The States have been classified into four categories based on their scores ('distance from target') as follows:

(a) Achiever: Any State with a score of 100 is called an Achiever, since the State has achieved all the targets outlined by the SDG;
(b) Front Runner: Any State with a 'progress' (i.e. score) of 65 or more (but below 100) is classified as a Front Runner, since such States are nearing the target as compared with the others;
(c) Performers: States with score of above 50 but below 65 are termed as 'Performers'; and
(d) Aspirants: States with score of below 50.

When looking at the distribution of the States in terms of the aggregate SDG score across the 4 classifications, one can observe that no State is a 100 on all 17 goals. While 15 out of the 28 States are in the Front Runner category and 13 States in the Performer category, among the UTs 1 falls in the Performer and 7 in the Front Runner categories.

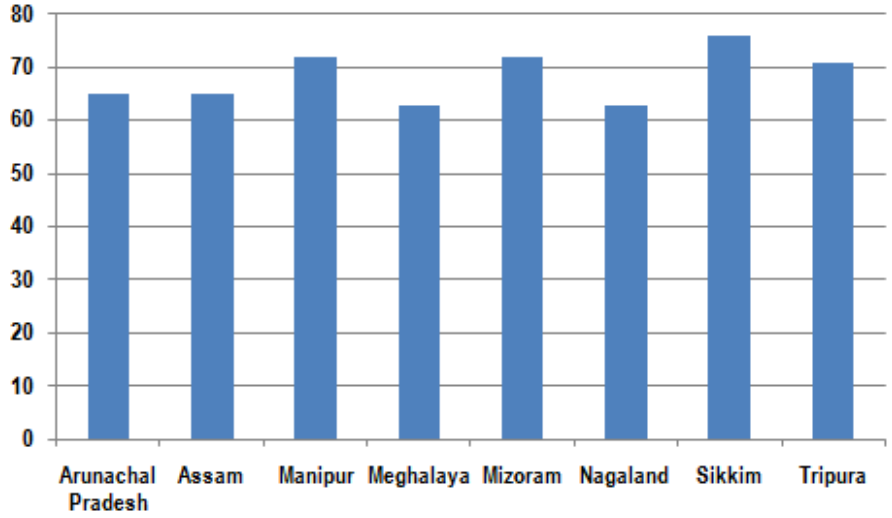
7. SDG 14

Indicators related to SDG 14 were not included as they relate only to the 9 coastal States. None of the NE States is a Coastal State.

8. SDG 17

The Index does not measure indicators of SDG 17 owing to the unavailability of suitable data at the State/UT level. However, a qualitative assessment of the progress under SDG 17 has been included.

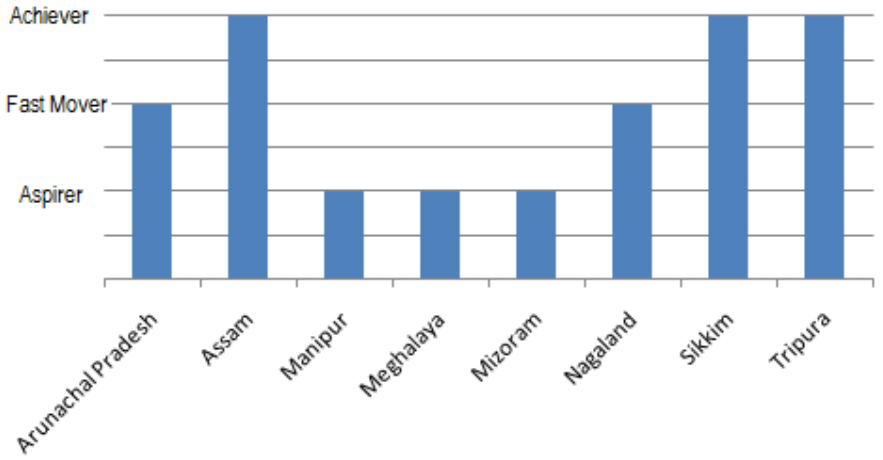
Graph-7.1.1: SDG Scores of the NE States as per SDG India Index 2023-24 on Progress towards the 'Sustainable Development Goals'



Y-axis gives the SDG related 'Composite Scores' of the NE States on a scale from 0 to 100, where 100 denotes 'Full Achievement' of all targets. The above scores are as per the 3rd Edition of the SDG India Index (2020-21) brought out by NITI Aayog.

[**Note:** Highest placed states (Uttarakhand and Kerala) had a score of 79, while the national average for India is 71.]

Graph-7.2.1: Performance Categorisation of the NE States as per LEADS 2023 Study on 'Logistics Ease Across States'



Y-axis gives the 'Performance Category' on an **ordinal scale**, where All States / UTs were classified into three performance levels – 'Achievers', 'Aspirers' and 'Fast Movers'. This has been done based on their logistics performance as measured through the framework as per the LEADS 2023 Study undertaken for Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

7.2. Logistics Ease Among Different States (LEADS) Index

Competitiveness is an important factor that can boost the performance of India on the socio-economic front, and help the country to become a developed economy by 2047. It is realised that the nation's competitiveness depends to a significant degree upon the effectiveness and efficiency of its logistics system. The Government of India has been taking many initiatives to improve the logistics ecosystem of the country. These encompass the physical improvements as well as various regulatory and process improvements, including through the use of digital technology.

In parallel, the role of the Governments of the States and Union Territories has assumed salience in the performance of the logistics eco-system across India in view of the federal nature of the country. Since 2018, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of the Government of India has been periodically bringing out the results of studies related to the 'Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS)'. This study is focused upon assessing performance of logistics eco-system across States and Union Territories (UTs). It provides valuable insights to States and UTs about key drivers of logistics performance, which States / UTs can leverage for effective policy and decision making.

LEADS 2023 has been released in December 2023, which can serve as a guide for stakeholders in the Logistics Sector by providing strategic insights, and taking the country towards the national vision of Viksit Bharat. The study report is based on a pan-India primary survey, conducted between May and July 2023, covering over 7,300 responses across 36 States/UTs. In addition, over 750 stakeholder consultations facilitated by national, regional, and state associations, which significantly contributed to this comprehensive evaluation

The results of the LEADS 2023 exercise for the NE states, based on their performance levels, have been tabulated below. The states' scores on the various parameters have not been provided in the study report.

Table-7.2.1: Performance Levels of the NE States as per the LEADS 2023 Study

State	LEADS 2023 Performance Category	Remarks
Arunachal Pradesh	Fast Mover	Alll NE States have been included in a separate category of eight states termed as 'North East States' All States / UTs were classified into three performance levels – 'Achievers', 'Aspirers' and 'Fast Movers', based on their logistics performance as measured through the LEADS framework
Assam	Achiever	
Manipur	Aspirer	
Meghalaya	Aspirer	
Mizoram	Aspirer	
Nagaland	Fast Mover	
Sikkim	Achiever	
Tripura	Achiever	

Source: 'LEADS 2023, Logistics Ease Across Different States', Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India (Available at: https://dpiit.gov.in/sites/default/files/LEADS_REPORT_UPDATED_LINKING_16122023.pdf)

Notes:

1. Unlike the previous LEADS study, all NE States have been included in a separate category of eight states termed as 'North East States'
2. LEADS 2023 framework is documented and explained in the Annexure section of this report.

3. The states' scores on the various parameters that have been taken up by the LEADS 2023 study not been mentioned in the study. As mentioned in the report, 'Like previous editions, results of LEADS 2023 exercise are best interpreted as a snapshot of where a State / UT stands on logistics with respect to its peers.'

4. Approach & Methodology

   As given at Annexure A ('Framework'), at Page Nos. 126-136.

5. Scores

   Scores have been furnished on a scale from 1 to 5.

   Performance of States / UTs, in each of these Groups, was measured using combination of objective data and user perception scores (respondents' ratings) for individual indicators under the three pillars of logistics performance i.e., Quality of Logistics Infrastructure, Quality of Logistics Services, and Operating & Regulatory Environment.

6. Final Categorisation

   In LEADS 2023, within each of the Groups (Landlocked, Coastal, North-Eastern Region and Union Territories), States have been categorized based on the percentile rank of their overall score (which has been derived by combining subjective and objective scores).

   States / UTs were classified into three performance levels – Achievers, Fast Movers and Aspirers, based on their logistics performance as measured through the LEADS framework which is detailed out in Chapter 2 of this report.

7. Insights from Perception Analysis about the NE States (LEADS 2023)

As mentioned in the Study Report at Page No. 17:

A. **Overall**: Stakeholders have a higher satisfaction level with Operating & Regulatory Environment in North-East compared to Logistics Infrastructure and Logistics Services pillars.

B. **Logistics Infrastructure**: Users have a higher level of satisfaction with First / Last mile Connectivity and Warehousing Infrastructure compared to other infrastructure indicators. From an individual State perspective, user perception scores of all Infrastructure indicators for Assam are above the indicator average score.

C. **Logistics Services**: Within Services pillar, user perception is higher than indicator average for all indicators except Quality of Terminal Services and Cost / Pricing of Logistics services. From an individual State perspective, user perception scores of all Service indicators for Assam are above indicator average score.

D. **Operating & Regulatory Environment**: Within the Operating & Regulatory Environment pillar, users are more satisfied with Grievance Redressal mechanism compared to other indicators in this pillar. From an individual State perspective, user perception scores of all Operating & Regulatory Environment indicators for Assam and Nagaland are above indicator average score.

Trucks carry most of the goods traffic in several states of the NE Region

7.3. India Innovation Index

The NITI Aayog and the Institute for Competitiveness have collaborated in order to release the 'India Innovation Index'. The exercise for developing this Index seeks to develop a rigorous and inclusive framework for the continual assessment of the innovation environment in all the States and Union Territories of India. NITI Aayog had released the second edition of the 'India Innovation Index' on 20th January 2021, which also includes the ranks of the States and UTs. [This is the latest report of its kind that is available in the website of NITI Aayog till October 2024.]

The 'India Innovation Index 2021' presents an in-depth analysis of the status of innovation in the Indian economy. It has been developed based on 'extensive research and critical analyses' of the States and Union Territories. The latest framework of the Index has been mapped from the Global Innovation Index (GII), published annually by the World Intellectual Property Organization. The new framework presents a more nuanced and comprehensible outlook for measuring innovation performance in India, with the introduction of 66 unique indicators.

There are 7 pillars in the Index; five 'Enabler' pillars that measure inputs (viz. Human Capital, Investment, Knowledge Workers, Business Environment, and Safety & Legal Environment'), and two 'Performance' pillars to measure the output (i.e. 'Knowledge Output' and 'Knowledge Diffusion'). New indicators have been included in the framework to further strengthen the index. In the previous edition, there were 36 indicators; while India Innovation Index 2021' has 66 indicators, of which 50 relate to 'Enablers' and the remaining 16 to 'Performers'. Each pillar has several indicators; for example 'Human Capital' has 8 indicators related to 'School Education' and 8 other indicators related to 'Tertiary & Higher Education'. Additional details regarding the above pillars and their indicators are available at Page Nos. 80-83 of the Study Report.

The States and UTs have been segregated into three categories, i.e. 'Major States', 'North East & Hill States' and 'Union Territories & City States'. Along with Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand; the NE States are in the second category, which has ten states. The ranking and scores of the NE States have been summarized below for the 'India Innovation Index 2021', along with the above two 'Hill States'.

Table-7.3.1: Rank and Scores of the NE States as per the India Innovation Index 2021

State	India Innovation Index 2021		Remarks
	Rank (out of 10 NE & Hill States)	Overall Innovation Score	
Arunachal Pradesh	4	15.46	All eight NE States have been grouped along with two Himalayan states (Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand) under the category of 'North East & Hill States', which has ten states in all. **Ranks of NE states are out of ten states in the above category**
Assam	9	11.29	
Manipur	1	19.37	
Meghalaya	3	16.00	
Mizoram	7	13.41	
Nagaland	10	11.00	
Sikkim	6	13.85	
Tripura	8	11.43	

Source: 'India Innovation Index 2021', NITI Aayog and Institute for Competitiveness (available at the following website: https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2022-07/India-Innovation-Index-2021-Web-Version_21_7_22.pdf)

Notes

1. The Indicators used in the development of the India Innovation Index 2021 have been defined at Appendix-A of the report on 'India Innovation Index 2021', brought out by the NITI Aayog and Institute for Competitiveness (at Page Nos. 296-300). In addition, the definitions of the different indicators have also been given at Appendix-A.
2. Data sources are given at Appendix-B at Page Nos. 301-304.
3. Appendix-D (at Page Nos.308-310) gives the range of scores for the Indicators for best cases ('utopia') and worst cases ('dystopia).
4. Enablers' Score: These input pillars will measure the elements of the state that enable innovative activities with the support of the five pillars.
5. Performance Score: The performance pillar indicates the output of the innovation activities undertaken by the states. Even though this dimension only has two pillars, it has the same weightage in the calculation of the overall innovation scores as the Enablers' dimension.
6. **The Overall Innovation Score**: The overall innovation score is the simple average of the two dimensions, i.e. Enablers' Score and the Performance Score.
7. **Innovation Efficiency Ratio**: This is the ratio of the two scores. It indicates the state's ability to efficiently leverage its investments and infrastructure to produce successful innovation outputs.
8. **Data Normalization**

   All the indicators in the final set are modified so that a greater value means a higher score for the state. For instance, the pendency of court cases will have an adverse impact on the index. Therefore, transformations are applied to make its impact positive.

   As all the indicators are measured in different units, it is important to standardize them so they become comparable. Otherwise, a variable that has relatively less variance but is measured on a larger scale as compared to other variables may appear to have much greater variation than it actually does. Standardization helps to solve this problem by making all the indicators unit-less as it rescales using a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one.

   Indicators are normalized using either GDP or population to enable relative state comparison. This implies that changes in individual indicators may either be driven by the numerator or normalization factor. Moreover, assessing year-on-year performance relies on consistent data collection over time that is not collected for all indicators. Therefore, a change in definition or old variable data could create movements in the rankings unrelated to performance.
9. **Dimension Score**

   Each dimension score is taken to be a simple average of its pillars. The rationale is that the absence of any theoretical or empirical proof to weigh any of the pillars higher than the others.
10. **Innovation Index Score**

    The two dimensions (i.e., Enablers and Performance) are believed to reflect equally important aspects of innovation. Therefore, while calculating the index no priority has been given to any dimension. Equal weights have been assigned to each of them to highlight their roles.

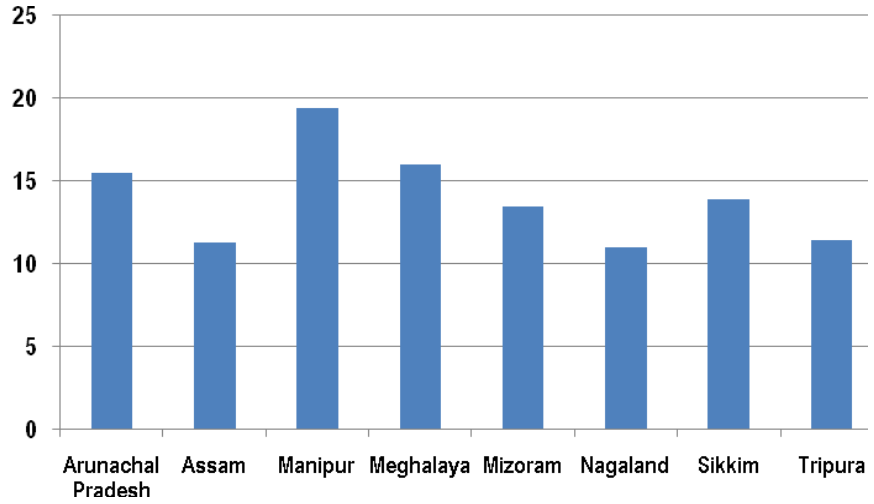
The table at the following page gives the pillar and dimension scores of the NE states, as computed for the India Innovation Index 2021.

Table-7.3.2: Scores of the NE States on various Pillars & Dimensions used for formulating the India Innovation Index 2021

State	Pillar: Enabler						Pillar: Performance			India Innovation Index 2021
	Human Capital	Business Environment	Investment	Knowledge Workers	Safety & Legal Environment	Pillar Score	Knowledge Output	Knowledge Diffusion	Pillar Score	
Arunachal Pradesh	25.36	17.85	17.12	3.16	45.32	21.76	7.98	10.34	9.16	15.46
Assam	24.44	20.28	5.01	1.93	26.26	15.59	10.55	3.45	7.00	11.29
Manipur	25.32	21.11	11.44	12.78	72.13	28.55	11.71	8.66	10.19	19.37
Meghalaya	27.68	17.00	1.54	4.10	64.44	22.95	12.40	5.71	9.05	16.00
Mizoram	35.23	20.47	4.58	0.53	39.84	20.13	7.95	5.41	6.68	13.41
Nagaland	24.55	18.82	2.15	3.02	49.93	19.69	3.01	1.61	2.31	11.00
Sikkim	28.83	21.32	5.88	2.53	45.60	20.83	8.12	5.62	6.87	13.85
Tripura	26.43	25.42	1.32	2.36	42.37	19.58	5.47	1.07	3.27	11.43

Source: 'India Innovation Index 2021', NITI Aayog and Institute for Competitiveness (Page Nos. 311-312)

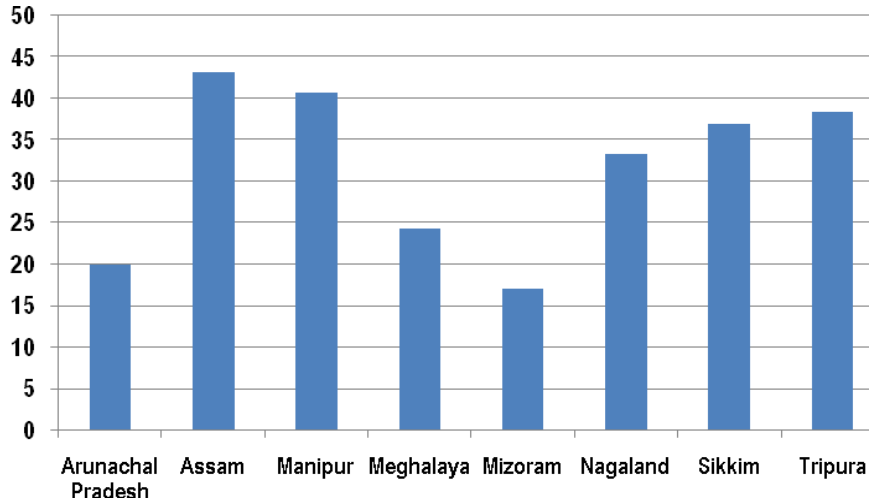
Graph-7.3.1: Scores of the NE States as per the India Innovation Index 2021



Y-axis gives the 'Overall Innovation Scores' of the NE States as per the India Innovation Index on a scale from 0 ('Dystopia') to 100 ('Utopia'). The above scores are as per the Second Edition of the India Innovation Index brought out in 2021 by NITI Aayog and Institute for Competitiveness

[**Note:** Highest placed 'Major State' (Karnataka) had a score of 18.01, while Manipur is the highest placed among the 'North East & Hill States' with a score of 19.37.]

Graph-7.4.1: Scores of NE States as per Export Preparedness Index 2022



Y-axis gives the Scores as per the Export Preparedness Index on a scale from 0 to 100 (highest possible score). The above scores are as per the Export Preparedness Index 2022 prepared by the NITI Aayog and Institute for Competitiveness

[Note: Highest placed state (Tamil Nadu) had a score of 80.89]

7.4. Export Preparedness Index

In August 2020; NITI Aayog, along with the Institute for Competitiveness, launched the Export Preparedness Index (EPI). This is a ranking of the States and Union Territories of India based on their export readiness and performance. The intent of the exercise is to sensitise the States and Union Territories to develop better policy mechanisms to foster export-led growth at the sub-national level, after considering their performance against their peers and analyzing the potential challenges of the sector. The subsequent versions of the EPI have been released for the following years, i.e. 2021 and 2022. The present analysis is based on the EPI 2022, which had been released in July 2023.

EPI 2022 continues identify opportunities and challenges for each State and Union Territory in boosting their exports. In addition, it recommends specific strategies to resolve the regional variations prevailing in the country. The index is divided into four dynamic pillars and sub-pillars, providing a detailed assessment of each state's export preparedness. These pillars are 'Policy', 'Business Eco-system', 'Export Eco-system', and 'Export Performance' having weights of 20%, 40%, 20% and 20% respectively. Each pillar has a set of sub-pillars across which the above weights have been apportioned.

Considering the heterogeneity of India, the states have been classified on a two-stage basis. At the outset, the States/UTs have been distinguished based on their geographical area into Major and Minor/Small States. Next, within each of the above categories, they have been segregated according to their geographical outreach as follows. Major states have been classified as: (a) Coastal States, and (b) Landlocked states (including Assam), while Minor states have been categorised as: (a) Himalayan states (which includes all NE states except Assam), and (b) Union Territory / Small states. Seven states of NE India, excluding Assam, have been considered under the category of 'Himalayan states' on account of their 'geographical resemblance' to the other states in this category, viz. Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

Based on the analysis carried out, the Export Preparedness Index 2022 has ranked the NE States as summarized below.

Table-7.4.1: Rank and Scores of the NE States as per the Export Preparedness Index 2022

State	Export Preparedness Index 2022		Remarks
	Rank	Score	
Arunachal Pradesh	33	19.92	The indicated rank gives the Export Preparedness of the NE State in comparison to the **36 States and Union Territories** of India Scores have been worked out on the basis of the methodology given in the source document.
Assam	21	43.19	
Manipur	23	40.77	
Meghalaya	32	24.24	
Mizoram	35	16.96	
Nagaland	28	34.63	
Sikkim	27	36.86	
Tripura	26	38.30	

Source: 'Export Preparedness Index 2022', NITI Aayog and Institute for Competitiveness (available at the following website: https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2023-07/Export-Preparedness-Index-2022_0.pdf)

Notes

1. Pillars and Sub-pillars & their Weights

As described previously, the index is divided into four dynamic pillars and sub-pillars, providing a detailed assessment of each state's export preparedness. These pillars are 'Policy', 'Business Eco-system', 'Export Eco-system', and 'Export Performance' having weights of 20%, 40%, 20% and 20% respectively. Each pillar has a set of sub-pillars across which the above weights have been apportioned.

The sub-pillars under each pillar and their weights have been listed in the following table.

Pillar	Weight (%)	Sub-Pillar	Weight (%)
Policy	20	Export Promotion Policy	10
		Institutional Framework	10
Business Ecosystem	40	Business Environment	15
		Infrastructure	10
		Transport Connectivity	15
Export Ecosystem	20	Export Infrastructure	5
		Trade Support	10
		R & D Infrastructure	5
Export Performance	20	Growth & Orientation	10
		Export Diversification	10

2. Indicators

The indicators for the index have been chosen under their respective pillar and sub-pillar, given the rationale and the conceptual linkage between the two. They were approved after detailed discussions with Experts, NITI Aayog and State Governments. The State Governments provided data for the majority of the indicators along with supporting documents. For remaining indicators, data was either collected from publicly available government sources. Source and Definition of each indicator are mentioned in Appendix - I & II of the source document, i.e. 'Export Preparedness Index 2022', NITI Aayog and Institute for Competitiveness.

3. Data Transformation

The indicators are measured in several units of measurement, such as binary, score, ratio, or percentage, making comparison challenging. For example, in the first pillar named Policy, all the indicators are binary variables. This means that the indicators can take only a value of 1 or 0. Value 1 was assigned to the states if the policy has been implemented in the state, otherwise 0. If the particular policy has been 'formulated', 'notified' or is 'in progress' in the state but not implemented, 0 value was given.

Standardisation renders the indicator without units by rescaling it with a mean of zero and a standard deviation of 1. Standardising the data makes data points comparable, which is essential for accurate analysis, particularly when the scale of the indicator varies significantly. Skipping the standardisation procedure can lead to inconsistent results. For instance, suppose an indicator has less variance than other indicators but is measured on a larger scale. In such a scenario, the data may disclose increased variation, resulting in imprecise analysis. In addition, negative indicators such as power costs have been inverted to positive values. This was done to standardise all of the indicators so that a higher value indicates a higher score for the states.

4. Aggregation

Scores have been aggregated as per the steps shown at Page No. 100 of the source document (i.e. 'Export Preparedness Index 2022', NITI Aayog and Institute for Competitiveness). Overall score of the state is the sum of all the weighted scores of the sub-pillars. Score of each sub-pillar is obtained out of 100.

The table at the next page shows the scores of the different NE states for the various pillars and sub-pillars constituting the Export Preparedness Index 2022.

Table-7.4.2: Scores of the NE States on various Pillars & Sub-pillars used for developing the Export Preparedness Index 2022

State	Policy			Business Ecosystem				Export Ecosystem				Export Performance		
	Export Promotion Policy	Institutional Framework	Pillar Score	Business Environment	Infrastructure	Transport Connectivity	Pillar Score	Export Infrastructure	Trade Support	R & D Infrastructure	Pillar Score	Growth & Orientation	Export Diversification	Pillar Score
Arunachal Pradesh	15.61	31.70	23.65	54.04	37.33	11.75	34.37	5.55	8.87	17.13	10.52	17.74	0.40	9.07
Assam	92.66	90.73	91.69	54.98	21.59	37.23	37.93	77.57	0.45	13.84	30.62	29.95	12.96	21.45
Manipur	73.63	61.44	67.53	59.70	29.66	14.79	34.72	54.70	44.70	61.97	53.79	7.48	0.28	3.88
Meghalaya	57.09	35.01	46.05	50.62	20.04	11.38	27.35	44.89	0.06	21.55	22.17	2.13	0.98	1.56
Mizoram	26.77	0.00	13.39	18.95	46.66	11.40	25.67	2.54	17.74	15.98	12.09	30.50	0.12	15.31
Nagaland	41.86	54.17	48.02	52.84	28.41	14.71	31.99	0.00	26.76	100.00	42.25	13.99	0.56	7.27
Sikkim	96.11	49.22	72.67	17.22	53.30	0.00	23.51	62.98	37.08	14.24	38.10	31.04	7.03	19.03
Tripura	39.55	80.86	60.21	61.87	15.50	3.53	26.97	88.78	0.84	19.89	36.50	72.37	0.56	36.46

Source: 'Export Preparedness Index 2022', NITI Aayog and Institute for Competitiveness

7.5. Business Reforms Action Plan

One of the prime factors driving investments and economic growth is the ease with which companies and similar entities can start and operate a business in a particular jurisdiction, considering the regulatory framework prevailing in the applicable jurisdiction. The prevailing regulations can affect all areas of the life of a business from starting a business to winding up a loss-making business. In between, they can cover (inter alia) 'dealing with construction permits, getting electricity, registering property, getting credit, protecting minority investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts, resolving insolvency, employing workers, and contracting with the government (for government contractors and suppliers)'.

The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) of the Ministry of Commerce & Industries, Government of India has been actively developing the Business Reforms Action Plan and implementing the same along with the States and Union Territories (UTs) of India. The exercises are aimed at simplifying business regulations and fostering a more business-friendly environment throughout the nation. The intent is to make business operations more efficient and less burdensome. The exercises address the full spectrum of the business lifecycle, emphasizing the reduction of industry compliance burdens. States and UTs are deeply involved in shaping, crafting, and executing these reforms on a regular basis.

BRAP-2022 has been the fifth exercise under the BRAP initiative. Under this exercise, 352 reforms had been targeted. These had been subsumed under two categories: Action Plan A comprised 261 reforms relating to business; Action Plan B included 91 reforms relating to citizens.

The Implementation Status for the NE States has been tabulated below for BRAP-2022, based on data from DPIIT website (as per the source cited below). Notes below may be referred to for details regarding the 'Yes', 'No', 'NA1', and 'NA2' status.

Table-7.5.1: Implementation Status of Business Reforms in NE States as per BRAP 2022

State	Implementation Status of 301 Reform Points Covered by BRAP 2020			
	Yes	No	NA1	NA2
Arunachal Pradesh	34	309	4	5
Assam	287	22	0	43
Manipur	30	300	18	4
Meghalaya	211	136	0	5
Mizoram	56	268	18	10
Nagaland	37	293	14	8
Sikkim	25	300	0	27
Tripura	226	122	0	4
All India Reform Count	**8311**	**4102**	**295**	**668**

Source: https://eodb.dpiit.gov.in/Home?year=wM54HFmV7pBOTrogIzA97w_eee__eee_

Further, during the Felicitation for BRAP 2022, organized on 5th September 2024, the following states of the NE region had been recognized: Tripura, Assam, and Manipur.

Notes

1. The BRAP 2022 included 352 reform points. These reforms had been divided into two parts: (a) Business-centric Reforms (Action Plan A) comprising of 261 reforms; and (b) Citizen-centric Reforms (Action Plan B) comprising of 91

reforms. These reforms had been classified as General and Specific reforms; where General Reforms referred to 'those reforms, wherein there is no specific user' like digitization of land records, and Specific Reforms included 'those wherein there is a clear identifiable user', such as electricity connection, trade license, etc.

2. For the purpose of assessment and evaluation under BRAP 2022, all the 38 States and UTs had been grouped into the following two categories: Category X (NE States and Delhi), and Category Y (States / UTs with well-established Business and Citizen centric Systems).

3. 'Yes' indicates that the Reform has been implemented by the State/ UT. Reform is marked as 'Yes' if it is approved as 'Yes' by DPIIT, based on supporting documentation submitted, such as notifications etc. Evidence of the reforms approved as 'Yes' by DPIIT under BRAP, 2020 will be retained on the BRAP Portal. However, States/ UTs have the option to upload fresh evidence on the portal as deemed necessary. If the old evidence submitted under BRAP, 2020 does not reflect the current status due to modifications in the regulatory regime in the State/ UT, new evidence must be submitted for evaluation.

4. 'No' indicates that the reform is yet to be implemented by the State/ UT.

5. 'NA1' indicates that the State/ UT has eliminated the regulatory requirement to which the reform refers. State/UT has done away with the regulations through Government Process Re-engineering (GPR). Hence these reforms will be given full score and there will be no necessity to take user feedback.

6. 'NA2' indicates that the relevant regulatory requirement is not in practice in the State/UT, due to (i) a judgement by the court or that (ii) there are not enough applications/ Users for the service (less than 20- applicable for only Category Y States), or (iii) the reform is not applicable due to unique geographical condition of the State/ UT or (iv) any other reason which is beyond the control of the State/ UT.

7. The results of BRAP 2024 have not been formally released till date.

7.6. Health Index

NITI Aayog has been bringing out the Health Index since 2017 in partnership with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, and with the technical assistance from The World Bank. The index is based on factors like health outcomes, governance and processes. It tracks the overall performance and incremental performance at the sub-national level. The aim of the work is to nudge States and UTs towards transformative action in the health sector. The Health Index Report for Round IV was released in December 2021, with its Reference Year being 2019-20 and the Base Year being 2018-19.

The Health Index is based on select indicators from three domains: (a) Health Outcomes; (b) Governance and Information; and (c) Key Inputs and Processes. In the 4th Round, the Index had incorporated 24 indicators from the above domains, with these being selected based on their relevance and availability (on a reliable basis) at least on an annual frequency from existing data sources covering the health domain - like the Sample Registration System (SRS), Civil Registration System (CRS) and Health Management Information Systems (HMIS). The Health Index is developed as a weighted average of the selected indicators, with those in the realm of 'Health Outcomes' being assigned the highest weights.

The States and UTs have been grouped into three categories (Larger States, Smaller States and UTs), in order to ensure comparability while ranking them. The 4th Round covered all states and UTs except for West Bengal and Ladakh, the latter on account of non-availability of data. Further, the Health Index Round IV (2019-20) does not capture the impact of COVID-19 on health outcomes or any other indicators. This is due to the fact that the Index Performance relates to the Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20), largely in the pre-COVID-19 period.

Regarding the NE States, Assam has been included amongst the 20 'Larger States' (including West Bengal), while the other seven states form the 8 'Smaller States' along with Goa. The performance of the NE States in the 4th Round has been tabulated below.

Table-7.6.1: Rank and Scores of the NE States as per the Health Index Round IV (2019-20)

State	Health Index (4th Round) Performance in Reference Year		Remarks
	Overall Rank (Remarks may be noted)	Overall Index Score	
Assam	12	47.74	Assam has been ranked with 20 'Larger States', which include all states except NE States & Goa ('Smaller States'). Such 'Larger States' include West Bengal, which was not covered in Round IV.
Arunachal Pradesh	7	33.91	The NE States (excluding Assam) have been included in a separate category of eight 'Small States' along with Goa
Manipur	6	34.26	
Meghalaya	5	43.05	
Mizoram	1	75.77	
Nagaland	8	27.00	
Sikkim	3	55.53	
Tripura	2	70.16	

Source: 'Healthy States Progressive India: A Report on Ranks of States and Union Territories' Health Index Round IV (2019-20), brought out by NITI Aayog (https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2021-12/NITI-WB_Health_Index_Report_24-12-21.pdf)

Notes

1. **Performance in 4th Round**

   Amongst 'Larger States', Assam made the maximum improvement by moving up 3 ranks (from 15 to 12) in the 4th Round (Reference Year 2019-20) as compared to the previous round (Base Year 2018-19).

   In case of Smaller States, Mizoram was at the top with Index Score of 75.77 and Nagaland at the bottom with Index Score of 27.00. Amongst 'Smaller States', Meghalaya recorded the highest progress from Base Year (2018-19).

2. **Indicators and Data Sources**

   These have been given at Annexure A of the 'Healthy States Progressive India: A Report on Ranks of States and Union Territories' Health Index Round IV (2019-20); along with definitions and the base year and reference year of the indicators.

3. **Methodology**

   The methodology for computation of index scores and ranks has been furnished at Annexure B of 'Healthy States Progressive India: A Report on Ranks of States and Union Territories' Health Index Round IV (2019-20). The indicator values have been scaled.

   The scaled value for each indicator lies between the range of '0-100'. Thus, for a positive indicator such as institutional deliveries, the state/UT with the lowest institutional deliveries will get a scaled value of 0, while the state/UT with the highest institutional deliveries will get a scaled value of 100. Similarly, for a negative indicator such as NMR, the state/UT with the highest NMR will get a scaled value of 0, while the state/UT with the lowest NMR will get a scaled value of 100.

4. **Composite Index & Overall Performance Ranks**

   Composite Index Score was then calculated for the Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20) after application of the weights using the following formula:

   Composite Index = $[\sum W_i S_{ii}/[\sum W]$, where W_i is the weight for the i-th indicator and S is its score

   The Composite Index Score provides the Overall Performance and domain-wise performance for each state/ UT and has been used for generating Overall Performance ranks.

The table at the following page gives a list of the indicators used in computing the Overall Reference Year Index Score for Health Index (4th Round). The scaled scores of the indicators used for the States and UTs have been furnished at Page Nos. 66-86 of the Study Report. Additional details are available in the public domain at the website https://social.niti.gov.in/hlt-ranking/?round=4 under the tab 'Export Consolidated Data'. The following table summarizes the scores for the NE States.

Table-7.6.2: Index Scores of NE States on the Major Domains (Health Index 4th Round)

State	Index Scores (Health Index 4th Round)			Overall Index Score
	Health Outcomes	Governance & Information	Key Inputs & Processes	
Arunachal Pradesh	35.67	26.74	34.09	33.91
Assam	39.52	89.30	49.64	47.74
Manipur	38.52	36.89	23.46	34.26
Meghalaya	44.42	43.78	39.62	43.05
Mizoram	83.50	70.38	61.90	75.77
Nagaland	32.00	11.82	24.62	27.00
Sikkim	66.01	51.70	34.77	55.53
Tripura	85.01	36.59	56.55	70.16

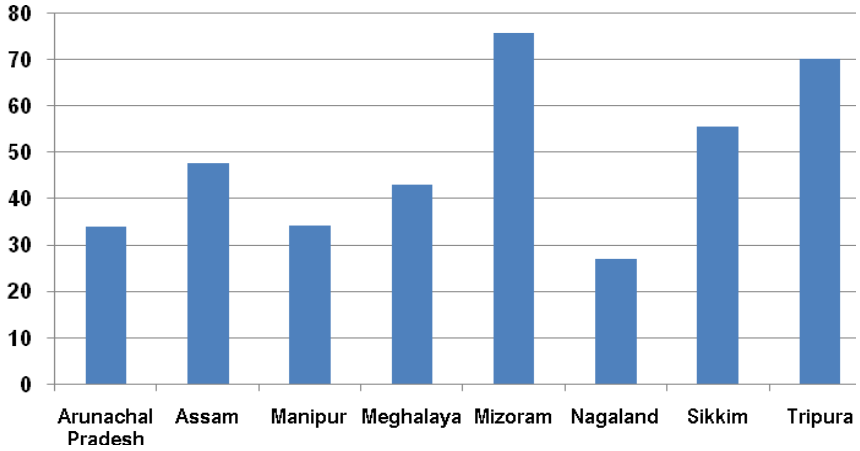
Source: 'Healthy States Progressive India: A Report on Ranks of States and Union Territories' Health Index Round IV (2019-20), brought out by NITI Aayog

Table-7.6.3: List of the Indicators of Health Index 4th Round

(Used in computing the Overall Reference Year Index Score)

1	**HEALTH OUTCOMES**
1.1	**Key Outcomes (Weight – Larger States: 400, Smaller States & UTs: 0)**
1.1.1	Neonatal Mortality Rates (NMR)
1.1.2	Under-5 Mortality Rates (U5MR)
1.1.3	Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB)
1.1.4	Maternal Mortality Rates (MMR)
1.2	**Intermediate Outcomes (Weight – Larger & Smaller States: 250, UTs: 0)**
1.2.1	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
1.2.2	Full Immunization Coverage
1.2.3	Proportion of Antenatal Care (ANC) registered within first trimester against total registrations
1.2.4	Proportional of Institutional Deliveries
1.2.5	Total Case Notification of TB (%)
1.2.6	TB Treatment Success Rate
1.2.7	Proportion of People Living with HIV (PLHIV) on Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART)
2	**GOVERNANCE & INFORMATION**
2.1	**Health Monitoring and Data Integrity (Weight - Larger & Smaller States: 90, UTs: 60)**
2.1.1	Average occupancy of an officer (in months), combined for three key posts at state level for last three years
2.1.2	Average occupancy of a full-time officer (in months) for all the districts in last three years - District CMOs or equivalent post (heading District Health Services)
2.1.3	Number of days for transfer of Central NHM fund from state treasury to implementation agency (Department/ Society) based on the largest tranche of the last financial year
3	**KEY INPUTS AND PROCESSES**
3.1	**Health Systems/Service Delivery (Weight - Larger States: 180, Smaller States & UTs: 160)**
3.1.1	Proportion of shortfall of health care providers (regular + contractual) against required number of health care providers in public health facilities
3.1.2	Proportion of total staff (regular + contractual) covered under a functional IT enabled integrated HRMIS
3.1.3	a. Proportion of specified type of facilities functioning as First Referral Units (FRUs)
	b. Proportion of public health facilities with Kayakalp score of >70% against total number of public health facilities
3.1.4	Proportion of functional Health and Wellness Centres
3.1.5	Proportion of District Hospitals with Functional Cardiac Care Units (CCUs)
3.1.6	a. Level of registration of births (%)
	b. Level of registration of deaths (%)
3.1.7	Completeness of IDSP reporting of P and L Form (%)
3.1.8	a. Proportion of public health facilities with accreditation certificates by a standard quality assurance programme (NQAS/NABH)
	b. Proportion of DHs and CHCs certified under LaQshya
3.1.9	Proportion of State Government health expenditure to total state expenditure

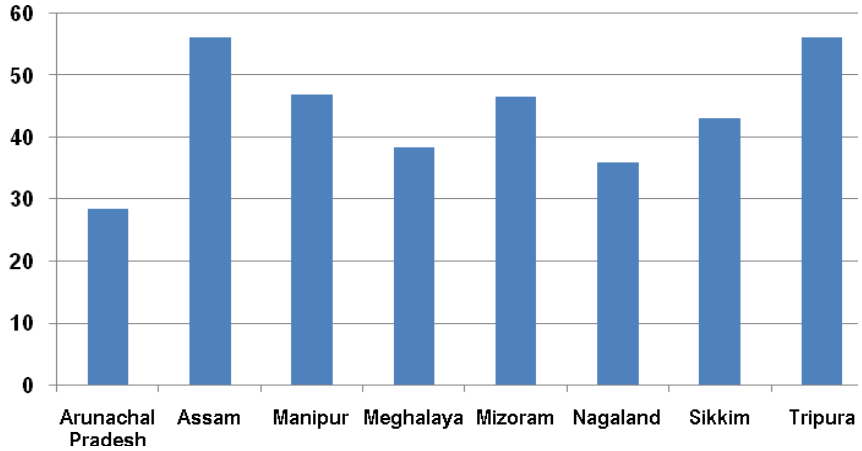
Graph-7.6.1: Scores of the NE States as per the Health Index Round IV



Y-axis gives the Scores ('Overall Reference Year Index Score') of the NE States as per the Health Index on a scale from 0 ('lowest value') to 100 ('highest value'). The above scores are as per Round IV (2019-20) of the Health Index brought out by NITI Aayog in partnership with the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and with technical support from The World Bank

[**Note:** Highest placed state (Kerala) had a score of 82.20]

Graph-7.7.1: Scores of NE States as per the 1st School Education Quality Index (SEQI)



Y-axis gives the 'Overall Performance Scores' in Percentage Points. The above scores are as per the 1st School Education Quality Index brought out by the NITI Aayog in 2019

[**Note:** Highest placed state (Kerala) had a score of 82.20]

[The highest placed state (Kerala in each case) had identical scores of 82.20 as per both the above exercises related to health and education.]

7.7. School Education Quality Index

The School Education Quality Index (SEQI) has been developed in order to provide insights and data-based feedback on the success of school education across India. The intent is to promote evidence-based policy making at the level of States and UTs, apart from possible course-corrections in the education sector. The index seeks to institutionalise a focus on improving education outcomes with respect to learning, access, equity and governance in India. In September 2019, NITI Aayog had released the first SEQI. The indicators have been revised based upon feedback from stakeholders. The next version of SEQI is planned to be released after the data from the National Achievement Survey 2021 is available. Such data has been released only in 2023.

The SEQI consists of 30 critical indicators that assess the delivery of quality education. These indicators fall within the following domains within two categories: Category-1 'Outcomes' (a) Learning Outcomes, (b) Access Outcomes, (c) Infrastructure & Facilities for Outcomes, and (d) Equity Outcomes; and Category-2 'Governance Processes Aiding Outcomes'.

In order to facilitate comparisons of similar sized entities, the various States and UTs have been grouped as Large States, Small States and UTs. Within each of these groups, the indicator values have been appropriately scaled, normalized and weighted to generate an overall performance score and ranking for each State and UT. States and UTs are ranked on their overall performance in the reference year 2016-17, as well as on the change in their performance between the reference year and base year (2015-16). The rankings furnish several insights into the status of school education across States/UTs and their relative progress over time.

In the first SEQI, Assam was within the 21 'Large States' (including West Bengal and the erstwhile Jammu & Kashmir), while the other seven NE states were amongst the 8 'Small States' along with Goa. The performance of the NE States in the first SEQI has been tabulated below.

Table-7.7.1: Rank and Scores of the NE States as per the 1st School Education Quality Index (2019)

State	SEQI 2019		Remarks
	Rank (Remarks may be noted)	Overall Performance in 2016-17 (%)	
Assam	10	56.1	Assam has been ranked with 21 'Large States', which include all states except NE States & Goa ('Smaller States'). Such 'Large States' include West Bengal, which was not covered in SEQI, as well as the erstwhile state of Jammu & Kashmir
Arunachal Pradesh	8	28.4	The NE States (excluding Assam) have been included in a separate category of eight 'Small States' along with Goa
Manipur	3	46.9	
Meghalaya	6	38.4	
Mizoram	4	46.5	
Nagaland	7	35.9	
Sikkim	5	43.0	
Tripura	1	56.1	

Source: 'The Success of Our Schools: School Education Quality Index', brought out by NITI Aayog in 2019 (Available at https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2019-09/seqi_document_0.pdf)

Notes

1. Performance

Amongst 'Large States', Assam made the second most improvement (after Haryana) between 2015-16 and 2016-17 by showing an improvement of 16.8 percentage points. Its rank was 10th amongst 20 Large States covered by SEQI, including the erstwhile Jammu and Kashmir, but excluding West Bengal (which was not covered).

In case of 'Small States', Meghalaya and Nagaland stood out, with gains of 14.1 and 13.5 percentage points respectively. Tripura had the best overall performance amongst this category of 'Small States'.

2. Categories and Domains

The following table summarises the Index Categories and Domains, along with the numbers of their indicators.

Table-7.7.1 (A): SEQI 2019: Index Categories and Domains

Category	Domain	Number of Indicators	Total Weight
Outcomes	Learning Outcomes	3	360
	Access Outcomes	3	100
	Infrastructure & Facilities for Outcomes	3	25
	Equity Outcomes	7	200
Governance Processes Aiding Outcomes	Covering student & teacher attendance, teacher availability, administrative adequacy, training, accountability and transparency	14	280
TOTAL		**30**	**965**

Source: 'The Success of Our Schools: School Education Quality Index', Page No 12

3. Indicators and Data Sources

These have been furnished at Page Nos. 12-17 in the source document, i.e. 'The Success of Our Schools: School Education Quality Index', brought out by NITI Aayog in 2019. The weights assigned to different indicators have been given in the above pages.

4. Methodology

The methodology for computation of index scores and ranks has been furnished Page No. 18 (Scoring Methodology), and Page Nos. 19-22, which discusses the performance of the different methodological steps undertaken in connection with the 1st SEQI exercise.

It may be noted that the indicator values have been scaled. The minimum and maximum values of each indicator were ascertained based on the values for that indicator across States or UTs within the relevant group (Large States, Small States and UTs). The resultant scaled value for each indicator lies between 0 and 1, with the best performing State or UT receiving a score of 1.

5. Composite Index & Overall Performance Ranks

Overall Performance Score was then calculated for the Base Year (2015-16) and Reference Year (2016-17) after application of the weights using the following formula:

Overall Performance Score = $[\sum W_i S_{i//}[\sum W]$, where W_i is the weight for the i-th indicator and S is its score for a given year

The States/UTs' overall performance scores for a given year have been used to arrive at their ranking for that year. The difference between the scores for reference and base years has been used to compute the change in performance over time. Therefore, the index presents two types of ranking: (i) overall performance (reference year ranking) and (ii) incremental performance (difference in overall performance between reference and base years).

The following table gives the incremental performance of the NE states in the Reference Year (2016-17) and the Base Year (2015-16) for the different domains forming a part of SEQI 2019.

Table-7.7.2: Performance Scores for Different Domains of the NE States in Reference Year & Base Year as per SEQI (2019)

	Reference Year (RY) Base Year (BY)	Performance Scores (%)							
		Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura
OUTCOMES	RY	42.2	47.0	61.6	38.1	45.3	23.2	40.3	80.4
	BY	49.9	32.8	65.4	32.9	61.8	22.8	43.1	80.4
Learning Outcomes (Note below may be seen)	RY	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	BY	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Access Outcomes	RY	51.8	63.7	65.6	43.1	66.3	11.3	37.3	87.6
	BY	72.0	38.1	61.5	39.6	75.4	15.8	44.4	86.6
Infrastructure & Facilities for Outcomes	RY	15.1	9.4	31.8	6.6	38.5	28.7	26.4	14.3
	BY	17.5	5.1	26.6	10.9	32.4	31.0	48.7	9.9
Equity Outcomes	RY	38.8	37.9	66.0	41.6	21.1	36.4	48.3	92.1
	BY	32.5	34.9	82.3	31.4	54.0	29.1	39.7	94.7
Governance Processes Aiding Outcomes	RY	18.3	62.8	36.0	38.7	47.5	45.2	45.0	38.3
	BY	16.1	44.0	30.5	18.1	37.4	22.1	44.5	25.1

Source: 'The Success of Our Schools: School Education Quality Index', Page Nos. 36-48

Note

RY: Reference Year (2016-17) / BY: Base Year (2015-16)

The analysis of States'/UTs' incremental performance excludes data on Learning Outcomes. This is because Learning Outcomes data from the latest round of National Achievement Survey (NAS) 2017 is not comparable with that from previous cycles, due to changes in test items, coverage and reporting scales.

7.8. Swachh Survekshan Grameen Ranking

The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS) of the Ministry of Jal Shakti has been carrying out the Swachh Survekshan Grameen (SSG) since 2018. The SSG exercise has been evolving and gaining strength with each passing year. In 2022, the SSG was taken up with several objectives: (a) foster a spirit of healthy competition, (b) engage and solicit feedback from the citizen, (c) evaluate implementation of solid and liquid waste management (SLWM), (d) encourage large-scale citien participation, (e) ascertain progress of swachhata of ground, (f) rank districts and states, and (g) compare performance of districts and states. While the subsequent survey, i.e. SSG 2023 has been commenced, its results have not been made available yet. Hence, the following discussion is limited to the SSG survey undertaken in 2022, and its findings.

The SSG survey works for 2022 began with a National launch in September 2021, followed by state-wise programmes. The ground level surveys commenced in December 2021 and were completed by April 2022. The focus areas of SSG 2022 included implementation of ODF Plus, SLWM Arrangements in the villages and MHM Awareness and MHM Disposal Arrangements.

Data was collected from multiple sources such as self-reporting by Districts, data from SBM-G IMIS, District-level surveys of public places like Schools, Anganwadis, PHCs, Haat/bazaars, Panchayat Bhawan, Key informants, survey of households and village level sanitation infrastructures and citizens perception of Swachhata and their recommendations for improvement of the programme.

The ranking exercise was based on: (a) service level progress, based on self-reporting by Districts, data from SBM-G IMIS (350 marks); (b) citizen feedback, including key informant interviews and on-line feedback apart from face-to-face interviews (350 marks); and (c) direct observations at public places, villages and households (300 marks). States and UTs were grouped as Large States (with population over 30 lakh) and Small States (population below 30 lakh) / UT. However, all states and UTs were ranked together. The exercise covered 33 states and UTs. The following table gives the ranks and scores of the NE States derived from the SSG 2022 exercise.

Table-7.8.1: Rank and Scores of the NE States as per Swachh Survekshan Grameen (SSG) 2022

State	Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2022		Remarks
	Overall Rank	Total Score	
Arunachal Pradesh	29	438.72	Ranks have been assigned based on scores (out of 1000) for 33 States and Union Territories Scores have been given based on (a) service level progress, based on self-reporting by Districts, data from SBM-G IMIS (350 marks); (b) citizen feedback, including key informant interviews and on-line feedback apart from face-to-face interviews (350 marks); and (c) direct observations at public places, villages and households (300 marks)
Assam	33	360.14	
Manipur	28	441.93	
Meghalaya	23	539.31	
Mizoram	17	713.22	
Nagaland	27	443.05	
Sikkim	6	843.73	
Tripura	30	416.27	

Source: 'Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2022', Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS), Ministry of Jal Shakti (available at https://jalshakti-ddws.gov.in/sites/default/files/SSG-2022-Report.pdf)

Notes

1. The Report on Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2022 gives the survey design, assessment and ranking methodology, survey implementation process and survey results at Chapters 3, 4, 6 and 5 respectively. The details may be obtained from the above references. The above report is available at the following link:

   https://jalshakti-ddws.gov.in/sites/default/files/SSG-2022-Report.pdf

2. The survey covered 33 states / UTs and 709 districts. Chandigarh and Lakshadweep were not covered.
3. In each district, between 22 and 31 villages were selected for the survey, with larger number of villages being sampled in the more populous districts. The details are given at Page No. 33 of the Report. Villages were selected as per the Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) method. In all, 17,559 villages were sampled across India.
4. In each village, 10 households were sampled, with adequate representation to SC, ST and OBC households. The SSG 2022 survey covered 175,521 households.
5. The numbers of other data sources like key informants, online feedback, citizen feedback on face-to-face basis, public places observed etc. are given at Page No. 34 of the Report.
6. The component-wise scores of the NE States as reported by SSG 2022 have been tabulated below.

Table-7.8.1 (A): Component-wise Scores of the NE States as per Swachh Survekshan Grameen (SSG) 2022

State	Total Score	Average Service Level Progress	Average Direct Observation	Average Citizen Feedback
	1000 marks	350 marks	300 marks	350 marks
Arunachal Pradesh	438.72	148.80	145.90	144.02
Assam	360.14	99.97	126.46	133.72
Manipur	441.93	163.31	150.27	128.36
Meghalaya	539.31	254.45	155.79	129.07
Mizoram	713.22	251.38	218.69	243.16
Nagaland	443.05	157.45	131.07	154.52
Sikkim	843.73	311.25	226.81	305.67
Tripura	416.27	112.75	149.65	153.87

Source: 'Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2022', Page Nos. 77-78

Mawlynnong of Meghalaya has earned a reputation for being one of the cleanest villages in Asia

7.9. Swachh Survekshan 2023: State-wise Summary (Urban Local Bodies)

Swachh Survekshan is being conducted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India as an annual urban sanitation survey. Carried out by involving a Third Party Agency, it has emerged as the largest exercise of its kind in the world. The objectives of the survey include fostering healthy competition amongst cities in India to improve their performance on sanitation parameters, encourage large-scale citizen participation and create awareness about the importance of Swachhata (cleanliness), improve the delivery of sanitation services by the cities, and thereby to accelerate the ongoing mission for urban sanitation.

The Swachh Survekshan 2023 (SS 2023) was the 8th edition of the above-mentioned survey on urban cleanliness and sanitation. It had been carried out covering Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) formed on or before 31st December 2021. The assessment covered the period from October 2022 to March 2023. The parameters used for evaluation of ULBs under SS 2023 included Service Level Progress Indicators, Certifications, and Citizens Voice. Each Indicator for Service Level Progress was cross-validated by direct (on-field) assessment, citizens' validation (on-field and by calls), and data from the concerned portal. States were categorised into two classes, i.e. those with 100 or more ULBs and those with less than 100 ULBs.

Under SS 2023, around 3,000 assessors had carried out field level assessment from 1st July 2023. The assessors studied the performances of over 4500 ULBs across 46 indicators. The SS 2023 had championed the theme of 'Waste to Wealth'. The following table gives the State-wise Summary of the SS 2023 exercise for the NE States of India.

Table-7.9.1: State-wise Summary of Swachh Survekshan 2023 (Urban Local Bodies) in the NE States

(Number of ULBs)

State	Awards	ODF Certification				GFC Rating			
		ODF	ODF+	ODF++	Water+	1 Star	3 Star	5 Star	7 Star
Arunachal Pradesh	2	45	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	3	43	53	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manipur	1	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	2	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	2	21	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	2	37	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sikkim	2	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tripura	2	16	4	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Swachh Survekshan 2023 website, 'State-wise Summary', (https://ss2023.sbmurban.org/#/statedetails)

Notes

1. **ODF:** A city / ward can be notified / declared as ODF city / ODF ward if, at any point of the day, not a single person is found defecating in the open. (ODF stands for 'Open Defecation Free'.)
2. **ODF+:** A city / ward / work circle can be notified/ declared as SBM ODF+ city/ SBM ODF+ ward/ SBM ODF+ work circle, if at any point of the day, not a single person is found defecating and/ or urinating in the open, AND all community and public toilets are functional and well maintained.

3. **ODF++:** A city/ ward/ work circle can be notified/declared as SBM ODF++ city / SBM ODF++ ward / SBM ODF++ work circle if, at any point of the day, not a single person is found defecating and/ or urinating in the open, AND all community and public toilets are functional and well-maintained, AND entire faecal sludge/ septage and sewage is safely managed and treated, with no discharging and/or dumping of untreated faecal sludge/septage and sewage in drains, water bodies or open areas.

4. **Water+:** A city / ward / circle / zone can be declared as Water Plus provided all wastewater released from households, commercial establishments ,drains, nallahs etc. is treated to a satisfactory level (as per CPCB norms), before releasing the treated wastewater to the environment. Further, adequate capacity of wastewater and sewage treatment facilities is to be ensured. The infrastructure should be maintained properly and cost recovery is ensured through reuse / recycling of treated wastewater to ensure sustainability.

   The Water+ Certification which is currently the highest certification that a city can achieve in sanitation aims to ensure that no untreated wastewater is discharged into water bodies/ open environment. To qualify for consideration of Water+ certification, the provisions of ODF+ and ODF++ need to be adhered to. In case of cities applying directly from ODF/ ODF+ to SBM Water+ protocol, they will be examined by third party agency for fulfilling the ODF++ protocols also.

5. **GFC Rating** (GFC stands for 'Garbage Free City'.)

   The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MOHUA) has launched the Protocol for Star Rating of Garbage Free Cities. The star rating conditions have been designed in a way as to enable cities to gradually evolve into a model (7-star) city, with progressive improvements in their overall cleanliness. The protocol, with increasing levels of stringency with increasing star rating, will also be aspirational in nature, feeding cities' ambitions and dreams of becoming an ideal city for its residents, and a role model for other cities to follow.

Star Rating Protocol for Garbage Free Cities

Indicator	1 Star	3 Star	5 Star	7 Star
Mandatory	At least 40%	At least 60%	At least 85%	At least 95%
Essential	At least 30%	At least 50%	At least 80%	At least 90%
Desirable	Not Applicable	At least 30%	At least 60%	At least 80%

Indicator List

Mandatory	Essential	Desirable
• Door to Door Collection • Segregation at Source • Sweeping of Public, Commercial and Residential Areas • Waste Processing - Wet Waste / Dry Waste • Waste Processing Capacity - Wet Waste / Dry Waste • Litter Bins • Storage Bins • Grievances Redressal	• Bulk Waste Generators Compliance • Penalty/Spot Fines • Segregation at City Level • User Charges • Plastic Ban • C&D Waste Collection • Scientific Landfill - Availability and use • Scientific Landfill - Waste Disposed • Water Bodies and Storm Water Drains • Screening of Nallahs	• Sustainability • On-site Wet Waste Processing • C&D Waste - Storage, Segregation • Processing, Recycling • C&D Waste - Use of Material • Dumpsite Remediation

Table-7.9.2: Synposis of the State (Swachh Survekshan 2023)

State	No. of ULBs	D2D (%)	Source Segregation (%)	Processing (%)
Arunachal Pradesh	46	35.81	3.61	0.00
Assam	96	25.05	5.26	2.61
Manipur	11	19.00	39.62	9.14
Meghalaya	10	39.01	2.56	10.89
Mizoram	28	12.55	24.31	2.35
Nagaland	39	7.76	4.71	5.78
Sikkim	7	68.69	49.81	16.68
Tripura	20	31.19	3.61	1.05

Source: Swachh Survekshan 2023 website, 'State-wise Summary', (https://ss2023.sbmurban.org/#/statedetails)

Notes

1. 'D2D' gives the percentage of Municipal Wards in the ULBs of the state that have doo-to-door collection of waste. Coverage of wards means every unit of household/gates , commercial establishment and shops in the ward.

   Gate: Point from where the waste collector collects waste. For independent houses, the door will be considered as a gate whereas in residential societies, generally there is a single point from where these collectors collect their waste.

2. 'Source Segregation' indicates the percentage of waste segregated at source into wet, dry, sanitary and domestic hazardous categories.

   Sanitary waste: Menstrual waste and diapers.

   Domestic Hazardous waste includes Discarded paint drums, pesticide cans, CFL bulbs, tube lights, expired medicines, broken mercury thermometers, used batteries, used needles and syringes and contaminated gauge, etc., generated at the household level – which can be collected on a weekly basis.

3. 'Processing' gives the percentage of all classes of wastes generated that are processed by the ULBs of the state. This includes dry waste, west waste, sanitary waste and domestic hazardous waste categories.

7.10. Multidimensional Poverty Index

The elimination of poverty in all its forms is at the core of India's development agenda. The national commitment to achieve targets of the SDG agenda includes the reduction of poverty in all its forms by at least half within 2030 (SDG 1.2). Poverty estimation has predominantly relied on income as the sole indicator. However, the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) captures overlapping deprivations in health, education, and standards of living. Based on the Alkire-Foster methodology, the Global MPI complements traditional monetary poverty measurements, since it captures the overlapping deprivations in health, education, and living standards that people in poverty face.

The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) has been devised in order to gauge the progress in the above connection. It measures deprivations across the three dimensions of health and nutrition, education, and standard of living, in a simultaneous manner. NITI Aayog, as the nodal agency for MPI in India, has been responsible for constructing an indigenized index for monitoring the performance of States and Union Territories in addressing multidimensional poverty. It has collaborated with the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which had jointly published the global MPI Report.

Like the global MPI, India's national MPI has three equally weighted dimensions – Health, Education, and Standard of Living – which are represented by 12 indicators. The computation of MPI is being carried out based on data gathered during the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) rounds. So far, the MPI has been worked out for the completed NFHS rounds, i.e. the 4th round (2015-16) and the 5th round (2019-21). The sixth round of NFHS (2023-24) had been commenced in mid-2023.

NITI Aayog's publication, ''The National Multidimensional Poverty Index: A Progress Review 2023' presents the second edition of the national MPI. It is a follow-up to the Baseline Report published in November 2021; and it provides multidimensional poverty estimates for India's 36 States & Union Territories, across 12 indicators of the national MPI. The following table gives the Multidimensional Poverty Index of the NE States.

Table-7.10.1: Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index of the NE States

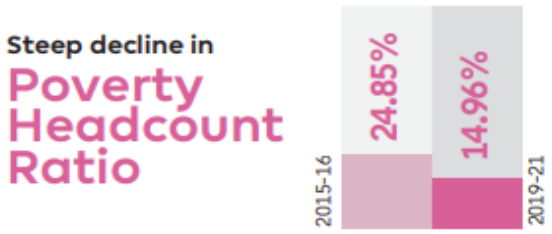
State	Headcount Ratio (H) In %		Intensity (A) in %		MPI = H x A	
	2019-21	2015-16	2019-21	2015-16	2019-21	2015-16
Arunachal Pradesh	13.76	24.23	43.04	47.25	0.059	0.115
Assam	19.35	32.65	44.41	47.88	0.086	0.156
Manipur	8.10	16.96	41.91	44.61	0.034	0.076
Meghalaya	27.79	32.54	48.01	48.08	0.133	0.156
Mizoram	5.30	9.78	45.62	47.42	0.024	0.046
Nagaland	15.43	25.16	42.61	46.29	0.066	0.116
Sikkim	2.60	3.82	41.02	41.20	0.011	0.016
Tripura	13.11	16.62	42.68	45.03	0.056	0.075
India	14.96	24.85	44.39	47.14	0.066	0.117

Source: 'India National Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index – Progress Review 2023', NITI Aayog, Government of India (available at https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2023-08/India-National-Multidimentional-Poverty-Index-2023.pdf)

Notes

1. The Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), which is based upon the Alkire-Foster (AF) methodology. MPI captures overlapping deprivations in health, education, and living standards. It complements income poverty measurements because it measures and compares deprivations directly.
2. The Government of India has acknowledged the significance of the global MPI under the mandate of the Global Indices for Reform and Action (GIRG) initiative.
3. NIT Aayog has developed an indigenized index for monitoring the performance of States and Union Territories in addressing multidimensional poverty.
4. Like the global MPI, India's national MPI has three equally weighted dimensions – Health, Education, and Standard of living – which are represented by 12 indicators.
5. The indices of the national MPI comprise of:
   (a) Headcount ratio (H): Proportion of multi-dimensionally poor in the population, which is arrived at by dividing number of multi-dimensionally poor persons by total population.
   (b) Intensity of poverty (A): Average proportion of deprivations which is experienced by multi-dimensionally poor individuals. To compute intensity, the weighted deprivation scores of all poor people are summed and then divided by the total number of poor people.
   (c) MPI value is arrived at by multiplying the headcount ratio (H) and the intensity of poverty (A), reflecting both the share of people in poverty and the degree to which they are deprived. MPI = H x A
6. According to the AF methodology, an individual is considered MPI poor if their deprivation score equals or exceeds the poverty cut-off of 33.33%.
7. NITI Aayog published the national MPI Baseline Report in November 2021, with estimates computed using the data from the 4th round of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4) conducted in 2015-16.
8. The estimates of 2019-21 have been computed using data from the 5th round of the NFHS (NFHS-5) conducted in 2019-21, employing the same methodology as the baseline report.

Highlights: MPI Progress Report 2023



Annexure – Brief Note on North East Resource Centre (NERCEN)

1. Activities undertaken by North East Resource Centre

Since its inception, NERCEN has been working on multiple fronts to accelerate the development of the North Eastern Region. The team carried out site visits to different states of the NE Region, interacted with more than 150 stakeholders (Government departments and private players across different domains such as agriculture, health, tourism, startups etc.) to understand the major bottlenecks. NERCEN has come up with different solutions and interventions, which shall be used in the development agenda for the NE Region. A snapshot of some key activities undertaken by NERCEN is given as follows.

2. Setting up of Centre of Excellence

(a) Formulation of detailed concept note on setting up of Centre of Excellences (independent and combined) based on PM-DevINE Guidelines and Guidelines for Administration of Schemes of NEC for sectoral development in NER on:
   I. Planning and Implementation
   II. Research and Monitoring
   III. Skill and Competency
   IV. Technology Accelerator
   V. Data Analytics and Documentation

(b) Leading National Institutions like TERI, Selco Foundation, and Tech Mahindra expressed their interest for the development of CoE across different verticals

3. Sectoral Studies & Action Plan

(a) Conducted Sectoral Studies, As Is Analysis, and Formulated Action Plans for priority sectors such as:
   I. Agriculture & Allied
   II. Tourism
   III. Health
   IV. Education
   V. Sports
   VI. Handloom and Handicraft
   VII. Science and Technology

   Action plans on the above were shared with sectors of NEC.

   Conducted site visits to 6 NE States to interact with Government Departments and to gain insights of ground challenges, key activities undertaken by the states.

(b) Prepared gap analysis and import substitution plan on:
   I. Development of Fisheries and Aquaculture, and Poultry and Eggs in NER
   II. Identified interventions on Fisheries for all the NER along with suggestions for changes in costing norms for efficient implementation of PMSSY in NER
   III. Identified interventions in Poultry and Eggs such as Development of Commercial Poultry, Feed Mills and Disease Diagnostic Labs.
   IV. Prepared required interventions on Industry 4.0 and Logistics support in NER.

4. Investible Projects

(a) Prepared concept notes for different ideas and innovative interventions which can be undertaken for development of NE Region worth Rs. 799 crore across different sectors.
(b) Prepared Terms of Reference to undertake study on impact analysis of 32 projects in different sectors such as Health, Education, Agriculture sectors of NEC
(c) Prepared Concept Notes for investible projects for Industry 4.0 in sectors such as:

I. Climate Smart Agriculture Advisory System
II. Experiential Learning Centres
III. Hackathon: Promoting Industry 4.0
IV. Industry 4.0 in Tourism
    - VR Experience Zones
    - Tourism websites with VR Concept
V. Industry 4.0 in Health
    - Mobile Health Unit
    - 3D Printed Dental Solutions
VI. Smart Cold Chain Network
VII. AI-Powered ERP for Businesses

(d) Prepared Export Manual for NER highlighting the key procedures to be followed by an exporter.

5. Skill Development Initiative

Prepared proposals and undertook extensive stakeholder consultation for initiative related to skill development of youth of NE Region on:

I. Skill training on Hydro-electric power projects for the youth of the NE Region
II. Concept Note on skill enhancement and capacity building in tourism sector for the NE Region
III. Skill training related to hydro-carbon projects
IV. Skill training related to AVGC and IT-ITES sectors
V. Concept Note ob Skilling NER Youth for City Gas Distribution Project

6. Trainings and Workshops

I. Facilitated Workshop on EoDB for reducing compliance burden to states in consultation with Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Govt. of India. The workshop was attended by all the State Governments of NE Region.
II. Organized Two-Days Training Programme for Emerging Exporters of the NE Region in collaboration with Spices Board and National Academy of Customs, Indirect Taxes and Narcotics (NACIN) at the Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship, Guwahati.
III. Assisted in organizing two-day workshop on formulating of Vision 2047 for North Eastern Region with stakeholders such as NECBDC, NERAMAC, and NEHHDC etc.

7. Support to Inter-Ministerial Group / Committees

I. Conducted Inter-Ministerial Group meetings on Exports with various Central Line Ministries to identify on-ground gaps and discuss strategies to boost foreign trade from the North Eastern Region, analysis carried out on export from NER, status on logistics and bottlenecks identified.
II. Regular interactions with IMG members to update the progress on allocated KPIs.
III. Facilitated meetings with Exporters (from NER and other states)and key stakeholders like Customs, AAI, AAICLAS, APEDA, NSIC, Spices Board, NEDFi, NERAMAC and Airline services like Air India, INDIGO, Thai Air, Air Asia, Druk Air and Spice Jet to identify on-ground gaps and discuss strategies to boost foreign trade from the NE Region. The robust follow up with IMG members led to the setting up of Customs clearance facility at Guwahati Airport, which started operations with sending of first consignment (Meghalaya Orange) on 14th November 2024 to Dubai.
IV. Prepared Export Manual for NER highlighting the key procedures to be followed by an exporter
V. Inter-Ministerial Task Force for Promotion of Agarwood in NER prepared a consolidated task force report.
VI. NERCEN anchored the formulation of the following Inter-Ministerial Committees:
    - Inter-Regional Trade / Import Substitution / Export of Fish, Egg and Poultry in the NE Region

- Integration of Industry 4.0 in manufacturing sector and strengthening of Logistics in NE Region

8. Stakeholder Connect

I. Conducted meetings with Sports Department, STC, North Eastern Hill University, Sports Authority of India, and Sports Department of Meghalaya on sports development and identification of gaps and challenges.
II. Organized meetings and interacted with more than 150 + stakeholders across Government / private stakeholders, researchers, academicians, practitioners, entrepreneurs within NER and outside NER (nationally and internationally) across different domains.
III. Assisted in establishing e-commerce platform named NERACE – North Eastern Regional Agri Commodity e-Connect where 500+ products, 300 + sellers, 250 + buyers, 150 + partners are listed.

9. Strategic Inputs

The team is also actively providing its expertise on various initiatives undertaken by NEC / DONER or Line Ministries, such as:

I. Provided substantial inputs to NEDFi for formulation of Vision 2047,
II. Provided inputs for development of NERACE Platform
III. Inputs for Special Intervention for promotion of apprenticeship in NER
IV. Assisted NEC in end-to-end bid process management in hiring of agencies to conduct impact evaluation of 32 completed projects funded by NEC
V. Suggestions and inputs on formation of committee for Uniform Cold Chain Policy
VI. Undertook trade analysis of BBIN – Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal Countries
VII. Assessed the status of Indo-Bangladesh Transit Protocol and Status of Logistics in NER
VIII. Prepared Note for Organizing Export Conclave and seminar on Sustainable Tourism Practices for NE region
IX. Inputs related to formulation of tourism Task Force for NER – Tourism Centric Swadesh Darshan Revamp, Agency Empanelment, Regional Policy Integration, Tourism Fund Identification, Investment Promotion, International Collaboration, Branding and Marketing, Community Engagement, Sustainable Tourism Development, Seamless Movement Facilitation, Hospitality Skils Integration, Technology Driven Integration
X. Formulated the Terms of Reference for NEC Yearbook
XI. Prepared Terms of Reference for Bamboo Resource Mapping
XII. Prepared a Concept Note on Tourism Dashboard for NER
XIII. Concept Note for talent identification for sports in NER
XIV. Formulation of guidelines for NEC Chairman's Sports Award for Excellence in national Sports Meet
XV. Support in organizing NEC Plenary
XVI. Submitted Note on 'Formation of Committee for SOP for Agriculture & Horticulture Produce of NER'
XVII. Submitted Note on 'Formation of Committee for Uniform Cold Chain policy'
XVIII. Prepared a List of 100 completed projects in NE Region across different Line Ministries / Department
XIX. Collected data of all top export commodities for NEC Yearbook for last 10 years
XX. Undertook research on investment scenario related to Industrial Parks in NER

NEC YEARBOOK 2025

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NORTH EASTERN COUNCIL

GOVT. OF INDIA