

**RASHTRIYA UCHCHATAR SHIKSHA**  
**ABHIYAN 2.0**

**STATE HIGHER EDUCATION PLAN**  
**AT A GLANCE**



**ARUNACHAL PRADESH STATE HIGHER**  
**EDUCATION COUNCIL (APSHEC)**

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**ARUNACHAL PRADESH, ITANAGAR-791111**

**E-mail: [rusaarp@gmail.com](mailto:rusaarp@gmail.com)**

**Website: [www.apdhte.nic.in](http://www.apdhte.nic.in)**

## **STATE HIGHER EDUCATION PLAN: AT A GLANCE**

### **ARUNACHAL PRADESH**

#### **State Profile**

#### **Geographic Features**

Arunachal Pradesh, the erstwhile North East Frontier Agency (NEFA), is located in the extreme North-Eastern corner of India. Geographically, the State is located between latitude 26°30' N & 29°30' N and longitude 91°30' E & 97°30' E. Arunachal Pradesh ranks 1<sup>st</sup> in terms of geographical area of 83,743 Km<sup>2</sup>, with lowest population of 13, 83, 727 persons and a lowest population density of 17 persons per Km<sup>2</sup> amongst all the eight North-Eastern States, (Census 2011).

The State shares International border with three countries; namely Bhutan in the west (217 Km.), Tibet (China) in the north and north-East (1080 Km.) demarcated by well known line called 'McMahon Line' of 1914 under Shimla Convention and Myanmar in the east and south-east (440 Km.). It is bordered by the states Assam (792 Km.) and Nagaland (230 Km. To its south, situated at the eastern end of the Himalayas, it is here that the Himalayan range changes its east-west orientation to a north-south one.

Much of the southern border follows the foothills bordering the northern fringes of the Brahmaputra valley. Known in Tibet as the Tsang-po, the great river curves around the Himalayas, to enter Arunachal as the Siang river. It meets the Lohit, another great river that originates in China, shortly after it moves into plains; and from this union is born the Brahmaputra river. Other big rivers – Kameng, Subansiri and Dibang – flow into the Brahmaputra; carving out distinctive valleys that form the natural divisions that make up the State. From the east flow the Noa-Dihing and several other rivers that originate in the Tirap and Changlang districts of the State.

#### **Special features**

The State has a territory of 83743 square kilometre, which is about 2.55 per cent of India's land area and a third of the area of North east India (32.83 % excluding Sikkim). Arunachal Pradesh is 96% hill terrain; it is the hills which have acted as natural boundaries for the different communities that inhabit Arunachal with 81% under primary & secondary forest cover. Because of large forest cover, the State has large a variety of flora and fauna and is known as one of the important bio-diversity hot-spot in the country and one among 25 bio-diversity hot-spots in the world. Arunachal suffers from a number of problems such as traditional and conservative social setup, economic & educational backwardness; lack of infrastructural facilities; remoteness in geographical location, fragile and social-physical environment, along with climatic & weather conditions etc. Therefore, socio-economic development in the State undergoes many physical and environmental constraints. All these characteristics do pose a great confront for the smooth and rapid socio-economic development of the State.

The State, as a whole is constitutionally declared as a tribal territory. It is also a revenue deficient State and thereby compelled to depend on central finances for its own socio-economic development. About 90% of the fund for development is directly or indirectly from central government. Considering the unique features and special efforts that are required for the socio-economic-educational development, the Finance Commission, Government of India accorded Arunachal Pradesh a Special Category Status for receiving development grants-in-aid from the Central Government.



### Brief Narrative on the State Geographical Profile (Table 1)

Indicator	Total	Rural	Urban	Tribal	Hilly
Area (in Sq. Km.)	83743	83575	168	83743	75369
As % of Total State Area	100%	99.80%	0.20%	100%	96%
Number of Districts (in Nos)	23	22	01	23	23
As % of total Districts	100%	96%	04%	100%	100%
Indicator	Total	Rural	Urban	Tribal	Hilly
Special Location features (Sharing of Border etc.,)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The State shares international borders with Bhutan (217 Km.), China (1080 Km.), and Myanmar (440 Km.), totalling to 1737 Km. covering 11 No., of districts of the State.</li> <li>➤ State has boundaries with the States of Assam (792 Km.) and Nagaland (230 Km.), totalling to 1022 Km. covering 11 Nos., of districts of the State.</li> </ul>				
Special Problems of the State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Arunachal Pradesh has about 96% of total geographical area as hilly and mountainous regions.</li> <li>➤ The State has a forest cover of about 81% of its geographical area.</li> <li>➤ Remoteness in geographical location from the main land of India.</li> <li>➤ The State has traditional and conservative social setup.</li> <li>➤ Economic, educational and infrastructural backwardness.</li> <li>➤ Fragile social-physical environment.</li> <li>➤ Arunachal Pradesh is a revenue deficit State.</li> <li>➤ The developmental fund to the tune of 90% directly or indirectly comes from Central Government.</li> <li>➤ One of the late entrants to the Higher Education after the Country's Independence.</li> <li>➤ Due to its remote location, hilly area and poor infrastructure facilities, the cost of development project remains high.</li> <li>➤ Predominantly subsistence agriculture based economy.</li> </ul>				
Any Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The State of Arunachal Pradesh is the home for 0.11 % population of the country.</li> <li>➤ Amongst the eight North-Eastern States, Arunachal Pradesh ranks 1<sup>st</sup> in terms of geographical area with lowest population density of 17 persons per Sq. Km.</li> <li>➤ The State is the abode of 26 major tribes and more than 110 Sub-Tribes.</li> <li>➤ The State enjoys constitutional status of Tribal territory.</li> <li>➤ Considering unique features Finance Commission, Government of India accorded Arunachal Pradesh Special Category State Status for receiving development grants from the Central Government.</li> </ul>				

## Demographic Features

The State of Arunachal Pradesh is the home for 0.11 % population of the country. According to 2011 Census, the total population of the State stands at 1383727 persons (Male: 713912 and Female: 669815). The density of population of the State is 17 persons per sq Km. as against the national average of 382 persons per Sq. Km. Arunachal has the lowest population density in the country. The tribal population of the State is 9, 51,821 persons (Male - 468390 and Female- 483431), thus, tribal population constitutes 69 % of the total population of the State and remaining 31% is constituted by migrant population from the rest of country for economic pursuits. Rural-Urban composition of population is 77% and 23% of total population of the State along with area composition in the ratio of 99% rural area and 1% Urban area in the State. The college going population (age group 18 to 23 years) as per census- 2011 stands 166185 [Male-83800 (50.42%) and Female-82385 (49.58%)] constituting 12% of the total of the State.

Arunachal Pradesh popularly known as “Land of Rising Sun” and has 23 (twenty three) districts. It is the abode of 26 major tribes and more than 110 Sub-Tribes with diverse tribal cultures, dialects, social customs, and agriculture practices. These major tribal communities are Monpas, Mijis, Akas, Khowas, Sherdukepens, Bangnis, Apatanis, Nyishis, Tagins, Hills Miris, Adis, Galos, Membas, Khambas, Idu Mishmis, Digaru Mishmis, Miju Mishmis, Khamptis, Singhphos, Noctes, Wanchos, Tangsas etc. The main economic occupation of these indigenous tribal people is traditional agriculture known as Jhum cultivation & minor forest activities and 90% population is dependent on it. Therefore, State economy is predominantly rural and mainly operates at subsistence level only. Remaining 10% population is economically dependent on government jobs; contract in development works of the government and government supplies.

Rural-Urban, ST- NST, Male-Female and Literate-Illiterate Spread												
Table No. 1.1												
Spread of rural-urban population, male-female population and literate and illiterate population in Arunachal Pradesh												
Figures in this Table are compiled on the basis of Census data -2011												
Sl. No	Districts Name	Total Area	Total Urban Area	Total Rural Area	Total Pop.	Total Male	Total Female	Urban Pop.	Rural Pop.	ST Pop.	Literate Pop.	Projected Pop. In the Age of 18 to 23 Years (Approx. 12% of total Population)
1	Tawang	2172	3.660	2168.340	49977	29151	20826	11202	38775	34811	26073	5997
2	West Kameng	7422	11.63	7410.375	83947	46155	37792	15932	68015	46380	48492	10074
3	East Kameng	4134	9.20	4124.800	78690	38775	39915	18350	60340	72400	38449	9443
4	Papum Pare	2875	57.00	2818.000	176573	89182	87391	96963	79610	117216	121048	21326
5	Capital Complex											
6	Kra Dadi	8818	3.69	8814.310	92076	45318	46758	2345	89731	9764	36606	11049
7	Kurung Kumey											

8	Lower Subansiri	1317	2.50	1314.500	83030	41843	41187	12806	70224	72911	54057	9964
9	Upper Subansiri	7032	9.00	7023.000	83448	41758	41690	13405	70043	78323	45278	10014
10	Kamle											
11	Lower Siang	7643	17.00	7633.00	112274	58168	54106	24968	87306	92783	64746	13473
12	West Siang											
13	East Siang	4687	10.11	4676.890	99214	50116	49098	27635	71579	69979	62576	11906
14	Siang	6188	6.27	6181.730	35320	18699	16621	6540	28780	28468	18195	4238
15	Upper Siang											
16	Dibang Valley	13029	8.87	13024.680	62084	32467	29617	13773	48311	31675	36285	7450
17	L/ Dibang Valley											
18	Namsai	11402	16.09	11391.410	166893	87728	79165	33412	133481	108861	93052	20027
19	Lohit											
20	Anjaw											
21	Changlang	4662	5.76	4656.240	148226	76948	71278	19228	128998	53878	73174	17787
22	Tirap	2362	6.79	2356.120	111975	57604	54371	20810	91165	98372	47974	13437
23	Longding											
<b>All Arunachal</b>		<b>83743</b>	<b>167.96</b>	<b>83575.038</b>	<b>1383727</b>	<b>713912</b>	<b>669815</b>	<b>317369</b>	<b>1066358</b>	<b>951821</b>	<b>766005</b>	<b>166185</b>
<b>In % Terms of Total</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>0.20%</b>	<b>99.80%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>51.59%</b>	<b>48.41%</b>	<b>22.94%</b>	<b>77.06%</b>	<b>68.79%</b>	<b>55.36%</b>	<b>12.00%</b>

**Total population as per Census 2011 (Table 1.2)**

Population	Total ST	SC*	OBC*	Total General*	Total
Urban	161975	-	-	155394	317369
Rural	789846	-	-	276512	1066358
<b>Total</b>	<b>951821</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>431906</b>	<b>1383727</b>

*\*There is only two way Classification of Population in Arunachal Pradesh i.e. APST and Non-APST , thus all other socio-economic categories are counted as General.*

**Population 18-23 Years (in Lakhs) as per Census 2011 (Table 1.3)**

Population	ST	SC	OBC	General	Total
Urban	-	-	-	-	21326
Rural	-	-	-	-	144859
<b>Total</b>	<b>116329</b>			<b>49856</b>	<b>166185</b>

**NB: No sub-classification is not available in the Census 2011 except the total 18-23 Years Age group population**

## State Education Profile (School and Higher Education)

The territory that is known as Arunachal Pradesh was termed as terracognita (hidden land) during the British Raj. The administration started penetrating in a slow and gradual manner only after the Independence. The process of massive development in terms of road and communication, education, community development accelerated only after the Chinese of 1962 and became visible at massive scale after 1972 when the region was granted a separate administrative status of Union Territory and subsequently Statehood on the 20th February, 1987.

Due the British Raj policy of keeping the tribal areas and tribal communities in isolation, no attention was given to the educational development of the region. As such at the dawn of independence, there were only two primary schools with an enrolment of 35 students only that too in the foothills areas adjoining Assam. Thus, Arunachal Pradesh is one of the late entrants in higher education sector as well as all other activities required for the enhancement of public welfare and empowerment of the people.

At the time of Independence (15<sup>th</sup> August 1947) the literacy rate of this region was almost zero. It is interesting to note the first ever census was conducted in the State in the year 1961 on sample basis (not on a full scale census) due to lack of infrastructure and logistic support. In the census 1961, a meagre literacy rate of 7.23% against the national average of 28.30%. But, over a period of seventy years of independence, a remarkable literacy rate of 66.95% (Census-2011) has been achieved as against the national average of 74.04% (Census-2011) despite tough terrain and severe financial constraints. The following Table No. 1.1 shows the decadal growth of literacy rate of Arunachal Pradesh:

**Table No. 2 : Growth of Literacy rate from 1961 to 2011**

Year	Literacy Rate of Arunachal Pradesh			Literacy Rate of All India		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1951	-	-	0.00%	27.16%	8.86%	18.33%
1961	-	-	7.23%	40.40%	15.35%	28.30%
1971	20.63%	4.43%	11.29%	45.96%	21.97%	34.45%
1981	33.35%	13.39%	24.54%	56.38%	29.76%	43.53%
1991	51.54%	29.69%	41.59%	64.13%	39.29%	52.23%
2001	63.83%	43.53%	54.74%	75.85%	54.16%	65.38%
2011	73.69%	59.57%	66.95%	82.14%	65.46%	74.04%

Education is the empowering tool for all around development of an area and its society. Hence, high priority was given to the education sector of the State. Accordingly, comprehensive steps have been taken up over the years to improve the education scenario of the State. As a result, there is a quantum jump in the literacy rate of the State and perceivable changes are noticeable in the socio-economic development of Arunachal Pradesh thereby transformation is taking place at a rapid rate in all walks of social life even in the remotest part of the State. However, time has come to focus on equity, access and excellence, in the education sector of the State; to achieve these higher goals and

targets, the State govt. despite severe financial constraints have been showing utmost commitment towards the successful implementation of various flagship programmes initiated by Government of India for the improvement of education in general, and higher education in particular, in the State, such as Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Right to Education (RTE), Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMs), Universalization of Elementary and Secondary Education and Rashtriya Uchchatra Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) to achieve the new vistas of development in higher education sector of the State

#### School Transition Rate (Table 2.1)

School Transition Rate					Remarks
Board	2015	2016	2017	03 Years Average	
State Board School	NA	NA	NA	NA	State has no Board of its own
CBSE School	82%	85%	80%	82%	All Schools affiliated to CBSE, N. Delhi
Other Board School	NA	NA	NA	NA	State has no other Board School

#### Student Enrolment (Table 2.2)

Student Enrolment (2011 Census) Across Socio-Economic Categories										
Students Enrolment	ST		SC		OBC		General		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Urban	9194	8139	18	30	25	36	1964	1159	11201	9364
Rural	6293	6656	08	10	15	20	1609	1092	7925	7778
Total	15487	14795	26	40	40	56	3573	2251	19126	17142

#### Higher Education Data (Table 2.3)

Higher Education Data					
Indicator	Overall (2011)	Male	Female	SC	ST
Gross Enrolment Ratio	14.73	16.55	12.92	15.50	14.25
Gender Parity Index	0.82	NA	NA	NA	NA

Other Indicators (Table 2.4)

Other Indicators		
Sl. No.	Indicator	Data
1	Institutional Density (ID)	00.50
2	College Population Index (CPI)	16.75
3	State Expenditure On Higher Education as a % of GSDP ( <i>Base Line 15-16</i> )	0.44%
4	Student Teacher Ratio (STR)	1:28

District Qualitative Profile (Table 2.5)

1. No. of Aspirational Districts in the State 01

Sl. No.	Particulars	
1.	Name	Namsai
2.	Area	1587 Sq.Km.
3.	Administrative setup	5 Circles
4.	Total Population	95950
	Male	49856
	Female	46094
	% of Schedule Tribe Population	75%
	Nos. of Higher Secondary Schools	06 Nos.
4.	Higher Education Institutions	04 (all private)
	College Going Population (18-23 Years of Age)	12473 (Estimated)
6.	Institution Proposed under RUSA	New Model Green Field Science College with financial implication of Rs. 12 Crore.

2. Identification of weakest and strongest district (Maximum 5) in the State based on their Educational Profile and Identification of weakest, strongest and special needs districts (Table 2.6) :

A. Weakest 5 Districts		Reasons
<b>1. Longding</b>		
1. Year of Creation	2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New district.</li> <li>• The district is an un-served area in the context of higher education.</li> <li>• Remote, hilly, predominantly tribal and rural, lowest literacy rate, with no institution of higher learning at present.</li> <li>• Bordering district with International border of Myanmar. Poor physical infrastructure in all respects.</li> </ul>
2. Total Area	1192 Km. <sup>2</sup>	
3. Total Urban Area		
4. Total Population		
Male		
Female		
5. Total ST Population		
6. Total Rural Population		
7. Population Density		
8. Literacy Rate		
Male		
Female		
9. College Going Population		
Male		
Female		
10. HEIs.		
11. DGER		
12. Distance from State Capital		
13. Alleviation from MSL		

<b>2. Tirap</b>		
1. Year of Creation	1943	
2. Total Area	2362 Km. <sup>2</sup>	
3. Total Urban Area	5.88 Km. <sup>2</sup> (3.90%)	
4. Total Population	<b>111975 (8.09%)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remote, hilly, mountainous, predominantly tribal and rural, low literacy rate, with only 1 institution of higher learning.</li> <li>• Bordering district with International border of Myanmar.</li> <li>• Poor <b>physical</b> infrastructure in all respects.</li> </ul>
Male	57604 (51.44%)	
Female	<b>54371 (48.56%)</b>	
5. Total ST Population	98372 (87.85%)	
6. Total Rural Population	91165 (81.42%)	
7. Population Density	<b>47%</b>	
8. Literacy Rate	52.23%	
Male	61.83%	
Female	41.83%	
9. College Going Population	<b>15419 Persons</b>	
Male	7747 Persons	
Female	7683 Persons	
10. HEIs.	1 No.	
11. DGER	4.56%	
12. Distance from State Capital	540 Km. 1258 Meters	
13. Alleviation from MSL		
<b>3. Dibang Valley</b>		
1. Year of Creation	1980	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remote locality nearing international border with China (Tibet).</li> <li>• Hilly terrain and thin population density of one (01) person per Sq. Km.; the lowest populated district of the country; inhabited by tribal population predominantly rural economy.</li> <li>• The State government has poor internal resource base approximately 7% to 10% of its annual budget; heavily dependent on central finances for development works. Hence, the district gets less allocation of funds for social sector development, according to the existing criteria of population base allocation of funds.</li> <li>• The district has weak physical infrastructure in every respect including the higher learning institutions (presently there is no institution of higher learning in this district).</li> </ul>
2. Total Area	9129 Km. <sup>2</sup> (10.90%)	
3. Total Urban Area	4.32 Km. <sup>2</sup> (0.05%)	
4. Total Population	8004 (0.57%)	
Male	4414 (55.14%)	
Female	3590 (44.86%)	
5. Total ST Population	5701 (71.22%)	
6. Total Rural	5620 (70.21%)	
7. Population Density	01 Person	
8. Literacy Rate	64.80%	
Male	69.39%	
Female	59.10%	
9. College Going Population	960 Persons	
Male	483 Persons	
Female	477 Persons	
10. HEIs.	Nil	
11. DGER	735Km.	
12. Distance from State Capital	1968 Meters	
13. Alleviation from MSL		

<b>4. Anjaw</b>		
1. Year of Creation	2003	
2. Total Area	8600 Km. <sup>2</sup> (10.27%)	
3. Total Urban Area	01 Km. <sup>2</sup> (0.59%)	
4. Total Population	<b>21167 Persons</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remote locality nearing international border with Myanmar.</li> <li>• Created as separate district in the year – 2003; bifurcating the existing district of Lohit.</li> <li>• Hilly terrain and thin population density; inhabited by tribal population predominantly rural economy.</li> <li>• The district has weak physical infrastructure in every respect including the higher learning institutions (presently there is no institution of higher learning in this district). No institution of higher learning in the district.</li> </ul>
Male	11507 (54.35%)	
Female	9660 (45.65%)	
5. Total ST Population	<b>16451 (77.72%)</b>	
6. Total Rural Population	20185 (95.36%)	
7. Population Density	03 Persons	
8. Literacy Rate	<b>59.40%</b>	
Male	69.54%	
Female	46.39%	
9. College Going Population	<b>2926 Persons</b>	
Male	1465 Persons	
Female	1452 Persons	
10. HEIs.	Nil	
11. DGER	Nil	
12. Distance from State Capital	890 Km. 1269 Meters	
13. Alleviation from MSL		
<b>5. Upper Subansiri</b>		
1. Year of Creation	1995	
2. Total Area	7032 Km. <sup>2</sup> (8.40%)	
3. Total Urban Area	9 Km. <sup>2</sup> (0.13%)	
4. Total Population	<b>83448 (6.03%)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remote, mountainous, predominantly tribal and rural area, one among the lowest literacy rate district, with only 1 institution of higher learning at present.</li> <li>• Bordering district with International border of China (Tibet).</li> <li>• Poor physical infrastructure in all respects.</li> </ul>
Male	41758 (50.05%)	
Female	41690 (49.95%)	
5. Total ST Population	<b>78323 (93.86%)</b>	
6. Total Rural Population	70043 (83.94%)	
7. Population Density	12	
8. Literacy Rate	<b>63.96%</b>	
Male	67.36%	
Female	60.51%	
9. College Going Population	<b>11489 Persons</b>	
Male	5774 Persons	
Female	5725 Persons	
10. HEIs.	1 No.	
11. DGER	4.12%	
12. Distance from State Capital	423 Km. 1500 Meters	
13. Alleviation from MSL		

<b>B. Strongest 5 Districts</b>		<b>Reasons</b>
<b>1. Papum Pare</b>		
1. Year of Creation	1992	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The State Capital is located in this district.</li> <li>The District enjoys the status of rank one district in terms of literacy and population concentration.</li> <li>Better physical infrastructure in all respect being the location of State Capital Town.</li> <li>High concentration of higher learning institutions (14 Nos.) of diverse nature (general to professional and government owned, privately owned, autonomous, universities, institution of National importance, etc.) in the district.</li> <li>Represents miniature of Arunachal and India as well in it social composition.</li> <li>High concentration of urban population (55%).</li> </ul>
2. Total Area	2875 Km. <sup>2</sup> (3.43%)	
3. Urban Area	57 Km. <sup>2</sup> (1.98%)	
4. Total Population	176573 persons	
Male	89182 (50.51%)	
Female	87391 (49.49%)	
5. Total ST Population	117216 (66.38%)	
6. Total Rural population	79610 (45.09%)	
7. Population Density	51 Persons	
8. Literacy Rate	82.14%	
Male	87.33%	
Female	76.65%	
9. College Going Population	24312 Persons	
Male	12177 Persons	
Female	12115 Persons	
10. HEIs.	15 Nos.	
11. DGER	77.76%	
12. Distance from State Capital	18 Km.	
13. Alleviation from MSL	530 Meters	
<b>2. East Siang</b>		
1. Year of Creation	1980	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adjacent to the Assam plain.</li> <li>Foot Hill area with undulate topography.</li> <li>Easy access; well connected by road- rail systems.</li> <li>One of the oldest townships in the State i.e. Pasighat (1914).</li> <li>The 1<sup>st</sup> Degree College, named, J. N. College, Pasighat (1964), is located in the district. This college is the second largest college in terms of student enrollment in the State ( ).</li> <li>The district has the distinction of 2<sup>nd</sup> highest literate district of the State.</li> <li>Better physical infrastructure in all respects.</li> <li>Moderate concentration of higher learning institutions (06 Nos) in view of college going population as per Census 2011.</li> </ul>
2. Total Area	4687 Km. <sup>2</sup> (3.97%)	
3. Urban Area	10.11 Km. <sup>2</sup> (0.22%)	
4. Total Population	99214 Persons	
Male	50116 (50.51%)	
Female	49098 (49.49%)	
5. Total ST Population	69979 (70.53%)	
6. Total Rural Population	71579 (72.15%)	
7. Population Density	28 Persons	
8. Literacy Rate	73.54%	
Male	78.94%	
Female	67.90%	
9. College Going Population	13672 Persons	
Male	6865 Persons	
Female	6807 Persons	
10. HEIs.	7 Nos.	
11. DGER	23.96%	
12. Distance from State Capital	261 Km.	
13. Alleviation from MSL	155 Meters	

<b>3. West Siang</b>		
1. Year of Creation	1980	
2. Total Area	7643 Km. <sup>2</sup> (9.94%)	
3. Urban Area	10 Km. <sup>2</sup> (0.13%)	
4. Total Population	112274 Persons	
Male	58168 (51.81%)	
Female	54106 (48.19%)	
5. Total ST Population	92783 (82.64%)	
6. Total rural Population	87306 (77.76%)	
7. Population Density	13 Persons	
8. Literacy Rate	67.62%	
Male	73.89%	
Female	60.76%	
9. College Going Population	15471 Persons	
Male	7758 Persons	
Female	7703 Persons	
10. HEIs.	4 Nos.	
11. DGER	15.23%	
12. Distance from State Capital	320 Km.	
13. Alleviation from MSL	300 Meter	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hilly topography with Pleasant climatic conditions; good for the development of educational institutions.</li> <li>Easy access from Assam plains.</li> <li>One of the oldest established townships of the State i.e. Aalo is located in the district.</li> <li>The district harbors the Assam Refills' Regimental Headquarters and military base in the State.</li> <li>Better physical infrastructure in all respects.</li> <li>Moderate concentration of higher learning institutions (04Nos) in view of college going population as per Census 2011.</li> </ul>
<b>4. Lower Subansiri</b>		
1. Year of Creation	1980	
2. Total Area	1317 Km. <sup>2</sup> (4.13%)	
3. Total Urban Area	2.5 Km. <sup>2</sup> (0.19%)	
4. Total Population	83030 Persons	
Male	41843 (50.40%)	
Female	41187 (49.60%)	
5. Total ST Population	72911 (87.81%)	
6. Total Rural Population	70043 (84.36%)	
7. Population Density	24 Persons	
8. Literacy Rate	76.33%	
Male	82.41%	
Female	70.10%	
9. College Going Population	11442 Persons	
Male	5745 Persons	
Female	5697 Persons	
10. HEIs.	5 Nos.	
11. DGER	8.43%	
12. Distance from State Capital	167 Km.	
13. Alleviation from MSL	1564 Meters	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hill topography with Pleasant climatic conditions; good for the development of educational institutions.</li> <li>Easy access from Assam plains.</li> <li>One of the oldest established townships of the State i.e. Ziro is located in the district.</li> <li>One of the most known tourist place in the State.</li> <li>Better physical infrastructure in all respects.</li> <li>Moderate concentration of higher learning institutions (05Nos) in view of college going population as per Census 2011.</li> </ul>

<b>5. Lohit</b>		
1. Year of Creation	1965	
2. Total Area	2802 Km. <sup>2</sup> (3.35%)	
3. Total Urban Area	10.59 Km. <sup>2</sup> (0.38%)	
4. Total Population	145726 Persons	
Male	76221 (52.30%)	
Female	69505 (47.70%)	
5. Total ST Population	47410 (32.53%)	
6. Total Rural Population	113296 (77.75%)	
7. Population Density	28 Persons	
8. Literacy Rate	69.99%	
Male	77.25%	
Female	61.62%	
9. College Going Population	20071 Persons	
Male	10083 Persons	
Female	9998 Persons	
10. HEIs.	4 Nos.	
11. DGER	6.39%	
12. Distance from State Capital	690 Km.	
13. Alleviation from MSL	210 Meters	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adjacent to the Assam plain.</li> <li>• Foot Hill area with undulate topography.</li> <li>• Easy access.</li> <li>• One of the oldest established townships in the State.</li> <li>• Better physical infrastructure in all respects.</li> <li>• Moderate concentration of higher learning institutions (04Nos) in view of college going population as per Census 2011.</li> </ul>

### **C. Districts with special needs**

#### **1. Tawang**

1. Year of Creation	1984	
2. Total Area	2172 Km. <sup>2</sup> (2.59%)	
3. Total Urban Area	3.66 Km. <sup>2</sup> (0.17%)	
4. Total Population	49977 Persons	
Male	29151 (58.33%)	
Female	20826 (41.67%)	
5. Total ST Population	34811 (69.65%)	
6. Total Rural Population	38775 (77.59%)	
7. Population Density	23 Persons	
8. Literacy Rate	60.61%	
Male	68.54%	
Female	48.75%	
9. College Going Population	6877 Persons	
Male	3458 Persons	
Female	3429 Persons	
10. HEIs.	1	
11. DGER	NA	
12. Distance from State Capital	548 Km.	
13. Alleviation from MSL	3025 Meters	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remote locality nearing international border with China (Tibet).</li> <li>• Hilly terrain, rocky mountain and thin population density; inhabited by tribal population predominantly rural economy.</li> <li>• The State government has poor internal resource base approximately 7% to 10% of its annual budget; heavily dependent on central finances for development works. Hence, the district gets less allocation of funds for social sector development, according to the existing criteria of population base allocation of funds.</li> <li>• The district has weak physical infrastructure in every respect including the higher learning institutions (presently there is 1 institution of higher learning in this district).</li> </ul>

<b>2. Kurung Kumey</b>		
1. Year of Creation	2001	
2. Total Area	8818 Km. <sup>2</sup> (7.97%)	
3. Total Urban Area	3.69 Km. <sup>2</sup> (0.04%)	
4. Total Population	92076 Persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remote, mountainous, low population density, predominantly tribal and rural, low literacy rate with only 1 institution of higher learning at present.</li> <li>• Bordering district with International border of China (Tibet).</li> <li>• Poor physical infrastructure in all respects.</li> </ul>
Male	45318 (49.22%)	
Female	46758 (50.78%)	
5. Total ST Population	90764 (98.58%)	
6. Total Rural Population	89731 (97.45%)	
7. Population Density	15 Persons	
8. Literacy Rate	50.57%	
Male	57.28%	
Female	44.31%	
9. College Going Population	12688 Persons	
Male	6371 Persons	
Female	6317 Persons	
10. HEIs.	01 No.	
11. DGER	0.31%	
12. Distance from State Capital	367 Km.	
13. Alleviation from MSL	850 Meters	
<b>3. Upper Subansiri</b>		
1. Year of Creation	1995	
2. Total Area	7032 Km. <sup>2</sup> (8.40%)	
3. Total Urban Area	9 Km. <sup>2</sup> (0.13%)	
4. Total Population	83448 (6.03%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remote, mountainous, predominantly tribal and rural, one among the lowest literacy rate districts, with onl 1institution of higher learning at present.</li> <li>• Bordering district with International border of China (Tibet).</li> <li>• Poor physical infrastructure in all respects.</li> </ul>
Male	41758 (50.05%)	
Female	41690 (49.95%)	
5. Total ST Population	78323 (93.86%)	
6. Total Rural Population	70043 (83.94%)	
7. Population Density	12	
8. Literacy Rate	63.96%	
Male	67.36%	
Female	60.51%	
9. College Going Population	11489 Persons	
Male	5774 Persons	
Female	5725 Persons	
10. HEIs.	1 No.	
11. DGER	4.12%	
12. Distance from State Capital	423 Km.	
13. Alleviation from MSL	1500 Meters	

<b>4. Upper Siang</b>		
1. Year of Creation	2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Created as separate district in the year – 2009; carved out by taking major parts of East Siang district and minor parts of West Siang district.</li> <li>Hilly terrain; inhabited by tribal population predominantly rural economy.</li> <li>Being a new district, it has weak physical infrastructure in every respect including the higher learning institutions (presently there is no institution of higher learning in this district).</li> </ul>
2. Total Area	6188 Km. <sup>2</sup> (8.20%)	
3. Total Urban Area	6.27 Km. <sup>2</sup> (0.10%)	
4. Total Population	35320 Persons	
Male	18699 (52.94%)	
Female	16621 (47.06%)	
5. Total ST Population	28468 (80.60%)	
6. Total Rural Population	28780 (81.48%)	
7. Population Density	4 Persons	
8. Literacy Rate	59.94%	
Male	64.09%	
Female	55.22%	
9. College Going Population	4867 Persons	
Male	2444 Persons	
Female	2423 Persons	
10. HEIs	Nil	
11. DGER.	Nil	
12. Distance from State Capital	556 Km.	
13. Alleviation from MSL	500m	
<b>5. Lower Dibang Valley</b>		
1. Year of Creation	2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remote, mountainous, predominantly tribal and rural, one among the lowest literacy rate district, with no institution of higher learning at present.</li> <li>With relatively high concentration of population.</li> <li>Poor physical infrastructure in all respects.</li> </ul>
2. Total Area	2362 Km. <sup>2</sup>	
3. Total Urban Area	5.88 Km. <sup>2</sup> (3.90%)	
4. Total Population	54080 (3.91%)	
Male	28053 (51.87%)	
Female	26027 (48.13%)	
5. Total ST Population	25974 (48.03%)	
6. Total Rural Population	42691 (78.94%)	
7. Population Density	14	
8. Literacy Rate	70.38%	
Male	76.62%	
Female	63.56%	
9. College Going Population	7452 Persons	
Male	3742 Persons	
Female	3710 Persons	
10. HEIs.	Nil	
11. Distance from State Capital	550 Km.	
12. DGER	NA	
13. Alleviation from MSL	390 Meters	

**Analysis of State's Performance against specific indicators and future targets under RUSA (Table 3.1)**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Goals Under RUSA</b>	<b>Existing Deficiencies in State HE System</b>	<b>Strategy to overcome deficiencies</b>	<b>Proposed Targets under RUSA</b>
3.1	Excellence	Low STR in individual Govt. Colleges	Government is trying to recruit more faculty for Colleges, in last two years nearly 225 numbers of teachers are recruited, it also include 25 numbers that are recruited with RUSA 1 <sup>st</sup> phase funding under the "Faculty Improvement" component	To bring the STR as per the UGC norms in every Government College of the State by 2022 i.e. 1:20
3.2	Equity	Poor facility for female Students in terms of Hostel facility in the Existing & established Government Colleges of the State. Because most of the girls hail from interior & remote places with poor economic background and compelled to migrate for higher education in the Govt colleges, however, availability of less hostel facility turns a major impediment in their way due to safety and cost issues.	Government is trying to mobilising resources from every possible source to construct more women Hostels in the Government Colleges to accommodate more numbers of girls.	To create sufficient number of Hostels in each Government College by 2022 so that Hostel seat may be provided on demand.
3.3	Access	Most of the Higher Education Institutions are located in Developed District Headquarters. Interior and remote places poor students find it extremely difficult to take-up higher education.	To have at least one College of general nature in each and every district of the State so that minimum level of higher education may be provided at the door step of the students even in the remotest part of the State.	To establish sufficient number of Government College by 2025.
3.4	Any Others	Poor infrastructure facilities like class rooms, Labs, Internet & computer facilities, Labs, sports facilities, e-learning resources, etc., in each Government College operating in the State due to resource crunch in the State being revenue deficient. Being a remote & hilly terrain the cost is also a problem.	To have basic minimum facilities in each Government College of the State.	To up grade all government college with every modern facilities for learning by 2025.

District Higher Education Profile (2017-18)

1. District wise Education Profile (Table 3.2)

Sl. No.	Name of District	Total Population (in Thousands)	Total 18 to 23 Years of Age (Population In Thousands)	School Pass out +2 (in Lakhs)	GER				CPI	ID
					Overall	SC	ST	Female		
1	Tawang	49977	55997	-	7.40%	-	10.93%	9.48%	12	-
2	West Kameng	83947	10074	-						
3	East Kameng	78690	9443	-	2.37%	-	2.52%	2.18%	10	-
4	Papum Pare	176573	21326	-	52.31%	-	61.74%	47.42%	42	-
5	Capital Complex*									
6	Kra Dadi	92076	11049	-	0.35%	-	0.35%	0.25%	9	-
7	Kurung Kumey	83030	9964	-	9.67%	-	10.69%	11.11%	30	-
8	Lower Subansiri	83448	10014	-	4.72%	-	4.69%	4.36%	10	-
9	Upper Subansiri									
10	Kamle	112274	13473	-	17.49%	-	20.61%	17.50%	30	-
11	Lower Siang									
12	West Siang	99214	11906	-	27.51%	-	34.36%	27.99%	31	-
13	East Siang									
14	Siang	35320	4238	-	7.34%	-	11.98%	7.58%	15	-
15	Upper Siang									
16	Dibang Valley	8004	960	-	1.86%	-	4.55%	2.31%	6	-
17	L/ Dibang Valley	54080	6490	-						
18	Namsai	145726	17487	-	5.23%	-	5.51%	5.64%	7	-
19	Lohit									
20	Anjaw	21167	2540	-	5.23%	-	5.51%	5.64%	7	-
21	Changlang	148226	17787	-						
22	Tirap	111975	13437	-	21.12%	-	21.00%	20.12%	19	-
23	Longding									
Total		1383727	166185	-	21.12%	-	21.00%	20.12%	19	-

\*NB : Capital Complex is treated as separate Administrative Unit with the district of Papum Pare

2. District wise Institution Profile (Table 3.3)

Sl. No.	Name of District	Universities	Constituent Colleges	Affiliated Govt. colleges		Affiliated colleges/Aided Colleges		Affiliated Private Colleges (unaided)		Polytechnics		Private Universities	Govt. Approved Institutions	Institutions National Importance
				General	Prof.	General	Prof.	General	Prof.	General	Prof.			
1	Tawang	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	West Kameng	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	East Kameng	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Papum Pare	-	-	3	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	3	-	1
5	Capital Complex *													
6	Kra Dadi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Kurung Kumey	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
8	Lower Subansiri	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
9	Upper Subansiri	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Kamle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Lower Siang	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
12	West Siang	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	East Siang	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
14	Siang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Upper Siang	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Dibang Valley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	L/ Dibang Valley	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
18	Namsai	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
19	Lohit	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Anjaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Changlang	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Tirap	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Longding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\*NB: shown as a separate unit of Administration within the district Included of Papum Pare.

### 3. State Institutional Data (Table 3.4.1)

#### 1. University Data

Reported in	State Public University	Central University	State Private Universities	Deemed universities	Institutions National Importance	Others (other than INIs)	Total
Nos.	01	01	07	01	01	02	13

#### 2. College Data (Table 3.4.2)

Reported in	Affiliated Govt. colleges		Affiliated Govt. Added Colleges		Affiliated Private Colleges (unaided)		Polytechnics		Total
	Gen.	Prof.	Gen.	Prof.	Gen.	Prof.*	Govt	Pvt.	
Nos.	17	00	00	00	07	12	06	01	43

\*Includes 09 B.Ed. Colleges, 01 Homeopathic College, 01 Fine Arts College, and 01 Law College

#### 3. University wise College Data (Table 3.4.3)

Sl. No.	Name of State University	District	Type of University	Nature of University	Multi /unitary	Affiliating/non-affiliating	No. Constituent College	Affiliated Govt. College	Affiliated Govt. Aided Colleges	Affiliated Private Colleges (unaided)	Polytechnics	Others	total
1.	Arunachal Pradesh State University, Pasighat	East Siang	Govt.	General	Multi	Yet to be functional							
2.	Rajiv Gandhi University (Central) , Domukh*	Papum Pare	Govt.	General	Multi	Affiliating	-	17	-	07	-	10	34

\* Only University having the Statutory power to affiliate Colleges in the State.

4. NAAC and UGC 12(B) Status Institutions (Table 4)

Institutions	Category	Total	2(f)	12(B)	Total NAAC Accredited
Universities	State Universities	01	-	-	-
	State Private Universities	07	-	-	-
	Deemed Universities	01	01	01	01
	Central universities	01	01	01	01
Colleges	Government Colleges	17	07	07	06
	Aided Colleges	-	-	-	-
	Private Colleges	07	02	02	02
Academic Staff Colleges	Academic Staff Colleges	-	-	-	-
Any Other	Any Other	19	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>43</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>

5. NAAC and UGC 12(B) Status Institutions (2017-18)

a. University wise details (Table 5.1)

Sl. No.	Name of University	Year of Establishment	Type	status		Accreditation Grade	Accreditation		Total Teachers	Students strength	TSR	% of Students					Total
				12(f)	12 (B)		Year	Cycle				Women	SC	ST	OBC	Minority	
1	Rajiv Gandhi University, Doimukh	1984	Central	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	172	2264	1:13	53%	-	-	-	-	
2	North Eastern Institute of science & Technology, Nirjuli	1984	Central	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	158	1719	1:11	30%	-	-	-	-	
3	National Institute of Technology, Yupia	2010	Central	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	64	882	1:14	15%	-	-	-	-	
4	Arunachal State University, Pasighat	2012	State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	Arunachal University of Studies, Namsai	2012	Private	-	-	-	-	-	158	3124	1:20	38%	NA	NA	NA	NA	
6	Venketswara Open University, Naharlagun	2012	Private	-	-	-	-	-	47	910	1:20	70%	NA	NA	NA	NA	
7	Indira Gandhi Technological & Medical Science University, Ziro	2012	Private	-	-	-	-	-	27	550	1:28	63%	NA	NA	NA	NA	
8	Apex Professional University, Pasighat	2013	Private	-	-	-	-	-	20	422	1:21	38%	NA	NA	NA	NA	
9	Himalayan University, Itanagar	2013	Private	-	-	-	-	-	155	1732	1:21	44%	NA	NA	NA	NA	
10	North East Frontier Technical University, Aalo	2014	Private	-	-	-	-	-	72	1159	1:16	20%	NA	NA	NA	NA	
11	Arunodaya University, Itanagar	2014	Private	-	-	-	-	-	04	222	1:56	37%	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Total									877	12984	1:15	40%	NA	NA	NA	NA	

b. College wise details (2017-18) (Table 5.2)

Sl. No.	Name of College	Year of Establishment	Affiliating university	Status		Accreditation Grade	Accreditation		Total Teachers	Students strength	TSR	% of Students					Total
				12(f)	12 (B)		Year	Cycle				Women	SC	ST	OBC	Minority	
<b>GOVERNMENT COLLEGES</b>																	
1	Jawaharlal Nehru College, Pasighat	1964	RGU	Yes	Yes	A	-	-	73	3521	1:48	52%	-	-	-	-	1843
2	Dera Natung Government College, Itanagar	1979	RGU	Yes	Yes	B	-	-	92	3069	1:33	47%	-	-	-	-	1443
3	Indira Gandhi Government College, Tezu	1986	RGU	Yes	Yes	B++	-	-	38	2011	1:53	47%	-	-	-	-	947
4	Bomdila Government College, Bomdila	1988	RGU	Yes	Yes	B	-	-	23	555	1:24	55%	-	-	-	-	305
5	Rang-Frah Government College, Changlang	1996	RGU	Yes	Yes	C	-	-	15	269	1:18	49%	-	-	-	-	132
6	Donyi Polo Government College, Kamki Aalo	1996	RGU	Yes	Yes	B	-	-	23	1075	1:47	42%	-	-	-	-	453
7	Wangcha Rajkumar Government College, Deomali, Tirap	1997	RGU	Yes	Yes	Under Process	-	-	29	525	1:18	44%	-	-	-	-	233
8	Government College, Yachuli	2007	RGU	-	-	-	-	-	16	134	1:08	42%	-	-	-	-	56
9	Govt. Model College, Seppa.	2009	RGU	-	-	-	-	-	13	212	1:16	44%	-	-	-	-	94
10	Tadar Taniang Govt. College, Nyapin	2009	RGU	-	-	-	-	-	03	17	1:06	24%	-	-	-	-	04
11	Govt. College, Doimukh	2012	RGU	-	-	-	-	-	22	586	1:27	43%	-	-	-	-	250
12	Govt. Model College, Daporijo	2012	RGU	-	-	-	-	-	17	369	1:21	47%	-	-	-	-	175

13	Govt. Model Degree College, Geku	2014	RGU	-	-	-	-	-	09	164	1:18	35%	-	-	-	-	58
14	Binni Yanga Govt. Women's College, Lekhi Village, Naharlagun	2014	RGU	-	-	-	-	-	22	391	1:18	100%	-	-	-	-	391
15	Govt. Model Degree College, Basar	2015	RGU	-	-	-	-	-	07	283	1:40	44%	-	-	-	-	125
16	Jomin Tayeng Govt. Model Degree College, Roing	2016	RGU	-	-	-	-	-	06	178	1:30	48%	-	-	-	-	85
17	Govt. Degree College, Tawang	2017	RGU	-	-	-	-	-	10	182	1:18	64%	-	-	-	-	117

PRIVATE DEGREE COLLEGES																	
18	Don Bosco College, Jully, Papum Pare	2002	RGU	Yes	Yes	A	-	-	32	1211	1:38	49%	-	-	-	-	597
19	St. Claret College, Ziro, Lower Subansiri Distt.	2003	RGU	Yes	Yes	A	-	-	46	792	1:17	58%	-	-	-	-	457
20	Doying Gumin College, Pasighat, East Siang Distt.	2004	RGU	-	-	-	-	-	12	584	1:49	35%	-	-	-	-	203
21	St. Francis De Sales College, Aalo, Distt. West Siang	2007	RGU	-	-	-	-	-	18	474	1:26	48%	-	-	-	-	228
22	Arunachal Community College, Vivek Vihar, Itanagar	2009	RGU	-	-	-	-	-	13	317	1:24	42%	-	-	-	-	132
23	Mahabodhi Lord Buddha College, Namsai	2013	RGU	-	-	-	-	-	22	170	1:09	48%	-	-	-	-	82
24	Venerable Uktara Bethany College, Manmow Village, Namsai	2014	RGU	-	-	-	-	-	15	317	1:21	42%	-	-	-	-	132

<b>B. Ed COLLEGES</b>																	
25	Hills College of Teacher Education, Lekhi village-Naharlagun	2006	RGU	-	-	-	-	-	20	246	1:13	84%	-	-	-	-	206
26	M. T. M. B. Ed. College , Ziro	2012	RGU	-	-	-	-	-	11	100	1:09	68%	-	-	-	-	68
27	Daying Ering College of Teachers Education, Pasighat	2010	RGU	-	-	-	-	-	11	100	1:09	56%	-	-	-	-	56
28	Siang Royal Teacher Training Education,(B.Ed) Pasighat Aalo	2013	RGU	-	-	-	-	-	10	212	1:21	61%	-	-	-	-	129
29	Teacher Training College, Aalo	2012	RGU	-	-	-	-	-	13	100	1:08	63%	-	-	-	-	63
30	Denning College of Teacher Education, Tezu	2013	RGU	-	-	-	-	-	08	100	1:13	69%	-	-	-	-	69
31	Kasturba Gandhi Institute of Higher Education, Kebali Roing ,Lower Dibang Valley District,Roing	2013	RGU	-	-	-	-	-	06	50	1:08	68%	-	-	-	-	34
32	Donyi-Polo B. Ed College, Bank Tinali Itanagar (A.P.)	2015	RGU	-	-	-	-	-	19	150	1:08	70%	-	-	-	-	106
33	Vivekananda Kendra College of Teacher Education, Nirjuli	2016	RGU	-	-	-	-	-	07	193	1:28	74%	-	-	-	-	143

<b>PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES</b>																	
34	North East Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Vivek Vihar-Itanagar	2002	RGU	-	-	-	-	-	39	147	1:04	72%	-	-	-	-	106

35	Arunachal Law Academy, Lekhi Village-Naharlagun	2007	RGU	-	-	-	-	-	16	479	1:30	19%	-	-	-	-	90
36	Ranjeev College of Fine Arts, O' Point Tinali Itanagar	2009	Auto	-	-	-	-	-	00	00	NA	00%	-	-	-	-	00

#### OTHER CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS

37	College of Horticulture and Forestry, Pasighat	2001	CAU Imphal	-	-	-	-	-	29	106	1:04	38%	-	-	-	-	41
38	Central Institute of Himalayan Culture Studies, Bomdila	2003	Auto MAC	-	-	-	-	-	10	67	1:07	36%	-	-	-	-	24
39	National Institute of Electronics & Information Technology, (NIELIT), Itanagar ( BCA Course)	2014	Auto MIT	-	-	-	-	-	10	07	1:01	29%	-	-	-	-	02

#### POLYTECHNIC COLLEGES

40	R. G. Govt. Polytechnic, Itanagar	2002	APSCTE	-	-	-	-	-	24	212	1:05	26%	-	-	-	-	55
41	Govt. Polytechnic Namsai	2014	APSCTE	-	-	-	-	-	05	83	1:17	18%	-	-	-	-	15
42	Govt. Polytechnic, Roing	2014	APSCTE	-	-	-	-	-	06	66	1:11	09%	-	-	-	-	06
43	Govt. Polytechnic, Pasighat	2014	APSCTE	-	-	-	-	-	06	69	1:11	20%	-	-	-	-	14
44	Govt. Polytechnic, Dirang	2014	APSCTE	-	-	-	-	-	05	75	1:15	33%	-	-	-	-	25
45	Govt. Polytechnic, Laying	2014	APSCTE	-	-	-	-	-	04	42	1:10	07%	-	-	-	-	03
46	Tomi Polytechnic, Basar	2006	APSCTE	-	-	-	-	-	22	250	1:11	07%	-	-	-	-	19
<b>Total for the State as a Whole</b>									<b>857</b>	<b>20260</b>	<b>1:23</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9816</b>

6. Student-Teacher Ratio (STR) in University's affiliated Colleges

Category	University Department & Constituent Colleges				Affiliated Colleges			
	No. of Colleges	No. Of Students	No. of Teachers	STR	No. of Colleges	No. of Students	No. of Teachers	STR
<b>State Public Universities</b>								
1	01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Central University</b>								
2	01	2265	172	1:13	35	19283	736	1:26
<b>Deemed Universities</b>								
3	02	2601	333	1:12	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>State Private Universities</b>								
4	07	8119	483	1:17	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12985</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>1:13</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>19283</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>1:26</b>

7. Central Autonomous Colleges

Sl. No.	Name	Affiliating University	Location (District)	Funding	Accreditati on Grad, Year & Cycle	Student Enrolment	No. of Teachers	STR
1	Central Institute of Himalayan Culture Studies, Bomdila	Autonomous	West Kameng	Central	-	67	10	1:07
2	College of Horticulture and Forestry, Pasighat	Central Agri. University, Imphal	East Siang	Central	-	106	29	1:04
3	National Institute of Electronics & Information Technology,(NIELIT), Itanagar ( BCA Course)	Autonomous	Papum Pare	Central	-	07	10	1:07
<b>Total</b>						<b>180</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1:04</b>
<b>NB: Autonomous Status College are not operating in the State</b>								

### 8. College with Potential for Excellence Status

Sl. No.	Name	University	District	Funding	Cycle of Extension
1	J. N. College, Pasighat East Siang	Rajiv Gandhi University, Rono Hills, Doimukh, Itanagar	East Siang	State Government	2019

### IV. Faculty – Wise Baseline & Perspective Date

#### Faculty – 2015-16 Baseline data

Post Status	Professors				Readers and Associate Professors				Lecturers and Associate Professors			
	A/S/C	Prof	Others	Total	A/S/C	Prof	Others	Total	A/S/C	Asso. Prof	Others	Total
Sanctioned	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	291	71	02	364
Filled	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	291	71	02	364
Vacant	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ad-hoc/ Contract	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

#### Faculty – 2016-17 Baseline data (Only for Government Colleges)

Post Status	Professors				Readers and Associate Professors				Lecturers and Associate Professors			
	A/S/C	Prof	Others	Total	A/S/C	Prof	Others	Total	A/S/C	Asso. Prof	Others	Total
Sanctioned	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	302	73	NA	375
Filled	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	302	73	NA	375
Vacant	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ad-hoc/ Contract	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	03	NA	03

<b>Faculty – 2018-19 Perspective Data (Only for Government Colleges)</b>												
<b>Post Status</b>	<b>Professors</b>				<b>Readers and Associate Professors</b>				<b>Lecturers and Associate Professors</b>			
	<b>A/S/C</b>	<b>Prof</b>	<b>Other s</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>A/S/C</b>	<b>Prof</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>A/S/C</b>	<b>Asso. Prof</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>Total</b>
Sanctioned	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	283	174	NA	457
Filled	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	283	174	NA	457
Vacant	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ad-hoc/ Contract	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

<b>Faculty – 2019-20 Perspective Data (Only for Government Colleges)</b>												
<b>Post Status</b>	<b>Professors</b>				<b>Readers and Associate Professors</b>				<b>Lecturers and Associate Professors</b>			
	<b>A/S/C</b>	<b>Prof</b>	<b>Other s</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>A/S/C</b>	<b>Prof</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>A/S/C</b>	<b>Asso. Prof</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>Total</b>
Sanctioned	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	336	200	NA	536
Filled	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	336	200	NA	536
Vacant	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ad-hoc/ Contract	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

V. Research Studies Baseline Data (2015-16)

Research Studies M Phil / Ph D - 2015-16 – (Baseline Data)								
Faculty / Discipline	Total Enrollment (in Hundreds)		% of Total Enrollment		Average Annual Enrollment (in Hundreds)		% Annual Average Enrollment	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. Arts	0.42	0.34	16.32	21.48	0.42	0.30	17.48	19.67
2. Humanities	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. Languages	0.08	0.12	3.16	7.44	0.05	0.09	2.19	5.98
4. Sciences	0.61	0.44	23.68	28.10	0.54	0.28	22.40	17.95
5. Commerce	0.32	0.09	12.63	5.79	0.20	0.07	8.20	4.27
6. Management	0.22	0.14	8.42	9.09	0.19	0.16	7.65	10.26
7. Agriculture, Horti & Forestry	0.35	0.29	13.68	18.18	0.36	0.26	14.75	17.09
8. Medicine & Allied Health Science	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9. Engineering & Technology	0.38	0.08	14.74	4.96	0.46	0.18	19.13	11.97
10. Law	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
11. Veterinary Science	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
12. Others								
(i) Education	0.01	0.01	0.53	0.83	0.05	0.09	2.19	5.98
(ii) Environment	0.13	0.03	5.26	1.65	0.13	0.09	5.46	5.98
(iii) Mass Communication	0.04	0.04	1.58	2.48	0.01	0.01	0.55	0.85
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.56</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2.42</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## Financial Details (Baseline & Perspective)

Year	Financial Outlays (Baseline Date)					
	State GDP (In. Rs. Crore)	Total Expenditure on Education (In. Rs. Crore)	Total Expenditure on HE as % of GSDP	Expenditure on HE as % of Total Expenditure on Education	Expenditure on Technical Education as % of GSDP	Expenditure on Technical Education as % of Total Expenditure on Education
2015-16	20124.02	1300.10	0.48%	7.47%	NA	NA
2016-17	23746.34	1334.75	0.66%	11.75%	NA	NA

**NB: Higher and Technical Education is covered by a single accounting Unit/Head.**

Year	Financial Outlays (Perspective Plan Date)					
	State GDP (In. Rs. Crore)	Total Expenditure on Education (In. Rs. Crore)	Total Expenditure on HE as % of GSDP	Expenditure on HE as % of Total Expenditure on Education	Expenditure on Technical Education as % of GSDP	Expenditure on Technical Education as % of Total Expenditure on Education
2018-19	28020.68	1668.44	0.80%	14.95%	NA	NA
2019-20	33624.82	2168.97	1.05%	17.06%	NA	NA

**NB: Higher and Technical Education is covered by a single accounting Unit/Head.**

## VII. Preparation of State Plan

### 1. Methodology

#### a. Methodology adopted in preparation of State Plan

For preparation of State Higher Education Plan, both primary data and secondary data have been extensively used. The Directorate of Higher and Technical Education, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh has convened series of meetings with the principals of various colleges and other stakeholders with regards to RUSA-I implementation and initiating proposal for RUSA -II submission. The guidelines and documents were shared. Accordingly, Directorate of Higher and Technical Education, Itanagar received the proposals from the intended government colleges. Based on the outcomes of various meetings with stake holders and proposals received from the colleges, the State Higher Education Plan has been finalized.

b. Has the State conducted a baseline survey? If yes, details

Yes, the State Higher Education Plan has been prepared by the Project Directorate RUSA under the Guidance of Arunachal Pradesh State Higher Education Council.

2. Stakeholder Consultation

a. Has the State Higher Education Plan been prepared by the State Higher Education Council? If yes, details

1. On 10.05.2017 comprehensive discussion was held with Principals of Govt. Colleges and Senior Faculty Members to Review of RUSA Phase-I implementation and to discussion on proposal to be taken up under RUSA Phase –II.
2. On 10.07.2017 a discussion meeting was held to prioritize the proposal submitted by the colleges for inclusion in RUSA Phase –II
3. On 18.07.2017 a full Council meeting was held for finalization and approve the proposals to be included in the State Higher Education Plan.
4. The first two meetings were held under the Chairmanship of the Director Higher & technical Education. And the third meeting was held under the Chairmanship of Minister Education Cum Chairman Arunachal Pradesh State Higher Education Council.
5. All the three meetings as list above were conducted at the Conference Hall of the Directorate of Higher and Technical education, Govt. Of Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar.

b. Details of stakeholder Consultation

Sl. No	Date of Meeting / Workshop	Venue of Meeting/ Workshop	Chairman of Meeting	Participants (VCs, Principals, Faculty , Administrators/ Industry/ Alumni)	Outcome
1	10.05.2017	Conference Hall, DHTE , Itanagar	Director, HTE Govt. Of AP	Principals of Govt. Colleges and Senior Faculty Members	Review of RUSA Phase-I and discussion on proposal to be taken up under RUSA Phase -II
2	10.07.2017	Conference Hall, DHTE , Itanagar	Director, HTE Govt. Of AP	Principals of Govt. Colleges and Senior Faculty Members	To discuss RUSA Phase-II proposal for final inclusion in State Plan
3	18.07.2017	Conference Hall, DHTE , Itanagar	Minister Education	All Council Members	For finalization and approve the proposals to be included in the State Higher Education Plan

### VIII. Source of Funds & Financial Outlays under RUSA

#### 1. Source of Funds

Source		Funds Received 2014-15 (in Rs. Crores)	Funds Received 2015-16 (in Rs. Crores)	Funds Received 2016-17 (in Rs. Crores)	Total
1.	Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)	4.750	3.725	5.000	13.475
2.	Grants from UGC	-	-	-	-
3.	Grants from State Higher Education Department	75.500	87.620	103.000	266.12
4.	Grants from other State Departments	-	-	-	-
5.	Grants from Central Departments	-	-	-	-
6.	Raised from private sector, institutions, foundations and organizations	-	-	-	-
7.	Resources raised by higher education institutions from internal source like student fees, examination fees etc.	2.300	2.500	3.000	7.800
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>82.550</b>	<b>93.845</b>	<b>111.000</b>	<b>287.395</b>

## 2. Major Targets and Financial Outlays under RUSA (Figures in Crore)

Component	Number / Targets			Financial Outlays			Adherence to Programmatic Norms and future commitments
	18-19	19-20	Total	18-19	19-20	Total	
1	Creation of Universities by Up- gradation of Existing Autonomous College			-	-	-	-
2	Creation of Universities by conversion of colleges in a Cluster			-	-	-	-
3	<b>Infrastructure Grants to Universities</b>			01	-	01	20
	1. <i>Arunachal Pradesh State University at Pasighat.</i>						20
4	Enhancing Quality and Excellency in select State University (New)			-	-	-	-
5	<b>New Model Degree Colleges</b>			03	02	05	36
	1. <i>Govt. Model College, Longding. (18-19)</i>	2. <i>Govt. Model Green Field Science College, Namsai</i>					24
	3. <i>Govt. Model Women college, Poma.</i>						60
	4. <i>Govt. Model College, Jairampur (19-20)</i>	5. <i>Govt. Model College, Khonsa</i>					
6	<b>Up-gradation of existing Degree Colleges to Model Degree Colleges</b>			02	02	04	08
	1. <i>WR Govt. College, Deomali (18-19)</i>	2. <i>DP Govt. College, Kamki (18-19)</i>					08
	3. <i>IG Govt. College, Tezu (19-20)</i>		4. <i>RF Govt. College, Changlang (19-20)</i>				16
7	<b>New Colleges (Professional)</b>			01	-	01	26
	1. <i>Govt. Engineering College at Tezu (18-19)</i>						00
8	Enhancing Quality and Excellency in Autonomous Colleges (New)			-	-	-	-
9	<b>Infrastructure Grants to Colleges</b>			04	04	08	08
	1. <i>JNC, Pasighat (18-19)</i>	2. <i>DN. Govt. College, Itanagar</i>					08
	3. <i>IG Govt. College, Tezu</i>		4. <i>Govt. College, Bomdila</i>				
	5. <i>Govt. College, Yachuli (19-20)</i>		6. <i>Govt. College, Nyapin</i>				
	7. <i>Govt. College, Doimukh</i>		8. <i>Govt. Women College, Poma</i>				
10	Research, Innovation and quality improvement (State as a unit)			-	-	-	-
11	<b>Equity Initiatives (State as a unit)</b>			02	-	02	05
	1. <i>Girls Hostel at Govt. Women College, Poma</i>		2. <i>Girls Hostel at W.R, Govt. College, Deomali</i>				-
12	Faculty Recruitment Support (Posts)			-	-	-	-
13	<b>Faculty Improvements</b> (For College teachers' training in RGU, Doimukh, Itanagar)			50	50	100	3.50
14	Institutional Restructuring, Capacity Building and Reforms			-	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>			<b>63</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>106.5</b>
							<b>43.5</b>
							<b>150</b>

## IX. Outcome and Output Targets

Sl. No	Out Come	Out Put	Indicator	Unit	2015-16	2016-17	2018-19	2019-20
1.	Quality	Higher Edn. Institutions accredited (NAAC)	University	No.	01	01	01	01
			Colleges	No	08	08	09	10
		Faculty	No. of Teachers	No.	1233	1513	1610	1655
			Improved Student-Teacher Ratio	Ratio	1:29	1:23	1:23	1:23
		Academic reforms	CBCS	% Covered	-	-	-	-
			Semester system	% Covered	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Autonomy	Increase in no. of autonomous colleges	No.	-	-	-	-
			Up-gradation of auto colleges to universities	No.	-	-	-	-
CPE	More institutions of higher quality	No.	01	01	01	02		
2.	Greater investment in higher education	Increase in resource allocation at State Level	Investment as a % of GSDP	%	0.48%	0.66%	0.80%	1.05%
3.	Better transition	Increased number of students from Secondary to higher education	Increased number	lakhs	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
			Higher percentage	%	75%	75%	80%	80%
4.	Higher GER	Numbers of HEIs	Creation of new Universities (Cluster)	No.	-	-	-	-
			Creation of New Colleges (MDC, New Proff.)	No.	06	-	04	02
			Up-gradation of Auto. Colleges to University	No.	-	-	-	-
			Up-gradation of Colleges to MDC	No.	02	-	02	02
		Enrolments	Total	No.	36268	33878	37109	39210
			SC		-	-	-	-
			ST		30282	27934	31400	33600
			OBC		-	-	-	-
Female		17142	16263	18100	19300			
GER	Higher GER	%	23.99%	23.99%	25.00%			
5.	Better Equity	SC	Increased GER for these categories	%	-	-	-	-
		ST		%	23.00%	23.00%	24.50%	27.50%
		Women		%	23.21%	23.21%	25.00%	26.00%
6.	Better Employability	Vocationalisation	Greater pool of trained manpower	In lakhs	00.03	00.04	0.05	0.06
7.	Better Research Yields	PhDs	Increase in number produced	No. per year	-	-	-	-
		M Phils	Increase in number produced	No. per year	-	-	-	-
		Investment	Percentage of GSDP spent on R&D	%	-	-	-	-

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH STATE HIGHER  
EDUCATION COUNCIL (APSHEC) HELD ON THE 14<sup>th</sup> MAY, 2018**

A meeting of Arunachal Pradesh State Higher Education Council (APSHEC) was held on 14<sup>th</sup> May 2018 in the Office Chamber of HME-cum-Chairman (APSHEC), Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar to finalize and approve the State Higher Education Plan at a Glance along with project proposals under RUSA 2.0 for onward submission to MHRD, Gol for consideration under RUSA programme. The members presents in the council meeting is at **Annexure A.**

After a threadbare discussion, the council approved the State Higher Education Plan at a Glance and the project proposals proposed under RUSA 2.0.

  
14.05.18

(DR. MADHU RANI TEOTIA, IAS)

Secretary (Education)-cum-Member Secretary  
APSHEC, Itanagar  
Arunachal Pradesh

**Secretary (Education)**  
Govt. Of Arunachal Pradesh  
Itanagar

## ANNEXURE A

1. Shri Honchun Ngandam, HME-cum- Chairman(APSHEC)
2. Dr. Madhu Rani Teotia, IAS, Secretary(Education)-cum-Member Secretary (A,APSHEC)
3. Dr. Tayek Talom, Director, H&TE-cum-SPD(RUSA)
4. Prof. Tomo Riba, RGU : Member, APSHEC
5. Dr. Rejir Karlo, Principal, DPGC, Kamki : Member, APSHEC
6. Dr. N. T. Rikam, Principal, GC, Doimukh : Member, APSHEC
7. Dr. A. K.Tripathy, Principal, R.G.G.P., Itanagar : Member, APSHEC and