

North East India.

States - Assam, Arunachal P., Meghalaya, Nagaland
Mizoram, Manipur and Tripura

Latitudes - $22^{\circ}\text{N} - 29^{\circ}3'\text{N}$

Longitude - $89^{\circ}46'\text{N} - 97^{\circ}30'\text{E}$

Area - 255083 km^2

Population - 38.5 Million (2001) 7.7% of the
Land surface of India and contains 3.74% of
the total population in India.

2011 - Population 45.5 Million (3.76% of
India's population)

Density of population NE India 159 Person/km^2
Assam 397 person/km^2 .

Significance - NEI
Border with - China, Bangladesh
Bhutan, Myanmar. ~~(3300 km)~~

4800 km of Border and connected
with mainland India by a narrow corridor.

(33 km)

Land locked Region

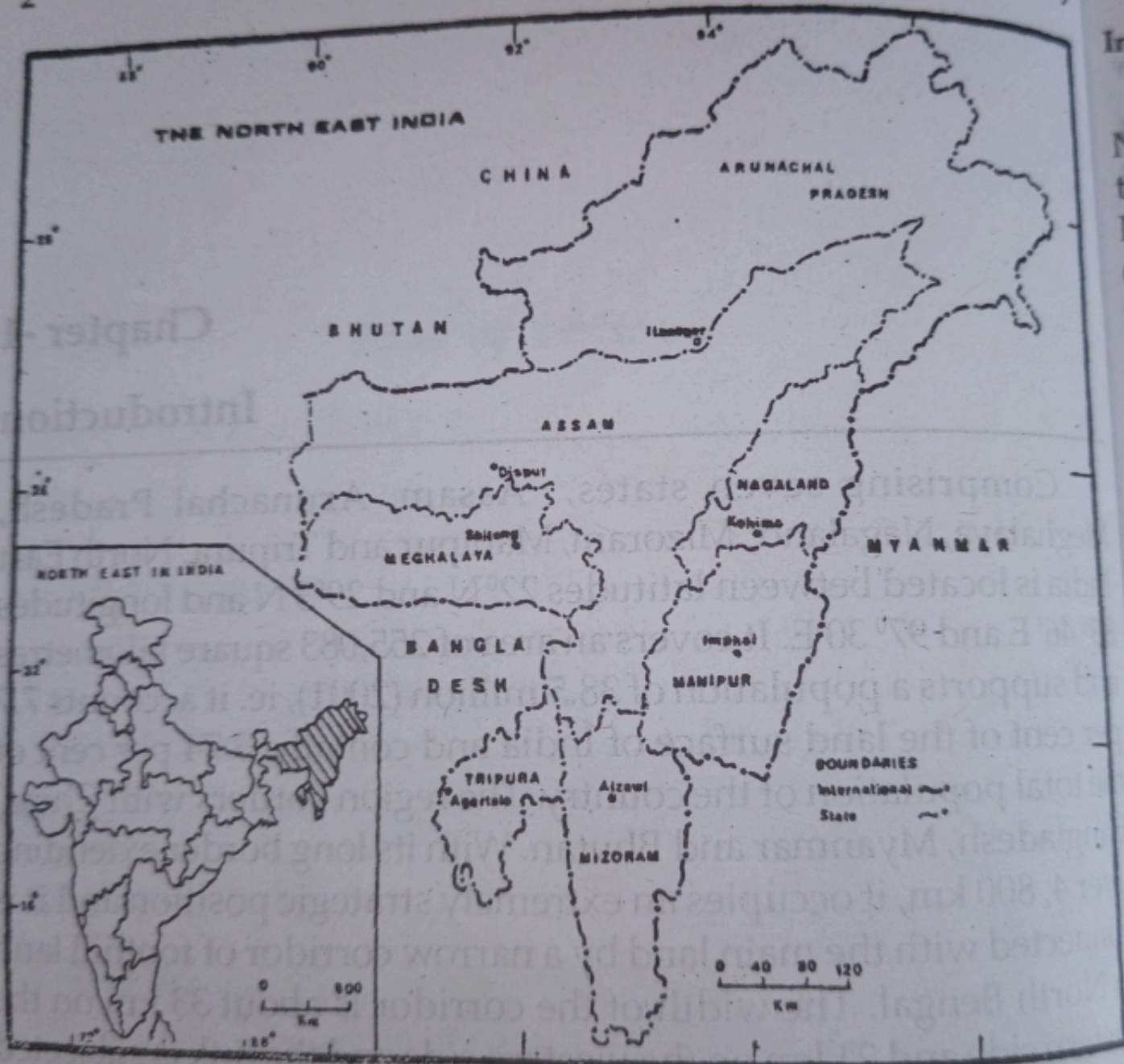


Fig. 1

habitats and niches for different types of herbivores and their predators, birds, insects, reptiles and fishes. The region is endowed with a variety of minerals, like petroleum, coal, limestone, sillimanite and a large reservoir of hydel power potential.

Introduction

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means of community development strategy of the region lies on mutual understanding of different states. The economy of North East India should be treated as a single economy with free inter-state flow of commodities. This development approach is essentially conceived as a special means to social ends. It has greater appeal to those who would like to achieve peaceful socio-economic changes.

North East India : Basic Data - Rankig According to Area

| State | Area |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 1. Arunachal Pradesh | 83,743 Sq. km. |
| 2. Assam | 78,438 Sq. km. |
| 3. Meghalaya | 22,429 Sq. km. |
| 4. Manipur | 22,327 Sq. km. |
| 5. Mizoram | 21,081 Sq. km. |
| 6. Nagaland | 16,579 Sq. km. |
| 7. Tripura | 10,486 Sq. km. |
| 8. Sikkim | 7,096 Sq. km. |

Ranking According to Population

| States | Population |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Assam | 26,638,407 |
| 2. Tripura | 3,191,168 |
| 3. Manipur | 2,388,634 |
| 4. Meghalaya | 2,306,069 |
| 5. Nagaland. | 1,988,636 |
| 6. Arunachal | 1,091,117 |
| 7. Mizoram | 891,058 |
| 7. Sikkim | 540,493 |

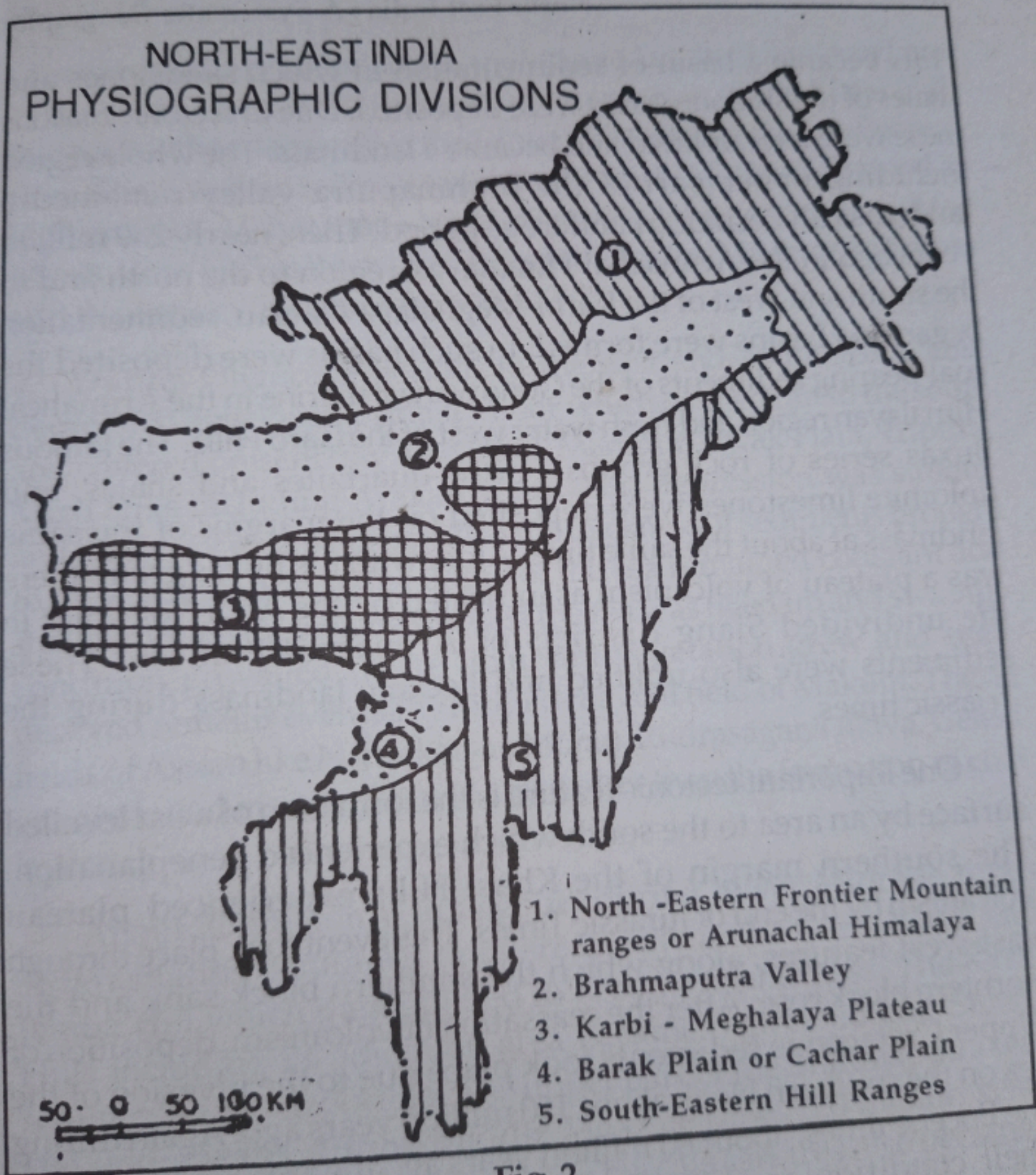


Fig. 2

coal bearing Gondwana sediments. The rocks like dolomites, limestones etc. are mostly confined

Udalguri (northern part of old Darrang District, headquarters— Musalpur) and Udalguri). Similarly a few more districts have been created in each of the other states of the region. Following are the primary details of the states of North-East India.

Table-1
North-East India, at a Glance 2011

| State | Area (km ²) | No. of dist. | Population | Density Persons per km ² | Growth Rate (2001-11) |
|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Arunachal Pradesh | 83,725 | 16 | 13,82,611 | 16.5 | 25.92 |
| 2. Assam | 78,523 | 27 | 311,69,272 | 396.9 | 16.93 |
| 3. Manipur | 22,327 | 9 | 3721,756 | 122 | 18.65 |
| 4. Meghalaya | 22,429 | 7 | 29,64007 | 132 | 27.82 |
| 5. Mizoram | 21,087 | 8 | 10,91,614 | 51.2 | 22.78 |
| 6. Nagaland | 16,579 | 11 | 1,980,602 | 119.4 | -0.47 |
| 7. Tripura | 10,491 | 4 | 36,71,032 | 341 | 14.75 |
| NE India | 255161 | 82 | 43880,294 | 151.1 | |

Source : Census of India, 2011

* Part-A states, as existed before reorganisation of states in 1956, are those which were Provinces under Governors of British India. Part-B states were the large princely territories like Mysore, Hyderabad, Kashmir, etc. which were merged with India in 1949. * Part-C states were medium-sized princely territories with isolated location and distinct culture, such as Tripura, Manipur, etc. Besides, the national capital, i.e. Delhi, territories transferred from the Portuguese and the French, like Goa and Pondicherry and the island territories of Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep were also made Part-C states. These were later on called as Union Territories. Goa and Pondicherry are now Full-fledged states and the Indian Union.