

OPIMUM SURVEY of
Lohit and Anjaw Districts
Of Arunachal Pradesh
February, 2010

REPORT

Sponsored By : Government of Arunachal Pradesh

**Conducted By : Institute of Narcotics Studies and Analysis,
New Delhi**



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Period of Study: February - August, 2010

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The MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING was made between the Governor of Arunachal Pradesh, represented by the Secretary (Tax & Excise), Government of Arunachal Pradesh, and the Institute of Narcotic Studies and Analysis on the 8th of January, 2010.

The field investigators would like to thank the villagers for their support and participation in this survey.

This survey was possible only because of the dynamic and continued interest shown by H E General JJ Singh, the Governor of Arunachal Pradesh.

We thank all those who have helped in this work in some way or the other.



One of the several large opium fields in Raliang village, Anjaw by Romesh Bhattacharji

Executive summary

1. This document is the final report of the survey conducted in Lohit and Anjaw, two districts of East Arunachal Pradesh, by the 'Institute of Narcotic Studies and Analysis'. The aim of the survey was to ascertain the extent of opium cultivation, yield estimation and the number of addicts in these two districts.
2. In the district opium survey, 45.6% villages surveyed in Anjaw dist and 41.0% villages in Lohit were more than 20km away from their subdivision/circle. The average **distance** of the villages from the nearest motor road in Anjaw and Lohit was 5.51Km (s.d.=7.1) and 2.1Km (s.d=3.7) respectively.
3. Average **number of families** in the villages of Lohit was 4 times more (median=42 families) than that of Anjaw (median=10 families) whereas the average number of BPL (Below Poverty Line) families in the villages of the district Lohit (median=18) was found to be more than twice that in the district of Anjaw(median=8).
4. It was observed that District Lohit had more **primary pass girls** (average=10girls/village) than the district Anjaw (average=3girls/village). A similar trend was observed for males. Lohit district had more primary pass **males** (average=16males/village) than the district Anjaw (average=4males/village).
5. About 78% of the villages in Anjaw and 73% of the villages in Lohit, had 5 to 9 **highly educated males**. Similarly for

- females, district Lohit had more villages with higher educated **females** (16.4%) than the villages in district Anjaw (2.2%).
6. The average number of **educated unemployed** persons was more in Lohit (median=4) than in Anjaw (median =2). The average number of **self employed** persons was more in Lohit (median=4) than in Anjaw (median =2). There were 80.6% villages in Lohit which had self employed persons while in Anjaw corresponding figure was 64.2%.
 7. **Government job opportunities** were found to be much more in the villages of district Anjaw (88.9%) than in the villages of district Lohit (62.1%). A higher percentage of villages in Lohit (40.9%) had **private job** opportunities as compared to Anjaw (3.1%).
 8. A comparatively high percentage of villages in Lohit, (20.7%) had **income** from Rs. 10,000 to 20,000 than in district Anjaw(3.9%).
 9. The **main source of income** in the villages of district Anjaw was reported to be from **opium** (82.3%)), followed by contracts (61.1%)), hunting(54%)) and agriculture (49.1%)). While in Lohit the main source of income reported was agriculture (85.8%)) followed by opium (40.9%)) and Shop keeping (33.2%)).
 10. The maximum number of villages (45.1%) in Anjaw had 11-30nos.of **agricultural** fields while in Lohit the maximum number of villages (43.1%)had more than 40 agricultural fields.
 11. The villages in Anjaw had on an average 3 **crops** and Lohit 2 crops in **a year**.
 12. Approximately 40% of the villages in both the districts do not sell their produce. The maximum number of villages in both the districts, Anjaw and Lohit (48.2% and 37.9%)

- respectively sell their produce to **Marwaris** (a trading community from North India).
13. 43 % of villages in Lohit and 14.4% of villages in Anjaw had **opium growing fields of size more than one hectare**. The average area (median) under opium cultivation in a village was found to be 7.3 hectare and 24.3 hectare in Anjaw and Lohit respectively. The survey estimated Approx. 3,460 hectare of fields in Anjaw and 12,981 hectare of opium producing fields in Lohit. Majority (**90%**) of the villages in the district Anjaw had all of the families cultivating opium while in district Lohit, **62.9%** villages, had this phenomenon
14. The commonest **reasons** cited **for preferring opium** cultivation to other types of cultivation in both the districts were ``Huge money in a short period/More profitable'' (59.5% and 36%) and ``Main source of income'' (14.9% and 15.1%) respectively. While in Lohit, ``Addiction and income both'' (24.4 % villages) and ``Simple and easy to grow opium '' (19.8% villages) were also reported. In Anjaw, 87.8% of the villages and in Lohit, 95.9% of the villages stated that cultivation of opium is more profitable.
15. Head of the family **organizes the cultivation** of opium in 75.7% and 56.4% villages in Anjaw and Lohit respectively. An interesting feature of the survey was that even mothers /females in 10.5% villages in Lohit and 2.7% villages in Anjaw were involved in the cultivation of opium.
16. In district Anjaw, 34.7% villages stated that how "**much opium to be grown**" 'depends on the soil'. In Lohit, 30.8% villages stated that it was their`` own wish. For large fields under opium cultivation- **labor was hired** by 57.7% villages in Anjaw and 43.6% villages.

17. The **opium was sold** by **Head** of the family in 68.0% villages of Anjaw and in 62.2% villages of Lohit. `` **Mothers** `` as the seller of opium was reported by 6.8% and 14.5% villages in Anjaw and Lohit respectively.
18. For cultivation of opium, most of the cultivators in Anjaw (51.8%) as well as in Lohit(63.4%) get the **poppy seeds** from their own *fields/stores*. whereas 7.2% villages in Anjaw and 11.6% villages in Lohit purchased the seeds from the market.
19. Most of the villages 83.3%and 99.4% in both Anjaw and Lohit respectively stated that they make their own **lancing blades** for the opium cultivation. It was reported that up to two persons were required for Lancing in 71.6% and 37.8% villages in Anjaw and Lohit respectively. All *female family members* were involved in lancing in 20.3 % villages of Lohit.
20. In Anjaw, 73.4% of the villages stated that no **expertise** was required for opium cultivation. While in district Lohit, 83.7% of the villages stated that expertise was required for its cultivation.
21. It was informed by 30.6% villages that opium can be stored **up-to 3 Yrs** and was generally stored in box/basket/godown as stated by 70.7% villages in Anjaw. The corresponding figures for Lohit were 5.8% and 38.4% resp. Cloth opium was used by the 81.5% of the villages in Anjaw and 93.6% of the villages in Lohit.
22. The **average rate** of cloth opium in villages of Anjaw ranged (2010) between Rs 319 to Rs 461 depending upon the season with the maximum price in autumn. While, average rates of cloth opium in villages of Lohit varied between Rs 363, to Rs 594 depending upon the season with the maximum

- rate in winters before collection of opium.(Per unit price not mentioned in the questionnaire)
23. A small percentage of villages in both the districts were not selling opium. In the district Anjaw, 58.1% villages did not know about their buyers and 46.4% villages were **selling opium to anybody desiring to buy** it and 39.2% villages selling opium to addicts. While in Lohit 57.6% villages reported selling opium to addicts and 36.0% villages were selling it to anybody desiring to buy it. **Buyers visit villages** to buy opium in 94.6% villages in Anjaw and 87.8% villages in Lohit. There were buyers from Assam as well.
24. Almost all the villages stated that **opium cultivation was a self effort**. In both the district 66.7% and 58.7% of villages in Anjaw and Lohit respectively reported that opium cultivation was augmenting their village economy. In Anjaw-47.7% villages and in Lohit -39.9 % villages reported that they are ready to give up opium cultivation if any viable cash crop is introduced with the support of the government. The other alternative ways of earning livelihood reported by the villagers were `adaptation of other type of cultivation, support from Govt. policies/Schemes or **anything profitable**. There were 10.4% and 15.9% villages in Anjaw and Lohit respectively which stated that it was **not possible to give up** opium cultivation.
25. There were **Nepali/Lama opium cultivators** in 4.5% and 29.7% villages in Anjaw and Lohit respectively affecting the non-Arunachal community of their area.
26. Majority of the villages in both the districts had **addicts** above the age of 30 yrs but in district Lohit, 89.9% villages also had addicts in the age group of 15 to

30 yrs. On an average (median) 2 addicts in Anjaw and 5 addicts in Lohit were reported between the age 15 to 30 yrs. The addicts in this age group were 4 times more in Lohit than in Anjaw. All the villages were **using opium** on daily basis and also for Medicinal and Ritual purposes.

27. **Addicts** in about 48.8% villages in district Anjaw consumed opium more than 3 gm per day while in Lohit this quantity was consumed in 33.8% villages. Even more than 5gm of opium consumption on the daily basis was reported in 8.8% villages in Anjaw and 15.5% villages in Lohit.
28. About 11.2% villages in Anjaw and 10.1% villages in Lohit had addicts who were **treated for addiction**.
29. On an average 2 addicts per village in Anjaw and 1 addict per village in Lohit were **interested for treatment** of opium abuse. There were around one thousand six hundred addicts reported in each district who were interested in the treatment for de-addiction of opium.
30. The approximate number of **male addicts reported in Lohit was 7825**, which was much higher than reported in **Anjaw(1703)**. In Lohit -the villages had male addicts ranging from 1 to 500 while in the villages of Anjaw the range varied from 1 to 65. **Female addicts** were also reported to be more in Lohit (1075) than in Anjaw(210)
31. The most **common reason for adopting opium** increasingly nowadays in both the district (48.4% and 37.2%) respectively was its usefulness in different ways, such as to treat various diseases, for blood circulation and easy availability in every household. Villagers had an opinion that this was a **gift** given by God and therefore must be used for ritual activities and also feel good factor for discussions after its use. The second reason reported was "Maximum profit in a short period" and/Main source of

income in both the Anjaw and Lohit (25.1% and 32.9%) respectively.

32. There was hardly any health care facility available in most of the villages in both the districts.

33. In Anjaw as well as in Lohit, the **overall perception** of the community was that the **number of addicts was under reported**. Villagers dislike addicts and do not want to use the opium in Anjaw (26% villages) as well as in Lohit (67.1% villages). In Anjaw about 23.7% villages reported that they take the addicts as in a normal way and do not pay any attention to them. In district Anjaw 9.3% and in Lohit 10.6% villages had **awareness campaigns** against opium in their areas.

34. Common villagers, cultivators as well as addicts were very much **against opium destruction** by Center/State Governments. On this query they showed intense hatred, anger and described this act as 'our enemy', 'snatching our livelihood', 'attacking our stomachs'.

35. Only around 30% of the villages in both the district had some kind of facility available like clubs or self help groups or NGOs or Government Aid schemes. A very less percentage of villages (9.8% in Anjaw and 6.5% in Lohit) reported any positive role being played by Panchayat Members/GB/educated youth towards de-addiction.

36. One of the most oft reported responses (43.7% in Anjaw and 40.1% in Lohit) for the best way to protect the children from the menace of opium was " *keeping them away from the other addicts*" and telling them about the ill effects of opium use. Giving good education to children by sending them to schools to learn the different ways of protecting themselves was the next response reported in the 21.4% villages of Anjaw. While in Lohit, in 27.5% villages

"Cease of opium" and in 15.9% villages "self realization" by the future generation was quoted as the best way to protect children.

37. Development in both the districts is **lopsided**. Below subsistence level in many villages off the road and fairly comfortable along the roads. While there is development, the following two pictures illustrate the need to do much more.



A rough path near Roaliang, Anjaw Photo by Ms. Miashailu Lap Road & below Electricity on the tarred Walong Road, Anjaw: Photo by Romesh Bhattacharji



1. INTRODUCTION

The Institute of Narcotics Studies and Analysis was established about a year ago to research and study all matters concerning narcotics. It is an independent academic organization. Its web site, still being developed can be seen at: <http://www.narcoinsa.org>

From 1987 a few of INSA's founding members had been concerned with the problem of illicit cultivation of opium in several parts of India. Their attention was soon drawn to the North East where intelligence reports of opium cultivation in parts of Arunachal, Manipur and Mizoram were pouring in. In 1988 the first opium eradication exercise was started in the then undivided Lohit and Siang districts. Such operations carried on fairly regularly till 2000. A strong opposition against opium cultivation had also started by the youth of Lohit and Siang districts. Illicit opium cultivation was restricted only for the addicts.

In January, 2009 an INSA member visited Lohit and Anjaw districts and then in March to make a TV documentary for tourism. He was shocked to see the extent of wide spread opium cultivation here. From this experience was born the urge to study addiction and this sudden increase in cultivation of opium.

The Governor of Arunachal Pradesh, H.H. General J J Singh was sent a proposal to survey addiction and illicit cultivation in Lohit and Anjaw districts. He supported the idea enthusiastically and immediately. An MOU was signed with the Secretary (Tax & Excise) on the 8th of January, 2010. The survey was on.

Young eager surveyors from Lohit and Anjaw districts were selected and trained by January's end in Tezu. Each surveyor was given a camera and an honorarium of Rs. 15,000/- to cover his/her expenses. The survey started on the 1st of February, 2010.

*Within a week of the start of the survey there was a serious problem. Officials from the Central Narcotics Bureau had been touring Lohit and Anjaw to locate opium cultivation. The worried surveyors had been asking us to prevent their obviously planned eradication, as they would be in trouble with their folk. We had discussed it with the then Dy Commissioner of Lohit, Mr. Kaling Tayeng, suggesting to him to think of the larger good and postpone this eradication for a later date. He was like a sphinx. No reaction. Eventually, there was patchy eradication, within Tezu only, and supported by the local police. However, it was aborted within a day because of violent agitation. The protests continued for several days chiefly targeting the surveyors who were outrageously accused of bringing the teams in. This **prevented an accurate** survey, as many villagers refused to speak to the teams. Nevertheless, the picture that has emerged is still a very worrying one.*

Below is a map of Arunachal showing the five districts, highlighted in bold red, that cultivate opium. The addicts are in few more and spreading.



2. AIMS and OBJECTIVES

AIMS

1. To ascertain the extent of the opium cultivation
2. To determine the magnitude of problems among cultivators and addicts.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

1. To estimate the opium yield in the two districts.
2. To estimate the number of cultivators.
3. To estimate the number of addicts in the two districts.
4. To make a demographic profile of the villages where farmers are undertaking illicit opium poppy cultivation.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Instrument

The method used for the survey was a structured interviewed schedule. The questionnaire was prepared by the experts to fulfill the aims and objectives of the study. It had three sections with a total of 79 items.

A. Village and community profile

B. About cultivators

C. About Addicts

The community leaders in each village were instructed by the trained field staff. The information gathered was at the village level.

3.2 Field Procedures

Mr. Jokhilun Chaitam of Supliang, Anjaw helped us in preparing a large list of volunteers. Thirty candidates were finally selected by Dr. Pratap Swain of the Political Science Deptt., of Indira Gandhi Government College, Tezu, Lohit District.

These volunteers, all from Indira Gandhi Government College, were trained for three days at Tezu by Dr. Swain, Mr. Devendra Dutt, Mr. Anil Sharma, Mr. Amrit K Saikia, Mr. Prema Saikia and Romesh Bhattacharji. These surveyors visited each and every village of two districts and collected information from the key person about that village on the pre-defined questionnaire.

The survey that had started smoothly on the 1st of February, 2010 was rudely obstructed by an agitation that followed a short lived and ill timed opium destruction operation launched by the Central Bureau of Narcotics, Gwalior with the support of the district administration. Till this obstruction the field staff was reporting and consulting regularly with Dr. P Swain.

4. SAMPLE DESIGN

4.1 Sampling plan

A District Opium survey was conducted in the two districts of Arunachal Pradesh namely Anjaw and Lohit to estimate the number of opium addicts, cultivators and the problems faced by them. The survey aimed to cover all the villages of both the districts, Anjaw and Lohit. Due to problems caused by destruction of some opium fields the survey was conducted in a total of 458 (226 village from district Anjaw and 232 villages from district Lohit) villages in both the districts. However in many villages the surveyors could not get whole hearted cooperation.

District –wise description of villages covered under the survey was as follows

	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
<u>Total</u> villages	226	232	458
Opium cultivating villages	222 (98.2%)	172 (74.1%)	394 (93.4%)
Villages having Addicts	215 (95.1%)	207 (89.2%)	422 (92.1%)

Among the surveyed villages, in district Anjaw **98.2%** villages had *opium cultivation* while district Lohit had **74.1%** villages where opium cultivation was reported. **Addicts** were observed in **95.1%** villages in district Anjaw and **89.2%** villages in Lohit. It was further observed that in district Lohit there were 35 villages covered under the survey, which had no cultivation but had addicts.

4.2 Data Analysis

Data was manually checked by experts led by Mrs. HM Sethi, Scientist at All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. The coding was done for the questions based on their responses before the data computerised; the data was scrutinized at an intensive level before analysis. The validity checks were applied and corrections were made accordingly. The information from qualitative data collected side by side during the survey was used to fill the missing data. Gaps were also filled using information from other related questions in the questionnaire itself. Data was then analysed using a software SPSS-11.0.

5. RESULTS

SECTION - I VILLAGE AND COMMUNITY PROFILE

Table 1.1 Distribution of villages by their distance from the nearest Sub division/circle

Distance (Km)	Districts		
	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
Up to 5	25 (11.1%)	47 (20.3%)	72 (15.7%)
5.1 - 10	26 (11.5%)	33 (14.2%)	59 (12.9%)
10.1 -20	72 (31.9%)	57 (24.6%)	129 (28.2%)
20.1 -30	65 (28.8%)	31 (13.4%)	96 (21.0%)
30.1 -40	12 (5.3 %)	14 (6.0%)	26 (5.7 %)
More than 40	26 (11.5%)	50 (21.6%)	76 (16.6%)
Total	226	232	458

Overall, There was no difference between the average distance of villages from the nearest subdivision/circle in Anjaw (mean=21.6Km) and Lohit (mean=22.1km).

Majority (45.6%)of the villages covered under district Anjaw were more than 20kms away and 1/3 of the villages were 10 to 20 Km away from their subdivision/circle.

In the district Lohit, one fourth of the villages were at 10-20 kms and 41.0% of the villages were at more than 20Km away from their subdivision/circle.

Table 1.2 Distribution of villages by their distance from the nearest Motor road

Distance (Km)	Districts		
	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
Up to 1	70 (31.0%)	152 (65.5%)	222 (48.5%)
1.1 - 5	85 (37.6 %)	46 (19.8%)	131 (28.6%)
5.1 -10	41 (18.1%)	27 (11.6 %)	68 (14.8%)
10.1 -20	18 (8.0%)	6 (2.6%)	24 (5.2%)
>20	12 (5.3 %)	1 (.4 %)	13 (2.8%)
Total	226	232	458

The average distance of the villages from the nearest motor road in the district Anjaw and Lohit was 5.51Km (s.d.=7.1) and 2.1Km (s.d.=3.7) respectively. Though motorable roads are being constructed rapidly the above table suggests that **107 villages from Lohit and Anjaw are rather backward.**

Thirty one percent villages in district Anjaw and 65.5% villages in Lohit had motor roads passing through their villages. While 13.3% villages in Anjaw and 3% villages in Lohit had motor roads at a distance of more than 10 km. away from their villages. This was required to study whether large scale cultivation was more in villages on the road or off the road.

Table 1.3 Distribution of villages by their total number of families

Total Number of Families	Districts		
	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
Up to 10	117 (51.8%)	22 (9.5%)	139 (30.3%)
11 - 30	80 (35.4 %)	71 (30.6%)	151 (33.0%)
31 - 50	13 (5.8%)	52 (22.4%)	65 (14.2%)
51 - 70	5 (2.2%)	21 (9.1%)	26 (5.7%)
71 - 90	3 (1.3%)	10 (4.3%)	13 (2.8%)
More than 90	5 (2.2%)	56 (24.1%)	61 (13.3%)
Not Known	3 (1.3%)	--	3 (.7 %)
Total	226	232	458

Average number of families in the villages of Lohit was 4 times more (median=42 families) than that of Anjaw (median=10 families).

In Anjaw, 51.8% villages had up to 10 families, followed by 35.2% villages with 11 to 30 families and the rest with more than 30 families.

While in Lohit, only 9.5% villages had up to 10 families. One fourth of the villages in Lohit had more than 90 families.

Table 1.4 Distribution of villages by the number of BPL families

Number of BPL families	Districts		
	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
Up to 10	140 (61.9%)	70 (30.2%)	210 (45.9%)
11 - 30	48 (21.2%)	90 (38.8%)	138 (30.1%)
31 - 50	10 (4.4%)	28 (12.1%)	38 (8.3%)
51 - 70	2 (.9%)	7 (3.0%)	9 (2.0%)
71 - 90	1 (.4%)	10 (4.3%)	11 (2.4%)
More than 90	1 (.4%)	17 (7.3%)	18 (3.9%)
No BPL families/Not known	24 (10.6%)	10 (4.3%)	34 (7.4%)
Total	226	232	458

The average number of BPL (Below Poverty Line) families in the villages of the district Lohit (median=18) was found to be more than two times than district Anjaw's (median=8).

Table 1.5 Distribution of villages by the number of Primary pass girls in the village

GIRLS)	Districts		
	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
Upto 10	148 (65.5%)	110 (47.4%)	258 (56.3 %)
11 - 20	10 (4.4%)	42 (18.1%)	52 (11.4%)
21 - 30	2 (. 9%)	25 (10.8%)	27 (5.9 %)
31 - 40	1 (.4%)	8 (3.4%)	9 (2.0%)
41 - 50	--	9 (3.9%)	9 (2.0%)
More than 50	--	26 (11.2%)	26 (5.7%)
No primary pass/Not known	65 (28.8%)	12 (5.2%)	77 (16.8%)
Total	226	232	458

No. of Primary pass in the village (GIRLS)

	Valid N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std Deviation
Districts Anjaw	223	.00	40.00	3.23	2.00	5.23
Lohit	225	.00	500.00	25.36	10.00	47.58

It was observed that Lohit had more primary pass girls (average=10girls/village) than in Anjaw (average=3girls/village).

About 65.5% villages in Anjaw had up to 10 primary passed girls and a very small percentage of villages had more than 10 primary pass girls. On the other hand in district Lohit, 11.2% villages had more than 50 primary pass girls.

Table 1.6 Distribution of villages by the number of Primary pass boys in the village

Districts			
BOYS)	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
Upto 10	155 (68.6%)	81 (34.9%)	236 (51.5%)
11 - 20	25 (11.1 %)	50 (21.6%)	75 (16.4%)
21 - 30	6 (2.7 %)	33 (14.2%)	39 (8.5 %)
31 - 40	1 (.4 %)	13 (5.6 %)	14 (3.1%)
41 - 50	1 (.4 %)	17 (7.3 %)	18 (3.9%)
More than 50	--	30 (12.9%)	30 (6.6%)
No primary pass /Not known	38 (16.8 %)	8 (3.4 %)	46 (10.0%)
Total	226	232	458

No. of Primary pass in the village BOYS)							
		Valid N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std Deviation
Districts	Anjaw	223	.00	50.00	5.73	4.00	6.75
	Lohit	225	.00	500.00	32.96	16.00	57.75

A similar trend was observed for males. Lohit district had more primary pass males (average=16/village) than the district Anjaw (average=4males/village).

About 68.6% villages in Anjaw had up to 10 primary passed males and a very low percentage of villages had more than 10 primary pass males.

In the district Lohit 12.9% villages had more than 50 primary pass males.

Table 1.7 Distribution of villages by the number of Higher Educated males in the village

No.of Males	Districts		
	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
Up to 5	103 (45.6%)	88 (37.9%)	191 (41.7%)
>5	59 (26.1%)	59 (25.4%)	118 (25.8%)
<10	14 (6.2%)	22 (9.5%)	36 (7.9%)
>10	--	31 (13.4%)	31 (6.8%)
No H.E. male/ Not known	50 (22.1 %)	32 (13.8%)	82 (17.9%)
Total	226	232	458

About 78% villages in Anjaw and 73% villages in Lohit, had 5 to 9 highly educated males. District Lohit had 13.4% villages with more than 10 highly educated males while none of the villages in Anjaw had highly educated males.

Table 1.8 Distribution of villages by the number of Higher Educated females in the village

No. of Females	District		
	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
>5	5 (2.2 %)	27 (11.6%)	32 (7.0 %)
<10	--	2 (.9 %)	2 (.4 %)
>10	--	9 (3.9 %)	9 (2.0%)
No H.E. female /Not known	204 (90.3%)	160 (69.0 %)	364 (79.5%)
Total	226	232	458

Similarly for females, district Lohit had more villages with higher educated females (16.4%) than the villages in district Anjaw (2.2%).

Table 1.9 Distribution of villages by the number of Educated unemployed in the village

		Districts					
No. of educated unemployed		Anjaw	Lohit	Total			
upto 5		152 (67.3%)	141 (60.8%)	293 (64.0%)			
6 - 10		17 (7.5%)	21 (9.1%)	38 (8.3%)			
11 - 20		5 (2.2%)	17 (7.3%)	22 (4.8%)			
21 - 30		2 (.9%)	12 (5.2%)	14 (3.1%)			
> 30		--	9 (3.9%)	9 (2.0%)			
Not educated/ Not known		50 (22.1%)	32 (13.8%)	82 (17.9%)			
Total		226	232	458			
		No. of educated unemployed					
		Valid N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std Deviation
Districts	Anjaw	176	.00	25.00	2.70	2.00	3.87
	Lohit	200	.00	200.00	14.01	4.00	38.83

The average number of educated unemployed persons was more in Lohit (median=4persons/village) than in Anjaw (median =2persons/village).

In Anjaw, 67.3% villages and in Lohit 60.8% villages had up to 5 educated unemployed.

The district Lohit had (3.9%) villages with more than thirty educated unemployed while Anjaw had no corresponding figure.

Table 1.10 Distribution of villages by the number of self employed in the village

		Districts					
No. of self employed		Anjaw	Lohit	Total			
upto 5		114 (50.4%)	137 (59.1%)	251 (54.8%)			
6 - 10		20 (8.8%)	24 (10.3%)	44 (9.6%)			
11 - 20		8 (3.5%)	6 (2.6%)	14 (3.1%)			
21 - 30		3 (1.3 %)	10 (4.3%)	13 (2.8%)			
> 30		--	10 (4.3%)	10 (2.2%)			
Not employed/Not known		81 (35.8%)	45 (19.4%)	126 (27.5%)			
Total		226	232	458			
No. of self employed							
		Valid N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std Deviation
Districts	Anjaw	145	.00	26.00	3.43	2.00	4.97
	Lohit	187	.00	200.00	9.66	4.00	25.96

The average number of **self employed persons** was more in Lohit (median=4) than in Anjaw (median =2).

There were 80.6% villages in Lohit which had self employed persons while in Anjaw corresponding figure was 64.2%. In Anjaw, 50.4% and in Lohit 59.1% villages had up to 5 self employed. In the district Lohit, about 4.3% villages had more than thirty self employed persons while Anjaw had no corresponding figure.

Table 1.11 Distribution of villages by job opportunities in the village

Jobs opportunity	Districts		
	Anjaw(226)	Lohit(232)	Total
Government	201 (88.9%)	144 (62.1%)	345 (75.3%)
Private	7 (3.1 %)	95 (40.9%)	102 (22.3%)
Contractor	46 (20.4 %)	23 (9.9%)	69 (15.1%)

Government job opportunities were found to be much more in the villages of district Anjaw (88.9%) than in the villages of district Lohit (62.1%). A higher percentage of villages in Lohit (40.9%) had private job opportunities as compared to in Anjaw (3.1%).

**Table 1.12 Distribution of villages by Average
Monthly Income in the village**

Income (Rs)	Districts		
	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
< 5000	91 (40.3%)	27 (11.6%)	118 (25.8%)
>5000	110 (48.7 %)	130 (56.0%)	240 (52.4%)
>10000	8 (3.5 %)	34 (14.7%)	42 (9.2%)
>20000	1 (.4%)	14 (6.0%)	15 (3.3%)
Not known	16 (7.1%)	27 (11.6%)	43 (9.4 %)
Total	226	232	458

The highest number of villages (48.7%, 56.0%) in both the district Anjaw and Lohit respectively had income ranging from Rs 5,000 to 10,000. A comparatively high percentage of villages in Lohit, (20.7%) had the persons with income from Rs. 10,000 to 20,000 than in district Anjaw(3.9%).

Table 1.13 **Distribution of villages by the Main Source of Income in the village**

Sources	District		
	Anjaw (226)	Lohit (232)	Total (458)
Cultivation	111 (49.1%)	199 (85.8%)	310 (67.7 %)
Hunting	122 (54.0 %)	74 (31.9 %)	196 (42.8 %)
Shop	59 (26.1 %)	77 (33.2 %)	136 (29.7%)
Taxi	29 (12.8 %)	62 (26.7%)	91 (19.9%)
Contract	138 (61.1 %)	68 (29.3%)	206 (45.0%)
Rent	24 (10.6 %)	44 (19.0%)	68 (14.8%)
<i>Opium</i>	186 (82.3%)	95 (40.9%)	<u>281</u> (61.4 %)

The main source of income in the villages of district Anjaw was reported to be ***opium (82.3%)***, followed by contractor-ship (61.1%), hunting (54%) and cultivation (49.1%).

While in Lohit the main source of income reported was cultivation (85.8%) followed by opium (40.9%) and Shop keeping (33.2%).

Table 1.14 Distribution of villages by the number of Agricultural fields in the village

No. of agricultural fields in the village	Districts		
	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
upto 5	15 (6.6%)	43 (18.5%)	58 (12.7%)
6 - 10	49 (21.7%)	6 (2.6%)	55 (12.0%)
11 - 20	55 (24.3%)	13 (5.6%)	68 (14.8%)
21 - 30	47 (20.8%)	12 (5.2%)	59 (12.9%)
31 - 40	26 (11.5%)	14 (6.0%)	40 (8.7%)
More than 40	26 (11.5%)	100 (43.1%)	126 (27.5%)
No fields/Not known	8 (3.54%)	44 (19.0%)	52 (11.4%)
Total	226	232	458

The maximum number of villages (45.1%) in Anjaw had 11-30 agricultural fields while in Lohit the maximum number of villages (43.1%) had more than 40 agricultural fields.

Table 1.15 Distribution of villages by the total number of crops in a year, in the village

Total crops	Districts		
	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
1	9 (4.0%)	58 (25.0%)	67 (14.6%)
2	46 (20.4%)	90 (38.8%)	136 (29.7%)
3	105 (46.5%)	46 (19.8%)	151 (33.0%)
4	24 (10.6%)	29 (12.5%)	53 (11.6%)
5 or more	38 (16.8%)	9 (3.9%)	47 (10.3%)
Not known	4 (1.8%)	--	4 (.9%)
Total	226	232	458

crops in a year

	Valid N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std Deviation
Districts Anjaw	222	1.00	15.00	3.51	3.00	1.89
Lohit	232	1.00	6.00	2.32	2.00	1.12

The villages in Anjaw had on an average 3 crops and Lohit 2 crops in a year.

Approximately 16.8% villages in Anjaw and 3.9% villages in Lohit had 5 or more crops in a year.

Table 1.16 Distribution of villages by the satisfaction over the price for their produce

Do they get fair prices for their produce?	Districts		
	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
Yes	24 (10.6%)	90 (38.8%)	114 (24.9%)
No	99 (43.8%)	46 (19.8%)	145 (31.7%)
Do not sell	90 (39.8%)	93 (40.1%)	183 (40.0%)
Can not say	13 (5.8%)	3 (1.3%)	16 (3.5%)
Total	226	232	458

Approximately 40% of the villages in both the districts do not sell their produce. In Lohit, 38.8% of the villages get fair prices for their produce while in Anjaw, sellers from only 10.6% of the villages get a fair price for their produce.

Table 1.17 Distribution of villages by the selling sources in the village

Who do they sell it to?	Districts		
	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
Among the addicts	2 (.9%)	--	2 (.4%)
Market	25 (11.1%)	51 (22.0%)	76 (16.6%)
<i>Marwari</i>	109 (48.2%)	88 (37.9%)	197 (43.0%)
Do not sell/self consumption	90 (39.8%)	93 (40.1%)	183 (40.0%)
Total	226	232	458

The maximum number of villages in both the districts, Anjaw and Lohit (48.2%, 37.9%) respectively sell their products to Marwaris (North Indian Traders) followed by self consumption (39.8%, 40.1%).

Table 1.18 Clubs/self help groups/NGOs/Govt Marketing & Aid schemes in the villages

Districts			
	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
Yes	70	67	137
	(31.0%)	(28.9%)	(29.9%)
No	156	165	321
	(69.0%)	(71.1%)	(70.1%)
Total	226	232	458

Roughly 30% of villages in both the districts had clubs or self help groups or NGOs or Government Aid schemes.

Opium cultivation near Chowkham: Photo by Chow Jonam Manjeykhun



SECTION -II ABOUT OPIUM CULTIVATORS

Table 2.1 Distribution of villages by their opinion about the origin of opium

Origin of opium	Districts		
	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
Since the origin of community/long back	152 (68.5%)	95 (55.2%)	247 (62.7%)
Traditional	21 (9.5%)	15 (8.7%)	36 (9.1%)
From new generation	3 (1.4%)	22 (12.8%)	25 (6.3%)
From China/Burma/British	7 (3.2%)	7 (4.1%)	14 (3.6%)
Ashes of Mishini lady		3 (1.7%)	3 (.8%)
Seeds given by God		1 (.6%)	1 (.3%)
Cannot say	39 (17.6%)	29 (16.9%)	68 (17.3%)
Total	222	172	394

Maximum number of villages in both the districts (68.5% and 55.2%) respectively, had the response "Since the origin of community/long back", on the query "opinion about the origin of opium". In some villages of Lohit people talk of a myth that opium originated from the ashes of a Mishni lady. Approximately 17% of the villages would not even hazard a guess.

Table 2.2 Descriptive statistics about the Area under opium cultivation in each district (Hectare)

Districts	Valid N No. of villages	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std Deviation	Sum (Hect.)
Anjaw	N=222	.97	242.91	15.59	7.29	29.17	3460.23
Lohit	N=169	.97	627.53	75.47	24.29	144.01	12981.2
Total	N=391	.97	627.53	41.91	9.72	102.29	16384.96

A wide variation was found among villages for the area under opium cultivation in both districts. It was from 1 to 243 hectare for Anjaw and 1 to 628 hectare for Lohit. The average area (median) under opium cultivation in the villages of Anjaw was found to be 7.3 hectare and 24.3 hectare in Lohit. Anjaw is entirely mountainous, and Lohit is mostly in the plains.

There were around **3460 hectare in Anjaw and 12981 hectare of opium fields in Lohit, producing opium.**

Table 2.3 Distribution of villages by the size of opium fields

(hectare)	Districts		
	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
< 1	183 (82.4%)	90 (52.3%)	273 (69.3%)
>1	32 (14.4%)	74 (43.0%)	106 (26.9%)
<5	7 (3.2%)	7 (4.1%)	14 (3.6%)
<10		1 (.6%)	1 (.3%)
Total	222	172	394

About 43% of villages in Lohit and 14.4% of villages in Anjaw had opium fields larger than one hectare. It was found that there were villages in both the districts (Lohit- 3.2%, Anjaw- 4.1%) where each opium fields was of huge size (average up to 4.8 hectare).

Table 2.4a Distribution of villages by Total number of families cultivating opium

Number of families cultivating opium	Districts		
	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
Upto 10	67 (30.2%)	24 (13.8%)	91 (23.0%)
11 - 20	67 (30.2%)	34 (19.5%)	101 (25.5%)
21 - 30	46 (20.7%)	40 (23.0%)	86 (21.7%)
31 - 40	27 (12.2%)	17 (9.8%)	44 (11.1%)
41 - 50	3 (1.4%)	3 (1.7%)	6 (1.5%)
<u>51 - 100</u>	3 (1.4%)	17 (9.8%)	20 (5.1%)
More than 100	9 (4.1%)	39 (22.4%)	48 (12.1%)
Total	222	172	394

In Anjaw district, there were 30.2% villages each having up to 10-20 families, followed by 20.7% villages with 21-30 families cultivating opium.

In Lohit district, about 23% villages each had 21-30 families and more than 100 families

Table 2.4b Distribution of villages by Total number of families cultivating opium

No. of families	Districts		
	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
1/10 th of the total families	3	1	4
	(1.4)	(.6)	(1.1)
1/5 th of the total families	4		4
	(1.9)		(1.1)
1/4 th of the total families	4	56	60
	(1.9)	(33.5)	(15.8)
Half of the total families	10	5	15
	(4.7)	(3.0)	(4.0)
<u>All of the total families</u>	191	105	296
	(90.1)	(62.9)	(78.1)
Total villages	212	167	379

Majority (90%) of the villages in Anjaw had all of the families cultivating opium, while in Lohit, in 62.9% villages, all the families followed by 33.5% village's with one fourth of the families cultivate opium.



Opium Cultivation in Hawaii, Anjaw: Photo by David Pul & below in Wakro: Photo by Samirso Mam



Table 2.5 Distribution of villages by Reasons for preferring opium cultivation to other types of cultivation

Reasons	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
Main source of income	33	26	59
	(14.9%)	(15.1%)	(15.0%)
Huge money in a short period/ More profitable	132	62	194
	(59.5%)	(36.0%)	(49.2%)
Use for <u>pooja</u> /festival/currency/medicine	1	8	9
	(.5%)	(4.7%)	(2.3%)
Method is very simple/takes less time/easy crop to earn	14	34	48
	(6.3%)	(19.8%)	(12.2%)
More useful/More consumers/high price	12		12
	(5.4%)		(3.0%)
Addiction and income both		42	42
		(24.4%)	(10.7%)
To manage their life in a better way	12		12
	(5.4%)		(3.0%)
No other alternate ways of cultivation	6		6
	(2.7%)		(1.5%)
Not known	12		12
	(5.4%)		(3.0%)
Total	222	172	394

In Anjaw, the commonest reasons for preferring opium cultivation to other types of cultivation were ``**Huge money in a short period/More profitable**'' (59.5% villages) and ``**Main source of income**'' (14.9% villages).

While in Lohit, the reasons were also ``**Huge money in a short period**'' (36% villages), and ``**Addiction & income** ' (24.4 % villages) ; ``**Simple and easy to grow opium** '' (19.8% villages) and ``**Main source of income**'' (15.1% villages) .

Table 2.6 Distribution of villages by the query "Is it more profitable?"

Districts			
Is it more profitable	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
Yes	195	165	360
	(87.8%)	(95.9%)	(91.4%)
No	27	7	34
	(12.2%)	(4.1%)	(8.6%)
Total	222	172	394

In the Anjaw, 87.8% of the villages, while in district Lohit, 95.9% of the villages, stated that cultivation of opium is more profitable.

Table 2.7 Distribution of villages by the organizer of opium cultivation in a family

Districts			
Who organizes the opium cultivation in a family?	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
No need to organize	15		15
	(6.8%)		(3.8%)
Head of family/self	168	97	238
	(75.7%)	(56.4%)	(67.3%)
Mother/ladies	6	18	24
	(2.7%)	(10.5%)	(6.1%)
Any one from family	33	57	90
	(14.9%)	(33.1%)	(22.8%)
Total	222	172	394

In Anjaw the 'head of the family' in 75.7% villages and 'anyone from family' in 14.9% villages organizes the cultivation of opium. In Lohit, the head of the family did so in 56.4% villages and 'anyone from family' in 33.1% villages. In 10.5% villages in Lohit ladies organized it while the corresponding figure in Anjaw was 2.7%.

Table 2.8 Distribution of villages by the query 'How do you know how much is to be grown?'

How do you know how much is to be grown?	Districts		
	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
No body can know exactly	68	40	108
	(30.6%)	(23.3%)	(27.4%)
By guess/approximate	9		9
	(4.1%)		(2.3%)
Depends upon Area/Production/climate	28	1	29
	(12.6%)	(.6%)	(7.4%)
Depend on soil	77		77
	(34.7%)		(19.5%)
Own wish	2	53	55
	(.9%)	(30.8%)	(14.0%)
Soar limit	13	35	48
	(5.9%)	(20.3%)	(12.2%)
One time in a year		32	32
		(18.6%)	(8.1%)
Not fixed	25		25
	(11.3%)		(6.3%)
According to size of the field		11	11
		(6.4%)	(2.8%)
Total	222	172	394

On the query on 'how much opium to be grown', in the Anjaw, 34.7% villages stated that it 'depends on the soil', 30.6% villages stated 'No body can know exactly'; 12.6% villages stated 'Depends upon Area/Production/climate'

In the Lohit, 30.8% villages stated that it was their 'own wish', 23.3% villages stated 'No body can know exactly'; 20.3% villages stated 'soar limit' 18.6% villages stated 'Once a year'.

**Table 2.9 Distribution of villages by the help taken
if field is large**

If field is large is labour hired or the community helps?	Districts		
	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
Community helps	48	25	73
	(21.6%)	(14.5%)	(18.5%)
Labor hired	128	65	193
	(57.7%)	(37.8%)	(49.0%)
Hiring as well as community help	26	75	101
	(11.7%)	(43.6%)	(25.6%)
No help	20	7	27
	(9.1%)	(4.1%)	(6.9%)
Total	222	172	394

In Anjaw, for large fields under opium cultivation, labor was hired by 57.7% villages, community helped by 21.6% villages and both labor hired as well as community help was reported by 11.7% villages.

In Lohit, both labor hired and community help was reported by 43.6% villages. Labor was hired by 37.8% villages, community help was seeking by 14.5% villages.

Table 2.10 Distribution of villages by the management of opium cultivation in the family

Who manages opium cultivation in the family	Districts		
	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
Head of family/elders/father	164	106	270
	(73.9%)	(61.6%)	(68.5%)
Any one	32	37	69
	(14.4%)	(21.5%)	(17.5%)
Mostly mothers	9	11	20
	(4.1%)	(6.4%)	(5.1%)
Owner of fields	17	18	35
	(7.7%)	(10.5%)	(8.9%)
Total	222	172	394

Answer to 'who manages opium cultivation in family?', 73.9% Anjaw villages stated 'head of family/elders/fathers', 14.4% villages 'Any one'; 7.7% villages stated 'Owners of the fields'. In Lohit, 61.6% villages stated 'head of family/elders', 21.5% villages stated 'Any one'; 10.5% villages stated 'Owners of the fields'. "Mostly mothers" was stated by 4.1%, 6.4% of villages in Anjaw and Lohit respectively. Opium in Tezu: Photo by Bachamso Chiba



Table 2.11 **Distribution of villages by the person who sells the opium in the family?**

Who sells the opium in the family?	Districts		
	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
Head of the family/self	151	107	258
	(68.0%)	(62.2%)	(65.4%)
Any one in the family	54	4	58
	(24.3%)	(2.3%)	(14.7%)
Depends on family to family	2		2
	(.9%)		(.5%)
Mostly mothers	15	25	40
	(6.8%)	(14.5%)	(10.2%)
Cultivators/farmers/opium seller		34	34
		(19.8%)	(8.6%)
Do not sell		2	2
		(1.2%)	(.5%)
Total	222	172	394

On the query on 'who sells opium in the family', in Anjaw, 68.0% villages stated 'head of family/self', 24.3% villages stated 'Any one' and 6.8% villages stated 'mothers'.

In Lohit, 62.2% villages stated 'head of family/elders', 19.8% villages stated 'Cultivators/farmers/opium seller'. A good percentage (14.5%) of the villages also reported mothers selling the opium.

Table 2.12 Distribution of villages by the person who manages the profits

Who manages the profits?	Districts		
	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
Head of family/elders	102	122	224
	(45.9%)	(70.9%)	(56.9%)
Depends upon family to family	4		4
	(1.8%)		(1.0%)
Self / Anyone who sells manages profits	98	3	101
	(44.1%)	(1.7%)	(25.6%)
Mothers/sisters	18	13	31
	(8.1%)	(7.6%)	(7.9%)
Cultivator/Farmer		34	34
		(19.8%)	(8.6%)
Total	222	172	394

In Anjaw, 45.9% villages stated *head of family/elders*, 44.1% villages stated *Any one* and 8.1% villages stated *mothers* as those managing the profits from opium cultivation sale..

While in Lohit, 70.9%villages stated *head of family/elders*, 19.8%villages stated *cultivator/farmer*; 7.6% villages stated *mothers* as those managing the profits from opium cultivation sale.

Table 2.13 Distribution of villages by "Where do they get poppy seeds from?"

Where do they get poppy seeds from?	Districts		
	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
Own fields/ stores	115	109	224
	(51.8%)	(63.4%)	(56.9%)
Neighbours (farmer to farmer)	36	10	46
	(16.2%)	(5.8%)	(11.7%)
Villagers	16	31	47
	(7.2%)	(18.0%)	(11.9%)
Market	30	20	50
	(13.5%)	(11.6%)	(12.7%)
Elders	25	2	27
	(11.3%)	(1.2%)	(6.9%)
Total	222	172	394

In Anjaw, 51.8% villages stated 'own fields/stores', 16.2% villages stated 'farmer/ Neighbor'; 20.7% villages stated 'market'; 11.3% villages stated 'Elders' from where they get the poppy seeds.

While in Lohit, 63.4% villages stated 'own fields/stores', 18% villages stated 'other villagers'; 11.6% villages stated 'market' and 5.8.2% villages stated 'farmer/ neighbors' as places from where they get the poppy seeds.

Table 2.15 Distribution of villages by the number of people required for lancing?

How many people required for lancing?	Districts		
	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
Up to 2	159	65	224
	(71.6%)	(37.8%)	(56.9%)
3 - 5	30	2	32
	(13.5%)	(1.2%)	(8.1%)
6 - 10	15		15
	(6.8%)		(3.8%)
Depends upon No. of fields/Area of cultivation	18	70	88
	(8.1%)	(40.7%)	(22.3%)
Almost all females of the family		35	35
		(20.3%)	(8.9%)
Total	222	172	394

On the query on 'how many persons are required for lancing', in Anjaw, 71.6% villages stated 'upto two persons', 13.5% villages stated '3-5 persons' and 6.8% villages stated '6-10 persons'. There were 8.1% villages which stated that this 'Depends upon No. of fields/Area of cultivation'.

In Lohit, there were 40.7% villages which stated that this 'Depends upon No. of fields/Area of cultivation'. This was followed by 37.8% villages which stated 'up to two persons', 20.3% villages stated 'all female family members' were involved in lancing.

Table 2.16 Distribution of villages by the Neighbors' helping in cultivation?

Do Neighbours help?	Districts		
	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
Yes	123	158	281
	(55.4%)	(91.9%)	(71.3%)
No	87	12	99
	(39.2%)	(7.0%)	(25.1%)
Some times	12	2	14
	(5.4%)	(1.2%)	(3.6%)
Total	222	172	394

In Anjaw, 55.4% of the villages, while in Lohit, 91.9% of the villages stated that the neighbors helped them in opium cultivation.

Table 2.17 Distribution of villages by the query "Is any expertise necessary?"

Is any expertise necessary?	Districts		
	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
Yes	55	144	199
	(24.8%)	(83.7%)	(50.5%)
No	163	18	181
	(73.4%)	(10.5%)	(45.9%)
Some times	4		4
	(1.8%)		(1.0%)
Can't say		10	10
		(5.8%)	(2.5%)
Total	222	172	394

In the district Anjaw, 73.4% of the villages stated that the no expertise was required for opium cultivation.

While in district Lohit, 83.7% of the villages stated that expertise was required for its cultivation.

Table 2.18 Distribution of villages by making of lancing blades

Do they make the lancing blades themselves?	Districts		
	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
Yes	185	171	356
	(83.3%)	(99.4%)	(90.4%)
No	37		37
	(16.7%)		(9.4%)
Some times		1	1
		(.6%)	(.3%)
Total	222	172	394

In Anjaw, 83.3% of the villages while in Lohit, 99.4% of the villages stated that they make their own lancing blades for the opium cultivation.

Table 2.19 Distribution of villages by the period of opium storage

How long can opium be stored for?	Districts		
	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
1 year	47	66	113
	(21.2%)	(38.4%)	(28.7%)
Up to 2 yrs	47	33	80
	(21.2%)	(19.2%)	(20.3%)
Up to 3 yrs	68	10	78
	(30.6%)	(5.8%)	(19.8%)
4 yrs	28	5	33
	(12.6%)	(2.9%)	(8.4%)
5 & more	32	3	35
	(14.4%)	(1.7%)	(8.9%)
Depends upon storing		55	55
		(32.0%)	(14.0%)
Total	222	172	394

In the district Anjaw, 30.6% of the villages reported that opium can be stored 'up to 3 years'. An equal percentage (21.2%) reported the storage period for 1 year and up to 2 years.

In Lohit, 38.4% of the villages stated the storage period of opium as '1 year'. The percentage of villages in Lohit (10.4%), which reported the storage period of opium for more than 2 years was comparatively lower than in Anjaw (57.6%).

Table 2.20 Distribution of villages by place of opium storage

Where is opium stored?	Districts		
	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
Box/Basket/Trunk/Godown	157 (70.7%)	66 (38.4%)	223 (56.6%)
Dry & Low temp places /no smoke	42 (18.9%)	11 (6.4%)	53 (13.5%)
Secret Treasury/safe places	20 (9.0%)	35 (20.3%)	55 (14.0%)
Dark warm/heated/near fire	3 (1.4%)	45 (26.2%)	48 (12.2%)
Dry Bamboo hole		15 (8.7%)	15 (3.8%)
Total	222	172	394

On the query on 'where is opium stored, in the Anjaw, 70.7% villages stated 'box/basket/ godown', 18.9% villages stated 'places with low temperature'; 9.0% villages stated 'secret/safe places'.

In Lohit, 38.4% villages stated 'box/basket/godown', 26.2% villages stated 'dark and warm places'; 20.3% villages stated 'secret/safe places' and 6.4% villages stated 'places with low temperature'.

Table 2.21 Distribution of villages by Cloth opium

Only Cloth opium?	Districts		
	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
Yes	181	161	342
	(81.5%)	(93.6%)	(86.8%)
No	41	11	52
	(18.5%)	(6.4%)	(13.2%)
Total	222	172	394

Cloth opium was used by the 81.5% of the villages in Anjaw and 93.6% of the villages in Lohit.

Picture below is of cloth opium in Tafrogram, Tezu: Photo by Romesh Bhattacharji



Descriptive statistics about the Rates of Opium in different seasons

<i>Rates</i> in each season (Winter, before collection%)								
		Valid N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std Deviation	Range
Districts	Anjaw	N=221	100.00	650.00	438.69	550.00	171.05	550.00
	Lohit	N=171	100.00	750.00	594.04	600.00	75.88	650.00
Total		N=392	100.00	750.00	506.45	600.00	157.85	650.00

Rates in each season (after collection%)								
		Valid N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std Deviation	Range
Districts	Anjaw	N=221	200.00	600.00	319.19	300.00	111.09	400.00
	Lohit	N=170	30.00	600.00	363.12	300.00	175.43	570.00
Total		N=391	30.00	600.00	338.29	300.00	144.13	570.00

Rates in each season (Summer%)								
		Valid N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std Deviation	Range
Districts	Anjaw	N=221	200.00	600.00	415.16	400.00	89.74	400.00
	Lohit	N=170	100.00	600.00	427.06	400.00	139.43	500.00
Total		N=391	100.00	600.00	420.33	400.00	114.03	500.00

Rates in each season (Rains%)								
		Valid N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std Deviation	Range
Districts	Anjaw	N=205	200.00	650.00	419.76	400.00	98.83	450.00
	Lohit	N=170	100.00	700.00	464.53	500.00	131.42	600.00
Total		N=375	100.00	700.00	440.05	400.00	116.75	600.00

Rates in each season (Autumn%)								
		Valid N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std Deviation	Range
Districts	Anjaw	N=205	200.00	700.00	461.46	450.00	120.98	500.00
	Lohit	N=170	100.00	750.00	514.88	520.00	105.51	650.00
Total		N=375	100.00	750.00	485.68	500.00	117.14	650.00

The average rates of cloth opium in villages of Anjaw ranged between Rs 319 to Rs 461 depending upon the season with the maximum price being from Autumn-Spring.

While, the average rates of cloth opium in villages of Lohit varied between Rs 363, to Rs 594 depending upon the season with the maximum rate in winter before collection of opium.

Table 2.22 Distribution of villages by "Do they know all their buyers?"

Districts			
Do they know all their buyers?	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
Yes	89	97	186
	(40.1%)	(56.4%)	(47.2%)
No	129	75	204
	(58.1%)	(43.6%)	(51.8%)
Not Always	4		4
	(1.8%)		(1.0%)
Total	222	172	394

In Anjaw, 58.1% villages while in Lohit, 43.6% of the villages did not know about their buyers.

Table 2.23 Distribution of villages by the selling source

Districts			
Whom do they sell it to?	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
Addicts	87	99	186
	(39.2%)	(57.6%)	(47.2%)
Business partner	23	7	30
	(10.4%)	(4.1%)	(7.6%)
Both/Anybody	103	62	165
	(46.4%)	(36.0%)	(41.9%)
Do not sell	9	4	13
	(4.1%)	(2.3%)	(3.3%)
Total	222	172	394

On the query on 'who do they sell opium', in the district Anjaw, 46.4% villages were selling opium to anybody desiring to buy it and 39.2% of the villages selling opium to addicts.

In district Lohit, 57.6% villages reported selling opium to addicts and 36.0% villages were selling it to anybody desiring to buy it. A very small percentage of villages in both the districts were not selling opium.

Table 2.24 Distribution of villages by the query "Do they go out to sell opium?"

Districts			
Do they go out to sell it?	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
Yes	118	55	173
	(53.2%)	(32.0%)	(43.9%)
No	89	117	206
	(40.1%)	(68.0%)	(52.3%)
Sometimes/rarely	15		15
	(6.8%)		(3.8%)
Total	222	172	394

In the district Anjaw, 53.2% villages were selling opium by 'going out' while in district Lohit, 68.0% villages reported not going out to sell it.

Table 2.25 Distribution of villages by the query "Do buyers come to their village to buy opium?"

Districts			
Do buyers come to their village to buy it?	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
Yes	210	151	361
	(94.6%)	(87.8%)	(91.6%)
No	5	21	26
	(2.3%)	(12.2%)	(6.6%)
Sometimes/ rarely	7		7
	(3.2%)		(1.8%)
Total	222	172	394

In Anjaw, buyers were coming to the village to buy opium in 94.6% villages while in Lohit, 87.8% villages had buyers coming to the villages.

Table 2.26 Distribution of villages by the distance from where the buyers come to purchase opium

From how far do the buyers come from?	Districts		
	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
Up to 10Km		24	24
		(14.0%)	(6.1%)
Up to 50Km		6	6
		(3.5%)	(1.5%)
Up to 100Km	13	16	29
	(5.9%)	(9.3%)	(7.4%)
More than 100Km	24	7	31
	(10.8%)	(4.0%)	(7.8%)
Local	3	21	24
	(1.4%)	(12.2%)	(6.1%)
Near by district	118	77	185
	(53.2%)	(44.7%)	(49.5%)
Do not know	64	21	85
	(28.8%)	(12.2%)	(21.6%)
Total	222	172	394

In Anjaw, in 53.2% villages, buyers were coming from nearby districts to buy opium and 28.8% villages did not know where the buyer was from.

In Lohit, in 44.7% villages, buyers were coming from nearby districts to buy opium and 14.4, % villages had buyers coming to the villages from a distance of up to 10Km..

Table 2.27 Distribution of villages by buyers from Assam

Anyone from Assam?	Districts		
	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
Yes	15	5	20
	(6.8%)	(2.9%)	(5.1%)
No	187	167	354
	(84.2%)	(97.1%)	(89.8%)
May be	20		20
	(9.0%)		(5.1%)
Total	222	172	394

In Anjaw, 6.8% villages had buyers coming from Assam state to buy opium while in Lohit, 2.9% villages had buyers coming from Assam.

Table 2.28 Distribution of villages by the buyers from Government employees /forces?

Any Government employees /forces buying opium ?	Districts		
	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
Yes	80	26	106
	(36.0%)	(15.1%)	(26.9%)
No	138	146	284
	(62.2%)	(84.9%)	(72.1%)
May be	4		4
	(1.8%)		(1.0%)
Total	222	172	394

In Anjaw, **36.0%** villages and in Lohit, **15.1%** villages had buyers **who were government employees or from the armed forces.**

Table 2.29 Distribution of villages by the query " If opium cultivation is a community effort how is the opium/profits distributed?"

If opium cultivation is a community effort how is the opium/profits distributed?	Districts		
	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
Not yet practiced	24	12	36
	(10.8%)	(7.0%)	(9.1%)
Self effort/No community efforts	161	160	321
	(72.5%)	(93.0%)	(81.5%)
50/50 distribution	37		37
	(16.7%)		(9.4%)
Total	222	172	394

For the query that If opium cultivation is a community effort, how is/are the opium/profits distributed. In Anjaw, 16.7% villages reported sharing profits equally. Rest of the villages did not need to do this as cultivation was a self effort.

In Lohit, all villages stated that this was not practiced as cultivation was a self effort.

Table 2.30 Distribution of villages by the rent paid or profit shared when opium is cultivated on some one else's land

If opium is cultivated on some one else's land, is any rent paid or profit shared?	Districts		
	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
Yes	37	32	69
	(16.7%)	(18.6%)	(17.5%)
No	140	101	241
	(63.1%)	(58.7%)	(61.2%)
Rent paid	27	39	66
	(12.2%)	(22.7%)	(16.8%)
Profit shared	18		18
	(8.1%)		(4.6%)
Total	222	172	394

For the query that 'If opium is cultivated on some one else's land, is any rent paid or profit shared'.

In Anjaw, 63.1% villages reported not sharing profits or paying a rent. There were 12.2% villages paying rent and 8.1% villages sharing profits.

In Lohit, 58.7% villages reported not sharing profits or paying any rent. 22.7% villages stated paying rent.

Table 2.31 Distribution of villages by the query "Is opium cultivation augmenting village economy?"

Is opium cultivation augmenting village economy?	Districts		
	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
Yes	148 (66.7%)	101 (58.7%)	249 (63.2%)
No	66 (29.7%)	70 (40.7%)	136 (34.5%)
May be	8 (3.6%)	1 (.6%)	9 (2.3%)
Total	222	172	394

In the district Anjaw, 66.7% villages and in district Lohit 58.7% villages reported that opium cultivation is augmenting their village economy.

Table 2.32 Distribution of villages by the query "Are the cultivators ready to give up opium cultivation if any viable cash crop is introduced with the support of the govt.?"

Are the cultivators ready to give up opium cultivation if any viable cash crop is introduced with the support of the govt.?	Districts		
	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
Yes	106 (47.7%)	67 (39.0%)	173 (43.9%)
No	81 (36.5%)	63 (36.6%)	144 (36.5%)
May be	33 (14.9%)	42 (24.4%)	75 (19.0%)
Can't say	2 (.9%)		2 (.5%)
Total	222	172	394

In Anjaw, 47.7% villages and in Lohit, 39.9% villages reported that they are ready to give up opium cultivation if any viable cash crop is introduced with the support of the government.

Table 2.33 Distribution of villages by the query "Any alternative ways of earning livelihood so that people of your village would give up opium cultivation"

Districts			
Alternative ways of earning livelihood so that people of your village would give up opium cultivation	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
Provide satisfied facilities of agriculture	17	76	93
	(7.7%)	(44.2%)	(23.6%)
Any thing profitable/any source of income	31	46	77
	(14.0%)	(26.7%)	(19.5%)
No Suggestions	77	1	78
	(34.7%)	(.6%)	(19.8%)
Send children to school, so that they get govt. job	5		5
	(2.3%)		(1.3%)
Abstain from opium addiction	2	1	3
	(.9%)	(.6%)	(.8%)
Adopt other type of cultivation	32		32
	(14.4%)		(8.1%)
Support from Govt. policies/Schemes/Jobs	34	48	83
	(15.9%)	(27.9%)	(21.2%)
It is not possible to give up	23		23
	(10.4%)		(5.8%)
Total	222	172	394

In Anjaw, alternative ways of earning livelihood so that people of villages would give up opium cultivation as reported were 'adopt other type of cultivation' or anything profitable by 14.4% each villages, 'support from Govt. policies/Schemes' by 15.9% villages. There were 34.7% villages which had no suggestions and 10.4% villages which stated that it was not possible to give up opium cultivation.

In Lohit, 44.2% villages stated that they should be provided satisfactory facilities for agriculture; 27.9% villages wanted 'support from Govt. policies/Schemes' and anything profitable by 26.7% villages.

Table 2.34 Distribution of villages by the query "Is ongoing practice of Opium cultivation by Nepalese/Lamas affecting non-Arunachal community of your area?"

Is Opium cultivation by Nepalese/Lamas affecting non-Arunachal community of your area?	Districts		
	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
Yes	12 (5.4%)	111 (64.5%)	123 (31.2%)
No	210 (94.6%)	61 (35.5%)	271 (68.8%)
Total	222	172	394

In Anjaw, 5.4% villages and in Lohit 64.5% villages reported that Opium cultivation by Nepalese/Lamas was affecting the non-Arunachal community of their area.

Table 2.35 Distribution of villages by the query "Do you find any Nepali/Lama opium cultivator in your village?"

Do you find any Nepali/Lama opium cultivator in your village?	Districts		
	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
Yes	10 (4.5%)	51 (29.7%)	61 (15.5%)
No	212 (95.5%)	121 (70.3%)	333 (84.5%)
Total	222	172	394

In Anjaw, 4.5% villages and in Lohit 29.7% villages reported that there were Nepali/Lama (Megyor) opium cultivators in their villages.

SECTION -III

ABOUT OPIUM ADDICTS

Table 3.1 Distribution of villages by the Age of addicts

Age of addicts	Districts		
	Anjaw (215)	Lohit (207)	Total (422)
Below 15 yrs	18	15	33
	(8.4%)	(7.2%)	(7.8%)
15 to 30 yrs	132	186	318
	(61.4%)	(89.9%)	(75.4%)
Above 30 yrs	189	198	387
	(87.9%)	(95.2%)	(91.5%)

Majority of villages in both the districts had addicts above the age of 30 yrs but in district Lohit, 89.9% villages also had addicts in the age group 15 to 30 years.



Up-Opium smoking in Tezu: Photo by Bachamso Chiba- Below- Extracting opium in Metengliang: Photo by Ms. Miashailu Lap



Table 3.2 Descriptive statistics for No. of addicts in both the districts

Districts	Valid N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std Deviation	Sum
Anjaw	N=215	.00	5.00	.18	.00	.70	39.00
Lohit	N=207	.00	4.00	.18	.00	.71	38.00
Total	N=422	.00	5.00	.18	.00	.70	77.00

About 38 to 39 users *below the age of 15 years* were reported in each of the two districts.

Districts	Valid N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std Deviation	Sum
Anjaw	215	.00	45.00	2.83	2.00	4.71	609.00
Lohit	207	.00	150.00	12.16	5.00	23.09	2517.00
Total	422	.00	150.00	7.41	3.00	17.15	3126.00

In a village, on an average (median) 2 addicts in Anjaw and 5 addicts in Lohit were reported between the age 15 to 30yrs. The addicts in this age group were 4 times more in Lohit than in Anjaw.

No. of Addicts in the village (Above 30 yrs)							
Districts	Valid N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std Deviation	Sum
Anjaw	215	.00	60.00	5.82	4.00	6.50	1251.00
Lohit	207	.00	450.00	28.77	10.00	68.80	5956.00
Total	422	.00	450.00	17.08	6.00	49.70	7207.00

District Lohit had more opium addicts than Anjaw. The median number of addicts in a village was estimated to be 4 and 10 for Anjaw and Lohit respectively.

Table 3.3 Distribution of villages by the Frequency of opium use

Frequency of use	Districts		
	Anjaw (215)	Lohit (207)	Total (422)
Daily	215	207	422
	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)
Medicinal	215	207	422
	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)
Ritual	215	207	422
	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)

These villages were using opium daily for addiction, and also occasionally for Medicinal and Ritual purposes. **The absence of Primary Health Centres was grievously felt by all.**

Table 3.4 **Distribution of villages by the Quantity of opium used**

Quantity taken	Districts		
	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
<1gm	17 (7.9%)	14 (6.8%)	31 (7.3%)
>1gm	47 (21.9%)	39 (18.8%)	86 (20.4%)
>2gm	21 (9.8%)	52 (25.1%)	73 (17.3%)
>3 gm	105 (48.8%)	70 (33.8%)	175 (41.5%)
>5 gm	19 (8.8%)	32 (15.5%)	51 (12.1%)
Not known	6 (2.8%)		6 (1.4%)
Total	215	207	422

The addicts in about 48.8% villages in Anjaw consumed opium more than 3 gm per day while in Lohit this quantity was consumed in 33.8% villages. Even more than 5gm of opium consumption on daily basis was reported in 8.8% villages in Anjaw and 15.5% villages in Lohit. *This high level of usage is very alarming, and requires attention at once.*

Table 3.5 **Distribution of villages by the treatment taken for de-addiction**

Ever been <i>treated</i> for addiction	Districts		
	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
Yes	24 (11.2%)	21 (10.1%)	45 (10.7%)
No	191 (88.8%)	186 (89.9%)	377 (89.3%)
Total	215	207	422

About 11.2% villages in Anjaw and 10.1% villages in Lohit had addicts treated at one time or other for addiction.

Table 3.6 Descriptive statistics for Number of persons interested in de -addiction

		Valid N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std Deviation	Sum
Districts	Anjaw	N=186	.00	100.00	8.61	2.00	20.69	1602.00
	Lohit	N=179	.00	150.00	9.16	1.00	24.20	1640.00
Total		N=365	.00	150.00	8.88	2.00	22.45	3242.00

On an average *only* 2 addicts per village were interested for treatment in Anjaw, while in Lohit, on an average *only* one person per village was interested for the de-addiction of opium use. There were around one thousand six hundred addicts in each district who were interested in the treatment for de-addiction of opium. Note: *This year the opium crop failed. First there was drought and then very heavy rain. Otherwise the number seeking treatment would have been much less. Had they got their opium they would not have bothered clamouring for treatment*

Table 3.7 Descriptive statistics for Number of addicts

Total no. of Male addicts								
		Valid N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std Deviation	Sum
Districts	Anjaw	N=215	1.00	65.00	7.92	6.00	7.68	1703.00
	Lohit	N=207	1.00	500.00	37.80	17.00	77.08	7825.00
Total		N=422	.00	500.00	22.58	10.00	56.22	9528.00

The approximate number of male addicts reported in Lohit was 7825, much higher than reported in Anjaw(1703). Lohit villages had male addicts from 1 to 500 while in the villages of Anjaw the number varied from 1 to 65.

Total no. of Female addicts								
		Valid N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std Deviation	Sum
Districts	Anjaw	N=215	.00	25.00	.98	.00	2.44	210.00
	Lohit	N=207	.00	100.00	5.19	.00	14.74	1075.00
Total		N=422	.00	100.00	3.05	.00	10.66	1285.00

Female addicts were also reported to be more in Lohit (n=1075) than in Anjaw (n=210)

Table 3.8 Distribution of villages by the reason for adopting opium increasingly instead of Apang (local alcohol).

Reason for adopting opium increasingly instead of Apang (local alcohol).	Districts		
	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
Maximum profit in short time	54	68	122
	(25.1%)	(32.9%)	(28.9%)
Apang prompts quarrels/accidents/dangerous for health	36	45	70
	(16.8%)	(21.7%)	(16.6%)
Changing scenario of society/ situations leads	7	7	14
	(3.2%)	(3.4%)	(3.4%)
Both are taken	11		11
	(5.1%)		(2.6%)
Beneficial/useful/ good for discussion	104	77	181
	(48.4%)	(37.2%)	(42.9%)
Cant says	3	10	13
	(1.4%)	(4.8%)	(3.1%)
Total	215	207	422

There were many reasons for increasing opium use now, despite their traditional familiarity with Apang- alcohol. The most common reason that the villagers reported in both the

districts (48.4%, 37.2%) was that opium pacified, and was more useful in treating pain, illness, disease, blood circulation and was easily available in every house. Villagers had an opinion that this was a gift from god, and therefore has to be used for ritual activities and also feels good for discussions after its use. The second reason reported was the "Maximum profit in a short period/Main source of income in both Anjaw and Lohit (25.1%,32.9%) respectively.



The only de-addiction facility in Anjaw and Lohit: Photo by Romesh Bhattacharji

Table 3.9 **Distribution of villages by any health care facility nearby the village**

Any health care facility nearby the village	Districts		
	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
Yes	8	33	41
	(3.7%)	(16.7%)	(9.9%)
<u>No</u>	207	174	381
	(96.5%)	(85.8%)	(91.0%)
Total	215	207	422

Only 3.7% villages in Anjaw and 16.7 % villages in Lohit had any health care facility near the village. **Mark: This is a crucial deficiency that has to be rectified urgently.**

Table 3.10 **Distribution of villages by the community efforts for de-addiction in the village**

Any community efforts for de-addiction	Districts		
	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
Yes	17	5	22
	(7.9%)	(2.5%)	(5.3%)
No	198	202	400
	(92.1%)	(97.5%)	(94.7%)
Total	215	207	422

In Anjaw 7.9% villages and in Lohit 2.5% villages stated that they already had community efforts for de-addiction of opium addicts. They were however not clear about them.

Table 3.11 Distribution of villages by the overall perception of the community about addicts

The perception of the village community about addicts?	Districts		
	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
Under reporting	86	29	115
	(40.0%)	(14.0%)	(27.3%)
Dislike	56	139	195
	(26.0%)	(67.1%)	(46.2%)
Pity & Sad /Suffers a lot	19	11	30
	(8.8%)	(5.3%)	(7.1%)
Avoid them/Normal as accustomed	51	1	52
	(23.7%)	(.5%)	(12.3%)
Self guilty/self exercise	3	1	4
	(1.4%)	(.5%)	(.9%)
Social challenges		26	26
		(12.6%)	(6.2%)
Total	215	207	422

ADDICTS ARE MORE THAN REPORTED: *In Anjaw, the overall perception of the community was that the number of addicts were under reported. In fact the actual number was much more than reported in the villages of Anjaw.* The corresponding figure for Lohit was 14%. Villagers are uncomfortable with addicts and do not want to use opium in 26% villages of the villages in Anjaw, and in 67.1 % of the villages in Lohit. In Anjaw about 23.7% villages reported that they take the addicts as in a normal way and do not pay any attention to them.

Table 3.12 Distribution of villages by any awareness campaign against opium

Have you come across any awareness campaign against opium?	Districts		
	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
Yes	20	21	41
	(9.3%)	(10.6%)	(9.9%)
No	195	186	381
	(9.3%)	(10.6%)	(90.1%)
Total	215	207	422

In Anjaw 9.3% and in Lohit 10.6% villages had heard vaguely of awareness campaigns against opium in their villages.

Table 3.13 Distribution of villages by their reaction against opium destruction by CBN/State Govt.

What is the reaction against the opium destruction movement by CBN/state Govt.? from common villagers	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
Destination	9	16	25
	(4.4%)	(7.7%)	(5.2%)
intense hate/anger	105	191	296
	(48.9%)	(92.3%)	(58.6%)
Snatching livelihood	5		5
	(2.2%)		(1.7%)
as enemy	29		29
	(13.3%)		(8.6%)
Against destruction	67		67
	(31.1%)		(24.1%)
Total	215	207	422

The common villagers, cultivators as well as users were against opium eradication by CBN/State government. On this query they showed intense hatred and anger and described this act variously as 'our enemy', 'snatching our livelihood', 'attack on our stomachs'.

Table 3.14 Distribution of villages by any positive role being played by Panchayat Members/GB/educated youth towards de-addiction

Do you find any positive role being played by Panchayat Members/GB/educated youth towards de-addiction?	Districts		
	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
Yes/Trying for a new scheme	22	15	37
	(10.2%)	(7.5%)	(8.8%)
Not yet /No	193	192	385
	(89.8%)	(92.5%)	(91.2%)
Total	215	207	422

On a query about "Any positive role being played by Panchayat Members/GB/educated youth towards de-addiction" , only 10.2% villages in Anjaw and 7.5% villages in Lohit stated a positive response and confirmed that they were trying for the new schemes.

Table 3.15 Distribution of villages by the query “ How do you think to protect the children/future generation from the menace of opium?”

How do you think to protect the children/future generation from the menace of opium?	Districts		
	Anjaw	Lohit	Total
By keeping them away	94 (43.7%)	83 (40.1%)	177 (41.9%)
Difficult to protect unless govt. introduces effective policy	12 (5.6%)	5 (2.4%)	17 (4.0%)
Who knows about children attitude	13 (6.0%)	21 (10.1%)	34 (8.1%)
Depends on family to family	38 (17.7%)	4 (1.9%)	42 (10.0%)
Good education to future Generation.	46 (21.4%)	4 (1.9%)	50 (11.8%)
Self realization	12 (5.6%)	33 (15.9%)	45 (10.7%)
Cease of opium		57 (27.5%)	57 (13.5%)
Total	215	207	422

The maximum reported response 43.7% in Anjaw and 40.1% in Lohit to the query “**How to protect the children/future generation from the menace of opium**” was “*by keeping them away from the other addicts*” and telling them about the ill effects of opium use. Giving good education to children by sending them to schools to learn the different ways of protecting themselves was the next response reported in the 21.4%villages of Anjaw. While in Lohit, in 27.5% villages “*Stop use of opium*” and in 15.9% villages “*self realization*” by the future generation was quoted as the best way to protect from the menace of opium.

6. DISCUSSION

Lohit district and Anjaw district are in the East of Arunachal Pradesh. Before February, 2004 they were one.

Lohit district (Hqrs. Tezu) covers an area of 11402 Sq.Kms. that has plains, foothills and high mountains too. According to the census of 2001 it has a population of 1,43,478 of whom women are 66226 and men are 77252. The disparity in numbers is because there are several thousand outsiders who have settled here for business and labour. Lohit District has one college, 7 Higher Secondary schools, 14 High Schools, 27 middle schools and 125 primary schools. There is one hospital, 7 Primary Health Centres and 2 Community Health Centres. The PHC at Lathao also has a de addiction wing, but is neglected and needs a lot of attention.

Anjaw district (Hqrs. Hawaii) covers an area of about 6190 sq. kms.. All of it is mountainous. Deep valleys and high mountains. Its population is 18, 428. Women are 8277 and men: 10,164. There are 31 **Educational Guarantee Scheme Centres**. 35 are primary schools. 14 are middle schools. And there are only 1 Secondary School, 2 Higher Secondary schools, 2 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya, 8 Residential Schools, and 1 Vivekananda Vidyalaya. Cooked mid day meals are being provided but people are not happy with the way the scheme is being implemented. There are 17 PHCs and **no** hospital in this district. The foundation stone for a hospital was laid near Hayuliyang in February, 2009, and it has started functioning from **2013**. Official records show that the total area covered under crops, like Paddy WRC, Upland Paddy, Maize, Millet, vegetables etc etc is only **6982.2** Hectares. Yet the total cultivable area of Large/Medium/Small/Marginal Holdings (12,820) is **24,719.5** hectares. A large portion of the rest is being used for *opium*, oranges and cardamom in that order.

Both these districts have borders with China and Myanmar. They are exceedingly attractive and if rural tourism is encouraged many people will benefit. Of such a development there is still no sign, neither are there many facilities. The multi crore state of the art Hostel in Dong (Walong) is finished but closed as the Government can not decide whether to let tourists in or not. The Tourist Hoste at Khupa (Hayuliyang) is not at all well advertised. Vacant accommodation is allotted reluctantly. A little investment and a worldly wise Restricted Area Permit regime can bring in many tourists. One month foreigners are allowed to visit Dong (Jan 2009) and in March 2009 they are not. Such a scheme can be a viable income alternative instead of only

opium. There are countless groups in India and abroad that would love to spend time here and especially in local homes but only if there are minimum of benefits. Such schemes have been successful in other parts of the country.

Opium addiction is as wide spread as opium cultivation in Anjaw and Lohit. If curative measures are not taken soon a generation covering all the ethnic people of the two districts will suffer. **Even Megyors of Walong are beginning to get addicted, and the high level of addiction amongst the Khamptis and Singphos have their elders extremely troubled. Despite best efforts our investigators could return with the feeling that the actual number of opium users were much more than they had tabulated.**

It was also found that the villages close to the road cultivated opium on a commercial scale, while those away from the road (especially in Anjaw) did so only for marginal subsistence and their addiction. This has a sinister implication. It implies that those areas that have been developed are cultivating opium on a large scale. The poverty in the remote areas is unbelievable. Their houses are exposed to wind, rain and cold, and many still live on plants collected from the forests.

Many people had complained that the Government **does not warn against opium cultivation** before the sowing starts and yet they suddenly start eradication operations, which are conducted very selectively. Most of the fields are untouched and the few whose fields are destroyed are impoverished.

If this is allowed to grow the day is not far off when opium will soon be converted to heroin. For after all money is the sole consideration for large scale cultivation now.

6.1 Limitations

A drawback of the study was that no reliability exercise was carried out to periodically check the capacity of the interviewers as well as for the data. Typing errors in the questionnaire was another drawback which hampered the analysis a lot.

The most crucial drawback was a one day CBN led opium eradication operation in early February 2010. It had to be aborted because of violent agitation in Tezu, Lohit. Yet the damage had been done. Trust was gone. While earlier it was easy to talk to many in a village to elicit information, it now became difficult to find even a handful. The surveyors got them somehow, but in some villages even one informant could be got with immense difficulty and had to be interviewed in secrecy.

6.2 Conclusions

1. Two districts Anjaw (226 villages) and Lohit (232 villages) were surveyed in Arunachal Pradesh. A key informant in each village was interviewed to elicit information about the entire village. The villages were at a variable distance from the subdivision. A substantial proportion did not have motorable road in the village (2/3rd in Anjaw and 1/3rd in Lohit). The villages had a small number of families, many with Below Poverty Status (BPL) status and low education.
2. Approximately 98% villages in Anjaw and 74% villages in Lohit district had opium cultivation with thousands of hectares. There were some large size opium growing fields as well. Almost all the families in the opium growing villages in Anjaw and a majority of them in the opium growing villages in Lohit district were involved in cultivation. **Women** were involved in the cultivation, and in some places managing the finances. Opium is grown with the help of hired labor as well as the community. Opium seeds are largely obtained from their own fields but also from neighbours, market etc. The reasons for opium cultivation are economic and opium addiction. It is easy to grow opium and profit from it. Opium can be stored for 1-3 years or even longer. Cloth opium was produced in most of the opium growing villages. The price opium varied from 300 to 600 rupees per tola (1 tola is 11.6 grams). Buyers of opium may be known or unknown persons. Buyers came to the villages and also the cultivators went out to sell. Some buyers were also from armed forces or government employees.
3. Main source of income was opium in most of the villages in Anjaw district and in many of the villages in Lohit district. Many villages felt that opium cultivation is

augmenting their economy. However, approx 40% of villages in both districts do not sell their opium produce.

4. Villages also reported that they were ready to give up opium cultivation if a viable agricultural alternative is available. At the same time they were against destruction of crops.
5. Approximately 95% villages in Anjaw and 89% villages in Lohit district had opium addicts; total number of addicts was almost 10,000 in number in both the districts (largely males but also females). *It must be remembered, as pointed out earlier, that the actual number of users must be many. People were protective and secretive about the opium users.* The villages had addicts in the age group of 15 years onwards. Opium was used for medicinal and ritual purpose as well as for addiction. About 3-5 grams of opium was used per day. Very few addicts had received treatment but many were interested in treatment; a total of almost 1600 addicts were interested in treatment. Unfortunately most of the villages did not have any health care facility nor were there any community efforts in this direction.

6.3 Recommendations

After the report has been studied by the Government of Arunachal Pradesh, a discussion with INSA could be held at Itanagar, as early as possible, on the following points:

A. SUPPLY REDUCTION

- i. All encompassing development that covers all villages is essential. Most villages are still not electrified, nor do they have any access to medical facilities.
- ii. Regular monitoring of illicit poppy cultivation by the State and Central Governments is essential. Local NGOs could be requested to assist.
- iii. This problem has to be studied with an open mind. It is a burgeoning and serious problem affecting the health of entire communities. All kinds of options ought to be discussed.
- iv. Setting up a trained Special Task Force may control the situation. And

- v. Raise awareness through speeches, posters, schools and films against the evils of cultivation and the laws against it.

B. DEMAND REDUCTION

- i. The first deficiency that hits some one involved with this problem is that there are very few medical centres and only one de addiction centre for both the districts, where addiction is an all pervading and far reaching problem. Thus, efficient and effective medical centres with treatment and rehabilitation residential facilities are a must.
- ii. Examine reviving of opium registry, by which opium is given by the Government through registered Government outlets to opium addicts who are registered. If this is done the main impetus or excuse for cultivation will go.
- iii. Training of doctors, nurses and paramedical staff. In January, 2010 the then DC, Lohit and the DMO, Tezu had been told of the willingness of All India Institute of Medical Sciences to train the concerned people at the expense of AIIMS on site. A draft letter had been given to the DMO, Lohit but there has been no progress at all, as the letter was not even written.
- iv. Train educated village youth to work as counselor and for campaigning against opium
- v. Raise awareness through public campaigns both by government and local NGOs
- vi. **Organise a meeting in Lohit and an another in Anjaw with as many people as possible who are users and are cultivating. This will be to hear their ideas about need to cultivate and be addicted and consult them about what ought to be the best solution. Such a meeting can be held in late October, before the sowing season starts.**

Quite a number of people in Anjaw and Lohit are willing to work towards reducing opium cultivation and addiction. This valuable resource has to be tapped.

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Below: Opium Cultivation in Manchal: Photo by Mateem Yun



Questionnaire

Districts Opium Survey
for Lohit and Anjaw in February, 2010

(I)

Village and Community Profile

- 1) Interview Date/s : _____
- 2) Name of the Village/Circle/Sub-Division : _____
- 3) Distance from the nearest Sub Division/Circle : _____
- 4) Distance from the nearest motor road : _____
- 5) Total Number of Families : _____
- 6) Number of BBL families : _____
- 7) No. of Primary pass in the village : Girls _____ /Boys _____
- 8) No. of Higher Educated in the village (give nos. of female/males) :
a. >5 b. <5 c. <10
- 9) No. of educated unemployed : _____
- 10) No. of Self Employed : _____
- 11) Job opportunities:
a. Government b. Private c. Contractor
- 12) Average Monthly Income :
a) <Rs. 5000 b) >5000 c) >10,000 d) >20,000
- 13) Main Sources of Income:
a. Cultivation(other than opium:
b. Hunting : c. Shop : d. Taxi :
e. Contract : f. Rent : g. Opium :
h. Forest products : i. Salaried Employment:
j. Any other.....
- 14) No. of agricultural fields in the village : _____
- 15) Area of jhum land with the village : _____
- 16) Area of Forests with the village : _____
- 17) Crops grown in jhummed land : _____
- 18) How much do they earn per ha from Oranges? : _____
- 19) From Cardamom per ha? : _____
- 20) How many crops in a year? : _____
- 21) Do they get fair prices for their produce? : _____

- 22) Who do they sell it to? : _____
- 23) Any clubs/self help groups/NGOs/Govt Marketing & Aid schemes:
- _____
- _____

(II)

About Opium Cultivators

- 24) Please trace the origin of opium in your village? : _____
- 25) Area and number of fields under opium cultivation : _____
- 26) Size of opium fields in the village : _____
- a) > 1 ha b) < 1 c) < 5 d) < 10 e) < 15
- 27) How many families cultivate opium (e.g. every house in the village?) _____
- 28) Why do people prefer opium cultivation to other types of cultivation? _____
- 29) Is it more profitable? : _____
- 30) Who organizes the opium cultivation in a family? : _____
- 31) Who organizes opium cultivation in a village? : _____
- 32) How do you know how much is to be grown? : _____
- 33) If field is large is labour hired or the community helps? : _____
-
- 34) Who manages opium cultivation in the family : _____
- 35) Who sells the opium in the family? : _____
- 36) Who manages the profits? : _____
- 37) Where do they get poppy seeds from? : _____
- 38) What is the rate of poppy seeds? : _____
- 39) How many people required for lancing? : _____
- 40) Do Neighbors help? : _____
- 41) Is any expertise necessary? : _____
- 42) Do they make the lancing blades themselves? : _____
- 43) How long can opium be stored for? : _____
- 44) Where is opium stored? : _____
- 45) Only Cloth opium? : _____
- 46) Rates in each season : _____
- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| A) Winter (before collection) | Rs. _____ | D) Rains | Rs. _____ |
| B) Spring (after collection) | Rs. _____ | E) Autumn | Rs. _____ |
| C) Summer | Rs. _____ | | |

- 47) Do they know all their buyers? : _____
- 48) Whom do they sell it to? : _____
- 49) Do they go out to sell it? : _____
- 50) Do buyers come to their village to buy it? : _____
- 51) From how far do the buyers come from? : _____
- 52) Anyone from Assam? : _____
- 53) Government employees/forces? : _____
- 54) If opium cultivation is a community effort how is the opium/profits distributed? _____
- 55) If opium is cultivated on some one else's land, is any rent paid or profit shared/ _____
- 56) Do you think that the opium cultivation is augmenting village economy? _____
- 57) Whether the cultivators are ready to give up opium cultivation if any viable cash crop is introduced with the support of the Govt.? _____
- 58) Pl.suggest alternative ways of earning livelihood so that people of your village would give up opium cultivation. _____
- 59) ~~New-a-days Nepalese and Lamas are also cultivating opium~~ cultivation in the name of one tribal person. In view of this, don't you think the ongoing practice of Opium cultivation is affecting non-Arunachalee community of your area? _____
- 60) Do you find any Nepali/Lama opium cultivator in your village? _____

(III)
ABOUT Addicts

- 61) No. of Addicts in the village:
A) Below < 15 yrs: _____ B) More > 15 to 30 yrs: _____ C) Above- _____
- 62) Frequency of consumption?: Daily? _____ / Weekly?: _____
Medicinal: _____ Ritual: _____
- 63) Quantity taken daily:
A) <1 gms B) >1 gms C) >2 gms D) > 3 gms E) > 5 gms
- 64) How many take it daily? : _____
- 65) What is the youngest age of a consumer? : _____
- 66) Frequency of others ? : _____
- 67) Is it taken for medicinal purposes too ? : _____

- 68) Ever been treated for addiction? : _____
- 69) How many are interested in de addiction? : _____
- 70) Number and ages of opium addicted males? : _____
- A) < 10 yrs- Numbers: _____ C) < 20 yrs - Numbers: _____
- B) < 10 yrs - Numbers: _____ D) < 35 yrs - Numbers: _____
- 71) Any female addicts?:
- A) < 10 yrs- Numbers: _____ B) < 10 yrs - Numbers: _____
- C) < 20 yrs - Numbers: _____ D) < 35 yrs - Numbers: _____
- 72) The tribal societies are accustomed to indigenous types of alcohol (Apung).What prompted the tribesmen to adopt opium increasingly now-days? : _____
- 73) The health condition of the addicts is very miserable. Do you find any health care facility nearby your village? : _____
- 74) Is there any community effort for de-addiction in the village? : _____
- 75) What is the overall perception of the village community about addicts? : _____
- 76) Have you come across any awareness campaign against opium? : _____
- 77) What is the reaction against the opium destruction movement by CBN/state Govt.?
- A) from common villagers : _____ B) from the cultivators : _____
- C) from the addicts : _____
- 78) Do you find any positive role being played byPachayat Members/ GB/educated youth towards de-addiction? : _____
- 79) How do you think to protect the children /future generation from the menace of opium? : _____

Photograph: Village, Homes (inside and outside) , people, GBs, fields, crops, opium fields, lancing, forests, jhum lands water sources,

APPENDIX – B Tables

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