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FOREWORD

The Arunachal Pradesh Agriculture Policy 2025-35 is a landmark initiative aimed at transforming the agricultural landscape of our state. This is made possible because of the constant support and guidance of Hon'ble Chief Minister, Hon'ble Minister of Agri & Allied and the Ld. Chief Secretary of Arunachal Pradesh followed by extensive consultations, rigorous field assessments and burning of the midnight oil by the officers and officials of the Agriculture Department.

The policy represents a comprehensive and forward-looking framework to address the crop productivity, crop diversification, promote sustainable and climate resilient agriculture, Agri- infrastructure, value chain integration and capacity building of our farming communities.

The policy also reaffirms our commitments to inclusive development for small & Marginal farmers ensuring that the benefits of agricultural growth reach the last mile. I am confident that with collective efforts and coordinated action, this policy will serve as a catalyst for achieving sustainable agricultural growth and enhanced livelihood in Arunachal Pradesh.

(Samuel Changkija)

Lt Gen K T Parnaik
PVSM, UYSM, YSM (Retd)
Governor
Arunachal Pradesh



RAJ BHAVAN
ITANAGAR-791111



MESSAGE

The Government of Arunachal Pradesh, recognizing the emerging challenges in agriculture and the vast potential of our farmers, has taken a visionary step by introducing the new agriculture policy, Arunachal Pradesh Agricultural Policy 2025-2035 built on the Farm to Fork approach. This policy envisions transforming the State into climate-resilient, diversified, and market-driven agricultural economy that ensures higher incomes for farmers while securing food and nutritional well-being for our people.

With its clear and comprehensive objectives, the policy focuses on enhancing productivity, promoting crop diversification, encouraging sustainable and climate-resilient farming, and strengthening Integrated Farming Systems. It places special emphasis on youth participation, entrepreneurship, cash and commercial crops, millet promotion, organic and natural farming, and robust extension services. Equally important in infrastructure, connectivity, value chain development, market linkages, and the investments adoption of modern technologies.

This landmark initiative is a significant step towards realizing our vision of Viksit Arunachal Viksit Bharat. With strong provisions for regular monitoring mid-term reviews, and course corrections, the policy is designed to remain dynamic and responsive to changing needs. Farmer Producer Organizations, Self-Help Groups, Cooperatives, private partners, Its impact will reach farmers, and every stakeholder in the agricultural ecosystem.

I extend my best wishes for the successful implementation of this transformative policy and for the prosperity of all those it seeks to serve.

Lt Gen KT Parnaik
PVSM, UYSM, YSM (Retd)

PEMA KHANDU



**CHIEF MINISTER
ARUNACHAL PRADESH**

MESSAGE

I extend my heartfelt congratulations to the Department of Agriculture, Government of Arunachal Pradesh, on the formulation and launch of the Arunachal Pradesh Agricultural Policy 2025-2035.

This visionary policy marks a significant milestone in our state's journey toward building a climate-resilient, diversified, and market-driven agricultural economy. With its inclusive and forward-looking approach, the policy not only aims to enhance farmers' income but also ensures long-term nutritional and food security for our people.

By focusing on sustainable practices, technological interventions, and value chain development, the policy reflects a deep understanding of the challenges and opportunities unique to our region. It is a timely and commendable initiative that will empower our farmers, strengthen rural livelihoods, and contribute meaningfully to the overall development of the state.

I commend the Department of Agriculture for its dedication, innovation, and commitment to the welfare of our farming community. May this policy usher in a new era of prosperity and resilience in Arunachal Pradesh's agricultural landscape.

With best wishes for its successful implementation.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Pema Khandu', with a long horizontal stroke above it.

(Pema Khandu)

CHOWNA MEIN



**DEPUTY CHIEF MINISTER
ARUNACHAL PRADESH**

No. DCM (AP)-02/2025
Itanagar, August 23, 2025

MESSAGE

I am happy that the Department of Agriculture, Government of Arunachal Pradesh is coming up with a futuristic Agriculture Policy for a period of 10(ten) years from 2025-2035 and is publishing the handbook of the new policy, 'Arunachal Pradesh Agriculture Policy 2025-35

This Policy aims to transform the State's agricultural sector by enhancing productivity, promoting sustainable practices, and improving farmer welfare.

The Policy's key objectives include boosting productivity through modern farming techniques and mechanization, promoting sustainable and climate-resilient practices, and improving farmer incomes and livelihoods. To achieve these objectives, we will implement major initiatives such as crop diversification, farm mechanization, entrepreneurship development, infrastructure development, and further strengthen research and development.

The Policy will also focus on promoting horticulture, empowering women farmers, and engaging youth in agriculture through skill development and entrepreneurship programs I believe that with the implementation of the Policy in letter and spirit by the Departments, we will achieve our expected outcomes of increased income for farmers, employment generation, and sustainable development.

I urge all stakeholders to join hands in implementing this policy and work towards a prosperous and sustainable agricultural future for Arunachal Pradesh.

Let us work together to make Arunachal Pradesh a model State for sustainable agriculture and rural development.

(Chowna Mein)

Gabriel D. Wangsu



MINISTER
Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry,
Veterinary, Dairy Development, Fisheries,
Food & Civil Supplies, Legal Metrology &
Consumer Affairs
ARUNACHAL PRADESH

MESSAGE

Agriculture have been the backbone of rural economy in our state. It is a way of life, deeply embedded in our culture, traditions and identify.

The Arunachal Pradesh Agriculture Policy 2025-35 defines the sustainability, technological innovations, value addition and market dynamics. It provides a strategic vision to make Agriculture more remunerative, climate-resilient and signed with both local strengths and global opportunities, the policy reflects a holistic approach to uplift the farming ecosystem.

We are committed to empowering our youth, women, farming community and their contributions are recognized and supported.

I extend my sincere gratitude to all stakeholders, who contributed to the formation of Arunachal Pradesh Agriculture Policy 2025-35.

I am immensely pleased to bring out this long-felt Agriculture Policy which will work towards a vibrant self-reliant and prosperous agricultural future for Arunachal Pradesh. I believe that the Arunachal Pradesh Agriculture Policy 2025-35 would open new opportunities for youths, women and farming communities in the state.

JAI HIND!!! JAI ARUNACHAL!!!

(Gabriel D. Wangsu)

MANISH KUMAR GUPTA, IAS
CHIEF SECRETARY



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MESSAGE

Arunachal Pradesh, the land of dawn lit mountains, fertile land, numerous rivers and diverse climatic conditions of alpine in north and subtropical towards southern part of the state, has huge potential for agriculture growth.

Agriculture as the back bone of our economy plays a major role in sustaining livelihood, ensuring food security and contributing significantly to the nation's development. Hence, it gives me great pleasure to share the launching of the Arunachal Pradesh Agriculture Policy 2025-35. This policy represents our collective commitment to strengthening the agriculture sector through innovation, sustainability and inclusiveness. It will open new vistas for the farming community of this resource abundant state.

I congratulate all the stakeholders who have contributed to shaping this forward-looking policy.

(Manish Kumar Gupta)

Itanagar
Dated 28.07 2025

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List of Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Extensions
ADC	Agriculture Development Committee
ADO	Agriculture Development Officer
AFA	Agriculture Field Assistant
CM	Chief Minister
CoE	Centre of Excellence
CQPM	Clean Quality Planting Material
DAO	District Agriculture Officer
e-NAM	Electronic National Agriculture Market
FPC	Farmer Producer Companies
FPO	Farmer Producer Organizations
FY	Financial Year
GAP	Good Agriculture Practise
GI	Geographical Indication
GPS	Global Positioning System
GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
IoT	Internet of Things
MMT	Million Metric Ton
NER	North Eastern Region
NERACE	Northeast Regional Agricultural Cooperatives Exchange
ONDC	Open Network for Digital Commerce
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
QPM	Quality Planting Material
R&D	Research and Development
SHG	Self Help Groups
SME	Subject Matter Expert
SPMU	State Programme Management Unit
SqKms	Square Kilometres
ToT	Training of Trainers
Y-O-Y	Year on Year

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File No. Com/Agriculture/2025

Dated Itanagar 1st April'2025

NOTIFICATION

In pursuance of the decision of the State Cabinet dated 5th March 2025 conveyed vide e-cabinet note no. CAB/M-04/3/2025 dated 6th March 2025, the Governor of Arunachal Pradesh is pleased to notify the "Arunachal Pradesh Agriculture Policy 2025-35" in the state as follows:

It shall come into force the date of issue of this notification.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH
AGRICULTURE POLICY 2025-35

1. Background

Agriculture is the backbone of India's economy, employing 55% of the population¹. According to the Land Use Statistics for FY 2022-23, India's total geographical area is 3.28 million square kilometres, with 54.8% classified as agricultural land. The net sown area covers 140.7 million hectares, while the gross cropped area spans 219.35 million hectares, with a cropping intensity of 155.9%². The agriculture sector of NER is a significant contributor to the region's economy. Production of foodgrains in 2021-22 was 8.87 MMT, whereas, the total cereal consumption is about 200 Kg / person / year³.

2. Arunachal Pradesh: Agriculture

Arunachal Pradesh, with a geographical area of 83,743 sq. km, has a strong agricultural base, with over 70% of its working population employed in agriculture. The state has hilly and mountainous topography, having maximum arable area around the valley region. The state's agro-climatic zones range from tropical to temperate, allowing for the cultivation of diversified crops, including staples like paddy, maize, pulses and millets; vegetables like cabbage, tomato, and potato; spices such as ginger and turmeric; and other specialty crops like colocasia etc.

While the production in absolute terms is increasing, the contribution of agriculture in the GSDP has been declining over the years. The sector contribution to GSDP declined from 41.9% in 2011-12 to 33.7% in 2017-18 and 33.6% in 2023-24. However, much sharper decline is observed in value of agricultural and horticultural crops which declined from 23.6% in 2011-12 to 14.5% in 2017-18 and to 9.9% in 2023-24.⁴

2.1 Present State Agriculture scenario and the key challenges of the agriculture sector

The present Agricultural scenario of the state and its multiple challenges has manifested itself in the sub-optimal performance of the sector. The main features and the key challenges are -

- * The State has vast geographical areas but marked by undulated rocky terrains and gravel surface, not very suitable for Agriculture.
- * However, the foothill areas of the state bordering Assam are plain land and most suitable for cultivation.
- * The state agriculture is marked by low productivity and low farmers income.
- * The farming communities are ageing and the participation of the young and educated generation in farming sector is limited.
- * The state has reliance on rain-fed cultivation and limited irrigation facilities.
- * Inadequate access to quality inputs including certified seeds, quality planting materials; modern techniques and capacity building measures.
- * Lack of adequate crop protection measures like fencing, integrated pest management, etc.
- * The state is marked by labour intensive Agriculture and Low farm-power availability.
- * Limited infrastructure development, especially collection centre, drying and packaging facilities, market, logistics and connectivity infrastructure.
- * Lack of processing industry except recently established Oil Palm factories.
- * Lack of credit link and working capital.
- * Inadequate training and capacity building programme.
- * Limited understanding of scientific and good agricultural practices at ground level.
- * Limited Agricultural Research & Development activities.
- * Lack of agricultural field data.

In the backdrop of the above challenges and with the intention of the Government of Arunachal Pradesh to develop a “*Farm to Fork*” new Agriculture policy, this policy has been framed and shall be called as “*New Agriculture Policy – Arunachal Pradesh (2025-35)*”.

3. Vision

To develop the state into a climate resilient, diversified and market-driven agricultural economy that enhances farmers’ income and promotes food and nutritional security in the state.

4. Objectives

The new Policy will address the achievement of the following objectives: -

- * Boost crop productivity and promote crop diversification.
- * Promote sustainable and climate resilient agriculture.
- * Promote Integrated Farming System.
- * Ensure youth participation and entrepreneurship development.
- * Area expansion, particularly in the foothills and valleys.
- * Focus on cultivation of cash/commercial crops.
- * Promote millet production on a mission mode.
- * Develop requisite infrastructure along the value chain.
- * Improve first and last-mile connectivity.
- * Focus on robust agricultural extension services.
- * Promote market linkages.
- * Promote private sector investment in the sector.
- * Focus on organic/natural farming.
- * Build stakeholders capacities on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP).

5. Policy Period

The policy will be effective for a period of **Ten (10) years**, with continuous monitoring and evaluation. The Policy also allows for course correction by undertaking periodic independent reviews including a mandatory mid-term review.

6. Beneficiaries

Farmers/Individuals/Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)/ Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs), Companies, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Cooperatives etc.- the complete gamut of stakeholders engaged in Agriculture sector–will be the beneficiaries of this "*New Agriculture Policy – Arunachal Pradesh 2025-35*" and the various schemes to be developed under this Policy.

7. Policy Interventions

The policy aims to achieve the objectives by addressing requisite interventions across the entire value chain. i.e. pre-production, production, harvest & post-harvest, marketing & branding with cross cutting theme of capacity building and research & development including adoption & usage of new technologies. Targeted interventions across the value chain are provisioned which will support the state to emerge as a key agricultural hub and ensure its food and nutritional security within the policy period.

7.1 Pre-production

7.1.1 Enhancing Agricultural Productivity

- * **Provision of Certified seed**-Empanelment of specialised private agencies to supply certified seeds in the state. A Seed Certification Laboratory to be established for monitoring the quality of seeds and all planting materials and their certification.
- * Promotion and adoption of higher crop intensity farming practices as well as multi-storey cropping system. The multi-cropping technique is beneficial in combination of crops like Maize-Colocasia, Arhar-Ginger, Arhar-Turmeric, Maize-Soyabean-Green Gram-Cowpea, Sesame/Arhar-Cowpea-Green Gram, Rice-Sesame-Soyabean, etc.
- * Establishment of *Krishi Vigyan Kendra* in each district, to ensure the delivery of extension services to villages and bridge the gap between research/ technology and farmers.

7.1.2 Crop & Varietal Diversification

- * Launch of crop diversification programme which focuses on a shift from traditional low-value to high-value crops.
- * Varietal diversification from traditional open pollinated varieties to hybrid as well as High Yielding varieties from other agro-climatic zones will be evaluated and promoted.
- * Development and adoption of climate-resilient crops and varieties through R&D.
- * Promotion of plant health by provision of real time extension services on integrated pest and nutrient management and environment suitable crop cultivation practices.

7.2 Production

7.2.1 Area Expansion

- * Undertaking land terracing for resource optimization, especially in hilly areas.
- * Focus on the reclamation and endeavour to convert erstwhile areas under *Jhum* cultivation to permanent agricultural land.

7.2.2 Productivity Enhancement

- * Enhancement of agricultural productivity through certified seeds, established laboratories, better crop management practices such as mulching, intercropping etc., pest and disease management, nutrient management etc.
- * Expansion of micro-irrigation acreage in the state by 5-10% year-on-year.
- * Training of farmers on modern scientific agricultural practices.

7.2.3 Introduction of Precision Agriculture

- * Undertaking large scale demonstration and adoption of precision agriculture.
- * Some focus areas are:
 - # Resource tracking sensors- soil, nutrition and water - sensors.
 - # Efficient water management solutions- automatic switches.
 - # Use of drones, especially incrop and soil health management
 - # Establishment of automatic weather station.
 - # Surveillance of hyper local disease and weather condition as an early warning system.
 - # Traceability using Internet of Things, Geo-tagging and QR Codes etc.

7.2.4 Water harvesting and conservation

- * Since large areas in the state are under rain-fed agriculture, there is need to construct new rainwater harvesting structure/ irrigation channels for better water availability.
- * Further, there is need to upgrade, repair and renovate the existing water harvesting and conservation structures.

7.2.5 Farm mechanisation

- * Providing modern farm implements and tools such as lightweight tractors, grass weed slasher, crushers, sprayers, tillers & grass-cutters or any such innovative farm machineries etc. to the beneficiaries under this policy.

7.2.6 Farm Fencing

- * The damage to the crops by both wild and domestic animals in the State is rampant.
- * Thus, focus on installation of farm-fencing to protect the farms and the crops against the attack by semi-domesticated and wild animals are important.
- * This will be implemented under a clusters approach across the State in a phased manner.

7.2.7 Augmenting Capacities of Existing FPOs

- * Augmenting the capacities of existing FPOs by handholding through training and capacity building.
- * Preparing a calendar of training and ensuring these FPOs dealing with GI-tagged products and those operating in remote areas get priority trainings.

7.2.8 Organic and Natural farming

- * The State will continue with its present ambition of making it a full organic State.
- * While chemical fertilizers, insecticides, weedicides etc may be unavoidable for crops like tea or Oil palm, the large-scale use of these items for vegetable like cabbage, tomatoes and other off-seasonal vegetables needs to be discouraged.
- * A dedicated “*Organic/Natural Farming Board and Certification Agency*” may be established.

7.2.9 Introduction of Missions

A. Development of Buckwheat

The state has immense scope to harness the potential of buckwheat production especially in higher altitude zones. The buckwheat is known for its high nutritional and medicinal value. The state will undertake development of buckwheat in Mission Mode to boost its production.

- # The Mission shall be implemented in a time-bound manner to expand cultivation areas and to enhance its production.
- # The Mission shall include initiatives to improve seed quality, seed and varietal replacement, introduction of high-yielding varieties, adoption of sustainable farming techniques, setting up of processing infrastructure and promote value addition.
- # It shall also focus on creating market linkages.

B. Development for Oil Palm and Oil Seeds

The state will capitalise on the increasing demand and large-scale cultivation of oil palm and oilseeds by intensifying the National Mission on Edible Oil, both for Oil Palm and Oilseed.

- # Identification of large acreages for development of Oil Palm & Oil Seeds, safeguarding local ecology, helping the farmers in enhancing their income (given the high prices of edible oil) by ensuring that all relevant interventions required across the value chain are targeted.
- # Introduction of short duration paddy crops to facilitate subsequent growing of edible oil seeds on the same land/plot.
- # Leveraging Public Private Partnership (PPP) models in this sector.

7.2.10 Risk Management

- * Formulating a state level crop contingency plan to mitigate the risk of crop failure, especially due to natural calamities, animal invasions, pests, etc.
- * Leveraging Government of India's crop insurance schemes for aggressive adoption by the farmers.

7.3 Post Harvest

7.3.1. Farm Level Infrastructure

- * Establishment of **Integrated collection centre with Sorting, Drying and Packaging Facilities** for value addition for SHGs/ FPOs.
- * Developing all-weather farmgate road connectivity.
- * Providing commercial vehicles/multi-utility vehicles to all APMCs for facilitating logistics requirements.

7.3.2. Storage and Processing Facilities

- * **Development and modernization of rural/ traditional godowns**—Development of cold stores and modernization of traditional godowns including promotion of good warehousing practices, especially for pest and rodent management in the warehouses.
- * **Value addition infrastructure**- Setting up of processing units for ginger, turmeric, oilseeds such as rapeseed, sesame, mustard etc. and milling units for millets.
- * **Develop seed storage infrastructure** - Development of Seed storage facilities in the state to be taken up under the policy.

- * **Interest subvention for agriculture units** – Under AIF, Govt. Of India is providing interest subvention. Additional interest subvention may also be provided Under State Plan for development of agriculture related infrastructure.
- * Encourage **public-private partnerships (PPPs)** to accelerate the development of these facilities.
- * **Encouraging the use of renewable power sources** including solar power for post-harvest infrastructure.
- * Establish linkages with Arunachal Pradesh Logistics Policy 2024 to develop Agriculture post harvest and marketing clusters in Pasighat, Dirang, Tezu, Likabali, Roing, Miao, Kanubari, Kimin etc., including upgrading the existing facilities.

7.4 Marketing & Branding

7.4.1 Robust Market linkage

- * **Policy will focus on facilitation of robust market linkage-** at least one Buyer-Seller meet and two Kisan Melato be organised every year.
- * **Establishment of “Arun Millet”** – Establishment of brand “**Arun Millet**” specifically promoting Arunachal millets domestically and internationally will be undertaken.
- * **GI Tagging of local germ-plasm-** Undertaking measures for analysing and obtaining GI tags for unique varieties of crops in Arunachal Pradesh.
- * Promotion and marketing of Agriculture and Allied products under brand – “**Arunachal Organic**”.

7.4.2. Robust Market Development

- * **Rural market development and integration of online platforms:** Developing marketing infrastructure and integrating them with online platforms such as e-NAM, ONDC (Open Network for Digital Commerce) and NERACE (Northeast Regional Agricultural Cooperatives Exchange) to be undertaken to facilitate market linkage and trade within and outside the state.
- * Strengthening of Marketing Infrastructure facilities and human resources of APAMB.

7.4.3 Development of Agro / Eco-Tourism Destinations

- * Agricultural clusters across different agro climatic zones **will be identified** and developed as Agro-Tourism destinations in close coordination with State Tourism Department.

7.5 Capacity Building

7.5.1. Empowering Farmers and Youth

- * A specialised program to promote capacity development of youth by linking them to the “**Catch Them Young Program**” apart from other required technical training on agricultural, harvest, post-harvest practices, modern agricultural techniques, effective marketing strategies, FPO management, value addition, warehouse management, entrepreneurship etc. shall be developed.

7.5.2 Capacity building of Staff

- * Training-need of the field staff will be assessed.

- * There will be focus on strengthening of trainer's training (ToT) for effective dissemination of latest agricultural practices and technologies.
- * Training of AFAs, ADOs, DAOs etc. at regular intervals on the latest agriculture technologies and practices will be undertaken at both the national and international levels.

7.5.3 Augmenting Human Resources

- * Assessment of the human resources both in terms of numbers and technical skill will be undertaken. The assessment will also focus on the need of a dedicated district level technical team to augment the existing staff and ensure no overlapping of technical and administrative functions.
- * Adequate posts to be created and filled commensurate to the requirements of the Directorate and Districts offices. New posts will also be created in the department, especially at Joint Director Level, Deputy Director Level and District Agriculture Officer (DAO), ADOs, AFAs level to cater to the increasing work load. Ministerial and Contingent staff requirements will also be created accordingly, particularly against the newly created districts.
- * Mission Directors along with requisite staff shall be positioned for each Mission planned under the policy.

7.6 Research & Development

7.6.1. Research & Development Wing

- * To establish a separate Research & Development wing with adequate trained human resource and requisite infrastructure to carry out the State-specific research on issues like crop diversification, climate resilient varieties, cropping patterns, natural farming practices, etc. Development of repository and conservation of native gene and germ-plasm to be undertaken.
- * The administration and supervision of research activities of the KVKs in the state shall be brought under this R&D wing.
- * The R&D wing will monitor and evaluate the programme implementation by the state Agriculture Department and KVKs.
- * This wing will plan to improve future strategies.
- * The wing will be headed by a Director preferably from amongst the senior level Officers having PG/ Ph.D with excellent service record from the Directorate of Agriculture/ KVKs.

7.6.2. Establishment of Centre of Excellence for Millets

- * Millet is one of the most popular and traditionally cultivated crops of the tribal people of the state.
- * It has high food and nutritional values and has high market demand in recent years. Therefore, a Centre of Excellence on millet will be established.
- * The CoE for Millets will focus on comprehensive research and development. It will act as a research and demonstration centre.
- * The CoE will also develop/demonstrate value-added interventions for millet-based foods, including "Ready to Eat" and "Ready to Cook" products.
- * The CoE will provide incubation support to facilitate entrepreneurship development including national and international linkages.

7.6.3 Digitisation of Agriculture Data

- * The data and its collection from the districts shall be such that the department shall have ready and authentic data.
- * Developing district-wise digital infrastructure "AgriStack"—for agricultural data encompassing farmer database along with GPS tagged land parcels, soil type, weather, infrastructure, etc.
- * The Project AgriStack in under pilot stage in 6 districts viz. Namsai, Tawang, Lower Subansiri, Lower Dibang Valley, Pakke-Kessang and East Siang. It is estimated that the survey and digitisation of the entire data if the state will be completed in 03 years.

7.7 Other Initiatives

- * To promote and encourage investment in agriculture sector from outside the state.
- * To promote and encourage contract farming in the state.
- * To review the land rules and make necessary amendments to promote contract farming and private investment.
- * The state shall endeavour to increase the budgetary allocation of Department of Agriculture to make it at par with the national average.
- * Project Management Unit (PMU)- To effectively implement the New Agriculture Policy, the department shall create a Project Management Unit.
- * **Registration and Stamp Duty Incentives** to be provided as per the extant State Industrial Policy.

The implementation of missions, schemes, initiatives, subsidies and financial support may be region wise/agro-climatic cluster or zone wise.

8. Policy Implementation Plan

To ensure effective implementation of the Agricultural Policy, interventions will be undertaken in a time bound manner across three different phases: i.e., Immediate (0-3 years), Intermediate (3-7 years) and Future (7-10 years)

Intervention	Immediate (0-3 years)	Intermediate (3-7 years)	Future (7-10 years)
Enhancing Agricultural Productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Provide certified seeds and clean QPM, quality fertilizers preferably organic & Bio-pesticides. * Promote mixed-cropping and intercropping * Empanel private agencies for certified seed supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Scaling integrated farming systems * Promotion of crop rotation practices * Establishing plant and seed quarantine systems. * Enhance Seed and varietal replacement * Promotion of crop insurance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Setting up of organic boards. * Assured irrigation support

Intervention	Immediate (0-3 years)	Intermediate (3-7 years)	Future (7-10 years)
Crop and Varietal Diversification	* Promote the adoption of High yielding varieties and hybrid seeds.	* Increase land area under diversified high-value crops	* Strengthen development of climate-resilient crop varieties through R&D facilities
Introduction of Precision Agriculture	* Initial deployment of data-driven tools in the districts. * Capacity building for farmers on precision tools.	* Widespread adoption of precision technologies across the state. * Providing services for precision agriculture from the service providers	* Develop infrastructure for wide-scale data collection & IoT integration
Area Expansion	* Reclaiming Jhum cultivation land for permanent agriculture.	* Land Terracing for resource optimization. * Establish water storage structures for hilly areas	* Statewide access to permanent agriculture with optimized irrigation systems.
Farm Mechanisation	* Provide modern farming tools such as lightweight tractors, tillers, and grass cutters * Aggressively promote CM Agriculture Mechanization Programme	* Increase budgetary support under CM Agriculture Mechanization Programme	* Upgrading of harvesting equipment
Fencing	* Installation of farm fencing for farm protection.	* Installation of fencing for farm protection as per area expansion also	* Installation of chain link fencing for farm protection as per area expansion also
Augmenting capacities of existing FPOs	* Augmenting capacities of existing Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) * Capacity building of FPOs	* Augmenting capacities of existing Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) * Capacity building of FPOs	* Augmenting capacities of existing Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) * Capacity building of FPOs

Intervention	Immediate (0-3 years)	Intermediate (3-7 years)	Future (7-10 years)
Development of Buckwheat & Oil Seed & Oil Palm Missions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Formulate guidelines and allocate budgets for buckwheat and oilseed & oil palm missions. * Initiate the preparatory activities under the missions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Expand cultivation of buckwheat and oilseeds & oil palm, focusing on quality planting material and training programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Evaluation of the missions. * Implementation of necessary changes. * Expansion of cultivation of buckwheat and oilseeds & oil palm.
Farm Level Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Establish integrated collection centers with sorting, drying, and packaging facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Establish integrated collection centers with sorting, drying, and packaging facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Initiate all weather farm connectivity.
Storage & Processing Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Establish processing units for ginger, turmeric, and millets. * Develop and modernize rural godowns and warehouses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Setting up of seed storage, cold storages and warehouses * Encourage PPPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Encourage PPPs
Robust Market Linkage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Organize Buyer-Seller meets/Kisan Melas / One on one meet * GI tagging for key crops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Host at least two Buyer-Seller meets annually. * Host One-on-One meets * Establish “Arun Millet” as a brand to promote local millets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Host at least two Buyer-Seller meets annually. * Host One-on-One meets
Robust Market Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Initiate rural market development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Development of digital platforms for enhanced market access through integration with e-NAM and ONDC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Fully integrate market infrastructure with digital platforms to enhance trade and accessibility across the region.
Agro / Eco-Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Promote integrated farming-based farm stays. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Expand eco-tourism programs to attract more visitors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Fully developed agro-tourism sector contributing to rural livelihoods.
Digitisation of Agriculture Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Begin baseline surveys for “Digi Agri,” to compile district-wise agricultural data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Develop and digitize key data such as soil type, weather data, infrastructure etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Data generated for real time crop planning.

Intervention	Immediate (0-3 years)	Intermediate (3-7 years)	Future (7-10 years)
Empowering Farmers and Youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Organize farmer training sessions on modern techniques * Develop structured training programs on FPO management, value addition, marketing, and warehouse anagement. * Establish demonstration plots. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Organize farmer training sessions on modern techniques * Develop structured training programs on FPO management, value addition, marketing, and warehouse management. * Establish demonstration plots. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Organize farmer training sessions on modern techniques * Develop structured training programs on FPO management, value addition, marketing, and warehouse management. * Establish demonstration plots.
Capacity Building of Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Training need assessment * Training of staff in agricultural techniques and technologies. * Establish a system of Training of Trainers (ToT) for staff, ADOs and DAOs to ensure effective dissemination of agricultural knowledge. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Training need assessment * Training of staff in agricultural techniques and technologies. * Establish a system of Training of Trainers (ToT) for staff to ensure effective dissemination of agricultural knowledge. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Training need assessment * Training of staff in agricultural techniques and technologies. * Establish a system of Training of Trainers (ToT) for staff to ensure effective dissemination of agricultural knowledge.
Augmenting Human Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Assessment of the human resources in the department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Recruit mission directors with requisite staff. * Build a comprehensive team, ensuring each agricultural mission has dedicated personnel and expertise. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Recruitment of district level technical personnel.
R&D Wing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Establish R&D wing for crop diversification and climate resilience research. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Strengthen research on advanced practices like natural farming and climate-resilient systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Carrying out regional research and innovation in sustainable agriculture.
Centre of Excellence for Millets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Establishment of CoE for Millet. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Establish a fully functioning CoE to drive research, branding, and entrepreneurship for millets in the state. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * CoE for Millets can be expanded for other crops as per need.

9. Policy Governance

It is proposed that Department of Agriculture may act as “Nodal Department” wherein, Director (Agriculture) to be deputed as “Nodal officer”. A committee may be constituted to oversee the implementation of the policy. The Agriculture Development Committee (ADC) shall consist of following members:

- * Hon’ble Minister of Agriculture - Chairperson
- * Agriculture Produce Commissioner – Vice Chairperson
- * Commissioner/Secretary, Agriculture -Member
- * Director/Jt. Director, Agriculture - Member Secretary
- * Commissioner/Secretary of Line departments – Members
- * CEO Marketing Board (APMB)– Member
- * Director, Agriculture Marketing – Member
- * Advisors/Experts/Eminent persons of Arunachal Pradesh – Members

The Agriculture Development Committee (ADC) will meet annually to review the progress of Policy implementation along with guidelines/rules/regulations and provide strategic inputs towards realignment and appoint members of the committee. The ADC shall create/setup PMU / SPMU for the effective implementation of the policy.
