



**2025**

## DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS' CONFERENCE

# Outcome Report

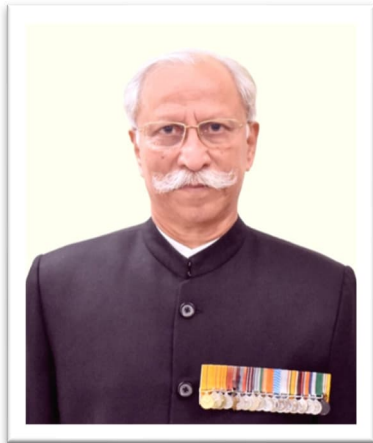




*"Through the upcoming conference of Deputy Commissioners, we aim to strengthen the governance framework, enhance development initiatives, and ensure the prosperity of our state. With the theme 'Sashakt Arunachal,' we envision an empowered Arunachal Pradesh, where every district thrives in unity and progress."*

**- Pema Khandu, Hon'ble Chief Minister**





## MESSAGE

*I extend my appreciation to all Deputy Commissioners who participated in the recently concluded conference on 16-17 January 2025, under the theme "Sashakt Arunachal". This conference was crucial in fostering collaboration and addressing the unique challenges faced by our districts.*

*The DCs play a vital role in implementing policies that impact healthcare, education, infrastructure, and rural development. Through productive discussions, we have identified innovative solutions to overcome challenges related to geography and connectivity, ensuring that no citizen is left behind.*

*This conference strengthens our shared commitment to building a self-reliant and prosperous Arunachal Pradesh, aligned with the vision of a "Viksit Bharat". The insights gained will guide our path towards sustainable and inclusive growth.*

*Let's move forward united in our efforts to empower our communities and build a brighter future.*

*Jai Hind!  
Jai Arunachal!  
Jai Bharat!*

Lieutenant General K. T. Parnaik PVSM, UYSM, YSM,  
Hon'ble Governor of Arunachal Pradesh





## MESSAGE

*The recently concluded Deputy Commissioners' Conference provided an opportunity to the entire TEAM ARUNACHAL to reflect on and re-dedicate ourselves towards the cherished goal of building a Viksit Arunachal and a Viksit Bharat. The Conference, marked by a genuine spirit of collaboration and discussions helped re-affirm our commitment towards bridging development gaps across Arunachal Pradesh, and improving quality of life and enhancing ease of living for all our citizens.*

*Guided by the visionary leadership of our beloved Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi Ji and his mantra of 'Reform, Perform, Transform', we are focused on empowering every district, every village and every person to contribute meaningfully towards the State's progress. The model of decentralized governance, bottom-up planning with large-scale stakeholder consultations and enhancing citizen service delivery through strengthening Divisional Commissioners' and Deputy Commissioners' offices is an integral step in this direction. This will help us create a governance structure that is more responsive, accountable and efficient, and ultimately improve last-mile delivery; our tribute to the vision of Antyodaya and the ideals of Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Prayas and Sabka Vishwas.*

*The conference, held with the overarching theme of 'Sashakt Arunachal' served as a platform for discussions on critical issues such as scheme implementation, saturation, far-reaching discussions on transformative sectors such as agriculture, tourism, industry-led development, as well as the opportunity to develop a collective vision for an Atmanirbhar Arunachal @ 2047.*

*I call upon all members of TEAM ARUNACHAL to wholeheartedly implement this strategic vision for our beloved State, and ensure we deliver our best efforts towards the enhanced welfare and collective good of our citizens.*

*Jai Hind!  
Jai Arunachal!*

Shri Pema Khandu,  
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh



### **MESSAGE**

*I extend my heartfelt congratulations to Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri Pema Khandu Ji and Team Arunachal for successfully organizing the Deputy Commissioners' Conference at such short notice.*

*Over the past eight years, our focus on Development, Decisiveness, and Doorstep Delivery has led to remarkable progress, including our achievement as a 'Front Runner State' in SDGs. Moving forward, we must continue our efforts to saturate all SDG goals through effective governance and strengthened district-level administration.*

*The theme 'Sashakt Arunachal' embodies our vision of a self-reliant and resilient state. With 24 citizen-centric agendas, such as Bottom-up Planning and 100% Direct Benefit Transfers, we are taking actionable steps towards sustainable growth. The collaborative approach discussed during the conference will be critical in ensuring that we meet these targets.*

*The potential of Arunachal Pradesh is immense, and I look forward to working with all of you, together we will turn our shared vision into reality.*

*Jai Hind!  
Jai Arunachal!*

Shri Chowna Mein,  
Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh



### **MESSAGE**

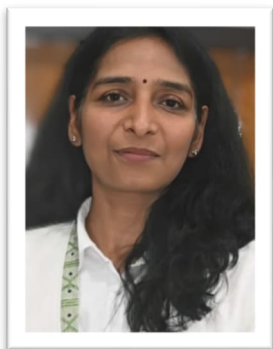
*I extend my sincere appreciation to all participants and organizers of the recently concluded Deputy Commissioners' Conference. The conference has been an important step in aligning our efforts towards a self-reliant, resilient, and prosperous Arunachal Pradesh.*

*The Government of India has recently concluded the 4th National Conference of Chief Secretaries, which emphasized the critical importance of fostering collaboration and aligning visions across states for successful implementation of various initiatives. In this regard, the discussions held during this conference have added immense value by creating a platform for sharing ideas, strategies, and best practices between district and state authorities.*

*I expect that the outcome report of this conference will serve as a valuable basis for future dialogues and actions. It will be a reference point for assessing progress, refining strategies, and further strengthening collaboration between the state and district authorities.*

*Jai Hind!  
Jai Arunachal!*

Shri Manish Gupta IAS,  
Ld. Chief Secretary of Arunachal Pradesh



## **MESSAGE**

*The Deputy Commissioners' Conference aims to strengthen governance and enhance public service delivery across the state. A thematic approach was adopted to ensure focused and outcome-oriented discussions, enabling Deputy Commissioners and departments to share best practices, innovations, and success stories in key sectors.*

*The six themes—Swasth, Shikshit, Swachh, Surakshit, Samridh, and Sundar—were chosen to ensure a holistic and balanced development model, covering both social welfare and economic growth. Additionally, special sessions such as Land Acquisition, Saturation of Schemes, and Issues related to Forest Clearance, addressed critical governance challenges for accelerating development projects.*

*This Outcome Report compiles key deliberations, covering challenges, issues, current departmental actions, best practices, and future action plans for the concerned Departments and Deputy Commissioners. A significant outcome of the conference is the formulation of a comprehensive action plan for Deputy Commissioners, with well-defined timelines for the upcoming financial year. To ensure effective implementation and accountability, these action plans will be reviewed quarterly by the Learned Chief Secretary.*

*By prioritizing these thematic areas and governance challenges, the conference has laid the groundwork for a more efficient, transparent, and result-oriented administration. I extend my sincere gratitude to all participants for their valuable insights and commitment to improving governance. Together, let us translate these discussions into meaningful, timely actions for the growth and development of our state of Arunachal Pradesh.*

*Jai Arunachal!  
Jai Bharat*

**Ms. Padmini Singla, IAS,  
Chairperson Organizing Committee**

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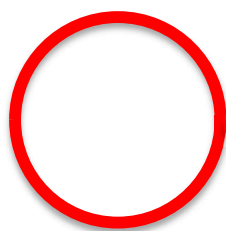


## List of Abbreviations

S. No.	Abbreviation	Full Form
1	AB-PMJAY	Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana
2	ABHA	Ayushman Bharat Health Account
3	AGEY	Arunachal Grameen Express Yojana
4	AI	Artificial Intelligence
5	AN-MPY	Arunachal Pradesh National Mission for Protein Yield
6	ANKY	Atma Nirbhar Krishi Yojana
7	ANMPY	Atmanirbhar Matsya Palan Yojana
8	APEDP	Arunachal Pradesh Economic Development Policy
9	APIIP	Arunachal Pradesh Innovation & Investment Park
10	APPSC	Arunachal Pradesh Public Service Commission
11	BRAP	Business Reforms Action Plan
12	BRO	Border Roads Organisation
13	CM	Chief Minister
14	CMAAY	Chief Minister Arogya Arunachal Yojana
15	CMO	Chief Minister's Office
16	CMPSY	Chief Minister's Paryatan Siksha Yojana
17	CS	Chief Secretary
18	CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
19	DBT	Direct Benefit Transfer
20	DC	Deputy Commissioner
21	DIPHL	District Integrated Public Health Laboratories
22	DPR	Detailed Project Report
23	DVDMS	Drug and Vaccine Distribution Management System
24	EAC	Extra Assistant Commissioner
25	EODB	Ease of Doing Business
26	FC	Forest Clearance
27	FCA	Forest Conservation Act
28	FPC	Farmer Producer Company
29	GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
30	GIS	Geographic Information System
31	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
32	HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus

<b>33</b>	HR	Human Resources
<b>34</b>	ICCC	Integrated Command and Control Centers
<b>35</b>	IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
<b>36</b>	IITTM	Indian Institute of Tourism & Travel Management
<b>37</b>	IMC	Integrated Municipal Corporation
<b>38</b>	IP	Intellectual Property
<b>39</b>	ISRO	Indian Space Research Organisation
<b>40</b>	ITS	Intelligent Transport Systems
<b>41</b>	MHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
<b>42</b>	MLC	Multi-Level Car Parking
<b>43</b>	MSME	Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises
<b>44</b>	NCD	Non-Communicable Diseases
<b>45</b>	NCORD	National Coordination Center for Drug Policy
<b>46</b>	NEC	North Eastern Council
<b>47</b>	NER	North East Region
<b>48</b>	NES	North Eastern States
<b>49</b>	NESIDS	North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme
<b>50</b>	NH	National Highway
<b>51</b>	NHM	National Health Mission
<b>52</b>	NRLM	National Rural Livelihood Mission
<b>53</b>	NSDC	National Skill Development Corporation
<b>54</b>	NTC	National Transport Corporation
<b>55</b>	ODOP	One District One Product
<b>56</b>	ONDC	Open Network for Digital Commerce
<b>57</b>	OPD	Outpatient Department
<b>58</b>	PMAY	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
<b>59</b>	PMEGP	Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme
<b>60</b>	PMFME	Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises
<b>61</b>	PMGSY	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
<b>62</b>	PMMSY	Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana
<b>63</b>	PPP	Public-Private Partnership
<b>64</b>	RFP	Request for Proposal

<b>65</b>	RFCTLARR	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement
<b>66</b>	SDG	Sustainable Development Goals <sup>1</sup>
<b>67</b>	SHG	Self-Help Group
<b>68</b>	SIDF	Special Infrastructure Development Fund
<b>69</b>	SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
<b>70</b>	SP	Superintendent of Police
<b>71</b>	SWM	Solid Waste Management
<b>72</b>	TRIHMS	Tomo Riba Institute of Health & Medical Sciences
<b>73</b>	UDAAN	Ude Desh Ka Aam Naagrik (Regional Connectivity Scheme)
<b>74</b>	UNNATI	Uttar Poorva Transformative Industrialization Scheme (A scheme of the Ministry of Commerce & Industry aimed at promoting industrial growth and investment in the Northeast)
<b>75</b>	VVP	Vibrant Villages Programme
<b>76</b>	ZFM	Ziro Festival of Music



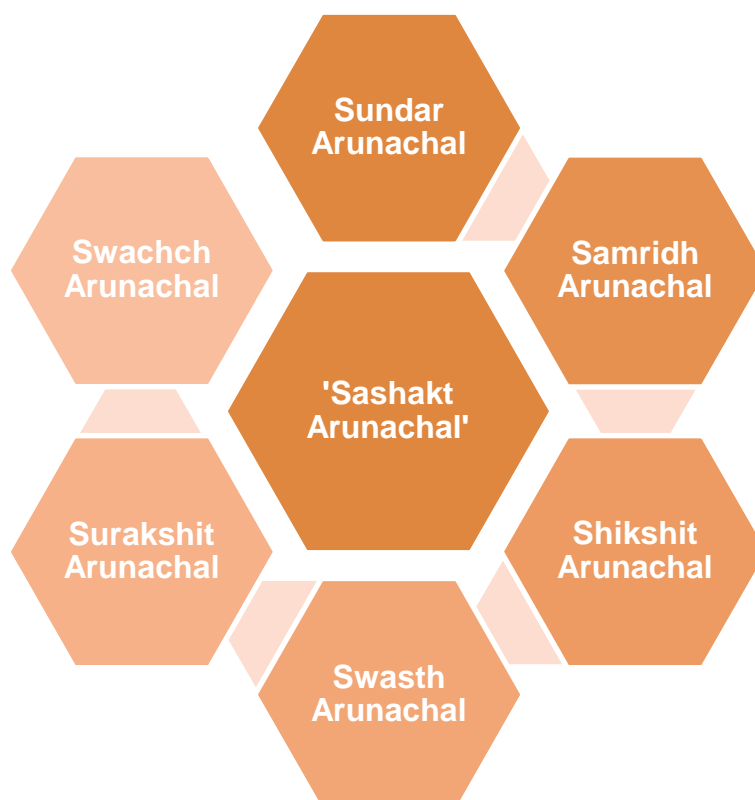
## Introduction

Arunachal Pradesh holds significant potential for economic and environmental growth, with its forests, hydropower, and tourism opportunities. It follows a decentralized governance model, with 28 districts, each facing unique challenges. District-level interventions are crucial to address local needs and drive overall development, despite challenges in connectivity and remote areas.

The districts of Arunachal Pradesh have made significant strides in implementing beneficiary-oriented schemes such as PMAY, Ayushman Bharat, Swachh Bharat Mission, and MGNREGA. As a result of these initiatives and the sustained efforts of the District Administration, the state has improved its SDG ranking from Performer to Front Runner in the SDG India Index 2023-24. These programs have played a pivotal role in uplifting livelihoods, enhancing living conditions, and improving public health outcomes. To sustain this progress, continued collaboration between state and district authorities remains essential, particularly in addressing gaps in education, infrastructure, safety, tourism, waste management, and livelihoods. Strengthening these key sectors will drive holistic development and contribute to the broader vision of Viksit Bharat (Developed India).

The Deputy Commissioners (DCs) play a vital role in this process, acting as key administrators who implement policies, manage resources, and address local issues. The recent DCs conference focused on the theme "Sashakt Arunachal" (Strong Arunachal), aiming to assess current challenges in the specified themes, share best practices, and align district efforts with state and national goals.

The conference emphasized strengthening local governance, improving service delivery, and fostering collaboration to contribute to Arunachal Pradesh's inclusive, sustainable growth.





## 4<sup>th</sup> CS Conference

The discussions and outcomes of the 4<sup>th</sup> National Conference of Chief Secretaries was presented by Shri Manish Gupta, Ld. Chief Secretary of Arunachal Pradesh.

The 4<sup>th</sup> National Conference of Chief Secretaries was focused on the theme 'Promoting Entrepreneurship, Employment & Skilling – Leveraging the Demographic Dividend'. Six key themes, including the development of Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities as manufacturing and service hubs, green economy opportunities, and MSME and informal employment, were deliberated. Special sessions highlighted innovations in frontier technologies, economic reforms to attract investment, urban growth strategies, and the capacity-building framework under Mission Karma yogi. The conference emphasized strategic reforms to enhance regional development, improve ease of doing business, and foster economic resilience.

Ld. CS presented outcomes of the conference which includes actionable plans for scaling the startup ecosystem, modernizing skilling initiatives, and leveraging flagship programs like PM Gati Shakti and Bharatmala. Successful state and global case studies were presented as models for replication. Ld. CS provided the contextual framework for Arunachal Pradesh, highlighting the need for integrated development. Specific recommendations included aligning the state's industrial policy with logistics development, strengthening rural entrepreneurship through ODOP initiatives, and tailoring skilling programs to emerging sectors to enhance economic growth and sustainability.



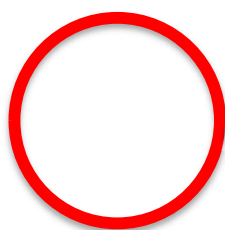
# Thematic Sessions

Deputy Commissioners' Conference

2 0 2 5



Sashakt  
Arunachal



# ***‘Swasth Arunachal’***

## **1. Introduction**

The health landscape of Arunachal Pradesh is marked by diverse challenges across various domains, including substance abuse, high incidences of cancer and non-communicable diseases (NCDs), and persistently low maternal and child health indicators. These challenges are compounded by geographic barriers, limited infrastructure, and resource constraints that hinder timely and equitable healthcare delivery. It leads to a significant proportion of the population incurring high out-of-pocket healthcare expenses, making health services less accessible.

Arunachal Pradesh is working towards a transformative vision for healthcare, emphasizing preventive care, infrastructure modernization, workforce optimization, and digital integration to improve health outcomes. 5(five) pillars of Health care provision were identified for discussion, action and decision making.



**IMPROVING  
HEALTH  
INDICATORS**



**REFINING  
SERVICE  
DELIVERY**



**STREAMLINING  
INFRASTRUCTURE  
PLANNING &  
EXECUTION**



**ADDRESSING  
HUMAN  
RESOURCES  
GAP**



**DIGITIZATION  
OF HEALTH  
SECTOR**

## **2. Challenges, Gaps, and Issues**

### **Pillar 1: Improving Health Indicators**

Citizens' low priority for adopting healthy lifestyles, low awareness of the available Health Schemes, Casual approach in enrolment in Schemes compounded by inadequate monitoring is another challenge. State faces the issues of high out of pocket expenditure on health by the citizens.

### **Pillar 2: Refining Service Delivery**

Providing Universal Health Coverage to all is a challenge. Universal access to affordable, quality health services as envisaged under National Health Policy 2021 is a priority as our State is dealing with challenges of accessibility of OPD services, Lab tests, and inclusive healthcare to focus group such as Geriatrics and Persons with Disabilities. There is a challenge also of providing dependable up-and-down referral services. Data entry errors are also an issue. The PPP Services also need strengthening.



### **Pillar 3: Streamlining infrastructure planning & execution**

Lack of proper planning, gap analysis and specialized infrastructure is a challenge which can prove disastrous because Hospitals deal with human, diseases and biological waste that require meticulous planning. The existing infrastructure lacks provisions for safety, security and other basic amenities for the personnel working in these facilities. There is an acute shortage of accommodation infrastructure for the health workforce. The inordinate delays in executing the infrastructure projects are also a pain point.

### **Pillar 4: Addressing Human Resources Gap**

Even though Arunachal Pradesh is lauded for having a good number of Health Workforce by the Ministry of Health & FW on different occasions, the challenge really lies in the irrational distribution of Manpower in the state. The lack of accommodation and basic amenities in the districts and blocks are one of the reasons. The lack of specialist doctors is felt across all regions of the state. The filling up of vacancies is not happening on a regular basis. Capacity building of the new entrants and the existing HR also needs to be in line with equipping them with the necessary knowledge and skills with the disease prevalence in the state.

### **Pillar 5: Digitization of health sector**

Digital illiteracy is high among the health staff, which leads to higher incidence of data errors on numerous health related digital platforms..

## **3. Current Actions Taken by Department**

The Department of Health and Family Welfare is actively working to improve healthcare services and accessibility across Arunachal Pradesh. Effective actions are being taken on the five pillars mentioned above. The department is also focusing on leveraging technology to improve healthcare delivery, streamline medical records, and expand telemedicine services, aiming to provide equitable and quality healthcare to all sections of society.

### **National Health Schemes:**

- Implementation of 32 vertical programs under the National Health Mission (NHM).
- Expansion of Ayushman Bharat (AB-PMJAY) and CM Arogya Arunachal Yojana (CMAAY) for financial protection.
- Launch of Mukhyamantri Nasha Mukh Yojana and Mukhyamantri Mansik Swasthya Yojana to address substance abuse and mental health issues.





### Substance Abuse Programs:

- **Establishment of De-addiction Centers:** Dedicated de-addiction centers have been established to address the increasing prevalence of substance abuse. These centers provide comprehensive care, integrating mental health services to ensure holistic recovery for individuals battling addiction.
- **Community Outreach Programs:** Targeted outreach programs focus on youth and vulnerable populations who are at higher risk of substance abuse. These initiatives aim to raise awareness, promote preventive measures, and provide counseling and support services at the grassroots level.

### Cancer and NCD Care

- **Free Chemotherapy Services:** Free chemotherapy services have been introduced to make life-saving cancer treatments accessible to patients from all socio-economic backgrounds.
- **State Cancer Institute:** The State Cancer Institute has been operationalized in collaboration with reputed institutions. It provides advanced diagnostic and treatment facilities, ensuring patients have access to quality cancer care closer to home.
- **Comprehensive Cancer Screening:** Mobile vans equipped for cancer screening and community health camps are being conducted to facilitate early detection of cancer in underserved regions, improving treatment outcomes.
- **Establishment of NCD Clinics:** Non-communicable disease (NCD) clinics have been established to focus on the early detection and management of chronic illnesses like diabetes, hypertension, and cardiovascular diseases, reducing long-term health risks.

### Infrastructure Development

- **New District Hospitals:** The completion of district hospitals in Lepa Rada and Boleng has significantly enhanced healthcare accessibility for residents in these remote areas, reducing the need for patients to travel long distances for treatment.
- **Liquid Oxygen Storage Tanks:** To ensure an uninterrupted supply of medical oxygen, Liquid Oxygen Storage Tanks have been installed in seven critical locations, strengthening the state's emergency response capacity.
- **District Integrated Public Health Laboratories (DIPHL):** DIPHLs have been made functional in key districts to provide comprehensive diagnostic services, including advanced testing for diseases, ensuring timely and accurate healthcare interventions.

### **Human Resource Optimization**

- **Mandatory Rural Postings:** Medical graduates from TRIHMS are now required to complete mandatory rural postings, addressing the shortage of skilled professionals in remote and underserved regions.
- **Recruitment of Specialists and GDMOs:** To strengthen the healthcare workforce further, nine specialists and 55 General Duty Medical Officers (GDMOs) have been recruited through APPSC, ensuring better service delivery in healthcare facilities.
- **Annual Training Calendar:** A unified annual training calendar has been created to systematically upskill healthcare professionals, covering areas like advanced clinical practices, patient care, and the use of modern healthcare technologies.

### **Digitization Efforts**

- **Integrated Health Management Information System (iHMIS):** The implementation of iHMIS has digitized healthcare management processes, improving the efficiency of patient records, hospital operations, and data management.
- **Expansion of Telemedicine Hubs:** Telemedicine hubs have been expanded to 10 locations, facilitating remote consultations with specialists and providing over 5,000 consultations, especially benefiting residents in remote areas.
- **eSwasthya Arunachal App:** The launch of the eSwasthya Arunachal app enables citizens to book appointments, access prescriptions, and retrieve diagnostic reports online, significantly enhancing the convenience and accessibility of healthcare services.

### **Innovative Logistics**

- **"Medicine from the Sky" Project:** The department has successfully implemented the drone-based "Medicine from the Sky" project, ensuring the delivery of medical supplies to hard-to-reach areas. This initiative has already resulted in delivering over 16,000 medical items and the transporting 770 lab samples during its pilot phases.
- **Enhanced Medical Supply Chain:** By overcoming logistical challenges posed by difficult terrain, the project has set a new benchmark in ensuring timely healthcare delivery in remote and underserved regions.



## 4. Best Practices

### (a) Integrated Health Campaigns:

- The Namsai model combines HIV, Hepatitis, and NCD care with targeted outreach programs.
- Over 4,000 beneficiaries were screened, and 650 HIV cases were detected through evidence-based targeting.



### (b) Cancer Awareness and Screening:



- Mobile screening vans for stomach and liver cancers in remote areas.
- Establishment of a State Cancer Board for coordinated research and intervention



**(c) Maternal and Child Health Initiatives:**

- Distribution of mother and childcare kits.
- Financial incentives for institutional deliveries under CMAAY.



**(d) Innovative IEC Model:**

- Integration of traditional folk arts and modern digital tools for impactful health communication
- Collaboration with grassroots organizations for wider reach.

**(e) Digitization in Health Management:**

- Integration of ABHA IDs with health records for seamless patient management.
- Demand-based drug allocation through DVDMS to minimize wastage.
- This transformative approach ensures that residents of rural areas receive timely and high-quality medical attention.





#### (e) Telemedicine Expansion:

- e-Sanjeevani telemedicine hubs have facilitated consultations in remote areas, reducing travel time and costs.

#### (g) Drone-Based Logistics:

- The “Medicine from the Sky” initiative has reduced healthcare delivery costs and improved access in remote regions.



## 5. Department Action Plans

The Department of Health & Family Welfare is pursuing short- and medium-term action plans based on the five pillars, as illustrated in the table below.

S. No	Pillars	Timeline	Department Action Plan
1.	Improving Health Indicators	December 2025	a. Undertake the Enrolment in PMJAY on mission mode b. Improve the performance of NHM by 50% with aggressive supervision and monitoring c. Youth to be engaged in Awareness Programs d. Track the Recovered Addicts and line listing to be done e. SOP on Private Drug De-Addiction Centers to be prepared
		December 2027	a. Aadhaar Linked enrolment follow up and tracking b. NHM performance to be improved by 70% c. By December 2029: d. Ensure Health Indicators improve to Best in the country e. Reduce out of pocket expenditure by 100% f. Ensure Financial Management
2.	Refining Service Delivery	December 2025	a. All doctors related with issue of UDID card will be trained. All ASHA workers will be trained to identify person with Disability in the Community. They will facilitate the issue of UDID /Disability Cards to all identified PWD. b. NQAS certification of 3 healthcare facilities per district
		December 2027	a. Organ Transplant system will be established b. Operation Theatres in all General Hospitals will be functionalized. c. NQAS Certification of 50% of healthcare facilities

S. No	Pillars	Timeline	Department Action Plan
		<b>December 2029</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Geriatric Care&amp; Activity Centres in all districts</li> <li>b. Service Delivery up to Village Level – medicines, tests etc.</li> <li>c. NQAS Certification of 90% of healthcare facilities</li> </ul>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Streamlining infrastructure planning &amp; execution</b>	<b>December 2025</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Dedicated Water Treatment Plant at TRIHMS</li> <li>b. Upgrade Security Infrastructure</li> <li>c. Training on health infrastructure design</li> <li>d. NQAS certification of 3(three) healthcare facilities per district</li> </ul>
		<b>December 2027</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Waiting Homes for Pregnant women– CHC level</li> <li>b. PHC Buildings to be upgraded</li> <li>c. OTs in all General Hospitals</li> <li>d. Accommodation infrastructure will be increased by 50%</li> <li>e. NQAS Certification of 50% of healthcare facilities</li> </ul>
		<b>December 2029</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Will complete the establishment of 420 Bed Hospital at Namsai &amp; Medical College</li> <li>b. Geriatric Care &amp; Activity Centres in all districts</li> <li>c. Drug Deaddiction Centres</li> <li>d. Accommodation facilities for Health Work force will be increased by 90%</li> <li>e. NQAS Certification of 90% of healthcare facilities</li> </ul>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Addressing Human Resources Gap</b>	<b>December 2025</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Posting of Specialists in GH</li> <li>b. GDMOs having Post graduate degree will be engaged as Specialists. In addition, as all in-service doctors who are sponsored to study Post graduate courses in various Medical Colleges in the country has entered into a bond agreement with the State since 2021 to serve the government as specialist in any place of posting, line listing of these doctors will be prepared and posting will be done.</li> <li>c. Vacancies will be filled up through interview through APSSC (109 Specialists) and by holding regular DPCs.</li> <li>d. Regular revision of Recruitment Rules for various categories of Health Workforce will be undertaken.</li> <li>e. All Nodal Officers for different programs will be engaged for OPD services to bridge the gap both in district and state level.</li> <li>f. 12 (twelve) New field of Specializations will be added in TRIHMS to produce and boost the number of more specialists in the state.</li> </ul>
		<b>December 2027</b>	<p>APHS Cadre creation revision will be completed, and Department aims to create 400+ posts of various health care.</p>

S. No	Pillars	Timeline	Department Action Plan
		<b>December 2029</b>	Ensuring rational manpower posting as per IPHS standards in all levels of healthcare facilities. Ensuring regular trainings of manpower to update them as per the latest medical standards
5.	Digitization of health sector	<b>December 2025</b>	To create an Integrated Health portal with Integrated Data Centre Adoption of 100% DVDMS in health facilities.
		<b>December 2027</b>	ABDM 100% enrolment
		<b>December 2029</b>	100% Integrated Health sector

## 6. Expectations from DCs

To enhance service delivery for a 'Swasth Arunachal', the expectations from the DCs are summarized in the table below.

S. No	Pillars	DC's Action Points	Timeline
1.	Improving Health Indicators	1. Prepare theme-based District Health Vision Document	Jan 2025
		2. Revival of District Health Society & Monthly Review	Monthly
		3. Focus on Substance Abuse—connect recovered addicts through Tele-Manas	Jan 2025
		4. Activate Telemedicine	Jan 2025
		5. Birth Based Aadhaar linked enrolment in all services – immunization, ANC, etc.	Dec 2025
		6. Strengthening of NCD Clinics -	Dec 2025
		7. Raise awareness on health services and scheme	Monthly
		8. Monitor the number of tests done at each level of health facility and number of beneficiaries.	Monthly
		9. Monitor ASHA & ANM visits	Monthly
2.	Refining Service Delivery	1. Monitor service delivery of PPP	Monthly
		2. Enforce attendance during Duty Hours & uniform	Monthly
		3. Start Prescription audit	Jan 2025
		4. Issue Disability/UDID Cards from District Hospitals	Mar 2025

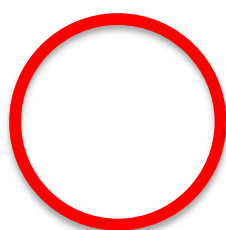
S. No	Pillars	DC's Action Points	Timeline
		5. Address issue of private practice	Mar 2025
		6. Activate District Tele Manas Cell	March 2025
		7. Ensure proper Biomedical Waste Disposal	Jan 2025
		8. Implement SOP of emergency care and Triage System	March 2025
		9. Control Referral system	March 2025
		10. Geriatric OPDs where not started	Dec 2025
		11. Monitor the number of tests done at each level of health facility and number of beneficiaries.	Monthly
		12. Share Screening tools with the neighboring districts	Monthly
		13. NQAS Certification of all facilities	Dec 2029
3.	<b>Streamlining infrastructure planning &amp; execution</b>	1. Issue LPC	March 2025
		2. Review Gap Analysis report	Feb. 2025
		3. Complete ongoing District Hospital Construction	March 2025
		4. On site visit and monitoring of on-going projects	Monthly
		5. Proposals for Drug Deaddiction Centres	March 2025
		6. Coordinated Submission of New projects.	---
		7. NHM work done as per actual fund available (Resource Envelope), not as per Record of Proceeding (ROP).	---
		8. Submit proposal for Security enhancement measure – boundary walls, Police rooms, etc.	Jan 2025
		9. NCD clinic to be adjacent to registration counter in hospital.	Feb 2025
		10. Submit the list of nonfunctional health facilities which are to be de-notified	Jan 2025
		11. Form Condemnation Committees	Jan 2025
		12. Proposal for Geriatric Care/Activity Centers	March 2025
4.	<b>Addressing Human Resources Gap</b>	1. Rationalize distribution of personnel within the district	Dec 2025
		2. Gap Analysis	---
		3. Posting in vacant HWCs	---

S. No	Pillars	DC's Action Points	Timeline
		4. Rational posting within the district	---
		5. Identify Training needs	Jan 2025
		6. Conduct training at District level – decentralized	Regularly
		7. Learn best practices from other districts / state and implement	Regularly
5.	Digitization of health sector	1. Ensure implementation of DVDMS	Mar 2025
		2. Set up an integrated or common Data Centre	Mar 2025
		3. Ensure implementation of i-HMIS	Dec 2025
		4. Ensure e-prescription	Dec 2025
		5. ABHA enrolment	Mar 2025
		6. Introduce online appointment in district	Mar 2025
		7. Ensure error free data entry	Regularly

## 7. Observation of Higher Authorities

- Hon'ble Chief Minister instructed to organize one Integrated Health Camp in their respective districts by January 2025
- It was observed during discussion that many hospitals have faulty designs, leading to non-sanction of funds from relevant authorities due to non-compliance with standards. It was recommended that the competent technical committees should supervise the preparation of DPRs and implementation of designs.





## ***‘Samridh Arunachal’***

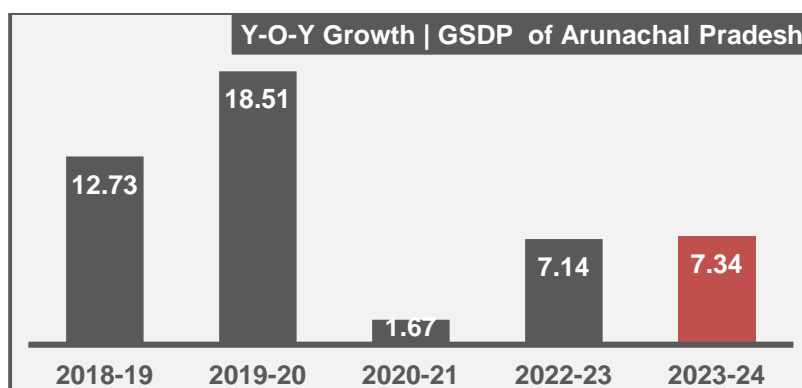
### **1. Introduction**

The State Economy grew at an annual average growth rate of 12.51% from 2012-13 (R) to 2024-25 (Projection) of GSDP at current prices as against an all-India average growth rate of 10.99%. The growth rate of economy for the period 2023- 24 (A) and 2024-25 (Projection) is 11.01% and 14.56% respectively as against an all-India growth rate of 9.05% and 14.04% as per the estimates provided by Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Arunachal Pradesh.

Sustained, high and broad-based growth is essential for economic development and poverty alleviation. Economic growth requires creation of an eco-system which encourages private investment in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of economy, along with an expansion of public investment in creation of assets. There are encouraging signs on both the growth and investment fronts in recent years.

The GSDP at current prices for the year 2022-23 (Q) estimated at Rs.39,629.95 Crore, Rs.43,991.61 Crore Projection for the year 2023-24 (A) and Rs.50,397.64 Crore estimated for the year 2024-25 as per Economics and Statistics Department, Government of Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar, with growth rate of 14.56% over the previous year 2023-24 (A).

Despite growth potential, infrastructure and transportation challenges hinder progress. Arunachal Pradesh's presently ranks 6<sup>th</sup> amongst the 8 NER States. The state has slipped from 5<sup>th</sup> place, with Nagaland overtaking the state in 2022-2023. Year on Year Growth rate reveals a slow growth rate of 7.34% from the previous year. Compare to Assam which has made a growth of **16.50%** and Nagaland with **15.14%**



The Contribution of Primary Sector of the Gross State Value Added by economic activities in percentage share under the Current Prices is fluctuated ranging from 46.80% to 35.90% and similarly, at Constant Prices, fluctuated ranging from 45.30% to 33.00% from the base year 2011-12 to 2024-25.

Contribution of Secondary sector is marginally increased from the base year 2011-12 (R) (17.19%) to 2024-25 (Estimate) (25.67%) at current prices and 23.36% in 2024-25 (Estimate) at constant prices. Tertiary Sector, which contributed 38.73% in 2011-12 (R), slight increase its share to 39.86% in 2024-25 (Estimate) at current prices and 45.13% in 2024-25 (Estimate) at constant prices.

## 2. Challenges, Gaps, and Issues

In many regions, especially those that are geographically challenging and affected by harsh climates, agriculture and business activities face numerous barriers that significantly limit their growth and potential. Towards a 'Samridh Arunachal', these challenges are classified in five thematic areas as follows.

### (a) Agri & Allied Sectors

- Geographical and climatic constraints: In regions with difficult terrain and extreme weather, farming and business activities face challenges like unpredictable weather, limited transportation, and market access, hindering growth.
- Market access issues: Poor infrastructure, limited connectivity, and lack of awareness about markets and government schemes isolate local producers, preventing them from realizing their potential.
- Weak value chain linkages: Without proper forward linkages to wholesalers, distributors, or retailers, farmers struggle to sell products, leading to wasted resources and reduced income.
- Financial constraints on small farmers: Many small farmers lack access to capital, preventing investment in better equipment, technology, or techniques. Financial support and interventions are essential to improve their productivity.
- Fish production gap: Arunachal Pradesh's fish production, currently at 5,000 metric tons, is below Vision 2030 targets. District-level action plans are needed to increase production and improve aquaculture infrastructure.
- High-quality fish feed: High-quality fish feed is not available currently in sufficient quantity.
- AN-MPY scheme monitoring: Close monitoring of the Arunachal Pradesh National Mission for Protein Yield (AN-MPY) is required to prevent fraud and ensure that subsidies reach the intended farmers.
- Lack of updated land bank details: Accurate and updated land bank information is essential for effective development and business planning but is often unavailable.

### (b) Infrastructure

- Arunachal Pradesh has the highest power transmission and distribution losses (61%) compared to other North Eastern States (NES) and the national average (19%). There is an urgent need to expedite the electrification process to drive overall development.
- Telecom and internet connectivity face challenges due to the region's rugged terrain. Major towns have access, but remote areas remain underserved. Infrastructure development must prioritize inclusive connectivity.
- The number of network towers is insufficient due to difficult terrain and high installation costs.
- Poor road connectivity remains a significant barrier to business growth.
- Lack of storage and transport for perishables: The absence of cold storage and refrigerated transport leads to spoilage of perishable goods, resulting in significant losses, especially for small farmers.
- Key infrastructure such as a Foreign Post Office and air cargo facilities are lacking.

### (c) Industry and Investments

- District-wise updated land bank details are unavailable, hindering planning and business development.

- Absence of irrevocable land title transfer to lessees complicates land-related processes.
- Entrepreneurs have limited access to credit.
- There is a persistent threat of land encroachment.
- Security and safety concerns hinder investment and business activities.

**(d) Ease of Doing Business (EODB)**

- Onboarding various departments onto the EoDB portal should be prioritized.
- The adoption of the EoDB portal in districts must be promoted to streamline government services.
- Clear service process flows for different services should be created in the EoDB portal.
- Utilization of EoDB-enabled services remains low, and efforts are needed to improve its usage.

**(e) Skill Development and Entrepreneurship**

- Low awareness of government schemes: Many small farmers and entrepreneurs are unaware of government support schemes, limiting their access to financial assistance, subsidies, or technical help.

## 3. Current Actions Taken by Departments

Below are the few current actions taken by departments:

**a) Agri and Allied sector**

- Atmanirbhar Krishi Yojana, Atmanirbhar Pashupalan Yojana, and Atmanirbhar Bagwani Yojana have been launched to empower farmers by promoting self-reliance in agriculture and allied sectors.
- Promoting Sustainable Agriculture: Arunachal Pradesh is fostering agricultural growth through organic farming, crop diversification, and horticulture expansion. Additionally, schemes like PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME), PMEGP, and UNNATI are driving investments in food processing and supporting small-scale entrepreneurs in value addition.
- Strengthening the Fisheries Sector: The state's fisheries sector is undergoing transformation with the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) and Atmanirbhar Matsya Palan Yojana (ANMPY), which provide financial and technical assistance to fish farmers.
- Empowering Youth in Animal Husbandry: The 'Catch Them Young Programme' aims to equip young farmers with skills for self-employment in livestock and poultry farming.

**b) Infrastructure**

- Strengthening Infrastructure with Central and State Schemes: Various infrastructure projects have been developed under Government of India schemes like NESIDS (Roads), NESIDS (OTRI), PM DeVINE, PMGSY, and the Vibrant Village Program. Additionally, the Government of Arunachal Pradesh is promoting infrastructure through SIDF and the Chief Minister's Comprehensive State Road Development Plan.
- Enhancing Power Supply Reliability: The state is undertaking 'Loss Reduction Works' in the power sector with an investment of ₹799.99 crore, aiming to ensure uninterrupted power supply. These works are targeted for completion by 31st March 2026.

- **Boosting Air Connectivity:** To improve regional connectivity, airports at Tezu, Ziro, and Pasighat have been made operational with regular flight services.
- **Expanding Telecom Networks:** Efforts are underway to incentivize the setup of new telecom towers and enhance 4G and 5G connectivity in underserved areas.

**c) Industry and Investment**

- The PMEGP and PM Vishwakarma Yojana are providing financial aid to artisans and micro-entrepreneurs, particularly in sectors like handicrafts, handlooms, and food processing. The state is also promoting digital marketing via platforms like ONDC, GeM, and MSME Mart to help local businesses scale their operations
- To streamline industrial growth, updated land banks are being created for new industrial estates, and efforts are underway to provide dedicated 33KV power supply to existing units. District authorities are ensuring timely approvals for new ventures and providing handholding support to entrepreneurs to minimize non-performing assets (NPAs).

**d) Ease of Doing Business**

- Arunachal Pradesh has onboarded 72 services on the EoDB portal, simplifying business registrations, trade licenses, and industrial approvals. Despite being recognized as an "Aspirer" in the Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP) Ranking 2023, adoption at the district level remains a challenge. The Single Window Clearance System is being strengthened to ensure faster approvals and reduce bureaucratic delays.
- The government is addressing gaps in online service utilization, particularly for approvals such as land possession certification, electricity connections, and trade permits. Regular monitoring is being emphasized to improve adoption and increase awareness of available digital services.

**e) Skill Development and Entrepreneurship**

- To encourage local entrepreneurship, schemes such as UNNATI, APIIP 2020, and the Startup Policy are being implemented to provide infrastructure support and funding for new businesses. The Arunachal Pradesh Innovation & Investment Park (APIIP) serves as a key hub for startups, offering incubation facilities and business mentorship.
- The State flagship Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Swalamban Yojana has been instrumental in supporting entrepreneurial ventures of our youth. Till date, we have facilitated 1,015 youth and women to obtain funding to the tune of ` 388 Crore for their ventures.
- For the industry-oriented skilling of our youth, state government have established 6 new Industrial Training Institutes and 10 state-of-the-art Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras
- Under the CM Paryatan Vikas Yojana, 741 individuals have received subsidies for tourism-related entrepreneurship. 226 youth have received training in adventure sports, boosting their skills and employability

## 4. Best Practices

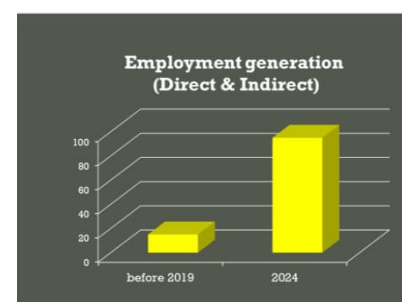
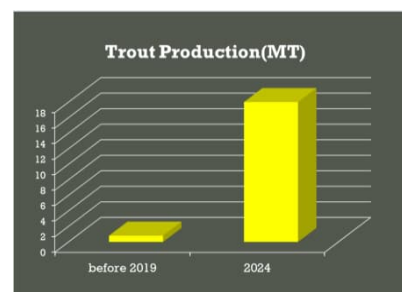
### (a) Tawang Green: Women led Farmer Producer Company (FPC)

- 400 women farmers across 18 villages, in the name of Tawang Fresh, have been motivated for group farming and marketing of exotic vegetables.
- The farmers were supplied with imported variety of vegetable seeds (Broccoli, Zucchini, Red cabbage, Lettuce & Leek) right at their doorsteps and their fields
- The farmer members of the company earned approximately Rs 34.225 lakhs from the sale proceeds of 55.15MT of vegetables, fruits and spices.



### (b) Trout Farming + Tourism

- Trout Fish seed and Fish feed (Directorate Cold Water Fisheries Research, certified) were made available at the door step.
- Total trout farmers increased from 09 to 45 in Shergaon
- The seed production increased from 0.4 lakhs to 2.5 lakhs
- Trout Farms have become a major tourist attraction paving way for farm stay tourism
  - Rainbow Farm at Jigaon, managed by Shri D.K. Khrimy, is a trout farm and picnic spot where visitors can catch live fish and enjoy local delicacies, generating a monthly turnover of Rs. 60K-70K and
  - Oakley Resort at Shergaon, owned by Shri Pema Wangdi Thungon, combines a trout farm with a resort and farm stay, generating an average annual turnover of Rs. 25 Lakh.



### (c) Integrated Fish Farming- Success Story at Ziro, Lower Subansiri District

- M/s Gaumco Co-operative Society, formed by three women SHGs, innovates in paddy-cum-fish culture with support from the National Fisheries Development Board.
- The project generates Rs. 22.56 lakh, benefiting 40 women, with 60% of the Rs. 29.80 lakh cost funded by the Central Government.





#### (d) Composite Fish Culture at West Siang

- In West Siang District, farmers practice sustainable aquaculture with a mix of IMC species and exotic crabs, optimizing pond resources, reducing disease risk, and boosting productivity.
- This method supports economic development and food security in the hilly region.



#### (e) Large Cardamom in Kra Daadi

- Large cardamom cultivation in Kra Daadi District, initiated in 1988 by Shri Gimi Sinaki, now covers 60% of farmers and contributes 20% of India's production.
- With an annual output of 106.25 MT from 425 hectares, the district's favorable conditions and proximity to Assam offer significant trade potential.
- The district, prioritized under the One District One Product (ODOP) initiative, could further benefit from processing units and auction centers.



#### (f) Rinchin Jomba, Lakhpati Didi Initiative supported by NRLM

- A beneficiary of Arunachal Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY) and SHG Beneficiary of Atma Nirbhar Krishi Yojana (ANKY) for Obulu and Oyster Mushroom Cultivation.
- Transportation Business (AGEY): Bolero Pick-up generates ₹ 45,000/month (₹5,40,000 annually).
- Damus Heritage Dine Café: Head Chef & Hospitality Manager, earning ₹15,000–₹20,000/month.
- Homestay Business: Runs a homestay with her husband using CIF loan funds.
- Shitake Mushroom Farming: Produces 75 kgs every month, earning ₹50,000/year.
- Traditional Paper Making: Engaged in a startup unit with training from Kalimpong, Sikkim.



#### (g) Startup: Arunachal Ivory & Ornaments

- Leverages 3D printing to craft realistic animal part replicas for tribal attire, reducing wildlife hunting while preserving cultural traditions.
- Yearly turnover of Rs. 18 lakhs (FY 23-24)
- Mentioned in PM's 'Mann Ki Baat'



## 5. Department Action Plans

To drive economic growth and industrial development in Arunachal Pradesh, several key steps are needed to strengthen infrastructure, improve connectivity, and address existing challenges in sectors such as power supply, logistics, and skill development. Below are some of the essential actions that should be prioritized:

Sl.NO.	Pillars	Timeline/ Department	Department Action Plans
1	Agri & Allied Sectors	Action Plan by 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2025	<b>Market linkages:</b> Both forward and backward linkages are crucial for efficient marketing of local products, ensuring that raw materials are easily sourced, and finished products can reach broader markets smoothly.
		31 <sup>st</sup> December 2026 by Fisheries Department	<b>Disease diagnostic and Research center for fisheries:</b> Establishing a research center for fisheries in Itanagar would serve as a hub for diagnosing diseases and researching better practices, benefiting not just Arunachal Pradesh, but the entire Northeast region.
2	Infrastructure	Action by APIIP by 31 <sup>st</sup> August 2025	<b>Investment in logistics infrastructure:</b> There is a pressing need to attract investment in the logistics sector, particularly for the creation of cold supply chains and warehouses, which would facilitate the smooth movement and storage of perishable goods.
		Action Plan and commencement of action by 31 <sup>st</sup> March by the Department of Power	<b>Dedicated electricity supply for industrial estates:</b> Providing a separate and reliable electricity supply (33Kv) to industrial estates will ensure uninterrupted operations, boosting the productivity of industries located within these zones.
3	Industry & Investment	Industries Department & APIIP  Action Plan by 31 <sup>st</sup> March and commencement of action	<b>Publicity to investment promotion schemes:</b> Promoting investment schemes through targeted publicity ensures that local entrepreneurs and potential investors are aware of the opportunities available for growth and expansion in the state.
		Department of Civil Aviation	<b>Leverage Donyi Polo Airport</b> for air cargo to improve logistical support.

SI.NO.	Pillars	Timeline/ Department	Department Action Plans
		Ongoing	<b>Timely escalation of investment issues:</b> A proactive approach to escalating investment-related issues to the industries department and maintaining communication will help resolve challenges quickly and keep industrial estates functioning smoothly.
4	<b>Ease of Doing Business</b>	Industries Department and DCs by 30 <sup>th</sup> April 2025	<b>Simplification of statutory licenses and clearances:</b> The process of obtaining statutory licenses and clearances should be simplified at the district level, ensuring that businesses can start operations faster without navigating bureaucratic delays.
5	<b>Skill &amp; Entrepreneurship Development</b>	Ongoing	<b>Creation of jobs within districts:</b> Focusing on creating job opportunities within the districts will help curb migration to urban centers and ensure that residents benefit from industrial growth and development.
		Two local Job Fairs in a year. 1 <sup>st</sup> by July 2025 and 2 <sup>nd</sup> by March 2026	<b>Organizing local job fairs:</b> Hosting local job fairs targeting technical pass-outs will provide immediate employment opportunities for young graduates and help bridge the gap between skill development and employment.
		Quarterly	<b>District Skill Committee meetings:</b> Regular meetings of the District Skill Committee will ensure alignment with state-level plans, helping to tailor skill development initiatives to the unique needs of each district.
		Ongoing	<b>Adherence to District Skill Development Plans:</b> Ensuring adherence to District Skill Development Plans and aligning them with the state's overarching skill development strategy will help improve the employability of the local workforce.

## 6. Expectations from DCs

The DCs may align with the concerned departments to work in a time bound manner.

Sl.NO.	Pillars	Timeline	Department Action Plans
1	<b>Agri &amp; Allied Sectors</b>	Action Plan from all districts by 15 <sup>th</sup> March 2025	Introduce high-yielding crop varieties (HYVs) and promote organic certifications.
		Action Plan by 15 <sup>th</sup> March 2025	Establish nurseries for quality planting material.
		Action Plan by 30 <sup>th</sup> April 2025	Diversify production to include tea, rubber plantations, and farm tourism activities.
		Ongoing	Expand net cropped area, promote double cropping and adopt advance irrigation techniques to increase agricultural output.
		Preparation of District Export Action Plan by 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2025.	Facilitate food processing, export initiatives, and value addition in key crops.
		Saturation of District Target under PMFME in 2025-26.	
		Action Plan by 15 <sup>th</sup> March 2025	Develop cold storage facilities, temperature-controlled warehouse, and transportation networks. Positioning of Infrastructure such as cold storage and warehouse to be strategically placed near railway stations, airports and road transport hub. DCs may endeavor to call private investments in this sector.
		Monthly Review	Credit-linked schemes to be liberally funded by the banks. DCs need to hold DLIMC & DLBC meetings regularly and monitor case approvals closely.
		Ongoing	Leverage government schemes like 'Per Drop More Crop' under PM-RKVY and the CM Agri Mechanization Program under Atmanirbhar Yojana to support farmers.
2	<b>Fisheries Growth</b>	District level Action Plan by May 2025	Develop district-level action plans to address the significant gap in fish production and achieve Vision 2030 targets.



SI.NO.	Pillars	Timeline	Department Action Plans
		Ongoing	Implement a robust monitoring framework for Atma Nirbhar Matsya Palan Yojana and CSS PM-MSY, ensuring genuine beneficiary selection and public infrastructure transparency.
		District Specific Action Plan by April 2025	Encourage ornamental fisheries and explore fish product processing to enhance market value.
<b>3</b>	<b>Infrastructure</b>	Action Taken and hurdles by 15 <sup>th</sup> March 2025	Endeavor to provide uninterrupted electricity to industrial estates in the district.
		Case Resolution monthly timeline by 28 <sup>th</sup> Feb 2025	Make every effort to expand telecom and internet connectivity, prioritizing 4G/5G networks for underserved villages. All land related ROW issues be resolved on priority to ease installation of mobile towers and COWs.
		Ongoing	Accelerate installation of telecom towers and ensure reliable power supply to maintain operations.
		District level Action Plan by 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2025	Improve road density, quality, and connectivity to reduce transportation costs and travel time.
		District level Action Plan by 15 <sup>th</sup> March 2025	Enhance public and commercial transport systems to improve market access and trade efficiency. DCs must identify important routes and take steps for ensuring public or private passenger transport to inaccessible areas in the districts.
<b>4</b>	<b>Industrial Growth and Investment</b>	Action by DC by 30 <sup>th</sup> April 2025	Identify 20-50 acres in each district for development of industrial estates. Care be taken regarding the land being accessible to connectivity (road/rail/air). Such land be transferred to the Industries Department for notification and development.
		To be compiled by DCs by 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2025	Updated land bank details for industrial estates: A comprehensive, updated land bank of each district is essential to develop industrial estates, allowing for better planning and reducing delays in establishing industries.
		By 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2025 with monthly report to	Addressing encroachment in industrial estates: Tackling the issue of encroachment in existing industrial estates is critical to maintaining the

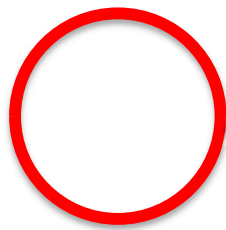
Sl.NO.	Pillars	Timeline	Department Action Plans
		Industries Department	integrity and functionality of these zones for future industrial expansion.
		31st June 2025	Transfer of all existing industrial estates/ parks/ growth centers to the industries department for their notification and planned development.
		Once in each quarter of the FY at district level.	Organize investor camps to prop up local investment and showcase opportunities under schemes like PMEGP, PMFME, UNNATI, Arunachal Pradesh State Industrial Investment Policy, DDUSY etc.
		DCs by 30th April 2025	Simplify availing statutory licenses/ clearances at the district level.
		August 2025	Ensure the onboarding of various departments onto the Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) portal, along with their respective services. This may be done by making efforts to publicize services available on the EODB portal, CSC and e-Seva portal of the govt of Arunachal Pradesh.
5	<b>Ease of Doing Business (EoDB)</b>	District specific Action Plan by 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2025	DCs should prepare district media plan for giving village level publicity to entrepreneurship schemes.
		DCs to submit Action Plan by 30 <sup>th</sup> Feb 2025	Ensuring security and safety for entrepreneurs: Providing a secure environment for entrepreneurs operating in industrial estates is essential to foster confidence and encourage further investment in these areas.
6	<b>Skill Development &amp; Entrepreneurship Development</b>	Ongoing	Selection of cases by District Level Committees or task force needs to be made after due diligence. Bank screening of applications for credit rating and project viability be done before approval.
		Ongoing	Prioritize entrepreneurial ventures utilizing local resources (raw material) such as bamboo, handloom, horticulture, and organic processed farming products, which is in abundance in Arunachal Pradesh.
		Action Plan by 31st March 2025	Developing & encouraging marketing opportunities for micro and cottage entrepreneurs at the District Level – on-boarding local sellers and entrepreneurs on ONDC (Open Network Digital Commerce), GeM, and MSME Mart.
		Action Plan by 31st March 2025	Handholding support to minimize NPAs or initiating strict action against defaulters.

SI.NO.	Pillars	Timeline	Department Action Plans
		Monthly Review	District Level Review Committee meetings and District Level Bankers Committee meetings need to be held periodically to address bottlenecks faced by entrepreneurs.
		31 <sup>st</sup> March 2025	Framing well-grounded District Skill Development Plans and ensure alignment with State Skill Development Plans.
		Report to Department of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship by 30 <sup>th</sup> April 2025	Mobilization of candidates for various Skilling courses notified by the Skill Development Department and other departments viz Agriculture, Horticulture, Trade & Commerce, Fisheries etc.
		Two local Job Fairs in a year. 1st by July 2025 and 2nd by March 2026	Organizing local Job Fairs or employee and employer interactions for absorption of pass-outs from various technical and vocational institutes within the district/state.
		DCs to organize Counseling workshops in every college in the district by 31 <sup>st</sup> July 2025	Student awareness and counseling: Raising awareness among students about career opportunities and the importance of skill development will help increase enrollment in relevant programs and foster a skilled workforce.
		Quarterly	Periodic meetings of District Skill Committee to be held and decisions shared with the Department of Skill Development.
		Ongoing	DC may explore avenues for on-the-job training for ITI and Polytechnics students and make linkages with industries for practical exposure for ITIs and Polytechnics.

## 7. Observations of Higher Authorities

- Hon'ble Chief Minister observed and instructed that
  - The funds earmarked for the Agri Horti sectors are to be released on priority so that farmers can utilize the funds in time for cropping.
  - The Deputy Commissioners (DCs) to actively enhance the dissemination and implementation of government schemes, including PMEGP, PMFME, and UNNATI, across their respective districts.
  - There is need to monitor and prevent fake applications submitted solely for financial gain.
  - There should be comprehensive design of IEC campaigns, with convergence of all concerned departments targeting efficiency and outreach.
  - The Industries Department to speed up development of Special Economic Zone (Balinong)
- Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister observed/instructed that
  - There is high Transmission & Distribution losses in power sector and instructed Department of Power to address the same.
  - There were some mismatches between the data from Department of Hydropower and Department of Power. Concerned Departments were instructed to resolve this issue.
  - DPRs for setting up of industries/ entrepreneurial units must be designed and evaluated in detail with incorporating input from experts.
- In addition to developing supply chain infrastructure, value addition should be promoted among farmers.





# 'Sundar Arunachal'

## 1. Introduction

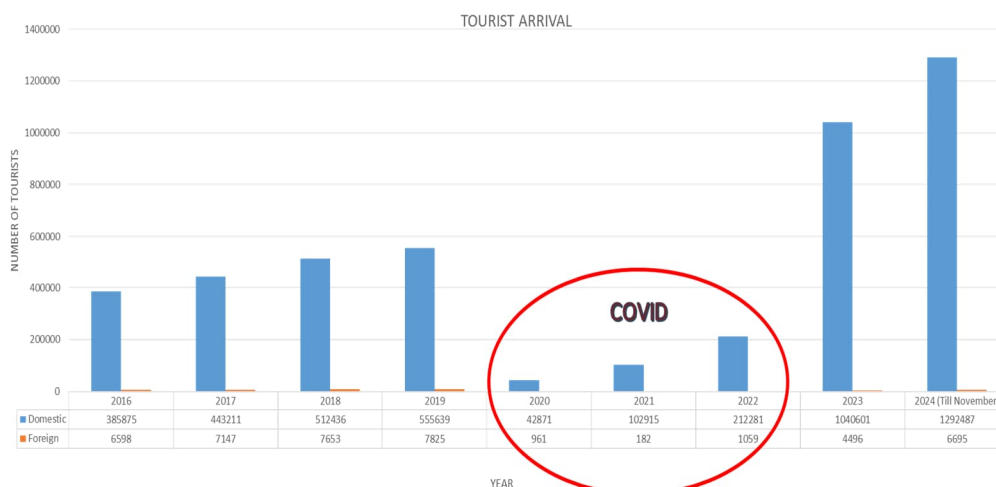
Arunachal Pradesh, often referred to as "The Land of the Rising Sun," is a gem in the northeastern region of India. Known for its breathtaking natural beauty, the state is adorned with the Eastern Himalayas, lush forests, and meandering rivers.

With its natural beauty, historical sites, and diverse ecosystems, Arunachal Pradesh has immense potential for eco-tourism, adventure tourism, and cultural tourism. Popular destinations of the state include Namsai, Tawang, Ziro, Mechuka, Anjaw and Anini. However, there are 14 tourist circuits to explore in the state.

Arunachal Pradesh is also home to over 26 indigenous tribes and more than 100 sub-tribes which showcases unique cultures, languages, and traditions, and local tribal festivals - offering vast opportunities for cultural and heritage tourism.



Tourism data highlights a steady upward trajectory in the state's attractiveness to visitors. Domestic tourist arrivals surged from 385,875 in 2016 to an impressive 1,292,487 in 2024 (till November). However, international arrivals remain relatively low, reflecting the need for targeted promotion and infrastructural development.



(TOURIST ARRIVALS STATISTICS)

The sector-wise revenue trend from tourism activities is provided in the table below. The data not only shows increase in revenue but also new sources of revenue.

Revenue From	2022	2023	2024 (Till Oct)
ILP	16,56,700	46,03,500	33,11,300
PAP	21,63,100	29,72,000	10,33,200
Tour Operator License	2,21,100	5,06,200	3,90,900
Homestay License	1,10,000	3,11,200	1,73,300
Caravan Van	0	0	2,51,000
Tourist Lodges	7,79,800	18,68,300	14,17,800
Leased Assets	13,82,112	7,07,342	9,86,681
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,12,812</b>	<b>1,09,68,542</b>	<b>75,64,181</b>

## 2. Challenges, Gaps, and Issues

Arunachal Pradesh has a wealth of natural beauty and a deep cultural heritage that holds immense potential for tourism. However, the state's tourism industry struggles to thrive due to several key challenges that hinder growth and development. These challenges range from limited infrastructure to the lack of trained personnel in the sector. To unlock Arunachal Pradesh's tourism potential, a comprehensive approach that addresses these issues is required, including improvements in connectivity, workforce development, policy formulation, and basic amenities at tourist destinations.

- **Connectivity Issues:** Arunachal Pradesh faces significant connectivity challenges, limiting its tourist accessibility. Air connectivity is poor, with Tezu and Pasighat airports offering minimal services, and the Donyi Polo Airport in Itanagar unable to handle large passenger volumes. Rail connectivity is limited, making air travel expensive and inconvenient. This lack of connectivity deters tourists despite the state's rich attractions.
- **Poor Road Connectivity:** Key tourist areas like Menchuka, Aalo, Tawang, Anini, and Ziro are hard to access due to the absence of all-weather roads, particularly during the monsoon when landslides frequently block routes. Improved road infrastructure is essential for year-round tourist access.
- **Digital Connectivity Deficit:** Many parts of Arunachal Pradesh still suffer from poor internet services, with remote areas lacking reliable mobile and internet connectivity. This hampers the state's ability to market itself online and makes it difficult for tourists to access information.
- **Skill Gaps in the Tourism Workforce:** The tourism sector lacks trained professionals, such as guides and adventure instructors, which affects the quality of service and overall tourist experience. Addressing this skill gap through training programs is crucial for enhancing service standards and attracting repeat visits.
- **Seasonal Employment Challenges:** Tourism-related employment is highly seasonal, creating financial instability for workers during off-peak periods. Developing year-round job opportunities can help sustain tourism employment and reduce reliance on seasonal trends.
- **Absence of Policies for Niche Tourism Sectors:** Niche tourism sectors like farm tourism, adventure tourism, and film tourism are underdeveloped due to a lack of dedicated policies. A focused policy framework would support the growth of these sectors by attracting investment and providing necessary resources.

- **Insufficient Basic Amenities at Tourist Spots:** Many tourist destinations lack basic amenities such as clean toilets, signage, and emergency services. The absence of these essential facilities negatively impacts the tourist experience, highlighting the need for infrastructure improvements to enhance visitor comfort and safety.
- **Safety & Standards:** The key challenges include insufficient emergency services, limited medical facilities, emergency evacuation options, lack of trained personnel for rescue operations, limited tourist awareness and knowledge about dos and don'ts in sensitive areas, ignorant attitude towards weather forecasts, lack of adventure tourism standards, poor enforcement of safety guidelines and absence of certified guides and proper safety equipment.

### 3. Current Actions Taken by Departments

The government of Arunachal Pradesh has launched initiatives to tackle tourism sector challenges and enhance the state's appeal. These focus on infrastructure improvement, skill development, community engagement, and promotional efforts, aiming to make the state a vibrant, sustainable tourism hub.

- **Infrastructure Enhancement:** The government is improving regional air connectivity under the UDAAN scheme, reducing travel time and increasing accessibility to remote areas. Development of all-weather roads like the Frontier Highway is also underway, ensuring year-round access to key tourist destinations.
- **Digital Infrastructure:** Plans to establish 4G/5G connectivity in key tourist areas and set up free Wi-Fi zones at major attractions will enhance the visitor experience, making the state more appealing to tech-savvy tourists.
- **Skill Development:** The Chief Minister's Paryatan Siksha Yojana (CMPSY) offers upskilling programs for youth and homestay operators. Collaborations with institutions like IITTM and NSDC will help create a skilled workforce to meet tourism demands.
- **Community Involvement:** The government is promoting homestays and eco-tourism, involving locals in tourism-related ventures. This creates economic opportunities and fosters sustainable tourism while connecting tourists with the state's cultural heritage.
- **Promotional Strategies:** The government is using influencer partnerships and digital campaigns to promote Arunachal Pradesh as a unique tourist destination. Tourism exhibitions and events are also held to showcase the state's natural beauty and culture to both domestic and international visitors.

## 4. Best Practices

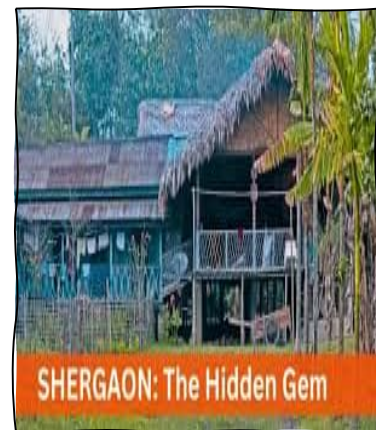
### (a) 7 Lakes Trek at Anini, Dibang Valley

- Before 2020, there was limited tourist presence in Dibang valley.
- However, in recent time tourist footfall has increased to an impressive 141 daily visitors.
- Tourism generates approximately Rs 30 lakhs daily in Anini, significantly boosting the local economy.
- National Recognition:
  - Gold Award (2024): Best Offbeat Mountain Destination – Outlook Traveller Awards.
  - Silver Award (2023): Best Offbeat Mountain Destination – Outlook Traveller Awards.



### (b) Rural Tourism at Shergaon Village

- Best Tourism Village 2023 in Silver Category MoT, GoI
- Two Community driven Rhododendron Garden called Khuadok Minto Garden
- Celebration of Rhododendron Festival
- Total Ban on Tree felling for commercial purpose and Bird Hunting Community Adopted the Chhoskhorang River for preservation since 2015
- Documentary Kro-Cheykor awarded best promo video by State Govt Tourism Day 2017



### (c) Ziro Festival of Music

- ZFM has transformed the valley into a hub of music and eco-friendly innovation, significantly promoting tourism.
- Successfully conducted for over a decade, the festival initially received government support but has now gained immense popularity - attracting sponsors and achieving self-sustainability.
- Ziro on Wheels: To expand its reach, a new initiative, "Ziro on Wheels," has been conceptualized to bring the essence of the Ziro Music Festival to other parts of the country. The first event under this initiative is planned in Hyderabad to further popularize the festival.





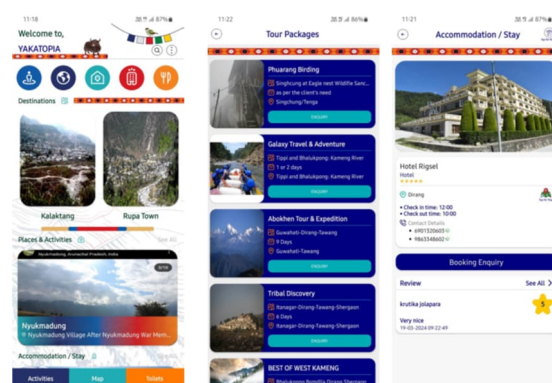
#### (d) Damu's Heritage Dine

- Honoured with the 'International Responsible Tourism Award 2024' for employing and upskilling local communities".
- The restaurant, owned and operated by the daughters of Duhum (Chug Valley), is dedicated to preserving Monpa heritage through the art of culinary excellence.
- A Monpa women-led initiative, this has successfully combined cultural preservation with economic empowerment.
- By reviving traditional Monpa cuisine and integrating eco-friendly practices, the venture has not only attracted tourists but also created a sustainable livelihood for the community.



#### (e) Yakatopia App

- The innovative Yakatopia app, which enhances tourist experiences through digital solutions, further reflects the state's commitment to leveraging technology in tourism.
- Yakatopia redefines tourism in West Kameng, blending tradition with innovation. More than an app, it's a movement to simplify travel, engage the community, and celebrate Arunachal Pradesh's rich heritage.



## 5. Department Action Plans

Sl. No	Action Item	Timeline	Remarks
1	Tourism Policy	March 2025	<p>The Department will formulate a <b>Comprehensive Tourism Policy (2025- 2030)</b> to guide the state's tourism sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy to Include Experiential Tourism segments including Farm, Wine, Adventure, Film tourism, Cultural Tourism etc.</li> <li>The policy will facilitate <b>hotels, tour operators, homestay owners, travellers, and local communities</b>, ensuring inclusive and sustainable growth.</li> </ul>



Sl. No	Action Item	Timeline	Remarks
2	AP Tourism Trade Registration & Regulation Act and Rules 2016	April 2025	<p>The hotel industry is currently regulated by the <b>Trade and Commerce Department</b>, but ideally, it should fall under the <b>Department of Tourism</b>, as tourists are the primary users of hotel accommodations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <b>AP Tourism Trade Rules</b>, under the <b>AP Tourism Trade Registration &amp; Regulation Act 2016</b>, will empower the <b>Tourism Department</b> to regulate the <b>hotel industry</b>.</li> <li>• The <b>Department of Tourism (DoT)</b> will <b>frame and adopt Trade Rules</b> at the earliest</li> <li>• An <b>SOP</b> will be formulated for effective regulation, ensuring high-quality services for travellers.</li> <li>• Post adoption of rule, the <b>Tourism Department</b> will establish a <b>licensing mechanism</b> for the hotel industry.</li> </ul>
3	Special Focus on Adventure Tourism in Tourism Policy	June 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The state has immense potential for <b>Adventure Tourism</b>, including <b>trekking, paragliding, river rafting, mountain biking, angling, and zip-lining</b>. <b>Enhanced promotion and regulation</b> will accelerate sectoral growth.</li> <li>• A <b>regulatory framework</b> under the <b>Tourism Policy</b> will be developed for <b>Adventure Tour Operators</b>, integrating <b>skill certification</b> and <b>licensing</b>.</li> <li>• The <b>Department</b> will formulate <b>SOPs</b> for each <b>Adventure Tourism activity</b>, detailing <b>licensing procedures</b> and <b>skilling requirements</b>.</li> </ul>

Sl. No	Action Item	Timeline	Remarks
4	BIG Signature Festival at Itanagar	February 2026	<p>The state hosts numerous festivals throughout the year but lacks a unified platform to showcase them as a <b>signature event</b>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <b>Department</b> plans to formulate and implement an <b>action plan</b> this year to host a <b>10- day Signature Event in Itanagar</b>, attracting <b>national and international attention</b>.</li> <li>A <b>Festival Ground</b> may be developed in <b>Itanagar</b> to host the <b>Signature Event</b>. A <b>Concept Paper</b> may be prepared in coordination with the <b>Public Works Department</b> and <b>District Administration</b>.</li> </ul>
5	Action Taken on ATOAI Convention	April 2025	<p>The <b>Department</b> successfully hosted the <b>16th ATOAI (Adventure Tour Operators Association of India) Convention</b> in <b>Tawang</b>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The convention featured <b>discussions</b> on key aspects of <b>promoting Adventure Tourism</b> in the state.</li> <li>The <b>Department</b> will review the <b>ATOAI Convention report</b> in detail, incorporating <b>state- specific actionable recommendations</b> for implementation.</li> <li>This will enhance <b>safety standards</b> and improve <b>Adventure Tourism</b> in the state.</li> </ul>
6	Updating State Tourism portal	March 2025	<p>State Tourism Portal may be updated with all tourists related information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Trending destinations</b> can be identified and promoted.</li> <li>Local Tour Packages can be promoted.</li> <li>Information related to Entry of state, TFC centers, Homestay information and Hotel Information.</li> <li>Updated tourist information</li> </ul>

Sl. No	Action Item	Timeline	Remarks
			brochure of all tourist activity.
7	District Tourist Map/ Coffee table book	April 2025	<p>As part of the <b>Tourism Policy formulation</b>, comprehensive <b>data</b> on <b>tourist attractions, activities, infrastructure, and accessibility</b> was collected from all districts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <b>Department</b> can refine the data further and create a <b>tourist map</b> for each district. District Administration can collaborate with this effort.</li> <li>Collaborate with <b>local tour operators</b> to curate <b>regional tour packages</b>.</li> <li>Additionally, a <b>coffee table book</b> for each district can be created, providing <b>tourist information</b> for travellers.</li> </ul>
8	Leasing out of Tourism Asset	March 2025	<p>Many <b>tourism assets</b> remain underutilized:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <b>Department</b>, in coordination with the <b>District Administration</b>, will explore <b>leasing opportunities</b> for potential vendors for <b>10 years</b> as per guidelines.</li> </ul>

## 6. Expectations from DCs

SI No	Action Item	Timeline	Remarks
1.	Adventure Tourism	April 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Regular Weather Advisory</b> for the conduct of adventure activity.</li> <li>Proper enforcement of all safety guidelines, and safety equipment in activity</li> <li>Preparedness for Emergency evacuation measures and medical assistance in untoward incidents of Adventure activity.</li> </ul>

SI No	Action Item	Timeline	Remarks
2	Tourism Infrastructure	April 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Numerous Private Investors has shown interest for Investing in tourism infrastructure in the state.</li> <li>However, they need assistance at local level in identification of suitable Land and all regulatory clearance for promoting Investment.</li> <li>A committee involving DTO's to examine such proposal and to extend possible assistance is required to promote investment.</li> </ul>
3	Leasing of Tourism Asset	March 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Department of Tourism will forward Tourism asset laying vacant in the district. District administration to explore all possibility to lease out these assets to potential vendor for 10 years as per guidelines.</li> </ul>
4	District Tourism Map/ Local Tour Package	April 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>District administration in coordination with DOT to develop district tourism map and Local Tour Packages providing necessary information to tourists on arrival.</li> </ul>
5	Identifying Unexplored Tourist Destination	June 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify unexplored Tourist Destination which has the potential to be developed as major tourist destination in the state.</li> </ul>
6	Identification of Gaps in the existing Tourist attraction	April 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify Gaps in the existing tourist infrastructure/attraction including Proper Accommodation, Internet Connectivity, Public Transport, Safety, Signages, Washrooms, Cafeteria, Medical Support etc.</li> </ul>
7	Constant measures to check Tourist Facility at district.	April 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All Petrol pump in the district to have neat and clean Washroom facility. District Administration can enforce this regulation to provide services to tourist. Suitable action can be taken against violators.</li> <li>Mapping Neat and Clean Dhaba Facility for Tourist at Highways. District Administration can identify neat and</li> </ul>

SI No	Action Item	Timeline	Remarks
			clean hygiene Dhabas/restaurants in the district tourism map.
8	Upskilling activity	April 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>District Administration to actively encourage youth in the district to participate in training activity conducted periodically</li> </ul>

## 7. Observations of Higher Authorities

- It was observed that Arunachal Pradesh has many cultural events but no single and unified state event that can be branded and marketed to tourists. Hon'ble Chief Minister suggested to plan and organize one Signature Event in 2026 showcasing the State's culture, preferably from 11<sup>th</sup> Feb to 20<sup>th</sup> Feb.
- It was recommended that establishment of high end Dhabas along highways will boost the tourism profile of the state.
- In similar lines, all Deputy Commissioners and concerned department(s) were instructed to ensure that all petrol pumps must have neat and clean toilets to give a positive impression to tourists.
- The upcoming Jote Film & TV Institution can have high potential to generate tourism revenues. It was instructed that the concerned department should expedite the works of this institute so that it is up and running at the earliest.
- While there are many adventure tourism activities in the state, few of them are licensed operators. The Department of Tourism, along with DCs was instructed to ensure that all such operators obtain licenses on priority.
- It was observed that while homestays are under the Department of Tourism, hotels are not. It was recommended that hotels are to be brought under the administration of the Department of Tourism.
- It was recommended that traditional homestays are to be encouraged through financial and regulatory support.
- The state had earlier passed a Tourism Trade Act; rules under this act were advised to be formed.



# ‘Surakshit Arunachal’

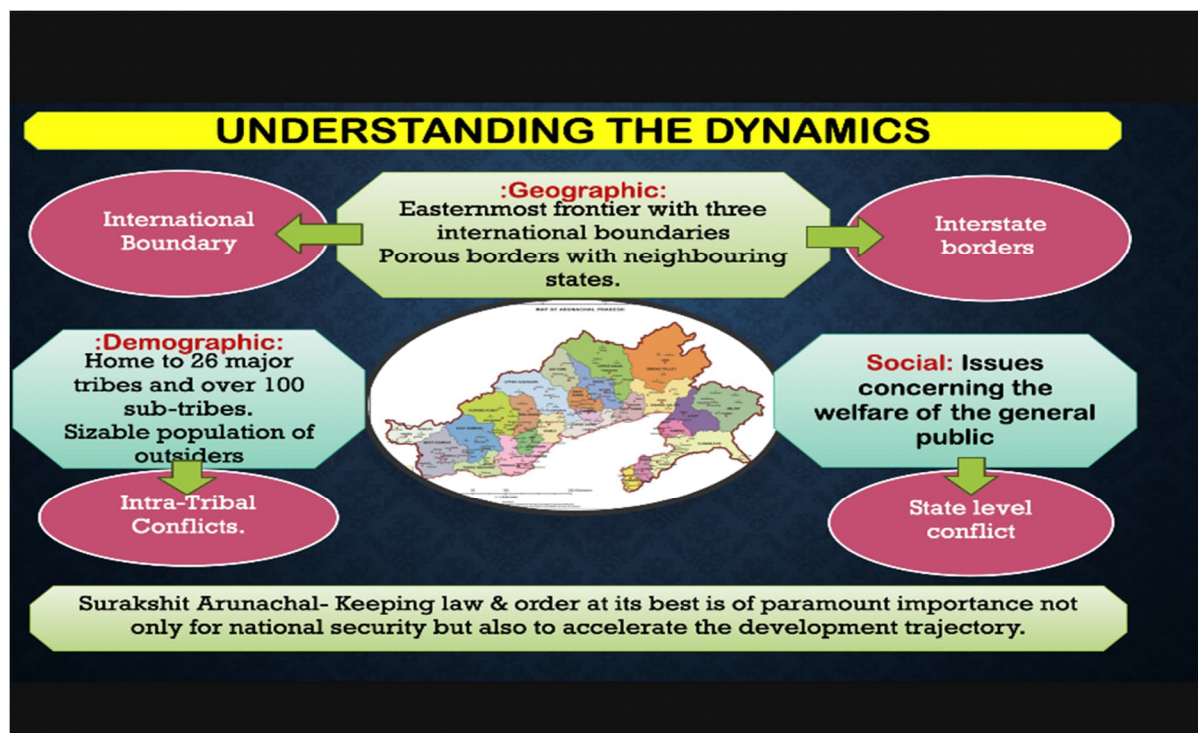
## 1. Introduction

Arunachal Pradesh, a state with immense cultural and geographical diversity, faces unique challenges in ensuring safety, security, and effective governance. The "Surakshit Arunachal" theme focuses on strengthening law and order, traffic management, combating drug abuse, and improving the socio-economic fabric of rural and border regions through the Vibrant Village Programme (VVP).

The state's law and order governance infrastructure include a robust police force of 15,285 personnel across 68 police stations, including seven Mahila Police Stations, with 14 more under construction. However, critical gaps remain in judicial and correctional facilities, cybercrime awareness, and public order management.

The National Survey on Extent and Pattern of Substance Use in India" (2019) placed Arunachal Pradesh among the top four states in India for all categories of substance abuse. With the significant increase of drug-related issues in the state, it is now in dire need of attention.

The Vibrant Villages Programme (VVP) was announced in Union Budget 2022- 2023 and launched on 10<sup>th</sup> April 2023. Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) identified 455 priority villages in 28 Blocks of 11 districts in Northern Border of Arunachal Pradesh.



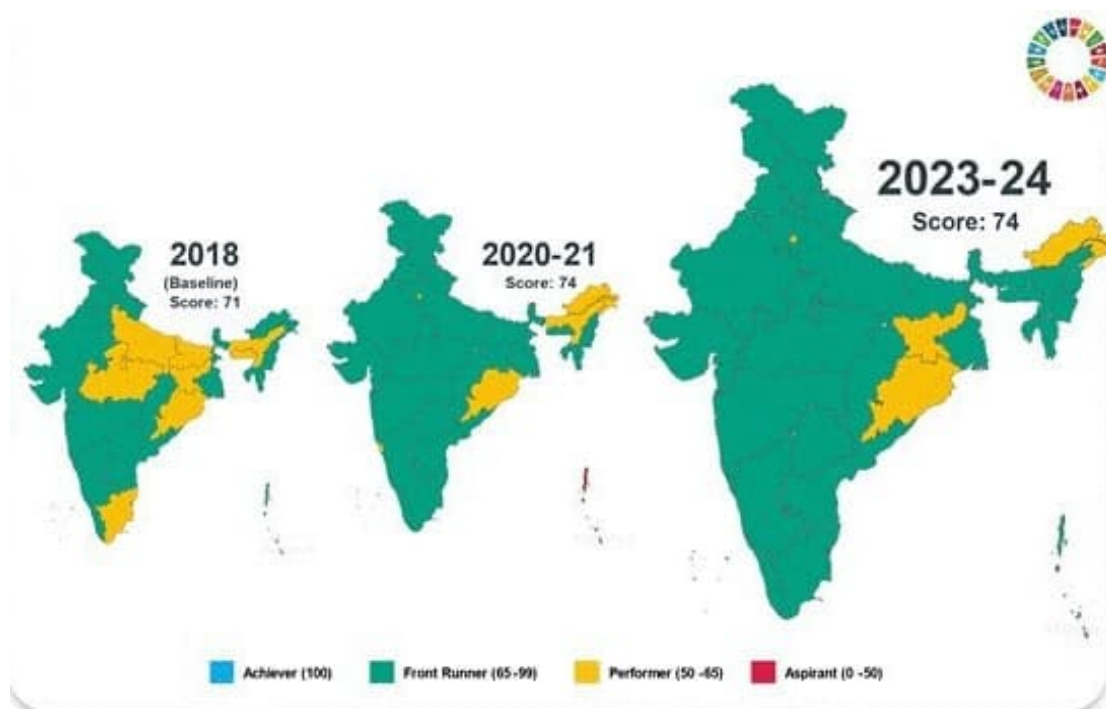
Arunachal Pradesh demonstrates notable achievements but also reveals challenges in areas such as crime rates, traffic safety, and drug abuse. Initiatives such as Pink Patrolling, GIS-based crime mapping,

and Integrated Command and Control Centers represent significant advancements. Yet, further efforts are needed to transition the state from a "performer" to a "front-runner" in governance and safety indices.

### Arunachal Pradesh in National Indices

SDG-16	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
<b>Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</b>	Reported murders per 10,000 population
	Cognizable crime against per 10,000 population
	Number missing children per 10,000 population
	Ratio of working strength to sanctioned strength of judges (District & Subordinate Courts)
	Common Service Centres Providing online service per 10,000 population
	Percentage of births registered
	Percentage of population covered under Aadhaar
	percentage of death registered

Peace, stability and effective governance based on rule-of-law and upholding the principles of equality, human rights and justice are prerequisites for sustainable development. Goal 16 also focuses on ending abuse, exploitation, trafficking, corruption and bribery, and in the development of accountable and transparent institutions. Arunachal Pradesh, a "Performer" in SDG 16, reveals critical gaps in justice and governance, demanding immediate attention.



## 2. Challenges, Gaps, and Issues

Addressing the critical issues in general law and order, traffic management, drug abuse, and the implementation of Vibrant Villages Programme (VVP) is fundamental to ensuring the long-term stability and development of the region. Below are key points highlighting the challenges in these areas.

### (a) General Law and Order

- **Insurgency and Boundary Disputes:** Persistent insurgency in certain regions, coupled with unresolved inter-state boundary issues, continues to pose significant challenges to maintaining public stability, creating an environment of uncertainty and insecurity.
- **Crime Rates:** Alarmingly high crime rates, especially concerning crimes against children (24.3 per 100,000 population) and incidents of corruption (7.74 per 100,000 population), severely undermine governance, public trust, and social harmony.
- **Judicial and Correctional Facilities:** Limited infrastructure, including inadequate correctional homes and district courts, hampers the efficient delivery of justice, resulting in delays in legal proceedings and overcrowded facilities.
- **Cybercrime:** The increasing number of cybercrime incidents signals a growing need for improved digital safety awareness and infrastructure to protect individuals and businesses from online threats.
- **Public Order Management:** To address public unrest, it is crucial to develop and implement robust crisis management strategies and enhance preparedness at all levels of governance.

### (b) Traffic Management

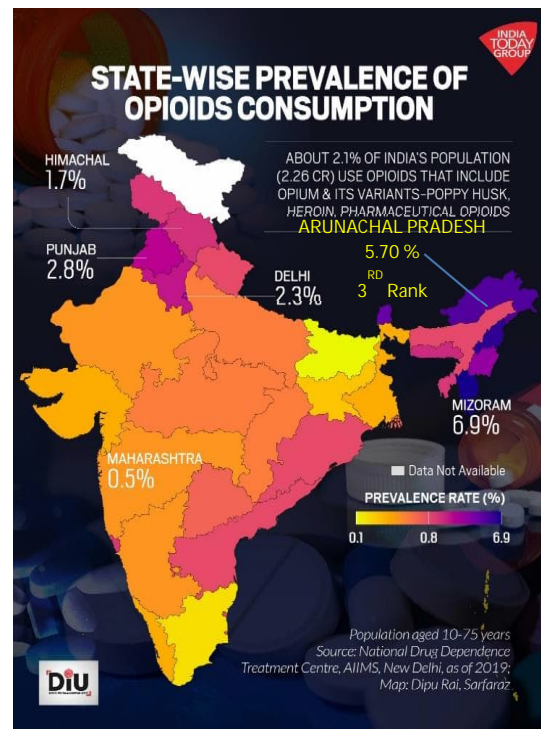
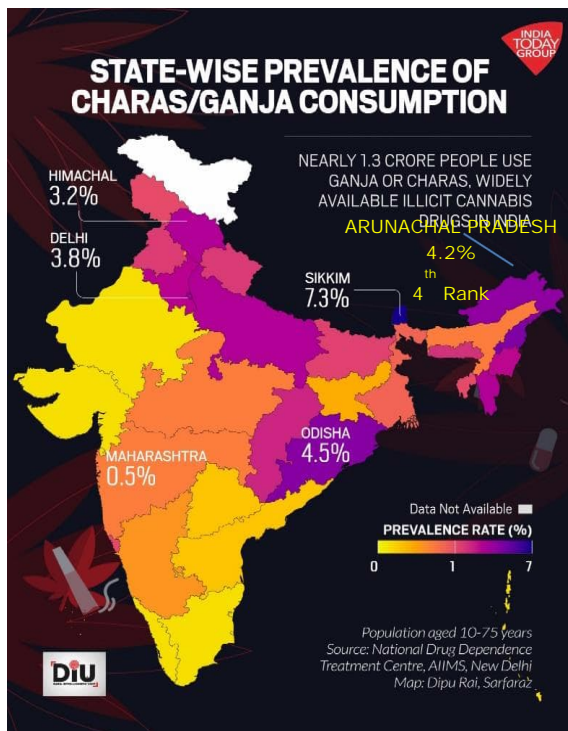
- **Vehicle Density:** Rapid urbanization has led to a substantial increase in vehicle density, causing significant congestion in cities and popular tourist hotspots, which disrupts the smooth flow of traffic.
- **Unplanned Infrastructure:** The presence of encroachments, narrow roads, and underutilized parking facilities exacerbates traffic problems, preventing effective traffic management and increasing road hazards.
- **Lack of Enforcement:** The ineffective implementation of traffic rules and regulations results in unsafe road conditions, contributing to accidents, delays, and public dissatisfaction with the transportation system.



### (c) Drug Abuse

- **Substance Abuse:** Arunachal Pradesh ranks among the top states for drug abuse, with widespread cultivation of cannabis and poppy, leading to significant public health concerns and social instability.

- **Operational Issues:** The highly porous state boundary with Assam allows peddlers to bypass check gates for entry and exit, making enforcement challenging. Additionally, intelligence and anti-drug operations are often compromised due to leakages by ground supporters, further enabling illicit activities.
- **Inadequate Infrastructure:** The lack of sufficient de-addiction and rehabilitation centers and absence of a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for drug de-addiction and rehabilitation centers, coupled with the lack of a dedicated canine squad and inadequate forensic testing facilities, hampers effective drug enforcement, rehabilitation, and investigative efforts
- **Community Challenges:** Limited awareness and social recognition of drug abuse as a critical issue in the region hinder the development of preventive measures and effective interventions within communities. Less numbers of NGOs/VO working exclusively against Drug Abuse



#### (d) Vibrant Villages Programme (VVP)

- **Outmigration:** Poor infrastructure in border villages has led to significant outmigration, with many young people seeking opportunities elsewhere due to the lack of basic amenities and economic prospects in these areas.
- **Connectivity Issues:** The challenging terrain and adverse weather conditions have delayed crucial road construction and electrification projects, preventing the development of vital infrastructure needed for better connectivity.
- **Uninhabited Villages:** The identification of non-populated villages has been hindered due to insufficient consultation with local authorities, leading to a lack of clarity regarding the real needs and potential of these areas.



### 3. Current Action Taken by Departments

These areas require a combination of infrastructure development, technological integration, effective awareness programs, and robust policy frameworks. In this context, the current actions by the department is summarized as follows.

#### (a) General Law and Order

- **Infrastructure Development:** The construction of correctional homes in Juli and Kimin, and establishment of 32 new courts, aims to enhance judicial efficiency and improve the overall law and order situation in the state.
- **Technological Integration:** Technologies such as GIS, AI, and machine learning are now being used for crime mapping and monitoring in the Itanagar Capital Region, providing valuable insights and improving crime prevention efforts.
- **Women's Safety:** The establishment of Mahila Police Stations and Pink Patrolling units is a critical initiative in enhancing the safety of women, offering them dedicated resources and support in case of emergencies.
- **Cybercrime Awareness:** With the increasing threat of cybercrimes, citizen manuals, cyber safety tips, and daily digests provided by the Indian Cybercrime Coordination Centre (I4C) are key to educating the public on staying safe online.



#### (b) Traffic Management

- **Integrated Surveillance:** The operationalization of Integrated Command and Control Centers (ICCC) and Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) will enable more efficient monitoring and management of traffic, reducing congestion and improving road safety.
- **Road Infrastructure:** The construction of new highways, multi-level parking facilities, and additional roads will help ease traffic congestion and enhance overall connectivity.
- **Awareness Campaigns:** Public education initiatives focusing on road safety and traffic rules are essential in changing driving behaviours and promoting a culture of safety on the roads.

#### (c) Drug Abuse



- **Policy Framework:** The implementation of the Arunachal Pradesh Psychoactive Substance Policy 2021 aims to create a structured approach to combat the growing problem of drug abuse in the state.
- **'Zero Tolerance Policy' of Government of India:** This aims to achieve the goal of a drug-free India by 2047 through a 3 points strategy - strengthening of institutional structure, coordination among all narco-agencies and extensive public awareness campaign
- **Policy Framework:** The implementation of the Arunachal Pradesh Psychoactive Substance Policy 2021 aims to create a structured approach to combat the growing problem of drug abuse in the state.
- **Rehabilitation Facilities:** The establishment of Addiction Treatment Facilities (ATFs) in seven district hospitals ensures that individuals struggling with addiction have access to the necessary medical and psychological support for recovery.
- **Community Engagement:** Anti-drug campaigns, led by organizations like Women Against Social Evil (WASE), play a key role in raising awareness and reducing the social stigma around addiction, fostering a community-based approach to tackling drug abuse.

#### (d) Vibrant Villages Programme

- **Connectivity Projects:** Approval of 105 roads covering a total of 1,022.37 km and 115 bridges is a significant step toward improving connectivity in remote areas, ensuring better access to essential services.
- **Electrification Initiatives:** The Golden Jubilee Border Villages Illumination Programme focuses on providing reliable electricity to border villages, ensuring these areas are better connected to the national grid and improving the quality of life.
- **Skill Development:** Various training programs under the Vibrant Villages Programme aim to create sustainable livelihoods for people in border villages, empowering them with skills that improve both their economic and social well-being.

## 4. Best Practices

#### (a) General Law and Order – Pro Bono Legal Clinic

- Pro-bono legal aid clinics established to provide free legal assistance to marginalized communities.



## (b) Traffic Management

### (i) Traffic Management at ICR

- Diversions at Papunallah has taken away huge pressure from the Naharlagun area
- Integrated Command and Control Centre under Smart City Mission helping early identification and clearance of traffic and accident monitoring.
- Creation of Post of SP, Traffic has streamlined the management taking away the burden from District Administration and Civil Police.
- Initiatives like designated parking areas, one-way routes during peak traffic hours has minimized congestions
- Deployment of personnels at choke points has led to smoothening of traffic



### (ii) Traffic Management at Tawang

- Initiatives like designated parking areas, one-way routes during peak traffic hours.
- Deployment of personnel at choke points
- Awareness amongst the local public with regards to Traffic Rules and Road safety



### (iii) Traffic Management at Aalo

- Recently, West Siang district administration inaugurated its high- tech city surveillance system.
- The cameras used during elections were repurposed for monitoring the city control room has been set up to monitor the entire district.
- One hit and run case was captured during the trial phase via its number plate recognition System. - IP-based CCTV cameras with face detection and weather-resistant capabilities



#### (iv) Ziro Festival of Music 2024

- Ziro Music Festival welcomes footfall of around 40000 people for a total of 4 days.
- Only one entry point for the ZFM Venue was allowed from the Highway (NH-13) which was at Mudang Tage Trijunction and this route was ONE-WAY only.
- For the EXIT from the ZFM Venue, village road passing through Hong Village and Hari Village was regulated, it was also ONE-WAY for exit only.
- A few patches where the road is broad along the route were designated with one side parking owing to lack of parking space.



#### (c) Drug Abuse

- The state has empowered local communities and organizations to lead the fight against drug abuse.
- Programs like **Women Against Social Evil (WASE)** have mobilized community efforts to raise awareness, monitor illicit drug activities, and support affected individuals.
- The integration of medical and community support through **de-addiction and rehabilitation programs** has been instrumental in addressing the psychological and social challenges faced by drug users.
- Youth ambassadors and school-based awareness programs further complement these initiatives by engaging the younger population in preventive efforts, creating a culture of resistance to drug abuse.

#### (d) Vibrant Villages Programme (VVP)

- Under the **VVP**, Arunachal Pradesh has implemented targeted measures to enhance the quality of life in border villages.
- **Reverse migration efforts**, driven by improved infrastructure have encouraged families to return to their ancestral villages, revitalizing local economies.
- Tourism has been promoted through thematic tours and local festivals that showcase the region's cultural heritage and natural beauty.
- **Partnerships with NGOs** and corporate social responsibly (CSR) initiatives have further bridged gaps in service delivery, enabling access to education, healthcare, and skill development programs in these remote areas.





## 5. Department Action Plans

### (a) General Law and Order:

- **Expedite construction of jails and upgrade correctional facilities:** To enhance the criminal justice system, expediting jail construction and upgrading correctional facilities is essential for modern standards, capacity, and rehabilitation.
- **Enhance cyber safety measures and awareness programs:** Enhancing cyber safety requires awareness programs to educate the public on safe online practices and strengthen digital security.

### (b) Traffic Management:

- **Master plans for towns with integrated urban mobility policies:** These plans should focus on creating integrated urban mobility policies that prioritize efficient traffic flow, public transport, and pedestrian safety, improving overall accessibility.
- **Strengthen enforcement mechanisms using technology and monitoring systems:** Automated tools like traffic cameras, sensors, and data analytics to improve compliance and enforcement efficiency.
- **A comprehensive vehicle scrapping policy** with incentives and disincentives is needed to phase out unfit, polluting vehicles. Additionally, conducting Road Safety Audits (RSA) on State Highways, MDRs, and rural roads, strengthening the Supreme Court-mandated Road Safety Cell, and enhancing District Transport Offices with adequate manpower and equipment are crucial for improving road safety and transportation efficiency.
- **Promote sustainable transport options like non-motorized transport and public systems:** Promoting non-motorized transport and improving public transit are key to reducing congestion and pollution for sustainable urban mobility.

### (c) Drug Abuse:

- **Interstate Coordination:** Constitute Interstate task force at bordering Districts of Assam & Arunachal.
- **Monthly NCORD meetings for strategic planning and inter-agency collaboration:** To tackle the growing issue of drug abuse, it's important to hold regular NCORD meetings.
- **Formulate SOPs for standardized de-addiction and rehabilitation processes:** Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for de-addiction and rehabilitation should be formulated to ensure consistency and quality in treatment. The health & family welfare and SJETA department to submit action plan.
- **Scale up infrastructure for forensic and canine units:** Strengthening the forensic and canine units is crucial for enhancing drug detection capabilities. Scaling up infrastructure for these units, including investing in advanced technologies and equipment, will improve law enforcement's ability to tackle drug trafficking and abuse effectively. The action plan to be submitted by the Home Department

**(d) Vibrant Villages:**

- **Convergence of state and central schemes for comprehensive development:** A more coordinated approach between state and central schemes is necessary for the holistic development of villages.
- **Monitor road construction projects for timely delivery of connectivity:** Timely completion of road construction projects by effective monitoring mechanisms to ensure that these projects are completed on schedule. Rural Works Department to complete all the road works by 31st March 2027 and Action Plan to be submitted by end of February
- **Explore CSR initiatives to fund and support infrastructure and services:** Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives can play a vital role in funding infrastructure projects and services in rural areas.

## 6. Expectations from DCs

To foster a safer, more sustainable, and community-oriented environment, the expectations from DCs for a 'Surakshit Arunachal' are summarized as follows.

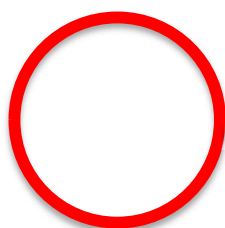
<b>(a) General Law and Order</b>	<b>Timeline</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Actively monitor and improve district KPIs aligned with SDG 16:</b></li></ul>	Quarterly Review
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Facilitate preparation and implementation of District Law and Order Plans:</b> Plans shall be comprehensive, realistic, and tailored to the unique needs and challenges of each district.</li></ul>	By April 2025
<b>(b) Traffic Management</b>	<b>Timeline</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Advocate for sustainable mobility solutions and public transportation improvements:</b> Enhancing public transport and sustainable mobility reduces congestion, lowers emissions, and improves urban liveability.</li></ul>	To initiate promotion from April 2025
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Collaborate with stakeholders to implement traffic, law and order, and drug control measures:</b> Strong collaboration with local authorities, law enforcement agencies, and other stakeholders to effectively address traffic management, law and order challenges, and the growing concerns related to drug abuse.</li></ul>	The DC to carry out Road Safety Awareness and Drug abuse awareness monthly



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Oversee monthly reviews of traffic management and public safety:</b> Regular oversight and reviews of traffic management systems and public safety protocols are necessary to identify gaps, improve processes, and ensure that systems are functioning optimally.</li> </ul>	The DC to review monthly traffic management and public safety
<b>(c) Drug Abuse</b>	<b>Timeline</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Promote community participation in anti-drug campaigns and awareness drives:</b> Encourage local residents to actively participate in awareness drives and anti-drug initiatives, authorities can create a more informed and proactive community that takes collective responsibility for tackling substance abuse.</li> </ul>	The DC to carry Drug abuse awareness programs monthly
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Enhance coordination with law enforcement and judicial bodies for crime prevention:</b> For effective crime prevention, it is essential to foster strong coordination between law enforcement agencies and judicial bodies. This ensures a seamless process from crime detection to prosecution, improving the overall effectiveness of the criminal justice system.</li> </ul>	The DC to organize NCORD meeting, identify the gap and challenges and submit the action taken report.
<b>(d) Vibrant Villages</b>	<b>Timeline</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ensure timely completion of projects under the Vibrant Villages Programme:</b> It is crucial to monitor and support the timely completion of projects under the Vibrant Villages Programme.</li> </ul>	DC to review the Projects under VVP monthly and submitted the report by 5 <sup>th</sup> of every month
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Drive convergence of central and state schemes for effective implementation:</b> By driving the convergence of central and state government schemes, resources can be more effectively mobilized.</li> </ul>	The DC to identify gaps and bring convergence and submit reports
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Encourage innovative CSR partnerships to address local challenges:</b> Encouraging innovative Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) partnerships can address local challenges such as infrastructure gaps, educational needs, and healthcare access.</li> </ul>	DCs to facilitate CSR partnerships

## 7. Observations of Higher Authorities

- Hon'ble Chief Minister observed that no meeting has taken place with himself as it should have as per the Arunachal Pradesh Psychoactive Substances Policy 2021.
- Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister remarked that, apart from physical security, the culture of the state also needs to be 'Surakshit'. He recommended that there should be a third language from Class 1 in every school
- Ld. Chief Secretary observed that the NEC has been using remote sensing technology to map poppy cultivation in the region. The department was instructed to obtain this data and analyse them for more effective steps against narcotics supply.
- It was recommended that, to minimize road accidents, steps should be taken by DCs and relevant authorities to ensure that speedy trucks, tractors, etc. do not come to highways.
- Observation was made that sometimes it takes minimum one year for drug deaddiction, whereas most courses of treatments only last a few months – leading to the drug abuse victims falling back on their addiction. It was recommended that the relevant department and DCs shall explore means to ensure appropriate treatment and rehabilitation is received by substance abuse victims.
- Social resistance was called upon against known drug peddlers through car seizures, boycott or other means.
- There was a felt and urgent need to identify good rehabilitation centres, especially in Itanagar Capital Region (ICR), considering that bulk of drug users are from this region. DC ICR was instructed to identify suitable location for a rehab centre.



## ***‘Shikshit Arunachal’***

### **1. Introduction**

Arunachal Pradesh's education system comprises 3,496 schools with a total enrolment of 2.72 lakh students across 28 districts. Government schools dominate (2,807 institutions), serving over 1.39 lakh students, while private schools account for 689 institutions with approximately 1.33 lakh students. The state employs 23,224 teachers, of which 10,011 are regular and 5,391 are contractual. However, significant issues persist, including 396 zero-enrolment schools, 1,408 schools with less than 30 students, and 616 single-teacher schools. These challenges necessitate urgent rationalization of schools and teacher resources to optimize learning environments and outcomes.

#### **Arunachal Pradesh education sector snapshot:**

Schools	Teachers	Students
<b>3,496</b>	<b>23,224</b>	<b>2.72 Lakhs +</b>
<b>Total Schools</b>	<b>Total Teachers</b>	<b>Total Students</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 2,807 Government Schools<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ 1,538 Primary (1-5)</li><li>○ 942 Upper Primary (1-8)</li><li>○ 207 Sr. Secondary (1-10)</li><li>○ 120 Higher Secondary (1-12)</li></ul></li><li>• 689 Private Schools</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 15,402 Government School Teachers</li><li>• 10,011 Regular</li><li>• 5,391 Contractual</li><li>• 7,822 Private School Teachers</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1.39 Lakhs+ Government School Students</li><li>• 1.33 Lakhs+ Private School Students</li></ul>

#### **SDG Performance in education sector:**

Arunachal Pradesh demonstrated notable improvement in national indices, particularly in SDG 4 (Quality Education). The state achieved a 9-point increase in the 2024 SDG India Index, ranking second among North-Eastern states. Despite this progress, critical gaps remain in areas such as the annual dropout rate at secondary levels, trained teacher availability, and digital infrastructure in schools. The Performance Grading Index (PGI) also highlights the need for improved governance and learning outcomes to transition from an "aspirant" to a "performer" state. SDG performance of Arunachal Pradesh has improved from 60 in 2020-21 to 65 in 2023-24.

Detailed performance is showcased in the table below.

SDG 4: Quality Education	2024 SDG Index 4	2021 SDG Index 3	Direction
ANER in elementary education (class 1-8) (%)	100.00	80.98	↑
Average Annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	11.80	35.98	↑
GER in higher secondary (class 11-12) (%)	53.70	38.48	↑
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	74.50	60	↑
GER in higher education (18 – 23 years) (%)	36.50	29.70	↑
Persons with disability (>15 years) having completed secondary education (%)	10.30	10.30	-
GPI in higher education	0.90	0.99	↓
Persons (>15 years) who are literate (%)	80.60	79.90	↑
Trained teachers in secondary level (class 9 – 10) (%)	91.20	79.04	↑
Pupil teacher ratio (PTR) in secondary level (class 9 – 10) (%)	11.00	14.00	↑

## 2. Challenges, Gaps, and Issues

The identified challenges, gaps and issues are summarized as follows.

### (a) Academic Gaps

#### Teaching-Learning Material

- High-quality teaching-learning resources are not readily available.
- Textbooks and supplementary books often face delays in distribution.
- Extended vacations significantly reduce the time available for teaching and learning.

#### Teachers

- Teachers have limited access to regular, high-quality training programs.
- Language barriers often hinder effective communication in classrooms.
- Many teachers lack the capacity and skills to adapt to modern pedagogies.
- Teachers are often overwhelmed by non-academic responsibilities.

#### Students

- Home-based learning is limited, with minimal parental support available.
- Students face wide learning gaps and language barriers that impede progress.
- Many students are distracted by engagement in non-academic activities.
- A lack of motivation among students further affects their learning outcomes.

## (b) Systemic Gaps

- Infrastructure and resources are unevenly distributed and often unplanned.
- Absenteeism among both teachers and students is a persistent issue.
- Regular supervision and monitoring at various levels are lacking.
- Many schools have zero or single-digit enrolments or operate with single teachers.
- Higher classes face a shortage of subject-specific teachers.
- Transfer and posting of staff, as well as recruitment processes, are often non-transparent.
- Decision-making is frequently influenced by external factors.
- Resistance to reforms and a lack of accountability and ownership hinder progress.



## (c) Departmental Issues







- The reliance on manual processes leads to inefficiencies.
- There are no formal recruitment rules in place for the education department.
- Outdated policies for transfer and posting create administrative challenges.
- Seniority lists are not regularly updated, leading to operational delays.
- Service book management is still manual and inefficient.

# 3. Current Action Taken by Departments


The department is presently focusing on two key action areas as follows.

## (a) Improving Learning Outcomes

<p>Launched 6-week Program on 15<sup>th</sup> June 2024</p>	<p><b>SCHOOL READINESS PROGRAMME</b></p> <p>For Grades 1 to 5 students to help children to readjust the routine of going to school, classroom activity and beginning the process of learning.</p>	
<p>4 Week Program June 17th to July 27th</p>	<p><b>LEARNING RECOVERY PROGRAMME</b></p> <p>For grade 1 to 8 students to overcome the learning losses of covid period and beyond for language and mathematics.</p>	

Full Academic Year	<b>LEARNING ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMME</b>  For class 1 to 8 to enhance the grade level learnings by using activity-based pedagogy and competency-based assessments.	
July 2024 to Feb 2025	<b>BOARD EXAM PERFORMANCE ENHANCEMENT</b>  For class 9 to 12 to improve the board exam performance of students	
Every Saturday of AY 2024-25	<b>BAGLESS SATURDAY ACTIVITY DAY</b>  For the holistic development of the students of class 1 to 12 to engage on life skills, culture, vocational activities every Saturday.	
AUG 2024 To October 202	<b>FLN- A 100-DAY READING CAMPAIGN</b>  For class 1 to 8 to inculcate reading habit	
Academic Year 2024-25	<b>NAS PREPAREDNESS</b>  SCERT rolled out a series of pre-NAS interventions to ensure schools are well-prepared for NAS 2024.	
1st June to 30th June 2024	<b>‘AAO SCHOOL CHALE’ CAMPAIGN</b>  An enrolment campaign named ‘Aao School Chale’ has been designed and rolled out	



<p>July 2024 To Feb 2025</p>	<p><b>COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT</b></p> <p>Regularisation of SMC and Parent Teacher Meeting to build trust and hope between school and community</p>	
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### (b) Infrastructure Augmentation

To ensure excellence in education, the State Education Department of Arunachal Pradesh invested manpower and resources to build top-tier infrastructure for teachers and students.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50 Golden Jubilee Schools</li> <li>• 1,423 Solar Panels Installed</li> <li>• 300+ Type 2 Teacher Quarters</li> <li>• 152 Sciene Labs</li> <li>• 159 Library Rooms</li> <li>• VErnacular Education</li> <li>• Curriculum &amp; Pedagogy</li> <li>• Chintan Shivir</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 35 School Buildings under SASCI</li> <li>• 120+ Hostel Blocks</li> <li>• 200+ MDM Kitchen Sheds</li> <li>• 2 DIET of Excellence</li> <li>• 90 PM SHre Schools</li> <li>• Teacher Training</li> <li>• School Construction Regulation</li> </ul>
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*ATAL TINKERING LAB at Kurung Kumey*

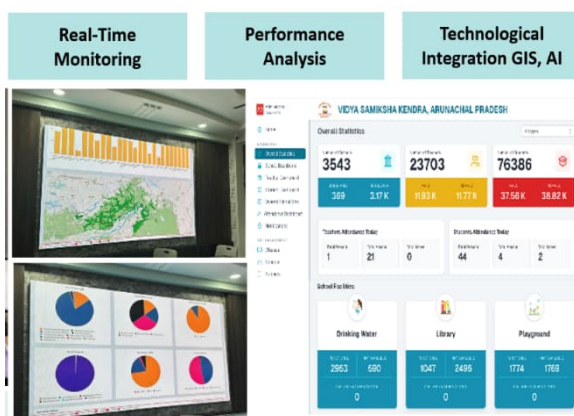
## 4. Best Practices

### (a) New Age Learning Centre (NLAC) in Miao, Changlang

- The establishment of New Age Learning Centers (NLAC) in Miao, Changlang District, represents a forward-thinking approach to education.
- These state-of-the-art learning spaces combine modern libraries with futuristic designs, fostering creativity and engagement.



### (b) Vidya Sameeksha Kendras



- Arunachal Pradesh has demonstrated excellence in data-driven education planning through the Vidya Sameeksha Kendra (VSK).
- This centralized platform uses AI and GIS to monitor performance, streamline administration, and enable data-driven decision-making, ensuring effective governance and improved educational outcomes across the state.

### (c) Teacher Training & Skill Centre at Segong, Shi-yomi

- The Teacher Training Academy and Skill Development Center in Shi-Yomi District equips educators with advanced teaching methods, contributing to the overall quality of education.



#### (d) School Transformation Programme, Papikrung

- The School Transformation Program Papikrung has made significant strides in improving educational outcomes.
- This community-driven initiative has increased enrollment from 19 to 105 students, with improved academic performance and greater parental involvement through modules like handicrafts, gardening, and kitchen projects.
- The program has proven the value of collaboration between schools, parents, and the community.



*Gazebo, winter kitchen and other projects built by parents' support*

#### (e) TECH VADI- Technology enabled Anganwadi, West Kameng

- Efforts to integrate technology into education have been spearheaded through initiatives such as Tech Vadi in West Kameng District.
- These projects provide hands-on learning experiences and expose students to advanced technologies, encouraging a passion for STEM fields and building technical skills among rural students



#### (f) Astro Lab to encourage STEM Education, West Kameng

- Aim was to enhance Students understanding of science by providing hands-on-learning experience, encourage students to take STEM education and it offer a unique blend of theoretical and practical knowledge
- Astro Lab was established at Government Middle School, Bank Colony, West Kameng



#### (g) State's first Space Education Lab in GSSS, Keyi Panyor

- Keyi Panyor has successfully installed state's first Space Education Lab in GSSS, Yazali on 13th Nov'2024.
- It is named as Dr. Nilesh Desai ISRO Space Lab
- It marks a significant milestone in providing students with access to advanced education in space science and emerging technologies





#### (h) Project Adhyayan – the Learning Pavillion, Tirap

- Set up in Deomali, Tirap District
- First modern learning center with state-of-the-art facilities, 3500+ latest books (Donation), Conference hall with multi purpose set-up, Job Coaching class in collaboration with army.



#### (i) Gyan-Shaala: Smart Library at Tirap

- Set up at NTC Secondary School, Deomali
- The smart library at NTC Secondary School Deomali, another step towards a model Smart Sustainable School



#### (j) Project Digi Kaksha – Integrated Digital Infra + Library





- Set up at NTC Secondary School, Deomali, Tirap
- An integrated platform with Digital Infrastructure and library to boost state of the art creative digital learning for students



## 5. Department Action Plans

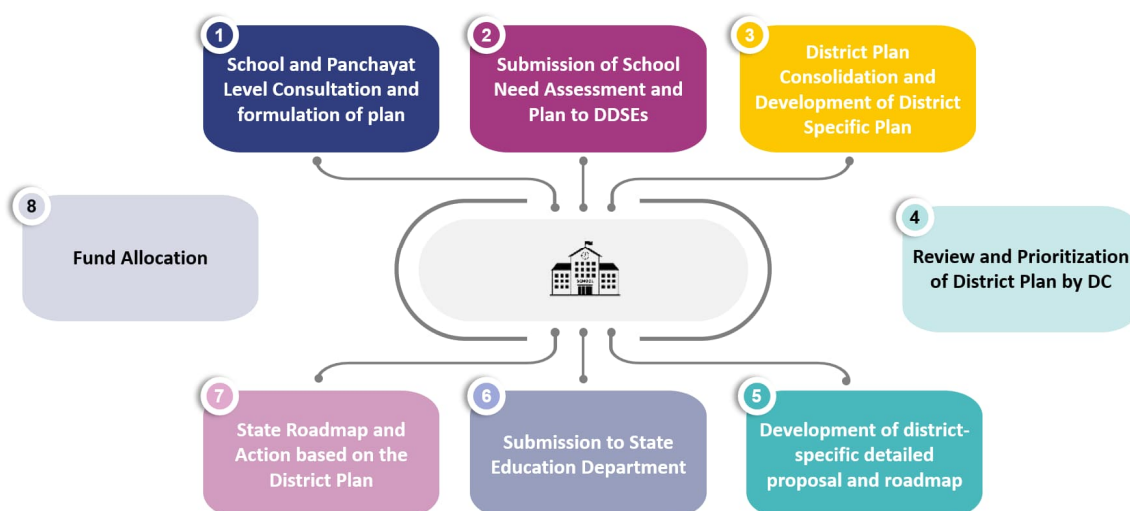
The immediate term action plan of the department is illustrated in the table below. These activities are targeted to be undertaken in the FY 2025-26.

	<b>Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Equipping ECCE Trainers with <b>Trainer's Handbook (UNMUKH)</b></li> <li>• Equipping all Baalvtika students with <b>Activity book (ANAND)</b></li> </ul>
	<b>Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Training of All primary Teachers</b> on competency-based teaching pedagogies and assessments</li> </ul>
	<b>Curtailling Dropout Rates and Ensuring Universal Access to Education All Levels</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Child-wise tracking system</b> for identification of Dropouts</li> <li>• Back to school initiatives</li> <li>• Learning Recovery or Bridging the learning gap</li> </ul>

	<b>Curriculum and Pedagogy in Schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Learning Enhancement Programme</li> <li>• Continue 'Bagless Saturday'</li> <li>• Board Exam Preparedness</li> <li>• Developing competency-based teaching and assessment systems</li> </ul>
	<b>Teachers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teacher Transfers through an online system</li> <li>• Tech-based comprehensive teacher-requirement planning</li> <li>• 50 hours of Continuous Professional Development</li> <li>• Create a Cadres of Academic Mentors at Block level</li> </ul>
	<b>Equitable and Inclusive Education: Learning for All</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify Special Social Economically Disadvantages Groups (SEDGs)</li> <li>• Special Education Zone (SEZs)</li> </ul>
	<b>Efficient Resourcing and Effective Governance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rationalization of schools and teachers</li> <li>• Framework for Bottom-up planning and evidence-based SDP</li> <li>• Strengthening 'District Task Force' and School Monitoring</li> <li>• Strengthening Review Meetings at District and State level</li> <li>• Functionalizing tech-based review and appraisal system</li> </ul>
	<b>Standard-setting and Accreditation for School Education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• School Quality Assessment and Accreditation Framework (SQAAF)</li> </ul>

### Bottom-up Planning Approach for School Infrastructure:

In addition, the department is gearing up to adopt a bottom-up planning approach for Quality Infrastructure in schools, where schools will serve as a primary unit of planning. The thought-process for the same is illustrated in the figure below.





## 6. Expectations from DCs

Under the 'Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan'. The expectations from the DCs are indicated in the table below.

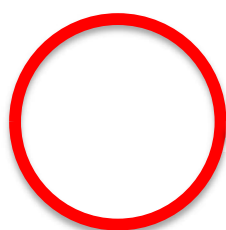
Sl.	Expectation for Deputy Commissioners cum DPO (Samagra Siksha)	Timeline
1	DCs and DDSEs to prepare a <b>district education roadmap</b> (Bottom-Up Planning)	To be initiated from January 2025
2	DCs to conduct <b>monthly review</b> of education department in their district.	1st Review before 31st January   Template shared
3	<b>Review in every four months</b> by commissioner education	1st Review before 30th April 2025 at Itanagar
4	<b>DCs to ensure implementation/achievement of DBT targets</b> for various states and government of india schemes	By Apr 2025
5	<b>Spearheading and monitoring of school adoption program</b> (as done by dc tawang)	From March'2025
6	<b>Scale up and Operationalize</b> ICT lab, smart classrooms, digi kaksha, etc	Provide action plan in the next one month

Additional action items for DCs, aiming at School Rationalization, are provided as follows.

Sl.	School Rationalization Action items for DCs	Timelines
1	<b>Review the School Rationalization proposal prepared by the DDSEs</b> , ensuring that they <b>submit accurate data</b> to the Education Department in the prescribed format, duly <b>approved and signed by the DCs</b> .	30 <sup>th</sup> Jan
2	<b>Facilitate State Level survey team's visit</b> , including arranging their boarding and lodging.	Ongoing
3	<b>Lead the implementation of school rationalization process</b> in respective districts, in close coordination with elected representatives, CBOs and other Stakeholders.	30 <sup>th</sup> April 2025
4	Plan Teacher rationalization in your respective district and implement it through <b>Teacher Transfer Posting App</b>	30 <sup>th</sup> April 2025

## 7. Observations of Higher Authorities

- Last mile delivery of NCERT books is a pertinent issue. It was observed that suppliers bring the books up to district headquarters, but do not bring them up to schools. It was recommended that suppliers are to be effectively monitored to ensure the books are reaching the schools. Simultaneously, students can form groups under a designated teacher to take ownership and travel to district headquarters to bring the books back themselves.
- Schooling of migrating children is another pertinent issue that needs to be looked into. It was recommended that the Department of Education should connect with Border Road Organization (BRO) and Labour Department and chart a way forward to address this.
- As per the recommendations of the 72nd Plenary meeting of the North-Eastern Council (NEC) 50 students from Arunachal Pradesh are to be facilitated to connect with Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO). The Department of Education was asked to expedite the same.
- The number of students holding accounts for Direct benefit Transfer (DBT) was found to be less than desired. Concerted efforts were recommended to increase number of account holder students.
- Deputy Commissioners (DCs) shall issue Land Possession Certificates (LPCs) to schools.



# 'Swachh Arunachal'

## 1. Introduction

The total urban population of the world today stands at 56% and if the trend continues, it forecasted to attain 70% by 2050. Cities are the driver of economic growth. Though the share of total urban areas is only 3% of the total land area of the earth, it contributes to 80% of the total GDP at the global level.

Likewise, the total urban population of India is 35% and likely to attain 40% by 2030 and 50% by 2050 at the present rate of urbanization. The importance of the cities area to the country can be summed up with the statistical facts that though it constitutes only 3% of the total land area yet it contributes to 60% of the total GDP of the country.

In context of Arunachal Pradesh, the state has total of 47 notified towns including 27 census towns (2011) which accounts for 26.34% of the total population of the state and comprises of 89571 households. Arunachal Pradesh has 47 notified urban canter, including 27 census towns as per the 2011 Census. These towns are classified into various categories based on their population. The state has one Class-I Town, Itanagar Capital Region, with a population exceeding 1,00,000. There are no Class-II towns (population between 50,000 and 99,999), but there are 5 Class-III towns with populations between 20,000 and 49,999, and 41 Class-IV towns, with populations below 20,000.

Level of Urbanization in Arunachal Pradesh					
Year	Total Population	Rural Population	Urban Population	No. of Census Towns	% Urban to Total Population
1961	3,36,558	.....	.....	.....	.....
1971	4,65,711	4,48,423	17,288	4	3.7
1981	6,31,839	5,90,411	41,428	6	6.5
1991	8,64,558	7,53,930	1,10,628	10	12.8
2001	10,91,117	8,68,429	2,22,688	17	20.41
2011	13,82,611	10,69,165	3,13,446	33	22.67
2021	15,28,296	11,25,743	4,02,553	47	26.34

Key Urban Trends and subsequent opportunities for Arunachal Pradesh are illustrated as follows.

<b>Smaller Cities becoming Key Hubs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cities like Itanagar, Pasighat, Ziro, Namsai, Tawang, etc. can be developed as economic hubs for a 'Viksit' and 'Sashakt' Arunachal Pradesh</li> </ul>
<b>Manufacturing and services as key drivers of economy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is the Key theme of 4th Conference of Chief Secretaries</li> <li>Arunachal has a nascent manufacturing and service-based industries. Need collaborative efforts to provide urban infrastructure and facilities to stimulate economic growth.</li> </ul>
<b>Unplanned growth leading to urban sprawls</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The state is in nascent stage of urban planning and plan implementation culture.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Growing unplanned urbanization and urban sprawls need to be checked</li> </ul>
<b>Stressed Urban Infrastructure due to immigration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The urban population is growing at a very fast rate, and urban infrastructure is playing a 'Catch-up' role.</li> </ul>
<b>Rising Inequalities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Global phenomenon that needs to be addressed through policy measures.</li> </ul>
<b>Sustainability and Circularity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adopted the concept for waste management.</li> </ul>
<b>Climate Resilience</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Arunachal Pradesh Master Plans to include climate and disaster resilience approach.</li> <li>Provision of Blue- green infrastructure needs to be secured to achieve SDG.</li> <li>All Master Plans need to be Risk Informed.</li> </ul>
<b>Smart Cities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adopted the concept for Itanagar and Pasighat Smart Cities</li> </ul>

## 2. Challenges, Gaps, and Issues

As with opportunities, the key urban trends pose certain challenges as well, as mentioned below.

- **Unplanned growth leading to urban sprawls:** The state of Arunachal Pradesh is in very nascent stage in the field of urban planning and lack plan implementation culture. Growing unplanned urbanization and urban sprawls need to be addressed immediately to the towns of the state sustainable, livable and secure.
- **Stressed Urban Infrastructure due to in-migration:** The urban population is growing at a very fast rate, and urban infrastructure is playing a 'catch-up' role. The demand for urban infrastructure and other amenities has been increasing.
- **Solid Waste Management:** The state generates approximately 217.38 MT of solid waste daily, but only 54.66 MT (around 25%) is processed, leading to a significant waste management gap of 162.72 MT per day. Specifically, the Itanagar-Naharlagun Twin Capital Cities generate 87 MT of solid waste per day, with only 16 MT being processed, leaving a gap of 71 MT per day. There is lack of sufficient waste management infrastructure.
- **Liquid Waste:** The state generates about 48.42 MLD of liquid waste per day, yet only 0.7 MLD (1.4%) is processed, highlighting the inadequate treatment facilities.
- **Bio-medical Waste:** Bio-medical waste processing is limited, with only one incinerator in operation at Chimpu, creating gaps in the safe disposal of medical waste.
- **Human Resource:** The state has only 12 urban planners for its entire urban sector, with a need for 24 more to effectively regulate urban planning and manage urban waste.
- **Enforcement of Waste Management By-Laws:** Strengthening the enforcement of waste management regulations remains a challenge, impacting proper waste disposal and management across urban areas.

### 3. Current Action Taken by Departments

The department is pursuing actions on a number of fronts including setting up waste processing infrastructure, exploring successful models to manage waste, supply reduction and behaviour change, among others. Some pertinent actions are mentioned as follows.

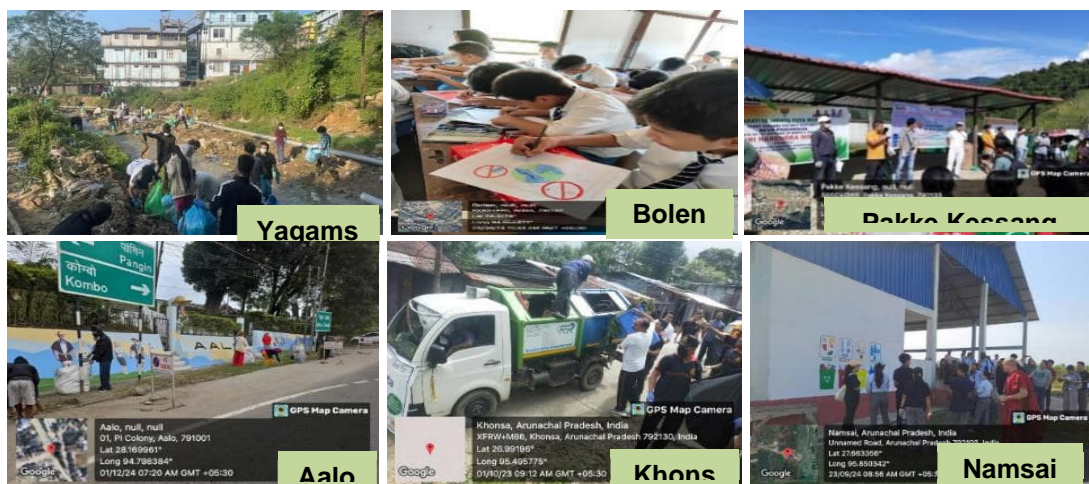
a) Waste processing machines were procured under SBM 2.0 (Urban) for 13 towns, including Koloriang, Tezu, Khonsa, Daporijo, Ziro, Longding, Anini, Basar, Namsai, Aalo, Seppa, Hawaii, and Pangin.



b) Public Private Partnership (PPP) Model for complete SWM of Itanagar Capital Region (ICR) to address the growing issues of garbage collection and disposal is in pipeline.

c) Construction of Material Recover Facilities (MRF) and deployment of machineries for SWM in small towns. As on date, 8 MRFs have been made operational, civil works complete for 5 more and 11 towns have their MRFs under construction. In total, efforts are ongoing to establish MRFs in 24 towns as of now, with 23 towns still requiring MRFs.

d) Cleanliness Drives and IEC Campaigns across the state.



e) Purchase of vehicles for waste transportation

1. New Holland Tractor: Model-5510 Excel, 2WD with Bull Max Loader & Grabber Bucket of 1.30 Cum. (10 Nos.)
2. Ashok Leyland Truck: 1015TE 5 Cum Tipper BS-VI Truck (18 Nos.)
3. 18 Nos of Ashok Leyland Bada Dost i4 Sanitation Vehicles procured under Swachh Bharat Kosh (SBM 2.0)

f) Liquid Waste Management:

1. One Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant (FSTP) at Chowkam, Namsai, Tezu & Roing cluster with 0.4 MLD capacity are operational
2. One Johkasou STP in upstream of Yagamso River with 0.2 MLD capacity are operational.
3. The Septage Treatment Plant (FSTP) at Chimpu with 0.1 MLD capacity has been completed.
4. A 3 MLD STP at Naharlagun and 4 MLC STP at Pasighat are under construction.





40 KLD FSTP Plant at Chowkham, Namsai  
Cluster of Towns (Chowkham, Namsai, Tezu and Roing)



200 KLD Capacity Installed at Energy Park, Itanagar, Serving  
500 Households, Located Upstream of Yagamso River.

- g) The department has prepared the Drainage Master Plan for Itanagar Capital Region aiming to develop a comprehensive and sustainable framework for managing stormwater, mitigating urban flooding and improving drainage infrastructure to enhance long term environmental sustainability of Itanagar capital Region.
- h) DPR for implementation of Used Water Management projects in 27 towns
1. Bio-Tower STP (Sewage Treatment Plant) in 14 Towns with co-treatment facility for fecal sludge
  2. Fecal Sludge Treatment Plant (FSTP) in 11 small towns
  3. Co-treatment FSTP unit in 2 towns having existing STP (Pasighat & Tawang)
- i) Orders and Byelaws
1. Lifting of Garbage & Solid Waste Management is an “Essential Service” notified vide Govt. Order No.DUD/Estt-308/05-06 Dtd.05/07/2005.
  2. Arunachal Pradesh Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Bye-Laws, 2023.
  3. Arunachal Pradesh Plastic Waste Management Bye-Laws, 2023
  4. Arunachal Pradesh Construction and Demolition Waste Management Bye-Laws, 2023

## 4. Best Practices

### (a) Redefining Urban Spaces, Tezu, Lohit

- The centre was built using discarded materials such as plastics, construction and demolition (C&D) waste, and scrap metals.
- This sustainable approach was made possible through active participation from the local community, including contributions from local artists.
- It now serves as a blueprint for similar projects in other towns, demonstrating the impact of combining sustainability, community engagement, and innovation in urban planning.



### (b) Project Sangti: Community-led Waste Management at West Kameng



- A Community-led waste management system.
- A collaborative endeavour aimed at co-creating a sustainable, community-led waste management system of the Monpa community.
- Addresses the escalating waste issue in remote mountain villages of northeastern India
- Empower communities to independently manage their waste systems, ensuring long-term sustainability without reliance on the NGO.

### (C) Waste to Wonder, Roing Town

- The waste management system developed in Roing Township exemplifies a collaborative and community-driven approach to urban sanitation challenges. Faced with issues such as irregular garbage collection, open dumping, and unscientific landfill practices, the township devised a systematic model that involves multiple stakeholders working in harmony.
- The Roing model successfully addresses the systemic issues of waste management through a structured division of responsibilities and active community involvement. By integrating technical expertise with grassroots participation.

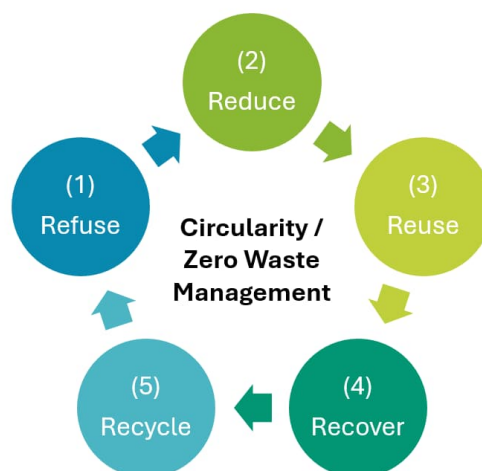


## 5. Department Action Plans

### (a) Bringing in Circularity in Waste Management

Department is aiming at minimizing the amount of waste produced and maximizing the use of resources in a sustainable manner. Towards this aim, the department is adopting a 'Zero Waste Management' approach that is aligned with the concept of a circular economy. The 'Zero Waste Hierarchy' is showcased as follows.

1. Prevention (Refuse and Reduce)
2. Minimization (Reuse and Repair)
3. Recycling (MRF Facilities)
4. Energy Recovery (e.g., incineration with energy recovery, but this is less ideal than recycling)
5. Disposal (Landfilling as a last resort)



**(b) Promoting Behavioral Change**

- Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Campaigns
- Jan Andolan Community Engagement, SHG, Women Leaders, Elected Representatives, Social institution
- Competition for Impact: Leveraging Health competition among cities e.g. Swachh Surveshkan
- Capacity Building
- Policy and Legislation

**(c) Solid Waste & Zero Waste Management**

- Expediting operationalization of MRFs for waste segregation and processing

**(d) Liquid Waste Management**

- Bio-Tower STP (Sewage Treatment Plant) in 14 Towns with co-treatment facility for fecal sludge
- Fecal Sludge Treatment Plant (FSTP) in 11 small towns and Co-treatment FSTP unit in 2 towns having existing STP (Pasighat & Tawang).
- The project will be implemented in cluster approach, and it is expected to float RFP by first week of February 2025 and complete the projects within Mission Period 2026.

**(e) Urban Planning**

Sensitization and implementation of rules and bye-laws

- The Arunachal Pradesh Urban and Country Planning Act, 2007 (Act. no. 7 of 2008)
- The Arunachal Pradesh Urban & Country Planning Rules, 2011.
- Arunachal Pradesh Reservation of Urban Land for Housing of Urban Poor Rules 2011.
- The Arunachal Pradesh (Conversion of Agriculture Land for Non-Agriculture Purpose in Rules Areas) Rules, 2011.
- The Arunachal Pradesh District Planning Committee Act, 2011. (Act No. 5 of 2011).
- The Arunachal Pradesh Land and Ecological Sites (Protection and Management) Act, 2018. (Act No. 13 of 2018)
- Arunachal Pradesh Building Bye-Laws 2019.
- The Arunachal Pradesh Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Rules, 2020.
- Arunachal Pradesh Property Tax Rule (Draft).
- Arunachal Pradesh Tenancy Act, 2022(Act No. 17 of 2022)
- Arunachal Pradesh Tenancy Rules (Draft)
- Arunachal Pradesh Public Premises Act, 2003.

### Expediting Master Plans

- Master Plan Completed/Notified for 1 Town (ICR)
- Draft Master Plan Completed for 13 towns: (Aalo, Bompila, Daporijo, Dumporijo, Hawai, Kanubari, Miao, Namsai, Palin, Pasighat, Raga, Tawang, Yachuli and Ziro)
- Ongoing Master Plan Under Preparation 8 towns: (Changlang, Khonsa, Roing, Seppa, Tezu, Lemmi, Tato and Basar)
- The department has initiated for Geo Data base generation for further preparation of Master Plans for Anini, Boleng, Bordumsa, Chiyangtajo, Deomali, Dirang, Hayuliang, Jairampur, Kalaktang, Kaying, Kharsang, Kimin, Koloriang, Longding, Mariyang, Mechuka, Pangin, Ruksin, Rupa, Sagalee, Sangram and Yingkiang.

### (f) State level Interventions Needed

- Strengthen human resources by recruiting specialized and domain experts.
- Develop essential infrastructure across all urban areas to develop sustainable towns.
- Allocate prioritized funding to ensure the successful implementation of key initiatives.
- Launch additional schemes, like the Vibrant Village Programme, to encourage population retention in rural areas and promote reverse migration.
- Enable DCs to play active role in urban planning, resource allocation, and policy implementation as per local requirements.

## 6. Expectations from DCs

The DC being the fulcrum of all the developmental activities in the district can play a proactive role in advancing the effectiveness of policy implementation, infrastructure development, ensuring community participation which promotes sustainable practices with innovation, data-driven decision making and overall action implementation at the district to achieve the goal of Swachh Arunachal and to make the towns more livable.

1	<b>Effective Enforcement of Regulations</b>	• Implementation of Waste Management Bye-Laws.	July 2025
		• Implementation of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, mandating effluent treatment plants for bulk liquid waste generators.	
		• Implementation of Building Bye-Laws	
		• Enforcement of Land and Ecological Sites (Protection and Management) Act, 2018.	
		• Due communication of regulatory measures to ensure better enforcement.	
2		• Promote planned and regulated development.	July 2025

	<b>Planned Urban Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct Local Planning Authority (LPA) and stakeholder meetings under the Arunachal Pradesh Urban &amp; Country Planning Act, 2007.</li> <li>To review and recommend the Draft Master Plan for submission to the State Urban and Country Planning Board (SUCPB) for further approval and notification within 6 months July 2025) for the towns Draft Master Plan are prepared.</li> <li>Support delineation/delimitation of urban/planning area boundaries for Master Plan preparation within 6 months (July 2025) timeframe for the towns for which the Master Plans are under preparation or under proposal.</li> </ul>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote sustainable land use, zoning to prevent landslides, and eco-sensitive development in fragile areas.</li> </ul>	March 2026
3	<b>Waste Management Infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate construction and operation of Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) by ensuring land, access, power, and water availability.</li> </ul>	July 2025
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expedite implementation of Solid and Liquid Waste Management DPRs.</li> </ul>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide active administrative support for successful implementation of STP/FSTP plants</li> </ul>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Early acquisition of suitable land for MRFs, landfills, and urban facilities.</li> </ul>	
4	<b>Transportation and Utility Systems</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure effective utilization of waste collection vehicles.</li> </ul>	December 2025
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop resilient road networks and public transport.</li> </ul>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Upgrade water, sanitation, and power systems, especially in remote areas.</li> </ul>	
5	<b>Affordable Housing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote and practice hill-specific building designs for safety and sustainability.</li> </ul>	March 2026
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Upgrade informal settlements with disaster-resilient features.</li> </ul>	July 2025
6	<b>Behavioural Change and Sensitization</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) activities and behaviour change campaigns.</li> </ul>	July 2025
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct grassroots awareness programs on personal and environmental health.</li> </ul>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emphasize the importance of waste segregation at the source (homes, hotels, offices)</li> </ul>	
7	<b>Collaboration with Stakeholders</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Involve local communities, NGOs, CBOs, SHGs, and school students in waste management initiatives.</li> </ul>	July 2025



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Foster partnerships with community organizations for effective project implementation.</li> </ul>	
8	<b>Recognition and Incentives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide incentives for successful waste management initiatives.</li> <li>Enforce penalties for defaulters alongside incentives for positive actions.</li> </ul>	December 2025
9	<b>Promoting Circular Economy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage the adoption of biodegradable alternatives and the 5 Rs (Refuse, Reduce, Reuse, Recover, Recycle).</li> <li>Explore outsourcing or PPP models for solid waste management.</li> </ul>	December 2025
10	<b>Climate Resilience</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen drainage systems to manage flash floods.</li> <li>Incorporate green infrastructure to stabilize slopes.</li> </ul>	March 2026
11	<b>Innovative Initiatives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Replicate best practices to redefine urban spaces.</li> <li>Leverage convergence of resources for impactful initiatives.</li> </ul>	December 2025
12	<b>Technology Utilization</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use GIS and remote sensing for terrain-specific urban planning.</li> <li>Utilize quality data (geomorphology, lithology, hydrogeology, seismic) to enhance planning and safety.</li> </ul>	December 2025
13	<b>Feedback and Monitoring</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regularly seek feedback for more comprehensive planning and implementation.</li> <li>Monitor and optimize MRF operations for efficiency.</li> </ul>	Monthly
14	<b>Localized Planning and Execution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct proper surveys and ensure systemic growth aligns with departmental activities.</li> <li>Facilitate the integration of planning at the state level with district implementation.</li> </ul>	March 2026
15	<b>Active Role of District Authorities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regularly conduct district-level planning authority meetings to align objectives of sustainable towns.</li> </ul>	Monthly

## 7. Observations of Higher Authorities

- Deputy Commissioners are to take up DUDA legacy issues at their own level.
- Nuisance of garbage pits across towns are to be addressed.

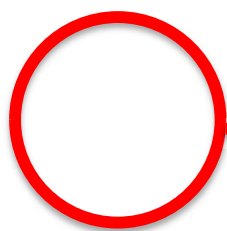
# Special Sessions

Deputy Commissioners' Conference

2 0 2 5



Sashakt  
Arunachal



## Issues relating to forest clearances

### 1. Introduction

A special session was there covering various issues relating to forest clearances. A detailed presentation was made by Shri Debendra Dalai, Addl PCCF (Conservation). The PCCF & Head of Forest Force Shri P. Subramanyam was also present through virtual mode for the session. All aspects of the various clearances such as Environmental Clearance, Forest Clearance and Wildlife Clearance was covered. Looking at the significance of forest clearance in the state like Arunachal Pradesh for various developmental projects, the provision of Forest (Conservation) Act and Van Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan Adhiniyam 1980 was dealt in more detail.

The **Forest Conservation Act (FCA)**, 1980, is a landmark legislation in India aimed at conserving the nation's forests and preventing their rapid depletion. The Act provides a legal framework for the protection and management of forest lands, focusing on regulating the diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes. This Act is of paramount importance for regions like Arunachal Pradesh, with very rich biodiversity and vast virgin forest cover.

### 2. Significance of the Forest Conservation Act in Arunachal Pradesh

Arunachal Pradesh, located in the northeastern part of India, is a state that is home to several tribal communities and is characterized by dense forests, a variety of flora and fauna, and critical biodiversity hotspots. The state is one of the most forest-rich regions in India, with approximately 80% of its geographical area under forest cover. These forests serve as vital ecosystems, protecting watersheds, providing livelihoods for indigenous communities, and contributing to carbon sequestration, which is vital for combating climate change.

Given the rich ecological importance of the forests in Arunachal Pradesh, the implementation of the FCA is crucial. The Act helps regulate the diversion of forest land for purposes such as mining, infrastructure projects, or defence projects. It acts as a safeguard to maintain the ecological balance, ensuring that forest clearance for developmental activities is done in a sustainable manner.

### 3. Provisions of the Forest Conservation Act

The Forest Conservation Act lays down several important provisions to protect forest land in India:

1. **Regulation of Forest Land Diversion:** The FCA mandates that no forest land can be diverted for non-forest purposes without the prior approval of the central government.
2. **Central Government's Role:** The central government plays a pivotal role in granting forest clearance for any project that requires the diversion of forest land. The approval process involves assessing the environmental impact and the necessity of the project.
3. **Compensatory Afforestation:** One of the key provisions of the FCA is the requirement for compensatory afforestation when forest land is diverted. This means that for every hectare of forest land diverted, an equal area of non-forest land must be afforested, or funds must be provided to plant trees elsewhere.
4. **Other mitigation measures:** Soil Moisture conservation, Wildlife Protection measures are taken to mitigate the impact of such diversion proposals.
5. **No De-reservation:** The FCA prohibits the de-reservation of any forest area, i.e., forest land cannot be removed from the forest category for other uses without the explicit approval of the central government.

6. **Penalty Provisions:** The Act also includes penalties for unauthorized use or diversion of forest land. Processes Involved in Issuing Forest Clearances

#### 4. The process of obtaining forest clearance under the FCA

1. **Application Submission:** The project proponent (government or private entity) submits an application for forest clearance to the concerned State Forest Department, through online mode on PARIVESH portal providing all necessary details about the project and its impact on the forest area.
2. Scrutiny of the correctness of the applications.
3. **Site Inspection:** A team from the Forest Department, along with other experts, conducts a site inspection to assess the potential environmental impacts and the suitability of the proposed diversion.
4. The proposal duly recommended by the State Government is submitted to the central government (Regional office of MoEF&CC at Shillong/ Ministry of Environment and Forests and Climate Change, New Delhi depending on the type of project)
5. **Recommendations and Decision:** Based on the Regional Empowered Committee of Shillong Office /Forest Advisory Committee's recommendations, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) grants or rejects the forest clearance. If approved, conditions are set for compensatory afforestation and other mitigation measures.
6. **Payment of Compensatory levies:** Payment of Compensatory levies such as payment for Compensatory Afforestation/ NPV is made by the user agencies besides complying to any other conditions imposed by Gol.
7. **Monitoring and Compliance:** After clearance, the project is monitored to ensure that the conditions, such as afforestation and environmental safeguards, are being adhered to.

#### 5. Applicability of FC Act

The **FCA** applies to all areas classified as "forest" by the **Government of India** or the respective state governments. The term "forest" under the FCA is not limited to areas with dense tree cover but also includes **unclassified forests, village forests**, and even areas recorded as "forest" in government records. The Act is also applicable to the forests as per the dictionary meaning irrespective of the ownership. The Status of forest land remains forest even after the diversion. Only the right to use the forest land for non-forest purpose is granted by Gol.

#### 6. Significant amendment

The Act has been amended in 2023 (renamed as Van Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan Adhiniyam) wherein State Government has been given the authority to accord such approval to the strategic projects located within 100 Km from the international boundary and duly notified by MHA as the Strategic Project. Forest Clearance is granted in one go in such cases instead of two stages in usual cases. Compensatory levies to be paid within one month from the receipt of such approval.

#### 7. Observations of Higher Authorities

- USF land should be used for development
- Proposal may be sent to Gol and Supreme Court to make exception for state to use USF land for development purposes.

# Land Acquisition in Arunachal Pradesh

## 1. Introduction

A dedicated session on Land Acquisition in Arunachal Pradesh, led by the Secretary (Land Management), highlighted the pivotal role of land acquisition as a foundational element for the state's infrastructure development. The process supports critical sectors, including hydroelectric power projects, Trans-Arunachal Highways, Indo-China border roads, and defense establishments. The Hon'ble Chief Minister emphasized the importance of efficient, transparent, and timely land acquisition processes to ensure the smooth implementation of key developmental projects. District Collectors (DCs) were recognized as integral to executing these processes within the prescribed timelines and frameworks, thereby driving the state's progress.

## 2. Legal Framework

Land acquisition in Arunachal Pradesh is governed by a combination of national and state-specific legislations. The **Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation, and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013**, ensures fair compensation and transparency in the acquisition process. Supplementing this are the **Balipara, Tirap, and Sadiya Frontier Tract Jhum Land Regulation (JLR), 1947**, and the **Manual for Acquisition of Land in Arunachal Pradesh, 2022**, which address the unique regional and customary land practices prevalent in the state.

The session emphasized the importance of utilizing JLR provisions, particularly for Jhum lands, to streamline acquisition procedures. District Collectors were guided to adopt the provisions of JLR in conjunction with RFCTLARR, provided that certification confirms the land is classified as Jhum land. This dual approach ensures timely resolution of claims while upholding transparency and fairness.

### Standard Acquisition Process

The RFCTLARR Act, 2013, lays out a structured process for land acquisition. Key steps include:

- **Social Impact Assessment (SIA):** Initiated under Section 4, with public participation and detailed evaluation (Sections 7 and 8).
- **Government Notifications:** Preliminary notifications (Section 11), public consultations, and declaration of intent (Section 19).
- **Compensation Awards:** Draft and final awards are issued under Sections 23 and 37, respectively, with clear provisions for public objections (Section 21).
- **Urgency Clause:** Expedited acquisition for projects of strategic national importance, ensuring compensation payment (80% of the estimated value) before possession. (Section 40)

For lands categorized as Jhum, the JLR provides a simplified approach. Notifications under Section 10 allow for claim submissions within 30 days, followed by draft awards aligned with RFCTLARR provisions, ensuring inclusion of solatium and interest.



### 3. Challenges, Gaps, and Issues

- The land acquisition process in Arunachal Pradesh faces several challenges that hinder timely and effective execution:
- **Administrative Bottlenecks:** Delays in obtaining approvals, incomplete documentation, and lack of coordination among agencies impede progress.
- **Inflated Compensation Estimates:** Inclusion of non-Jhum land, errors in calculation, and inflated valuations compromise fairness and inflate project costs.
- **Public Resistance:** Limited public engagement and inadequate dissemination of information often result in disputes and legal challenges.
- **Corruption and Inefficiencies:** Procedural lapses and malpractices undermine trust and exacerbate project delays.

### 4. Case Studies

The challenges are exemplified in key projects:

- **Dibang Hydroelectric Project:** Initial compensation of ₹1,601.39 crores for 1,736.618 hectares was recalculated to ₹640 crores following identification of inflated horticulture rates and calculation errors.
- **Potin-Panging Road:** Challenges included inflated compensation estimates, inclusion of non-Jhum land, and disbursement to individuals not residing in the affected areas.
- **Joram-Koloriang Road:** Issues such as compensation for unauthorized areas and discrepancies in disbursement underscored systemic inefficiencies.

### 5. Current Action Taken by Departments

The Department of Land Management has initiated corrective measures to address existing gaps:

- Reassessing compensation estimates to ensure accuracy and fairness.
- Introducing participatory mechanisms to foster public trust.
- Strengthening inter-departmental coordination to expedite approvals.
- Adopting modern survey technologies to enhance data accuracy and transparency.

### 6. Best Practices

To overcome challenges and improve efficiency, the following best practices are recommended:

- **Enhanced Transparency:** Disseminating public notices, employing advanced survey techniques, and encouraging stakeholder participation to build trust.
- **Capacity Building:** Organizing training programs for District Collectors and officials to ensure compliance with legal frameworks and procedural standards.
- **Strict Accountability:** Enforcing penal provisions under Chapter XII of the RFCTLARR Act to deter corruption and inefficiencies.

- **Legal Preparedness:** Prompt resolution of disputes to avoid delays in project timelines.

## 7. Department Action Plans

Departments have outlined specific action plans to streamline the acquisition process:

- Conducting workshops and consultations to address procedural gaps.
- Establishing a centralized monitoring system for progress tracking.
- Enhancing public outreach to ensure transparency and minimize resistance.
- Collaborating with external experts to introduce innovative practices in land management.

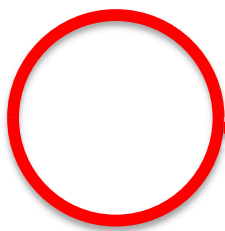
## 8. Expectations from DCs

As custodians of the land acquisition process, are expected to:

- **Expedite Procedures:** Execute land acquisition processes promptly, adhering to prescribed legal frameworks.
- **Ensure Transparency:** Foster public confidence by maintaining transparency and involving stakeholders at every stage.
- **Tackle Legal Challenges:** Address disputes and objections efficiently to minimize delays.
- **Uphold Accountability:** Enforce a zero-tolerance policy toward corruption and ensure fair compensation.
- Efficient land acquisition remains a cornerstone of Arunachal Pradesh's development. By addressing existing challenges and embracing best practices, the state can achieve its infrastructure goals while ensuring fairness and justice for all stakeholders.

## 9. Observations of Higher Authorities

- All DCs were instructed to make themselves familiarized with the land acquisition processes and ensure that due process is followed to avoid delays.



## Report on Challenges and Modalities for Saturation in Arunachal Pradesh

### 1. Introduction

The Government of Arunachal Pradesh has introduced a structured governance framework to enhance the state's socio-economic and infrastructural development. This initiative focuses on robust coordination, effective policy execution, and seamless scheme implementation at the district level.

A key objective of this initiative is to achieve saturation across all eligible beneficiaries for centrally sponsored and state schemes under the principle of “No One Left Behind.” Saturation is defined as ensuring that every eligible beneficiary receives the benefits of the schemes, going beyond merely meeting annual targets.

This approach prioritizes inclusive development and aims to foster self-reliance among the state's population, ensuring equitable growth and opportunities for all.

### 2. Status of Saturation Achievement

The status of saturation reveals significant progress in some schemes while highlighting gaps in others. For instance:

- PMAY (Urban) and PMAY (Gramin) have near-complete saturation, with achievement rates of 99.94% and 99.87%, respectively.
- Schemes like Jal Jeevan Mission (FHTCs) and Ayushman Bharat have achieved 100% and 61.87% saturation, respectively.
- Significant challenges remain for schemes like SVAMITVA (38.73%) and Atal Pension Yojana (37.70%).

These figures underscore the necessity for targeted interventions and efficient beneficiary identification mechanisms.

### 3. Beneficiary Identification through SAKD 2.0

- Seva Aap Ke Dwar (SAKD) 2.0 was conceptualized by the Hon'ble Chief Minister to ensure that Government's priority schemes are delivered at doorsteps of all eligible beneficiaries.
- The programme aims to encourage the people of Arunachal Pradesh to become self-reliant by empowering them with maximum benefits of the State and Central Government Schemes at the SAKD camps
- As per SAKD 2.0, camps are to be conducted to spread awareness about schemes and identify eligible beneficiaries

### 4. Challenges in Beneficiary Mapping

- Ground level beneficiary mapping is not taking place – leading to many eligible beneficiaries being left behind
- Where mapping is taking place, it is not happening as per guidelines – leading to non-standardized and poor-quality data which is not effective for beneficiary identification
- Even when beneficiaries are identified and provided benefits under schemes, contact details etc. collected are inaccurate or missing

## 5. Modalities for Beneficiary Identification

- Step 1: DCs to conduct a massive Circle-wise Awareness Campaign on the theme 'Know Your Schemes. IEC campaign to be carried out through pamphlets, social media, civil society leaders & community mobilization through Panchayat members. The information shall be made available on all government websites as well.
- Step 2: DCs to conduct a detailed study at the Panchayat & Municipality level.
- Step 3: Village level Beneficiary list to be prepared with Aadhar Number and Contact Number.
- Step 4: Village level list to be shared by the DC with CMO
- Step 5: DCs to do circle-wise, department-wise schemes activity mapping and beneficiary identification.
- Step 6: The DCs shall engage field-level functionaries for collecting this data at the ground level. This team will work out the listed priorities and modalities to achieve targets. Any shortfalls in the achievement need to be reported for further action.
- Step 7: District Level Departmental Head of Offices concerned shall personally coordinate for the schemes pertaining to their department with concerned Circle Officers/Extra Assistant Commissioner (EAC) and Panchayati Raj Members of the area where such camp is organized.
- Step 8: Commissioner/Secretary concerned shall take monthly review meetings through their Departmental District Nodal Officers and report to Chief Secretary with a copy to Commissioner to Hon'ble Chief Minister.
- Step 9: Chief Secretary shall hold a regular review meeting with Commissioner/Secretary concerned.
- Step 10: The progress report will be a primary part of every Pragati meeting.

## 6. Role of Arun Parivar Patra in Ensuring Transparency

The **Arun Parivar Patra** initiative aims to streamline service delivery through a unique family and individual identification system:

- **10-digit Jan Aadhaar Family ID** and **11-digit Individual ID** for tracking beneficiaries.
- Provides a transparent database for existing and future schemes.

## 7. Implementation Steps

- Data collection as per SAKD guidelines.
- Utilization of survey data to update records in the Arun Parivar Patra portal.
- Ensuring readiness of manual records before the portal launch.

## 8. Step-by-Step Guide to Achieving Saturation

- **Planning:** Deputy Commissioners (DCs) to identify and categorize eligible beneficiaries through systematic surveys.
- **Awareness:** Conduct extensive Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) campaigns.
- **Data Collection:** Ground-level teams to collect high-quality beneficiary data adhering to SAKD guidelines.
- **Coordination:** Regular interactions between Deputy Commissioners (DCs), departmental heads, and local representatives to resolve bottlenecks.
- **Monitoring:** Monthly progress reviews, data validation, and reporting to the Chief Secretary.
- **Outcome Assessment:** Evaluate scheme outcomes and incorporate findings for future scheme modifications.

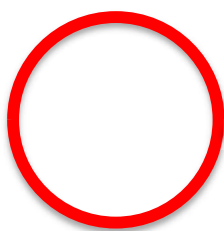
## 9. Expectations from DCs

- As Chairperson of Beneficiary Identification Committee, lead the efforts in identifying eligible beneficiaries for central / state schemes and coordinate with executing agencies
- Ensure that all eligible beneficiaries' data are captured as per applicable guidelines
- Inform concerned departments about new beneficiaries
- Every beneficiary must be accounted for (as on date all beneficiary data is not available)
- Ensure saturation for identified eligible beneficiaries
- Once Arun Parivar Patra portal is launched, all data to be entered into the portal (manual data to be collected and kept ready before that).

## 10. Observations of Higher Authorities

- Saturation must be pursued on high priority. All DCs and departments were asked to ensure that the commitments made under 'Modi Ji Ka Guarantee Ka Gaadi' initiative are kept in a timebound manner.





## Roles and Expectations of Guardian Ministers and Mentor Secretaries

### 1. Introduction

The Government of Arunachal Pradesh has introduced a structured governance framework to enhance the socio-economic and infrastructural development of the state. The initiative assigns specific roles to Guardian Ministers (10 Nos.) and Mentor Secretaries (26 Nos.), ensuring robust coordination, policy execution, and scheme implementation at the district level.

The roles of Guardian Ministers were notified as per the notification File No. PLNG-11018/2/2021-O/o, DIR-SP-FPID (part 2)/931 dated 9th December 2024.

The roles of Mentor Secretaries were notified as per the notification File No. PLNG-11018/2/2021-O/o, DIR-SP-FPID (part 2)/930 dated 9th December 2024.

Shri R.K. Sharma, Secretary (Planning & Investment) made a presentation on this topic at the Conference of Deputy Commissioners (DCs).

### 2. Guardian Ministers: Objectives

**Guardian Ministers** are cabinet ministers allocated one or more districts. Their primary objectives include:

- **Holistic Development:** Ensure socio-economic and infrastructural development of Districts by implementing government schemes and addressing local needs, in consultation with communities.
- **Efficient Governance:** Strengthen coordination between State Government and District Administration for smooth policy execution and ensure that Government's vision is disseminated and implemented at the ground level.
- **Communication:** Create a robust and direct communication mechanism between the State Government and District Administration
- **Monitoring:** Monitor the efficient and timely utilization of funds, ensure efficient project execution, and address public grievances to build trust with citizens.

### 3. Guardian Ministers: Roles and Responsibilities:

Key roles and responsibilities for the Guardian Ministers are provided as follows.

- Visit district headquarters & conduct quarterly review meeting for various programs.
- Liaison with central & state government departments as required to expedite the progress.
- Attend at least two meetings of Seva Aapke Dwar.
- Apart from mandatory visits, visit during emergency, disasters & special programmes.

- Review the progress of implementation for various schemes (central sector schemes, state flagship schemes & others) and report to Hon'ble CM & copy to Planning & Investment department.
- In case of challenges in implementation of schemes and policies, make appropriate recommendations.
- Recommend awards for best practices.
- Oversee the preparation of vision document for the districts.
- Recommend district specific matters where budget provisions are required.
- Study the resources available and submit plan to provide employment to unemployed youth.
- Review the status of district infrastructure for most effective utilization.

#### 4. Mentor Secretaries: Objectives

**Mentor Secretaries** are senior officers assigned to oversee one or more districts. Their objectives include:

- Ensure state level administrative support to monitor and review district level last mile scheme implementation, initiatives
- Establish a mechanism to utilize senior administrator's experience and oversight for more effective implementation of various schemes and programmes.
- Create a strong point of coordination between Districts and line Departments.
- Seamless problem solving of ground level issues

#### 5. Mentor Secretaries: Roles and Responsibilities

Key roles and responsibilities for the Mentor Secretaries are provided as follows.

- Perform field visits to the district headquarters & conduct quarterly review meetings.
- Liaise with state line departments as required to expedite the progress.
- Perform visits to the districts during emergency, disaster & special programmes.
- Attend at least two meetings of Seva Aapke Dwar.
- Participate in review by Divisional Commissioners for work done by the Mentor Secretaries under their jurisdictions.
- Review the progress of implementation for various schemes and report to Chief Secretary.
- Make appropriate recommendations on challenges for implementation of schemes and policies.

#### 6. Role of Deputy Commissioners (DCs)

Deputy Commissioners play a pivotal role in facilitating the efforts of Guardian Ministers and Mentor Secretaries through the following activities.

- Facilitate progress review meetings by Guardian Ministers and Mentor Secretaries
- Liaise with Guardian Ministers and Mentor Secretaries to resolve policy and administrative issues
- Facilitate field visits and interactions with scheme beneficiaries by Guardian Minister and Mentor Secretaries
- Preparing vision documents and implementation of bottom-up planning with inputs from Guardian Minister
- Plan for optimum use of district infrastructure if lying unused

## **7. Observations of Higher Authorities**

- Department of Planning & investment was instructed to issue a reporting format for the Guardian Ministers and Member Secretaries.

# Feedback

Deputy Commissioners' Conference

2025

A large group of approximately 30 people, mostly men in business attire, are posed for a group photo outdoors. They are arranged in several rows, with some standing and some sitting or kneeling in the front. The background shows a clear blue sky, some greenery, and parts of buildings and vehicles. The photo is partially overlaid by a large white circular graphic on the right side of the page.

**Sashakt  
Arunachal**

# Feedback Analysis



This report synthesizes the feedback received from attendees of the recent conference. It aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the participants' satisfaction levels across various facets such as overall experience, organizational aspects, content quality, and its relevance and utility.

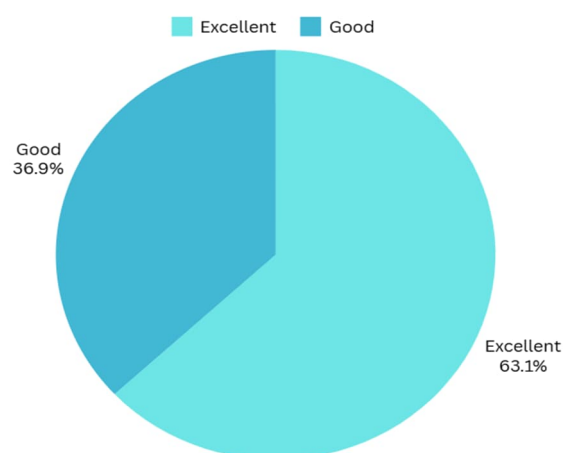
## Respondent profile:

S. No.	Designation	Number of responses received
1	Hon'ble Cabiner Minister	5
2	Principal Secretary	1
3	Commissioner	9
4	Secretary	15
5	Deputy Commissioner	28
6	Miscellaneous	7
	Total	65

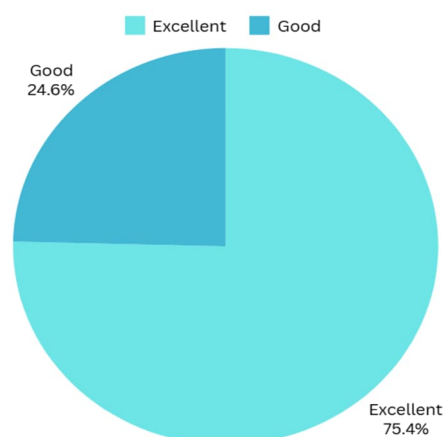
## Key Themes:

## Feedback received:

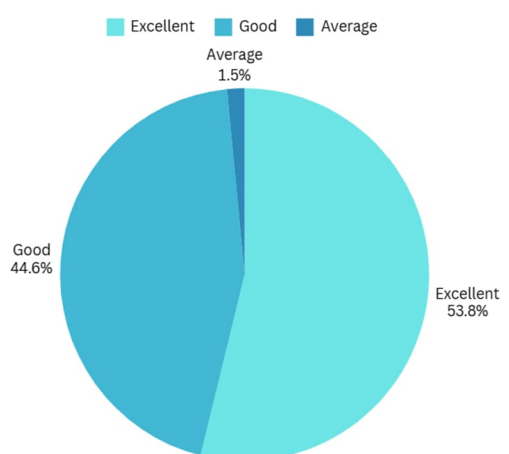




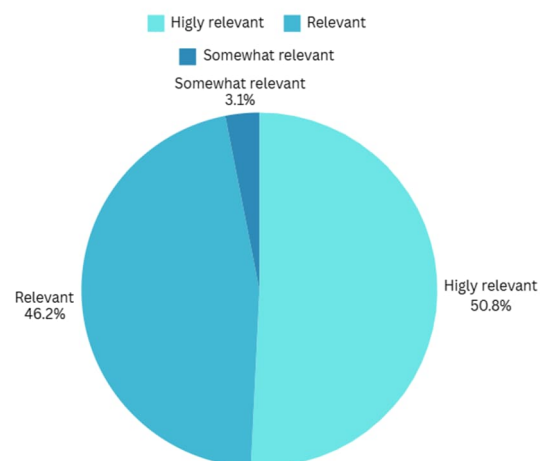
**General Feedback (Overall satisfaction)**



**General Feedback (Organisation & Logistics)**



**Feedback on Thematic presentation (Quality of content)**



**Feedback on Thematic presentation (Relevance to district admin)**

### Q What did you find most valuable about the conference?

The DCs conference was praised for its well-organized structure, insightful content, and opportunities for cross-learning and collaboration. The presence of the Chief Minister, cabinet ministers, and senior officers added more focus to the discussions. The thematic sessions on education, health, land management, and drug abuse offered valuable insights into governance challenges and solutions. The sharing of innovative district-level initiatives was a key highlight, with participants noting their potential for replication.

The event's interactive format, including Q&A sessions, peer learning, and brainstorming, fostered meaningful exchanges and idea convergence across departments. Sessions on forest conservation, land acquisition, and social sector issues were particularly appreciated for addressing practical challenges. Overall, the conference was seen as an effective platform for gaining a state-level perspective, discussing actionable solutions, and motivating DCs to contribute to Arunachal Pradesh's development.

### Q What areas could be improved for future conferences or any specific suggestions?

Feedback on the DCs conference highlighted a strong desire for more interaction, inclusivity, and practical engagement. Participants suggested extending the event to three days with interactive formats, such as panel discussions, open sessions for sharing best practices, and brainstorming on district-specific issues. There was a call for greater emphasis on bottom-up input, allowing DCs more time to share experiences, challenges, and actionable ideas. Incorporating case studies from experienced officers and inviting expertise from relevant fields were also recommended.

The feedback stressed the need for more comprehensive, thematic discussions on topics like science and technology, revenue generation, and sustainability. Recommendations included enhanced preparation time, data-driven presentations, and group problem-solving sessions to improve the depth and relevance of the conference. District-centric themes, particularly on issues like land management, education quality, and organic farming, were viewed as essential for future agendas. While the current format was valued, participants expressed a clear interest in making it more interactive, inclusive, and action oriented.





## Launch of APEDP 4.0

A promotional graphic for the launch of the Arunachal Pradesh Entrepreneurship Development Program 4.0 (APEDP 4.0). The graphic features the Government of Arunachal Pradesh logo and the Department of Finance, Planning & Investment. It includes a list of steps: 1. Visit [www.startup.arunachal.gov.in](http://www.startup.arunachal.gov.in), 2. Login with your credentials, and 3. Submit your applications. A green circle with 'APPLY NOW' and a cursor points to the last date to apply, 28th Feb 2025. Below the steps, three icons represent the stages: APEDP, Pre-Incubation/Incubation, and Livelihood Acceleration. The graphic also shows a group photo of officials and a social media footer with handles for StartupsArunachal, APIIP\_ApStartUp, and arunachalstartup.

The 4th edition of the Arunachal Pradesh Entrepreneurship Development Programme (APEDP 4.0) was launched by Chief Minister Pema Khandu on National Startup Day, during the Deputy Commissioners' Conference at DK Convention Hall. APEDP, run by the Arunachal Pradesh Innovation and Investment Park (APIIP), aims to foster a vibrant entrepreneurial ecosystem, supporting aspiring entrepreneurs and driving socio-economic growth.

## Working Yoga



For the first time in Arunachal Pradesh, Working Yoga sessions were conducted with specialists from Art of Living foundation.

## Members of Working Groups

Themes		Working Group	
A	Sundar Arunachal	1	<b>Chairperson: Secretary (Tourism)</b>
		2	Ms. Mamu Hage, IAS (AGMUT:2017), DC, West Siang
		3	Shri Liyi Bagra, APCS (AG), DC, Shi-Yomi
		4	Shri Atul Tayeng, APCS (AG), Lepa-Rada
		5	Shri Bani Iego, APCS (AG), Pakke-Kessang
		6	Shri Vishal Sah, IAS(AGMUT:2019), DC, Changlang
B	Samridh Arunachal	1	<b>Chairperson: Commissioner (Industries)</b>
		2	Smti Akrit Sagar, IAS (AGMUT), DC, West Kameng
		3	Shri Talo Potom, IAS (AGMUT), DC, Capital Complex -
		4	Shri Kanki Darang APCS (AG), DC, Tawang
		5	Likha Teji, APCS (SG), DC, Kra Daadi
		6	Shri Bopai Puroik, APCS (AG), Bichom
C	Swachh Arunachal	1	<b>Chairperson: Commissioner (Urban Affairs)</b>
		2	Shri Himanshu Nigam, IAS, ADC (AGMUT: 2021), DC, East Kameng
		3	Shri Jiken Bomjen, APCS (AG), DC, Papum Pare
		4	Shri J.T Obi , APCS (AG), DC, Kamle
		5	Shri Tasso Gambo, APCS (AG), DC, Daporijo
		6	Shri P.N Thungon, APCS, (AG), DC, Siang
D	Surakshit Arunachal	1	<b>Chairperson: Secretary (DA)</b>
		2	Shri H.P Vivek, IAS (AGMUT:2016), DC Lower Subansiri
		3	Shri C.R Khampa, APCS (SAG), DC, Namsai
		4	Shri K.N. Damo, APCS (AG), DC, Lohit
		5	Shri Pagli Sora, APCS (AG), DC, Dibang Valley
		6	Shri Millo Kojin, APCS, DC, Anjaw
E	Sikshit Arunachal	1	<b>Chairperson: Commissioner (Education)</b>
		2	Ms. Vishaka Yadav, IAS (AGMUT: 2020), DC, Kurung Kumey
		3	Shri Rujum Rakshap, APCS, (AG), DC, Lower Siang
		4	Shri Tayi Taggu, APCS, (AG), DC, East Siang
		5	Shri Talo Jerang, APCS (AG), DC, Upper Siang
F	Swasth Arunachal	1	<b>Chairperson: Commissioner (Health &amp; Family Welfare)</b>
		2	Ms. Soumya Saurabh, IAS (AGMUT: 14), DC, Lower Dibang Valley
		3	Shri Techu Aran, APCS (AG), DC, Khonsa
		4	Shri Bekir Nyorak, APCS (AG), DC, Longding
		5	Ms. Shweta Nagarkoti, IAS (AGMUT:2020), Keyi Panyor



## Speakers of the Special Sessions

Sl.	Special Session	Speaker
1	Challenges of Saturation of important schemes	Secretary, Planning & Investment
2	Issues relating to forest clearances.	PCCF-cum-HoFF, Dept. of Environment, Forest & Climate Change
3	Issues relating to Land acquisition,	Secretary, Department of Land Management
4	Role and expectations from Guardian Ministers and Mentor Secretaries	Secretary, Planning & Investment

## Organizing Committee Members

Sl.	Organizing Committee Members
1	Chairman, APSSB - Chairperson
2	OSD (Planning) - Member Secretary
3	Commissioner (Health & FW) - Member
4	Commissioner (UD & Housing) - Special Invitee
5	Secretary (Rural Development) – Member







# **सशक्त अरुणाचल Sashakt Arunachal**

## **Deputy Commissioners' Conference**