

Agriculture And Allied Sectors' Contribution To GSVA And NSVA In Arunachal Pradesh: A Trend, Growth And Variability Analysis

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Abstract

Agriculture occupies a central place in the economy of Arunachal Pradesh and it serves as a primary source of livelihood for a large segment of its population. About 77.06 per cent of the population of the state resides in rural areas, with 51.51 per cent of total workers engaged as cultivators and 6.16 per cent as agricultural labourers. This underscores strong dependence of rural households on agriculture, not only as a livelihood but also as a way of life. Given the critical role of agriculture sector in the state's economy, the present study seeks to analyze the trends, growth and variability in the contribution of agriculture and allied sectors to Gross State Value Added (GSVA) and Net State Value Added (NSVA) of Arunachal Pradesh at constant (2011-12) prices during 2011-12 to 2020-21.

The study is entirely based on secondary data for the period 2011-12 to 2020-21. The required data have been collected from official sources, particularly publications such as the Statistical Abstract of Arunachal Pradesh, 2021 published by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Arunachal Pradesh. Simple percentage analysis, coefficient of variation (CV), and compound annual growth rate (CAGR) have been used for analysis.

The study found a declining trend in the contribution of agriculture and allied sector to both GSVA and NSVA at constant (2011-12) prices, accompanied by relatively low growth rates (especially crops sub-sector) which indicate an uneven performance. Further, the coefficient of variation show moderate variability in the contribution of this sector to gross and net value addition of the state which reflects growing but unstable performance.

The study therefore suggest an urgent need for policy measures aimed at revitalizing crop agriculture in Arunachal Pradesh, as the sustained decline in the share and growth of the crops sub-sector reflects deep-rooted structural constraints.

Keywords: Agriculture and allied sectors, gross state value added, net state value added, coefficient of variation, Arunachal Pradesh.

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I. Introduction

Agriculture has traditionally been a way of life in India and continues to remain the most important source of livelihood for a vast majority of the population. The growth of agriculture and allied sectors is widely recognized as a prerequisite for achieving inclusive growth (Government of India, 2012). The process of economic transformation in a developing country like India is closely linked to the performance of its agriculture and allied sector, which plays a significant role in sustaining rural livelihoods, generating employment and ensuring national food security. Agriculture remains the largest source of livelihoods in the country, with a greater proportion of the population depending directly or indirectly on this sector for employment than on any other sector of the economy. Despite ongoing structural changes, nearly 70 per cent of rural households continue to rely primarily on agriculture for their livelihoods, with 82 per cent of farmers being small and marginal one (Government of India, 2020). Over the long term, the share of agriculture and allied sector to the country's Gross Value Added (GVA) has remained around 18 per cent. However, this share increased to 20.2 per cent in the year 2020-21 at current prices, registering a positive growth rate of 3.6 per cent during the year. This improvement was largely driven by favourable monsoon conditions and various government measures to enhance credit availability, stimulating investment, improving market facilities, strengthening agricultural infrastructure, and increasing the availability of quality inputs (Government of India, 2022). Nevertheless, a review of trends over the past decade reveals a gradual decline in the share of agriculture and allied sectors in total GVA, largely due to the relatively higher growth performance of non-agricultural

sectors. Such a trend reflects the natural outcome of the development process, wherein structural transformation leads to a more rapid expansion of non-agricultural activities within the economy.

Arunachal Pradesh, which literally means “the land of rising sun” (Government of Arunachal Pradesh, 2021), is also popularly known as the Orchid State of India or the Paradise of Botanists (Kumari & Solanki, 2020). It is the largest state in North Eastern region of India in terms of area, covering a total geographical area of 83,743 square kilometer, which constitutes about 2.55 per cent of the country's total geographical area. Agriculture occupies a pivotal position in the state's economy and serves as a principal source of livelihood for a large segment of its population. As per the 2011 Census, nearly 77.06 per cent of the state's population lives in rural areas, with 51.51 per cent of the total workers are engaged as cultivators and 6.16 per cent as agricultural labourers. This clearly reflects the strong dependence of rural households on agriculture, not merely as a means of livelihood but also as a way of life. According to the Department of Agriculture, Government of Arunachal Pradesh, the state is endowed with rich natural resources and diverse agro-climatic conditions, therefore, agriculture remains a forefront in all strategies aimed at the state's planned socio-economic development. The expansion of agriculture is therefore crucial not only for achieving self-sufficiency but also for ensuring household food security and promoting equitable distribution of income and wealth, and reducing poverty. Hence, keeping in view the critical role of agriculture sector in the state's economy, an assessment of the performance of agriculture and allied sectors assumes greater significance. Accordingly, the present study seeks to analyze the trends, growth and variability in contribution of agriculture and allied sectors to Gross State Value Added (GSVA) and Net State Value Added (NSVA) of Arunachal Pradesh at constant (2011-12) prices during the period from 2011-12 to 2020-21.

II. Objectives Of The Study

The present study mainly focuses on two objectives. They are:

1. To analyze the trends of agriculture and allied sectors' contribution to GSVA and NSVA at constant (2011-12) prices of Arunachal Pradesh from 2011-12 to 2020-21.
2. To examine the relative variability and growth rate of agriculture and allied sectors' contribution in GSVA and NSVA of Arunachal Pradesh.

III. Material And Methods

The present study is entirely based on secondary data covering a period of ten years, from 2011-12 to 2020-21. The required data have been collected from official, reliable and credible sources, particularly publications such as the Statistical Abstract of Arunachal Pradesh, 2021 issued by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Arunachal Pradesh. To analyze the data, the study employs simple statistical measures including simple percentage, coefficient of variation (CV), and compound annual growth rate (CAGR). Simple percentage has been used to analyze the trends of agriculture and allied sectors' contribution to GSVA and NSVA and to fulfill the first objective of the study. Further, the coefficient of variation (CV) has been applied to assess the extent of variability in sectoral contributions while the compound annual growth rate has been used to examine the growth performance over time, thereby addressing the second objective of the study.

IV. Results And Discussion

Trends in contribution of agriculture and allied sector to GSVA and NSVA at constant (2011-12) prices of Arunachal Pradesh

Prior to the trends in the contribution of the agriculture and allied sector to Gross State Value Added (GSVA) and Net State Value Added (NSVA) at constant prices (2011-12) of Arunachal Pradesh, it is essential to briefly understand the overall sectoral structure of the state economy. An understanding of the broad sectoral composition such as primary, secondary and tertiary sectors provides the necessary macroeconomic context within which the performance of agriculture can be meaningfully interpreted. Accordingly, in Table 1, we present a sector-wise contribution to GSVA and NSVA at constant prices (2011-12) in Arunachal Pradesh from 2011-12 to 2020-21 which serves as a background for the subsequent analysis of agriculture and allied sector.

Table 1: Contribution of different sectors in GSVA and NSVA at constant (2011-12) prices of Arunachal Pradesh (in per cent)

Year	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary		Total	
	GSVA	NSVA	GSVA	NSVA	GSVA	NSVA	GSVA	NSVA
2011-12	44.08	46.47	17.19	15.99	38.73	37.54	100.00 (10855)	100.00 (10021)
2012-13	45.25	47.78	16.53	15.23	38.21	36.99	100.00 (11168)	100.00 (10268)
2013-14	43.76	46.61	17.20	15.41	39.05	37.99	100.00 (12079)	100.00 (10966)
2014-15	40.91	43.71	23.87	22.33	35.22	33.96	100.00 (14029)	100.00 (12728)
2015-16	39.99	42.90	21.48	19.71	38.53	37.39	100.00 (13766)	100.00 (12414)

2016-17	35.14	37.81	23.08	21.01	41.79	41.18	100.00 (14050)	100.00 (12553)
2017-18	32.99	35.68	23.55	21.34	43.46	42.98	100.00 (14823)	100.00 (13173)
2018-19	36.90	40.12	22.35	19.63	40.74	40.25	100.00 (15752)	100.00 (13980)
2019-20	36.01	39.24	22.01	19.00	41.98	41.75	100.00 (17227)	100.00 (15245)
2020-21	35.36	38.54	20.52	17.48	44.11	43.98	100.00 (17306)	100.00 (15304)

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, 2021

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate absolute term (Rs. in Crore)

As evident from Table 1, primary sector shows a continuous decline in its share to both GSVA and NSVA during the study period. Its contribution to GSVA decreased by 8.72 per cent between 2011-12 and 2020-21. Similarly, its contribution to NSVA decreased by 7.93 per cent. This indicates a gradual reduction in dependence on agriculture and allied sectors. In contrast, the secondary sector exhibits moderate fluctuations with an overall marginal increase in its contribution. Although its share remained lower compared to the other sectors, the rise during the middle years especially from 2013-14 to 2014-15 reflects some possible expansion of industrial and construction activities in the state. The share of secondary sector to GSVA and NSVA has increased by 3.33 percent and 1.49 per cent, between 2011-12 and 2020-21, respectively. Furthermore, the tertiary sector records a steady and consistent increase, emerging as the dominant sector in both GSVA and NSVA by the end of the period. Its growing share indicates increasing importance of services such as trade, transport, administration and other service-related activities. Thus, the trend reflects a structural shift from the primary sector towards the tertiary sector, while the secondary sector continues to play a limited but gradually improving role in the economy of Arunachal Pradesh.

Subsequently, the trends of agriculture and allied sector contribution to GSVA at constant (2011-12) prices of Arunachal Pradesh from 2011-12 to 2020-21 is shown in Table 2. Overall, the share of the agriculture and allied sector shows a declining trend over the period which indicates a gradual structural shift of the state economy away from primary sector activities. Between 2011-12 and 2020-21, the contribution of the agriculture and allied sector to GSVA declined by 8.63 per cent. Within this, the share of crops (agriculture and horticulture) registered a sharper decline of 10.41 per cent which reflects a reduced reliance on crop-based activities over time. However, livestock maintained a relative stable contribution, fluctuating between 2.14 per cent to 3.09 per cent throughout the study period. Forestry and logging remained an important sub-sector of agriculture and allied sector, though its share varied over the years. Between 2011-12 and 2020-21, the share of forestry and logging has increased by 1.67 per cent. Fishing and aquaculture contributed marginally, with its share remaining below one per cent throughout.

Table 2: Contribution of agriculture and allied sectors in GSVA at constant (2011-12) prices of Arunachal Pradesh (in per cent)

Year	Agriculture and allied sector	Crops (Agriculture & Horticulture)	Livestock	Forestry and Logging	Fishing and Aquaculture	Mining and Quarrying	Primary	Others	Total GSVA
1	2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	3	4	5	6
2011-12	41.96	23.57	2.73	15.25	0.42	2.12	44.08	55.92	100.00 (10855)
2012-13	42.33	25.17	2.14	14.60	0.42	2.92	45.25	54.75	100.00 (11168)
2013-14	40.69	24.48	2.58	13.25	0.38	3.07	43.76	56.24	100.00 (12079)
2014-15	38.41	21.65	2.48	13.88	0.41	2.50	40.91	59.09	100.00 (14029)
2015-16	36.84	19.45	2.62	14.36	0.42	3.15	39.99	60.01	100.00 (13766)
2016-17	30.86	13.57	3.01	13.86	0.42	4.28	35.14	64.86	100.00 (14050)
2017-18	29.41	13.12	2.62	13.25	0.41	3.58	32.99	67.01	100.00 (14823)
2018-19	33.98	12.39	3.09	18.08	0.42	2.92	36.90	63.10	100.00 (15752)
2019-20	33.28	13.16	3.03	16.68	0.41	2.73	36.01	63.99	100.00 (17227)
2020-21	33.33	13.16	2.82	16.92	0.43	2.03	35.36	64.64	100.00 (17306)

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, 2021

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate absolute term (Rs. in Crore)

The Table 3 depicts the trends in the contribution of the agriculture and allied sector to the NSVA of Arunachal Pradesh at constant (2011-12) prices during 2011-12 to 2020-21. The overall contribution of the agriculture and allied sector shows a declining trend over the study period which indicates a gradual reduction in the dominance of primary sector activities in the state economy. Between 2011-12 and 2020-21, the share of agriculture and allied sector declined by 7.76 per cent. Within this sector, the contribution of crops (agriculture and horticulture) decreased substantially, while livestock maintained a relatively stable contribution with minor fluctuations throughout the period. The share of crops sector registered a sharper decline of 10.55 per cent

between 2011-12 and 2020-21. This suggests a substantial weakening of crop-based activities within the agriculture sector. In addition, livestock showed a marginal increase of 0.24 per cent over the period. Forestry and logging remained a significant component of the allied activities, though its share varied across years. Its contribution increased by 2.52 per cent, reflecting a growing economic significance of forestry-related activities. Fishing and aquaculture contributed marginally to the NSVA with its share remaining consistently below one per cent.

Table 3:Contribution of agriculture and allied sectors in NSVA at constant (2011-12) prices of Arunachal Pradesh (in per cent)

Year	Agriculture and allied sector	Crops (Agriculture & Horticulture)	Livestock	Forestry and Logging	Fishing and Aquaculture	Mining and Quarrying	Primary	Other Sectors	Total NSVA
1	2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	3	4	5	6
2011-12	44.45	24.80	2.89	16.36	0.40	2.02	46.47	53.53	100.00 (10021)
2012-13	45.00	26.61	2.27	15.71	0.41	2.78	47.78	52.22	100.00 (10268)
2013-14	43.75	26.19	2.77	14.42	0.37	2.86	46.61	53.39	100.00 (10966)
2014-15	41.33	23.15	2.67	15.11	0.40	2.37	43.71	56.29	100.00 (12728)
2015-16	39.80	20.85	2.84	15.70	0.40	3.11	42.90	57.10	100.00 (12414)
2016-17	33.55	14.50	3.30	15.34	0.40	4.26	37.81	62.19	100.00 (12553)
2017-18	32.08	14.08	2.89	14.71	0.40	3.60	35.68	64.32	100.00 (13173)
2018-19	37.25	13.30	3.42	20.12	0.41	2.87	40.12	59.88	100.00 (13980)
2019-20	36.61	14.25	3.36	18.60	0.40	2.64	39.24	60.76	100.00 (15245)
2020-21	36.69	14.25	3.13	18.88	0.42	1.86	38.54	61.46	100.00 (15304)

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, 2021

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate absolute term (Rs. in Crore)

Hence, it is evident that the trends of agriculture and allied sector's share to GSVA and NSVA at constant (2011-12) prices has drastically reduced during the period 2011-12 to 2020-21. Among the sub-sectors, crops (agriculture and horticulture) sector showed a massive decline in its share to gross and net value addition of the state. On the other hand, the share of livestock, forestry & logging and fishing & aquaculture showed an increasing trend.

Growth performance of agriculture and allied sectors contribution to GSVA and NSVA at constant (2011-12) prices of Arunachal Pradesh

Table 4 presents the compound annual growth rates (CAGR) of the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors' contribution to GSVA and NSVA at constant (2011-12) prices for Arunachal Pradesh across two sub-periods and the overall period from 2011-12 to 2020-21. This will provide a better understanding of the relative growth performance of the broad sectors' share in the state economy.

The study found that secondary sector recorded the highest growth during the first phase (2011-12 to 2015-16), with GSVA and NSVA growing at 12.20 per cent and 11.15 per cent, respectively, however, this momentum weakened drastically in the second phase (2015-16 to 2020-21), as growth declined to 2.31 per cent in GSVA and merely 0.36 per cent in NSVA. Over the entire study period, the sector registered a share growth rate of 7.42 in GSVA and 5.86 in NSVA. The primary sector showed moderate growth initially, followed by an improvement during the second phase, though its overall growth remained relatively low as compared to secondary and service sectors. In contrast, the tertiary sector exhibited the most stable and consistent growth across all periods. During 2011-12 to 2015-16, GSVA and NSVA at constant (2011-12) prices grew at 5.98 per cent and 5.40 per cent, respectively, which further improved in the later period. This indicates its increasing importance in the state economy. Overall, the results suggest a gradual shift in the state economy towards tertiary sector, while growth in the primary and secondary sectors remained uneven.

Table 4: CAGR of different sectors' share in GSVA and NSVA at constant (2011-12) prices of Arunachal Pradesh

Sector	2011-12 to 2015-16		2016-17 to 2020-21		2011-12 to 2020-21	
	GSVA	NSVA	GSVA	NSVA	GSVA	NSVA
Primary	3.57	3.41	5.52	5.58	2.77	2.66
Secondary	12.20	11.15	2.31	0.36	7.42	5.86
Tertiary	5.98	5.40	6.79	6.82	6.85	6.68

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, 2021

Furthermore, Table 5 depicts the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of agriculture and allied sectors and its sub-sectors' contribution to GSVA and NSVA at constant (2011-12) prices in Arunachal Pradesh for two sub-period and the overall period from 2011-12 to 2020-21. It highlights the differential growth performance within the primary sector in general and agriculture and allied sector in particular.

Table 5:CAGR of agriculture and allied sectors' share in GSVA and NSVA at constant (2011-12) prices of Arunachal Pradesh

Sl. No.	Economic activity	2011-12 to 2015-16		2016-17 to 2020-21		2011-12 to 2020-21	
		GSVA	NSVA	GSVA	NSVA	GSVA	NSVA
1	Agriculture & allied sector	2.72	2.62	7.40	7.46	2.66	2.60
1.1	Crops (Agriculture & Horticulture)	1.14	1.03	4.54	4.63	-1.28	-1.44
1.2	Livestock	5.01	5.01	3.68	3.71	5.69	5.74
1.3	Forestry and Logging	4.54	4.42	10.74	10.68	6.55	6.50
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	6.18	5.47	5.80	6.09	5.60	5.39
2	Mining and Quarrying	17.15	17.52	-12.56	-14.65	4.82	3.85
3	Primary	3.57	3.41	5.52	5.58	2.77	2.66

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, 2021

The agriculture and allied sectors registered modest growth during 2011-12 to 2015-16, which improved considerably in the later period (2015-16 to 2020-21) with 7.40 per cent in GSVA and 7.46 per cent in NSVA. However, over the entire study period, growth remained relatively low which indicate an uneven performance. Among its sub-sectors, crop activities recorded the lowest growth, with modest improvement in the second phase (2015-16) but a negative CAGR during the overall period, which could possibly be due to persistent challenges such as low productivity, limited technological adoption, and vulnerability to climatic and market uncertainties. In contrast, livestock showed relatively stable and positive growth throughout the periods, contributing consistently to both GSVA and NSVA. Forestry and logging emerged as the fastest growing sub-sector, particularly during 2016-17 to 2020-21, and maintained strong growth over the entire period. Fishing and aquaculture also exhibited steady and positive growth across both phases. The strong performance of forestry and logging suggests increasing economic significance of forest-based activities, while the stable growth of livestock and fisheries reflects diversification of rural livelihoods and a gradual shift towards more resilient and income-stable agricultural activities. Hence, the allied sectors especially forestry, livestock and fisheries outperformed crop sector which reflects a gradual shift within the agriculture sector towards allied activities in Arunachal Pradesh.

Variability in the contribution of agriculture and allied sectors to GSVA and NSVA at constant (2011-12) prices of Arunachal Pradesh

Table 6 presents the coefficient of variation (CV) of the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors' contribution to GSVA and NSVA at constant prices (2011-12) of Arunachal Pradesh across two sub-periods and the overall study period. The CV is used to assess the degree of variability or instability in the sectoral contributions over time, where a higher value indicates greater fluctuation and a lower value indicates relative stability.

Table 6: Coefficient of variation of different sectors' share in GSVA and NSVA at constant (2011-12) prices of Arunachal Pradesh

Sector	2011-12 to 2015-16		2016-17 to 2020-21		2011-12 to 2020-21	
	GSVA	NSVA	GSVA	NSVA	GSVA	NSVA
Primary	7.08	6.91	11.39	11.55	9.57	9.49
Secondary	28.53	28.63	5.56	3.80	25.32	22.93
Tertiary	9.87	8.92	10.49	10.60	21.21	20.95

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, 2021

It was computed that secondary sector recorded the highest variability in its contribution to both GSVA and NSVA during the first phase (2011-12 to 2015-16) which indicate unstable contribution to GSVA (CV=28.53%) and NSVA (CV=28.63%) at constant (2011-12) prices. However, its variability declined sharply in the second phase (2015-16 to 2020-21). Primary sector recorded the highest variability in its contribution during the second phase (2015-16 to 2020-21). The tertiary sector showed moderate and comparatively consistent variability across both phases. Over the entire period, it is found that the sectoral contributions were most volatile in the secondary sector, followed by tertiary sector, while the primary sector was relatively more stable.

Table 7 presents the coefficient of variation (CV) of the agriculture and allied sector and its sub-sectors contribution to GSVA and NSVA at constant (2011-12) prices of Arunachal Pradesh across two phases and overall period from 2011-12 to 2020-21. The CV exhibits low instability in the contribution of the agriculture

and allied sector during the first phase from 2011-12 to 2015-16. However, the CV increased sharply in the second phase (2016-17 to 2020-21) for both GSVA and NSVA, reflecting higher fluctuations in the sector's contribution in the later period. Overall, the entire period shows moderate variability which reflects growing but unstable performance.

Table 7: Coefficient of variation of agriculture and allied sectors share in GSVA and NSVA at constant (2011-12) prices of Arunachal Pradesh

Sl. No.	Economic activity	2011-12 to 2015-16		2016-17 to 2020-21		2011-12 to 2020-21	
		GSVA	NSVA	GSVA	NSVA	GSVA	NSVA
1	Agriculture & allied sector	6.51	6.42	13.99	14.14	10.57	10.59
1.1	Crops (Agriculture & Horticulture)	7.00	7.03	8.98	9.21	17.59	18.35
1.2	Livestock	15.33	15.45	11.76	11.90	24.03	24.27
1.3	Forestry and Logging	10.43	10.31	20.25	20.21	25.05	24.96
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	12.38	11.56	9.51	9.79	17.22	16.58
2	Mining and Quarrying	21.69	22.08	19.15	22.40	26.28	27.83
3	Primary	7.08	6.91	11.39	11.55	9.57	9.49

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, 2021

Among the sub-sectors, forestry and logging and livestock exhibit the highest CV which indicates greater instability in their contribution to both GSVA and NSVA over the study period. The crops (agriculture and horticulture) sector shows moderate variation during both phases but relatively higher variation over the entire period. In contrast, fishing and aquaculture record comparatively lower CV values, suggesting a more stable contribution to GSVA and NSVA among the allied activities.

V. Conclusion

The analysis of GSVA and NSVA at constant (2011-12) prices shows a sustained decline in the contribution of the agriculture and allied sector to the state economy of Arunachal Pradesh during the period 2011-12 to 2020-21 which reflect a gradual structural transformation of the state economy away from crop dominated primary sector. This decline is mainly due to the substantial reduction in both share and growth of crops sub-sector (agriculture and horticulture), highlighting a weakening of crop-based production within the overall agricultural framework. In contrast, allied sectors, particularly forestry and logging, livestock, and fishing and aquaculture showed consistent and stronger growth and thereby compensating to some extent for the decline in crop agriculture. Among the sub-sectors of agriculture and allied sectors, forestry and logging emerged as the most dynamic sub-sector. Further, the CV analysis showed that the contribution of agriculture and allied sector to GSVA and NSVA in Arunachal Pradesh remained relatively stable than other primary sub-sector like mining and quarrying. Among the sub-sectors, forestry and logging and livestock show higher instability, while crops exhibit low variation. In contrast, fishing and aquaculture remain the most stable sub-sector.

In light of the above findings, it is important to draw relevant policy implications to strengthen the performance of the agriculture and allied sector in Arunachal Pradesh. The study suggest an urgent need for policy measures aimed at revitalizing crop agriculture in Arunachal Pradesh, as the sustained decline in the share and growth of the crops sub-sector reflects deep-rooted structural constraints. Enhancing productivity through improved irrigation facilities, access to quality inputs, adoption of modern farming techniques and strengthening agricultural extension services can help restore the dynamism of crop-based activities. Improved market access, price support mechanisms, and post-harvest infrastructure would further incentivize farmers to remain engaged in crop cultivation. At the same time, the relatively strong and consistent performance of allied sectors such as forestry and logging, livestock, and fishing and aquaculture highlights their growing importance as alternative sources of agricultural growth. Policy interventions should therefore focus on promoting these allied activities through targeted investments, skill development programmes, and credit availability, thereby supporting income diversification and employment generation in rural areas of the state.

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