सत्यमेव जयते
Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
Government of India

VIKSIT KRISHI SANKALP ABHIYAN

29th May-12th June, 2025

Technical Report

(Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura)

भा.कृ.अनु.प- कृषि प्रौद्योगिकी अनुप्रयोग अनुसंधान संस्थान
अंचल-७, उमियम, मेघालय-७९३१०३
ICAR-Agricultural Technology Application Research Institute
ZONE-VII, Umiam, Meghalaya-793103

TECHNICAL REPORT

सत्यमेव जयते
Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
Government of India

VIKSIT KRISHI SANKALP ABHIYAN

Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura

Indian Council of Agricultural Research Agricultur
Technology Application Research Institute
Zone- VII, Umiam, Meghalaya

(An ISO 9001:2015 Certified Organization)

Citation
A. K Mohanty, Amrutha T., A. K Singha, P. K. Pathak, Divya Parisa, 2025. Kharif VKSA ICAR- Agricultural Technology Application Research Institute, Zone VII, Umiam- 793103, Meghalaya, India.

Chief Editor
Dr. A. K. Mohanty

Editorial Committee
Dr. Amrutha, T
Dr. A. K. Singha
Dr. P. K. Pathak
Mrs. Divya P

Compiled by
Dr. Subrata Das
Mr. Ricky Ronghang
Mr. Sutanu Majumder
Ms. Tabasum Kadhri

Published by
The Director
ICAR- Agricultural Technology Application Research Institute, Zone-VII, Umiam, Meghalaya-793103
Phone : 0364-2570081
Fax : 0364-2570396, 2570483
Email : icarzcu3@gmail.com
Website : http://atariumiamicar.gov.in

Printed at
Rumi -Jumi Enterprise
6th Mile, Guwahati
Ph. No: 9864075734

FOREWORD

The Vikshit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan (VKSA) is a nationwide initiative aimed at accelerating agricultural transformation by reaching the last mile, directly engaging farmers, and showcasing technological interventions that enhance productivity, sustainability, and resilience. In alignment with the objectives of ensuring food and nutritional security, the Abhiyan has also strengthened the role of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) as catalytic institutions for linking science with farming communities.

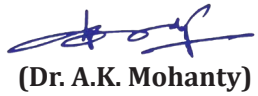
In ICAR-ATARI, Zone-VII, the campaign was implemented across Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Tripura with the active participation of 477 scientists and over 300 officials from state line departments. Despite severe weather disturbances, including floods and landslides, the teams successfully covered 4,997 villages and reached more than 5.75 lakh farmers, of which 43.61% were women farmers. This achievement reflects the strong commitment of KVKs and state-level stakeholders in ensuring the inclusion of even the most remote farming communities, thereby making VKSA a grand success in the region.

The campaign placed emphasis on the dissemination of improved crop varieties, promotion of natural farming practices, capacity building on integrated farming systems, demonstrations of climate-resilient technologies, and awareness on soil health management and value addition relevant to the Kharif season. Special attention was given to mobilizing women farmers and rural youth towards agri-entrepreneurship, supporting livelihood diversification and empowerment. This document highlight the transformative impact of science-led interventions in enhancing farmers' confidence and aspirations.

This compendium of achievements in Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura is a reflection of the collective efforts of KVKs, farming communities, state departments, and partner institutions. I extend my sincere appreciation to all scientists, field functionaries, and stakeholders for their dedication and contributions in making this campaign impactful.

It is hoped that this document will serve not only as a record of progress, but also as an inspiration to further accelerate agricultural transformation in the North Eastern Hill Region towards sustainability, prosperity, and inclusivity.

Place: Umiam, Meghalaya



(Dr. A.K. Mohanty)

PREFACE

This compendium on the Vikshit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan (VKSA) presents the experiences and achievements of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) under ICAR-ATARI, Zone-VII, in taking science and technology to farming communities of the North Eastern Hill Region. The Abhiyan provided an opportunity to engage directly with farmers, showcase improved technologies, and strengthen resilience and sustainability in agriculture.

The campaign was implemented across Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Tripura with the active involvement of scientists, state departments, and partner institutions. Despite the challenges posed by floods, landslides, and difficult terrain, 4,997 villages were reached and over 5.75 lakh farmers benefitted, including a significant proportion of women farmers. These efforts underline the spirit of inclusion and the determination to reach even the most remote communities.

This document highlights major interventions such as dissemination of improved crop varieties, promotion of natural farming, capacity building on integrated farming systems, demonstrations of climate-resilient technologies, and awareness on soil health management and value addition. This document reflect how science-led interventions have not only improved agricultural practices but also built confidence and aspirations among farmers, especially women and youth.

As authors, we place on record our appreciation for the collective contributions of KVK scientists, field functionaries, farming communities, state departments, and partner organizations who made this campaign a success. We hope that this volume will serve as both a record of progress and a source of inspiration for future efforts to foster sustainable, inclusive, and prosperous agriculture in the North Eastern Hill Region.

Authors

CONTENTS

1

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture has always been central to India's development, and science and technology continue to play a critical role in addressing its evolving challenges. A landmark example is the Green Revolution, which demonstrated the transformative power of research and innovation in boosting food production. Building on this legacy, India has established a robust institutional framework under the National Agricultural Research, Education, and Extension System (NAREES), which includes the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), State Agricultural Universities (SAUs), and Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs). These institutions work collaboratively to ensure food and nutritional security for the country's growing population.

Despite these efforts, India's agricultural productivity still falls short compared to several other nations, largely due to the limited awareness and adoption of modern technologies at the grassroots level. The gap between research institutions and farmers remains a key challenge, often stemming from inadequate outreach and limited access to timely, reliable information. To bridge this gap and in alignment with the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's vision of a self-reliant and sustainable India, the Union Minister of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan, launched the **Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan (VKSA-2025)** on 29th May 2025 at ICAR-CIFA, Bhubaneswar.

Objectives of VKSA:

- To create awareness among farmers about improved agricultural technologies, including those related to crops, livestock, poultry, and fisheries for the Kharif season.
- To inform farmers about various government schemes and policies related to agricultural development.
- To mobilize the scientific community for reciprocal learning and document grassroots insights for strengthening agricultural research.
- To understand local-level needs and document farmers' feedback on improved technologies and indigenous innovations.

The **VKSA campaign** was implemented across more than 700 districts from **28th May to 12th July 2025**. A total of **2,170 teams**, comprising scientists from ICAR institutes, KVK experts, and officials from state line departments, actively participated in the outreach efforts. Collectively, these teams reached out to over **1.35 crore farmers across 1.4 lakh villages** nationwide. More than just a technology transfer initiative, VKSA served as a dynamic platform for two-way learning between scientists and farmers. It also aimed to address broader challenges such as **climate change, land degradation, biodiversity loss**, and **socio economic barriers** thus laying the foundation for a more **resilient, inclusive, and future-ready agricultural sector**.

ICAR -ATARI, Zone VII at a Glance

ICAR-ATARI, Umiam covers five North Eastern Hill (NEH) states: Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Tripura. This zone spans a geographical area of 92.6 lakh hectares, with a net cultivated area of 13.42 lakh hectares. The total population in the zone is approximately 131.45 lakh, while the farm population across these states is over 27 lakh. Population density varies significantly, from 52 people/km^2 in Mizoram

to 415 people/km^2 in Tripura, compared to the national average of 429 people/km^2 (Table. 1). North Eastern Hill states under ICAR-ATARI, Zone VII, Umiam comprise 63 districts, 286 blocks, and 12,364 villages. Rice and maize are common crops across all states and other crops include pulses, oilseeds, vegetables, root crops, and jute (Table 2). This diversity reflects the region's varied agro-climatic conditions and cropping patterns. The zone's focus is on enhancing productivity through climate-resilient technologies, sustainable practices, and improved access to extension services, especially considering the region's **diverse topography**, **high rainfall**, and **tribal-dominated rural communities**.

Table 1: Agro-Demographic Overview of NEH States under ICAR-ATARI, Zone VII, Umiam

State/UT	Geographical area (lakh ha)	Net cultivated area (lakh ha)	Population (lakh)	Farm Families (lakh)	Farm Population (lakh)	Population density (people/km^2)
Manipur	22.3	3.93	32.60	3.98	614181	130
Meghalaya	22.4	2.85	29.67	1.99	678543	132
Mizoram	21	1.45	12.65	1.35	211279	52
Nagaland	16.5	2.64	19.79	1.56	572460	119
Tripura	10.4	2.55	36.74	4.90	624651	415
Zone-VII	**92.6**	**13.42**	**131.45**	**13.84**	**2701114**	**-**
All India	328.72	1400.00	14110.16	1464.54	-	429

Table 2: Administrative and Cropping Profile of NEH States under ICAR-ATARI, Zone VII

Name of the State	No. of Districts	No. of Blocks	No. of Villages	Major Kharif Crops
Meghalaya	12	56	6893	Rice, Maize, Vegetables
Manipur	16	70	2581	Rice, Maize
Mizoram	11	28	852	Rice, Maize, Pulses, Oilseeds
Nagaland	16	74	1355	Rice, Maize, Pulses, Oilseeds, Root Crops
Tripura	8	58	863	Rice, Maize, Pulses
Zone VII	**63**	**286**	**12364**	**-**

Operational Areas of ICAR-ATARI, Zone VII, Umiam

Agro Climatic Conditions of NEH States

Meghalaya

Meghalaya falls under the Eastern Himalayan Agro-Climatic Zone and experiences a humid subtropical highland climate, characterized by heavy rainfall, especially during the monsoon season, and mild temperatures throughout the year. It is renowned for being one of the wettest places on Earth, with Cherrapunji and Mawsynram recording some of the highest annual rainfall globally.

Located at an elevation of approximately 1,527.63 meters (5,011.91 feet) above sea level, Meghalaya has a humid subtropical climate with dry winters (Köppen classification: Cwa). The average annual temperature is 19.06°C (66.31°F), which is about 6.91% lower than the national average. The state receives abundant rainfall, particularly during the monsoon season (May to September), with annual precipitation

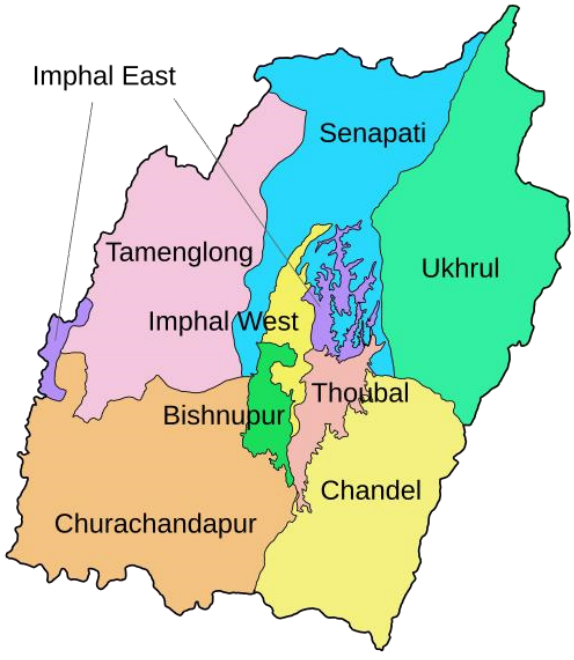
averaging around 301.2 mm (11.86 inches) and approximately 236.74 rainy days per year (64.86% of the time). In some areas, especially around Mawsynram and Cherrapunji, annual rainfall can exceed 11,000 mm.

The soils of Meghalaya are generally acidic, with pH values typically ranging from 4.5 to 6.0. In higher altitude regions with heavy rainfall, soils can be strongly acidic, sometimes registering pH values below 4.5. These soils are primarily red and yellow in color, moderately deep, low in phosphorus, and strongly acidic in nature.

Major food crops grown in the state include rice and maize. Meghalaya also supports a wide range of fruit crops, including both subtropical and temperate varieties. Citrus fruits (such as oranges and lemons), pineapple, banana, papaya, guava, and jackfruit are widely cultivated. Temperate fruits like pear, peach, and plum are primarily grown in the Khasi Hills districts. Vegetable cultivation is also prominent, with crops such as cabbage, cauliflower, radish, pumpkin, and others commonly grown.

Manipur

Manipur falls under the Eastern Himalayan Agro-Climatic Zone and experiences a moderate climate with distinct seasonal variations. The state has a warm and humid summer extending from March to October, and a cool, dry winter from November to February. The valley region, in particular, reflects both the summer heat and winter cold from the surrounding hills.



Rainfall in Manipur is abundant, with average annual precipitation ranging between 1,250 mm and 2,700 mm. The state receives a combination of light drizzles and heavy downpours, largely influenced by the southwest monsoon. The monsoon season lasts for several months, with most of the eight months of the year receiving rainfall. During summer, temperatures in the valley can rise to around 32–34°C (low 90s °F), while in winter, they can drop to around 1–2°C (mid-30s °F).

Manipur's soils are diverse. The primary soil types are alluvial soils in the valleys, which are generally fertile and highly suitable for agriculture, and red ferruginous soils in the hill areas, which are comparatively less fertile and require better management practices. Dominant soil orders include Inceptisols, Ultisols, Entisols, and Alfisols. Soils across the state are generally acidic, with pH levels typically ranging from 4.5 to 6.8. In some hill areas, the acidity may be even stronger, with pH values falling below 4.5.

Agriculture in Manipur is diverse, with rice being the most important staple crop. Other significant crops include maize, pulses such as arhar, urad, and cowpea, and oilseeds like mustard, groundnut, and soybean. The state also grows a wide range of fruits such as pineapple, lemon, and banana, as well as vegetables like cauliflower, cabbage, and tomato. Commercial crops like sugarcane and cotton are also cultivated in certain areas.

Mizoram

Mizoram falls under the Eastern Himalayan Agro-Climatic Zone and experiences a mild, subtropical climate characterized by warm

summers and cool winters, significantly influenced by the monsoon. The state receives substantial rainfall, particularly during the monsoon season, and experiences high humidity, especially during the rainy months.

During summer, temperatures typically range from 20°C to 29°C (68°F to 84°F), offering moderate warmth. In winter, temperatures range between 11°C and 21°C (52°F to 70°F), with cooler conditions but no extreme cold. Mizoram receives an average annual rainfall of about 254 centimeters (100 inches), and humidity levels during the monsoon often exceed 90%.

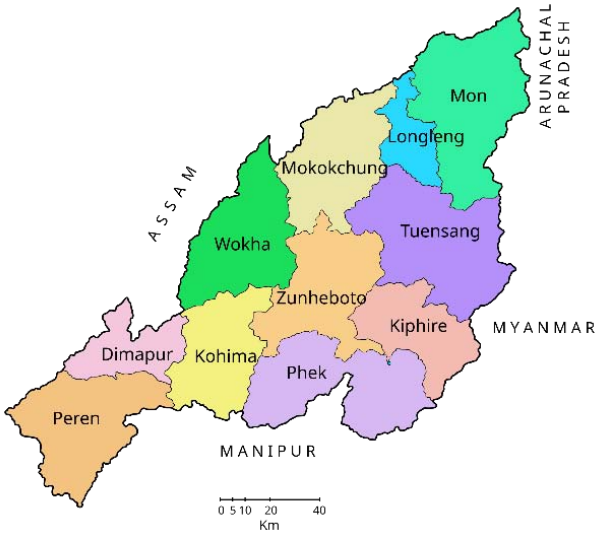
The soils of Mizoram are predominantly acidic, with a pH range of 4.5 to 5.6. They exhibit textures ranging from sandy to clayey loam and are known for their high organic carbon content but low levels of available phosphorus and potassium. The dominant soil orders include Entisols, Inceptisols, and Ultisols, with Ultisols being highly weathered and strongly acidic.

Mizoram's agriculture is diverse, comprising food crops, cash crops, and a wide array of horticultural produce. Rice and maize are the main staple crops. Important cash crops include ginger and turmeric, while fruit cultivation features oranges, bananas, passion fruit, grapes, papaya, mangoes, strawberries, pineapples, and hatkora (a local citrus fruit). The state is also noted for its floriculture, especially the cultivation of anthuriums and roses. Additionally, Mizoram is recognized for its spice production, including bird's eye chilies, ginger, and turmeric. Vegetables such as cabbage, cauliflower, and tomato are commonly grown, along with other crops like cotton, tapioca, and arecanut.

Nagaland

Nagaland falls under the Eastern Himalayan Agro-Climatic Zone and generally experiences a subtropical climate marked by warm summers, cool winters, and a distinct monsoon season. The state's hilly terrain and varying altitudes contribute to significant fluctuations in weather patterns.

During summer (March to May), temperatures typically range from 21°C to 40°C (low 70s to low 100s °F), with high humidity levels. Pre-monsoon showers are common, particularly in late April and May. The monsoon season, which extends from June to September, brings moderate to heavy rainfall—especially in July—with annual rainfall ranging from 2,000 mm to 3,000 mm. This heavy rainfall can often disrupt transportation



and outdoor activities. Winter (November to February) brings cooler temperatures, sometimes dropping below 4°C (40°F) at higher elevations, with frost being a common occurrence. Winters are relatively dry, with clear skies and pleasant weather. Summer is the shortest season in Nagaland, lasting just a few months.

Nagaland's soils are predominantly Inceptisols, which cover approximately 66% of the state's land area. Other major soil orders include Ultisols (23.8%), Entisols (7.3%), and Alfisols (2.9%). Laterite soils, also known as Oxisols, are common in the eastern and mid-southern regions. The soils are generally acidic, rich in iron and aluminum oxides, and have low base saturation due to high rainfall and leaching.

Soil pH values typically range from 4.1 to 5.8 in forested areas and 4.5 to 5.5 in cultivated areas, with an average pH of around 4.9 in both. This strong acidity is largely attributed to the intense monsoonal rainfall, which promotes the leaching of essential basic nutrients from the soil.

Agriculture in Nagaland is diverse, with rice being the staple crop, followed by maize and pulses. Cash crops such as sugarcane and potatoes are increasingly being cultivated. Plantation crops like coffee, cardamom, and tea are also gaining prominence in suitable areas. Major fruit crops include pineapple, banana, and citrus fruits such as orange and lemon. Other fruits like guava, papaya, plum, and kiwi are also grown in various parts of the state.

Tripura

Tripura experiences a warm, humid, sub-tropical climate influenced by the monsoon, with distinct seasonal variations. The state has five clearly defined seasons: spring, summer, monsoon, autumn, and winter. The climate is characterized by high rainfall and humidity, with mild winters and hot, humid summers.

The average annual temperature is around 25.2°C in Agartala and 25.0°C in Kailasahar. During winter, temperatures can drop to a minimum of about 5.2°C, while summer temperatures can reach as high as 35.6°C. Annual rainfall ranges from 1,922 mm to 2,855 mm, with the majority occurring during the monsoon months (April–June and July–September). Humidity remains high throughout the monsoon season.

Tripura's soils are predominantly reddish yellow-brown sandy soil, red loam, sandy loam, older alluvial, and younger alluvial soils. Red loamy and sandy soils cover approximately 43% of the state, while reddish yellow-brown sandy soils account for about 33%. The rest of the area comprises older and younger alluvial soils and a smaller extent of lateritic soil. The soils are generally acidic, with pH levels typically ranging from 5.50 to 5.64. However, soil acidity varies depending on land use. Forest and horticultural lands on hill slopes exhibit strongly acidic soils with pH between 4.2 and 4.5, whereas paddy-growing soils are moderately to slightly acidic, with pH ranging from 4.5 to 5.9.

Agriculture in Tripura is diverse. Major crops include paddy (rice), jute, sugarcane, wheat, oilseeds, coconut, and turmeric. Fruit crops such as pineapple, jackfruit, orange, lemon, litchi, and

banana are widely cultivated. Plantation crops like rubber, tea, coconut, and arecanut are also prominent. A wide range of vegetables is grown across the state, including cabbage, cauliflower, spine gourd, ridge gourd, pointed gourd, cowpea, beans, and radish. Among millets, **foxtail millet** is the most commonly cultivated, followed by **sorghum** and **finger millet**, which are mainly grown for consumption by the tribal communities.

Agricultural Problems in the Northeast Region:

Because of its distinct geographic, climatic, and socioeconomic circumstances, the Northeastern area of India has several agricultural difficulties. The Northeast's main agricultural issues are listed below:

1. Environmental and Geographical Difficulties

- Sloping and hilly terrain promotes soil erosion and makes mechanisation challenging.
- Flooding and Heavy Rainfall: Causes crop damage, soil erosion, and waterlogging.
- Deforestation and Land Degradation: Soil fertility is lost due to shifting farming (Jhum).
- Soil erosion and landslides: Unstable hills cause arable land to disappear.

2. Limitations in Technology and Infrastructure

- Poor Irrigation Facilities: Inadequate irrigation systems and a significant reliance on monsoon rains.
- Lack of Farm Mechanisation: The use of machinery is restricted by small landholdings and hilly terrain.
- Inadequate Cold Chains & Storage: Poor storage facilities result in significant post-harvest losses.
- Inadequate Market Connections.

3. Economic and Social Concerns

- Small and Dispersed Landholdings: Prevents farmers from achieving economies of scale.
- Low Productivity: Crop yields from traditional farming practices are low.
- Limited Credit and Subsidies: It is difficult for farmers to obtain funding for contemporary inputs.
- Youth Migration: As young people relocate to cities, there is a labour deficit.

4. Issues Associated with Climate and Pests

- Climate Change: Crop rotations are impacted by unpredictable weather patterns.
- Disease and Pest Outbreaks: Crop vulnerability is increased by the absence of pest-resistant cultivars.
- Invasive Species: Crops are harmed by pests and weeds, such as autumn armyworm.

5. Institutional and Policy Difficulties

- Inadequate Agricultural Extension Services: Farmers do not have access to contemporary methods and instruction.
- Land Tenure Issues: Long-term investments are impacted by unclear land ownership.
- Limited R&D: There aren't many high-yielding crop types unique to a given location.

6. Reliance on Conventional Agriculture

- Jhum shifting cultivation: results in low productivity and deforestation.
- Low Crop Diversification: An excessive dependence on rice restricts prospects for revenue.

7. Limited Availability of High-Quality Inputs

- Poor Quality Fertilisers & seedlings: Farmers have trouble obtaining certified fertilisers and seedlings.
- High Input Costs: Profitability is lowered by costly agrochemicals

2

ZONAL LEVEL NODAL TEAM MEMBERS

Chief Regional Nodal Officer	Dr. Anupam Mishra, Vice Chancellor, CAU, Imphal
Zonal Nodal Officer (Zone VII)	Dr. A.K. Mohanty, Director, ICAR-ATARI, Zone VII, Meghalaya
Nodal Team Members	• Dr. S. Hazarika, Director, ICAR RC NEH, Umiam, Meghalaya • Dr. A.K. Mohanty, Director, ICAR-ATARI, Umiam, Meghalaya • Dr. Girish C Patil, Director, NRC Mithun, Nagaland • Dr. Indira Sarangthem, DI & Dean, CoA, Imphal, Manipur • Dr. Ph. Ranjit Sharma, DEE, CAU, Imphal, Manipur • Dr. Ng. Iboyaima Singh, Dean, CoFST, Imphal, Manipur • Dr. Shri Dhar, Dean, CoH, Thenzawl, Mizoram • Dr. Lalnuntluangi Hmar, Dean, CoVSc, Aizawl, Mizoram • Dr. A.B. Patel, Dean, CoFSc, Lembuchera, Tripura • Dr. I. Shakuntala, Dean, CoVSc, Jaluki, Nagaland • Dr. Jyoti V Vastrad, Dean, CCS, Tura, Meghalaya • Dr. D. Thakuria, Dean, CPGS-AS, Umiam, Meghalaya • Dr. Ram Singh, Dean, CoA, Kyrdemkulai, Meghalaya • Dr. S. Basant Singh, Pr. Scientist, ICAR RCNEH, Meghalaya • Dr. Harish G.D., OIC, NBPGR RS, Umiam, Meghalaya • Dr. Clarissa Challam, OIC, CPRS Shillong, Meghalaya
Zonal Co-Nodal Officers (Zone VII)	• Dr.A.K. Singha, Pr. Scientist, ICAR-ATARI (Zone VII), Umiam • Dr. P.K. Pathak, Sr. Scientist, ICAR-ATARI (Zone VII), Umiam • Mrs. Divya Parisa, Scientist, ICAR-ATARI (Zone VII), Umiam • Dr. Amrutha T., Scientist, ICAR-ATARI (Zone VII), Umiam
State Level Nodal Officer (ICAR)	**ML:** Dr. Mokidul Islam, Pr. Scientist & Head, KVK, Ri Bhoi **MN**: Dr. Basudha, HoRC, ICAR RC Manipur Centre **MZ**: Dr S. Doley, HoRC, ICAR RC Mizoram Centre **NL**: Dr. H. Kalita, HoRC, ICAR RC Nagaland Centre **TR**: Dr. B.U. Chaudhary, HoRC, ICAR RC Tripura Centre
State Level Nodal Officers (State)	Nominated by concerned state government
District Level Nodal Officers (KVK)	Senior Scientist and Head of KVKs (43 districts)
Nodal Officer (Press & Media)	• Mrs. Divya Parisa (ICAR-ATARI, Zone VII, Meghalaya) • Dr. L Kanta Singh, Head, KVK, Imphal West, Manipur • Dr. Rimiki, SMS, KVK, Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya • Dr. Sandeep Deshmukh, Head, KVK, Wokha, Nagaland • Dr. Abhijit Debnath, Head, KVK, Dhalai, Tripura • Dr. Mitchelle, Head, KVK, Kolasib, Mizoram

3

STATE-WISE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR VKSA CAMPAIGN IN ZONE VII

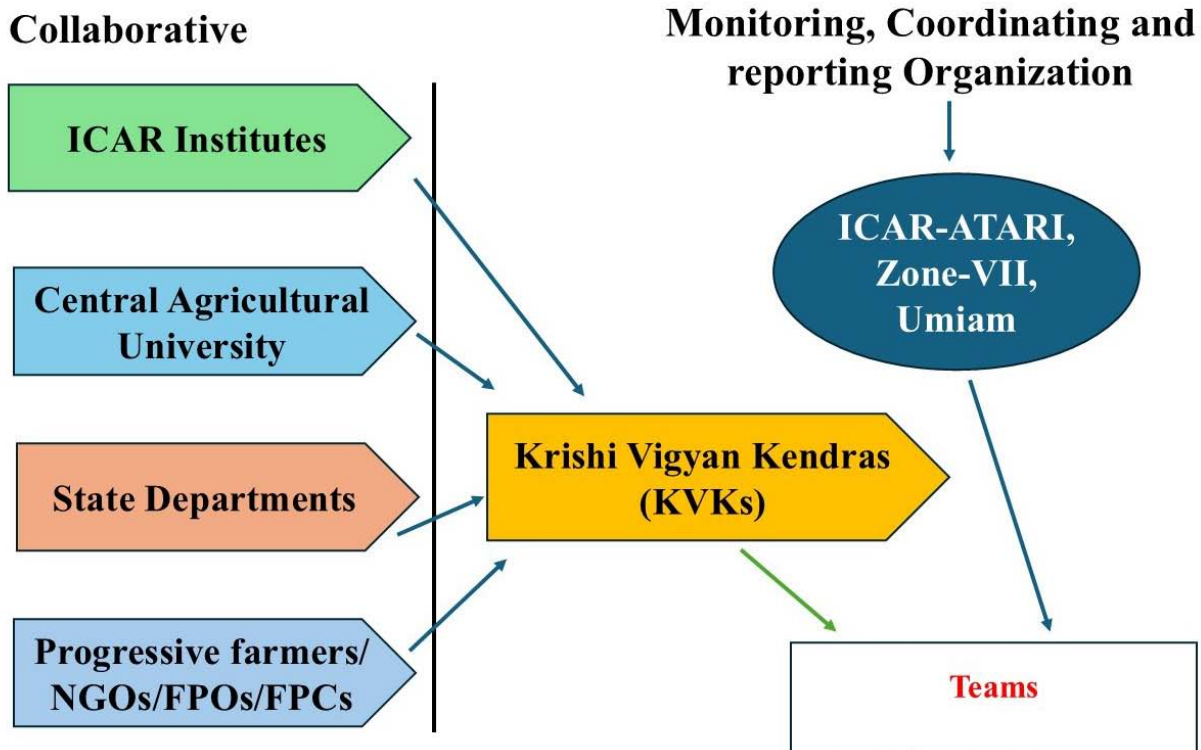
For the effective implementation of the VKSA campaign in the five North Eastern Hill (NEH) states—Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Tripura—under ICAR-ATARI, Zone VII, a strategic plan was adopted to ensure maximum outreach. In each district, three teams per day were constituted, comprising scientists from KVKs, ICAR institutes, and universities, along with field extension officers from the respective state line departments. Each team typically included one scientist from ICAR/CAU/Nagaland University, one KVK scientist from the concerned district, two to three officials from the state agriculture and allied departments, and one progressive farmer from the region.

Every team was tasked with covering three villages per day, engaging with a minimum of 400 farmers daily. The outreach targets were customized considering the low population density and scattered village distribution in the NEH region, which contrasts significantly with the more densely populated plains, as highlighted in Table 3. Owing to religious observances among tribal communities and the occurrence of public holidays, the campaign was effectively conducted over 12 active days. Consequently, the outreach targets for Zone VII were finalized in advance, ensuring optimal coverage within the limited yet productive campaign period.

Table 3: Implementation Plan for VKSA campaign in Zone VII

States	KVK District	VKSA Teams formed 3 per district	Day wise villages to be covered 3@ per team)	Day wise farmers to be covered (Nos.)	Total villages to be covered	Total farmers to be covered	State wise Population Density
Manipur	9	27	81	10,800	972	1,29,600	130 per km2
Meghalaya	7	21	63	8,400	756	1,00,800	132 per km2
Mizoram	8	24	72	9,600	852 (actual)	1,15,200	52 per km^2
Nagaland	11	33	99	13,200	1188	1,58,400	119 per km2
Tripura	8	24	72	9,600	864	1,15,200	415 per km2
TOTAL	**43**	**129**	**387**	**51,600**	**4,632**	**6,19,200**	**-**

Implementation Framework



Target
▪ 3 teams/day/district
▪ 3 villages/team/day/district
▪ 400 farmers/team/day/district
▪ Total villages to be covered = 4632
▪ Total farmers covered = 619200

4

STATE WISE LAUNCHING PROGRAMME OF VKSA CAMPAIGN UNDER ICAR-ATARI, ZONE VII

The Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan (VKSA) campaign in ICAR-ATARI, Zone VII witnessed the enthusiastic participation and support of several dignitaries and key policymakers, reflecting a strong political will toward transforming the agricultural landscape in the North Eastern Region. **Dr. (Mrs.) Mazel Ampareen Lyngdoh, Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture, Government of Meghalaya**, graced the inauguration programme of VKSA at **KVK East Khasi Hills**, emphasizing the importance of grassroots-level extension and technology dissemination.

Launching programme in the presence of Honourable Agriculture Minister and Director ATARI, Umiam at KVK East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya

In Manipur, a total of **19 VIPs participated in the VKSA campaign, including one Member of Parliament (MP), one Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA), the Commissioner & Secretary of Horticulture, one Deputy Commissioner (DC)**, and several other distinguished dignitaries. Their active involvement in the campaign events across the state demonstrated strong institutional support and commitment toward strengthening agricultural extension and promoting climate-resilient farming practices. Their presence greatly encouraged the farming community and motivated field-level officials to take forward the mission.

Launching Programme of VKSA in different districts of Manipur

In Mizoram, the inauguration at Aizawl saw the esteemed presence **of Shri C. Lalsawivunga, Hon'ble Minister of Horticulture, Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department**, and **Shri P.C. Vanlalruata, Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Irrigation & Water Resources, and Cooperation Department**, who reaffirmed their commitment to the holistic development of the farming community.

In Nagaland, the VKSA campaign received significant attention and support with the active participation of **28 VIPs, including the Hon'ble Advisor of Agriculture, six Deputy Commissioners (DCs), the Joint Secretary of Agriculture, the Hon'ble Vice Chancellor of Nagaland University,** and other distinguished officials. Their presence at various VKSA events across the state not only underscored the importance of the campaign but also served as a strong source of motivation for the scientific community, extension personnel, and farmers. The high-level engagement reflected the collective commitment of the state machinery toward strengthening climate-resilient agriculture and achieving self-reliant rural livelihoods.

Launching Programme of VKSA in different districts of Mizoram

Launching Programme of VKSA in different districts of Nagaland

In Tripura, the VKSA campaign received significant momentum with the participation of **Dr. Manik Saha, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tripura**, who inaugurated the programme at Aralia, Bishramganj, **Sepahijala district**. The presence of **Shri Pranajit Singha Roy, Hon'ble Finance Minister, and Shri Ratan Lal Nath, Hon'ble State Agriculture Minister of Tripura**, at various campaign locations such as **Kalagachia GP, Mohanpur, West Tripura**, further demonstrated strong state-level commitment. Their participation not only boosted the morale of the scientific and farming communities but also underscored the importance of collaborative efforts in achieving the goals of the VKSA campaign. Their motivational addresses and assurances of policy-level support significantly encouraged all stakeholders involved in fostering sustainable and resilient agricultural practices in the region

VKSA Launching programme in the presence of State Agriculture Minister Shri Ratan Lal Nath in Tripura

Participation of VVIPs/VIPs in VKSA Campaign Under ICAR-ATARI, Zone VII, Umiam.

State	VIP's
Nagaland	A total of **28 VIPs** participated (Hon'ble Advisor of Agriculture, 06 DCs, Jt. Secy. Of Agriculture, Hon'ble VC of Nagaland University and other VIPs).
Manipur	Total of **19 VIPs** (01 MPs, 01 MLAs, 01 Commissioner & Secy. (Hort.), 01 DC and other VIPs were participated).
Mizoram	A total of **18 VIPs** (**State Agri. Minister**, 03 DCs, and other VIP participated).
Meghalaya	Total **20 VIPs** (**Hon'ble State Agri Minister, Dr. Mazel A. Lyngdoh, Hon'ble Minister Soil & Water Conservation, Shri R.P. Marak,** Shri Marcuise N. Marak, MLA, Shri Brening Sangma, MLA, Director, Agriculture, DC etc.) participated).
Tripura	A total of **22 VIPs** participated (**Hon'ble CM, Dr. Manik Saha, Hon'ble State Agril. Minister, Shri Ratan Lal Nath**, Hon'ble Minister for cooperation, Tribal Welfare, Welfare of Minorities, Shri Dipak Datta, MLAs, Zilla Sabhadhipati, Khowai and other VIPs).

Dr. Manik Saha CM, Tripura Along with Shri Ratan Lal Nath (Agriculture Minister) at Launching Programme of VKSA

Dr. (Mrs). Mazel Ampareen Lyngdoh, Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture, Govt of Meghalaya with Director ICAR- ATARI, Umiam, during launching Programme of VKSA programme at East Khasi Hills, Shillong

Maharaja Sanajaoba Leisemba Honorable Rajya Sabha MP of Manipur during Inauguration Program of VKSA at Tamenglong, Manipur

Shri C. Lalsawivunga Honble M for Horti A H Vety, Mizoram and Shri P.C. Vanlalruata Honble M for Agri n Farmers Welfare at Inauguration Program of VKSA at Aizawl, Mizoram

5

ACHIEVEMENTS OF ICAR-ATARI, ZONE VII DURING THE VKSA CAMPAIGN

The pre-Kharif national campaign i.e. **"Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan" (VKSA)** was successfully carried out across five states under ICAR-ATARI, Zone VII—namely **Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Tripura**—from **29 May to 12 June 2025**, with the active participation of **477 scientists** and more than **300 officials from state line departments**. The participating organizations and personnel included:

a. **Three hundred and twenty-seven (327) KVK personnel**, comprising Senior Scientists & Heads and Subject Matter Specialists from **43 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs)** across the five states (Manipur - 9, Meghalaya - 7, Mizoram - 8, Nagaland - 11, Tripura - 8),

b. **Seventy-four (74) scientists** from two ICAR research institutes: **ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region**, Meghalaya and its four regional centres (Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Tripura), and **ICAR-NRC on Mithun**, Medziphema, Nagaland.

c. **58 scientists** from **9 constituent colleges under Central Agricultural University (CAU), Imphal**, representing all five states namely.
   - College of Post-Graduate Studies in Agricultural Sciences, Umiam, Meghalaya
   - College of Agriculture, Kyrdemkulai, Meghalaya
   - College of Community Science, Tura, Meghalaya
   - College of Agriculture, Imphal, Manipur
   - College of Food Technology, Imphal, Manipur
   - College of Veterinary Sciences and Animal Husbandry, Jalukie, Nagaland
   - College of Fisheries, Lembucherra, Tripura
   - College of Veterinary Sciences, Selesih, Aizawl, Mizoram
   - College of Horticulture, Thenzawl, Mizoram

d. **Six (6) scientists** from the **School of Agriculture, Nagaland University**.

e. **Twelve (12) scientists** from the **College of Agriculture, Tripura**, and

f. **More than 300 officials** from the **State Line Departments** of all five states.

State wise coverage of farmers by the KVKs of ICAR-ATARI, Zone VII.

Despite severe climatic aberrations due to relentless rainfall resulting in landslides, rockfalls, floods, and other weather-related disruptions across Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, and Nagaland, ICAR-ATARI, Zone VII demonstrated exceptional resilience and commitment during the Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan (VKSA) campaign. From **30th May to 3rd June 2025**, the campaign was severely affected in these four states, with Mizoram having to suspend the programme entirely from 1st to 3rd June as per state administration directives. Nevertheless, the teams managed to cover a total **of 4997 villages (107.88 %of the target**) and reached out to **574991** farmers (**92.86 % of the target**), with

significant female farmer participation. Notably, the state of Tripura achieved outstanding success by covering 110% of the targeted villages and reaching 177% of the targeted farmers (Table 4). This was made possible through strong coordination with the State Line Departments and the direct supervision of the Hon'ble Agriculture Minister of Tripura, Shri Ratan Lal ji. The campaign not only focused on awareness creation for improved Kharif-season technologies but also facilitated the collection of unique germplasms for exchange programmes, documentation of farm innovations, and identification of critical scientific and policy issues relevant to the farming systems of the region's.

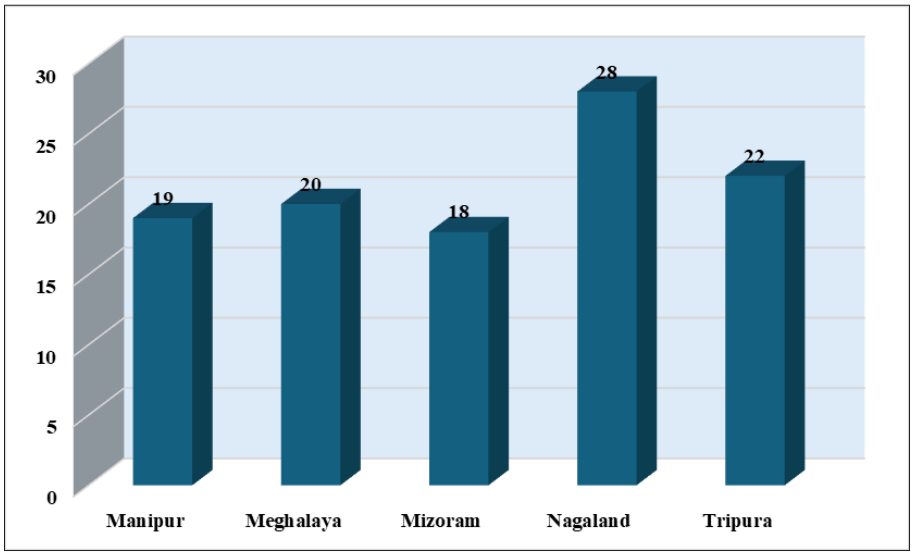


Fig 1. Participation of VIPs in VKSA programme in the different states of Zone- VII

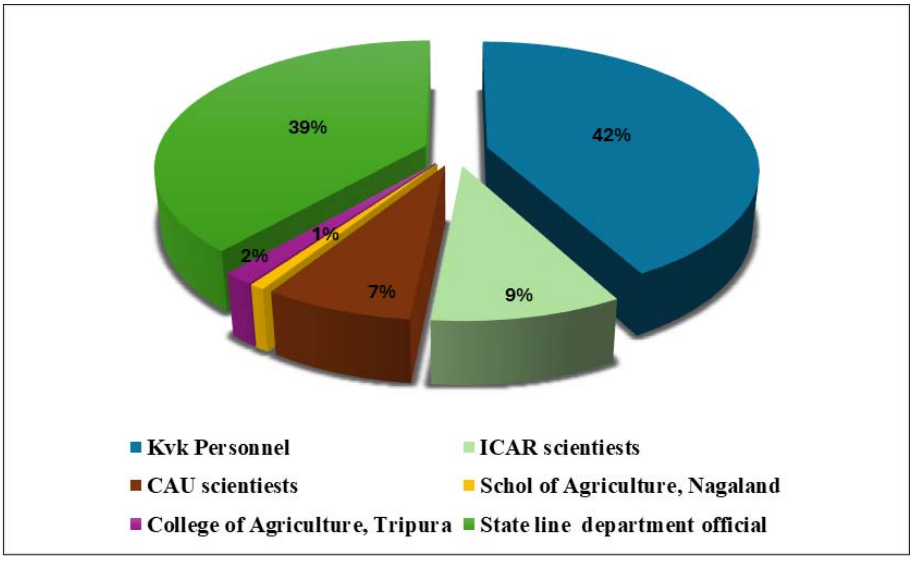


Fig 2. Percentage of scientist participated in VKSA across NEH states

Table 4: State-wise achievement of ICAR-ATARI, Zone VII in VKSA Campaign

Sl. No.	States	No. of programmes organised	No. of villages covered	No. of districts covered	No. of farmers covered		
					Male	Female	Total
1	**Meghalaya**	730	790	10	30155	55076	85231
2	**Manipur**	795	843	14	48503	39294	87797
3	**Mizoram**	654	853	10	38385	28837	67222
4	**Nagaland**	1264	1332	17	73229	57453	130682
5	**Tripura**	887	1179	8	134000	70059	204059
	Total	**4330**	**4997**	**59**	**324272 (56.39 %)**	**250719 (43.61%)**	**574991**

Gender-wise Participation in the VKSA Campaign across Northeastern Hill (NEH) States

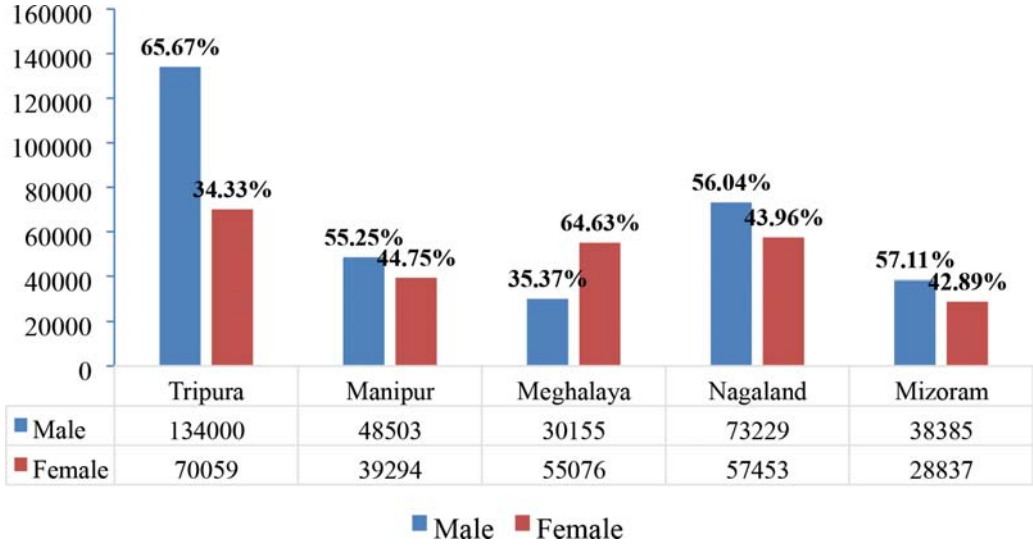


Fig 3. Percentage of male and female participation during the VKSA campaign across NEH states.

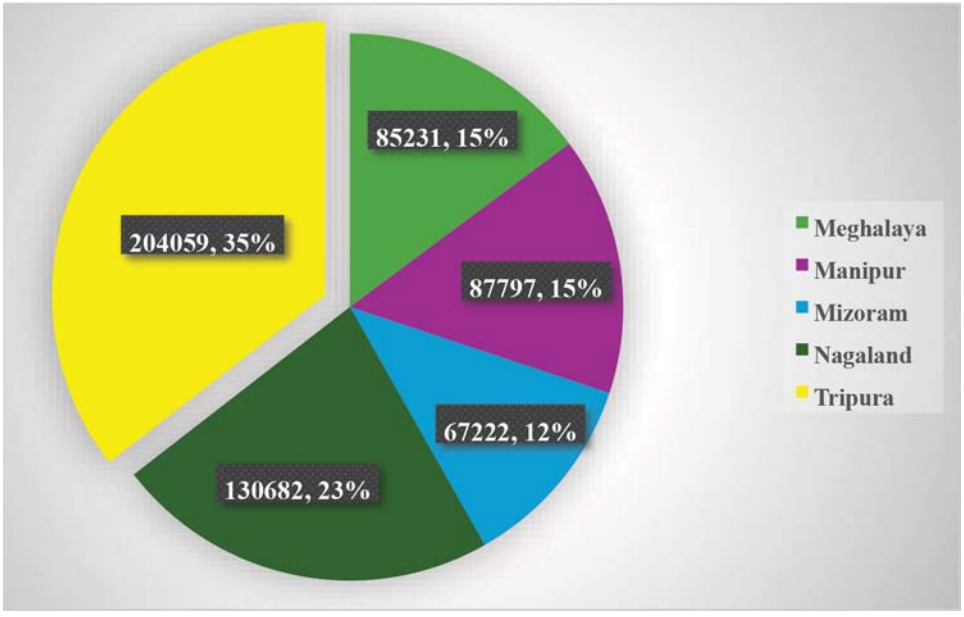


Fig 4. Percentage of farmers participation during the VKSA campaign across NEH states.

6

DISTRICT WISE COVERAGE OF FARMERS BY THE KVKs OF EACH STATE UNDER ICAR-ATARI, ZONE VII DURING THE VKSA CAMPAIGN

I. VKSA Campaign Achievement in Meghalaya: District-wise summary

During the Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan (VKSA) campaign, a total of 704 villages were covered across seven districts of Meghalaya, accounting for 93% of the targeted villages. Despite challenging weather conditions, the campaign successfully reached out to 85,231 farmers, which is 84% of the targeted farmer population. The campaign recorded notable female participation, with women comprising over 64.6% (55,076 out of 85,231) of the total farmers reached (Table 5).

Key Highlights with district:

- East Khasi Hills led with 95 villages covered and reached 12,890 farmers, with female participation (8,551) significantly higher than male (4,339).
- West Garo Hills had the highest farmer outreach, covering 14,945 farmers across 104 villages, again with a strong female presence.
- Ri Bhoi district covered 99 villages and reached 13,260 farmers, closely following West Garo Hills in outreach.
- West Khasi Hills and East Garo Hills also showed high engagement, reaching over 13,220 and 11,442 farmers, respectively.
- Jaintia Hills, although with fewer villages (97), had a remarkable number of female farmers (7,182), accounting for nearly 74% of the total farmers reached in that district.

South Garo Hills recorded the lowest farmer count (9,787) yet still maintained balanced outreach across genders.

This district-wise distribution highlights the effective mobilization of resources and targeted outreach by the campaign teams in Meghalaya. The strong female participation reflects inclusive engagement and the growing involvement of women in agriculture across the state.

Table 6: District wise coverage of farmers by the KVKs of Meghalaya during the VKSA Campaign.

Sl. No.	Districts	No. of villages covered	No. of farmers covered		
			Male	Female	Total
1	East Khasi Hills	95	4339	8551	12890
2	East Garo Hills	104	4394	7048	11442
3	Jaintia Hills	97	2505	7182	9687
4	Ri Bhoi	99	4788	8472	13260
5	South Garo Hills	107	4483	5304	9787
6	West Garo Hills	104	5479	9466	14945
7	West Khasi Hills	98	4167	9053	13220
	Total	**704 (93 %)**	**30155**	**55076**	**85231 (84 %)**

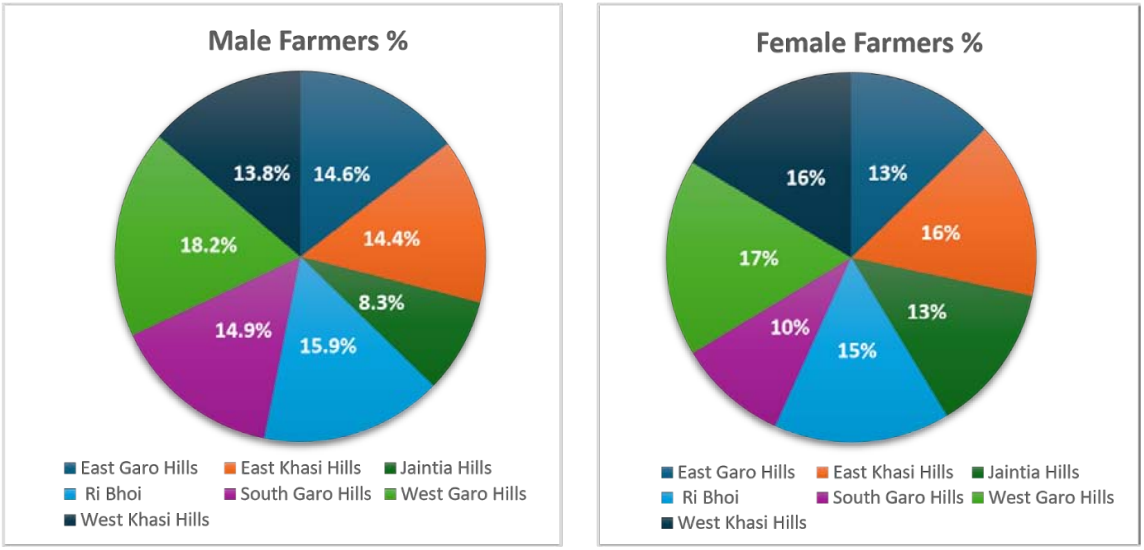


Fig 5. Gender wise participation of farmers in Meghalaya during the VKSA Campaign

VKSA campaign at Zikzak block of Meghalaya State

VKSA Campaign at Thad, Ri-Bhoi district of Meghalaya State

VKSA Campaign at Liarbang village and Mawkhan, Ri-Bhoi district of Meghalaya State

VKSA campaign in different districts of Meghalaya

VKSA campaign in different districts of Meghalaya

II. VKSA Campaign Achievement in Manipur: District-wise Summary

During the Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan (VKSA) campaign in Manipur, a total of 773 villages were covered, achieving 80% of the targeted village outreach. Despite severe climatic disruptions—particularly floods and heavy rainfall—the campaign managed to reach 87,797 farmers, which is 67% of the targeted farmer coverage. The participation of female farmers (39,294) accounted for approximately 45% of the total outreach, showing a relatively balanced gender representation across districts (Table 7).

Key Highlights with district:

- Churachandpur recorded the highest farmer outreach with 13,853 farmers across 108 villages, with nearly equal participation from males (7,253) and females (6,600).
- Bishnupur also showed high outreach with 13,121 farmers, including 8,753 male farmers the highest male participation among all districts.
- Tamenglong and Thoubal districts also made significant contributions by covering over 11,000 farmers each.
- Ukhrul closely followed with 10,827 farmers reached in 105 villages.
- Chandel had the lowest total outreach, reaching 5,788 farmers, though the participation of women (3,156) slightly exceeded that of men (2,632).
- Senapati, Imphal East, and Imphal West contributed steadily with moderate numbers, reflecting effective mobilization despite logistical challenges.

This data underscores the resilience and coordinates efforts of the VKSA teams in Manipur. Even under severe flood conditions and disrupted connectivity, they successfully engaged thousands of farmers with awareness on improved agricultural practices for the Kharif season. The relatively high male participation may be attributed to the topography and nature of field activities in many of the hill districts, whereas female involvement was strong in valley districts.

Table 7: District wise coverage of farmers by the KVKs of Manipur during the VKSA Campaign.

Sl. No.	Districts	No. of villages covered	No. of farmers covered		
			Male	Female	Total
1	Bishnupur	77	8753	4368	13121
2	Chandel	89	2632	3156	5788
3	Churachandpur	108	7253	6600	13853
4	Imphal East	65	2984	3138	6122
5	Imphal West	37	4236	3766	8002
6	Senapati	99	3495	3480	6975
7	Tamenglong	103	6300	5069	11369
8	Thoubal	90	6811	4929	11740
9	Ukhrul	105	6039	4788	10827
	Total	**773 (80 %)**	**48503**	**39294**	**87797 (67%)**

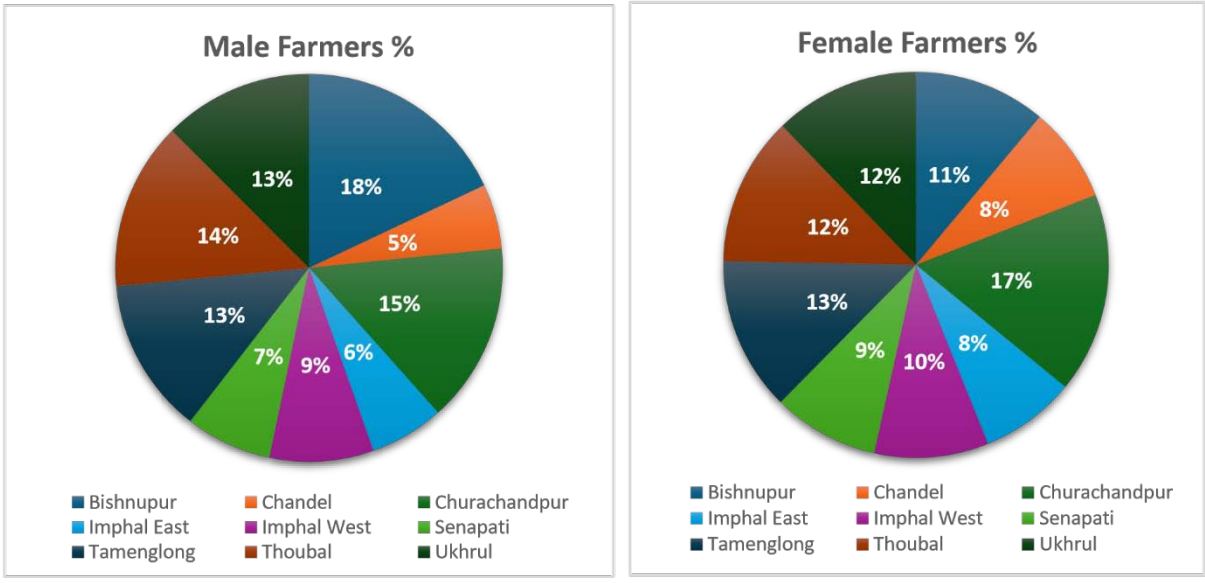


Fig 6: Gender wise participation of farmers in Manipur during the VKSA campaign

VKSA Campaign at Harmontlang, Churachandpur district of Manipur

VKSA campaign at New Khongjon, Chandel district of Manipur

VKSA campaign at Churachandpur and Bishnupur districts of Manipur

VKSA campaign at Churachandpur, Chandel and Bishnupur districts of Manipur

III. VKSA Campaign Achievement in Mizoram: District-wise Summary

The **Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan (VKSA)** campaign in **Mizoram** reached **626 villages**, covering **73% of the targeted villages**, and engaged **67,222 farmers**, which is **58% of the targeted farmer coverage**. Despite the **complete suspension of the campaign from 1st to 3rd June 2025** due to administrative restrictions following heavy rainfall and landslides, the teams demonstrated commendable dedication in maximizing outreach before and after the suspension. A total of **38,385 male** and **28,837 female** farmers participated, with women accounting for **around 43%** of the total outreach—showing good gender inclusiveness despite geographical and logistical challenges (Table 8).

Key Highlights with district:

- **Aizawl** recorded the highest total outreach with 10,768 farmers across 85 villages.
- **Saiha** followed closely with 9,675 farmers, showcasing strong participation from both men (5,816) and women (3,859) farmers.
- **Lawngtlai and Champhai** also reported high numbers, reaching over 9,000 farmers each.
- **Lunglei**, another major district, covered **71 villages** and reached **8,819 farmers**.
- **Mamit** reported the lowest total outreach with **5,060 farmers**, which can be attributed to terrain-related accessibility issues.
- **Serchhip** and **Kolasib** maintained moderate engagement levels with over **6,000 and 7,800 farmers**, respectively.

Overall, despite being one of the most affected states during the VKSA campaign period due to weather and terrain, **Mizoram achieved notable success**, with **dedicated participation from scientists, KVK teams, and state departments**. The campaign also highlighted **gender-balanced participation and extensive engagement in remote and tribal areas**, strengthening the knowledge base for climate-resilient Kharif season interventions.

Table 8: District wise coverage of farmers by the KVKs of Mizoram during the VKSA Campaign.

Sl. No.	Districts	No. of villages covered	No. of farmers covered		
			Male	Female	Total
1	Aizawl	85	5555	5213	10768
2	Champhai	78	5187	4245	9432
3	Kolasib	60	3936	3926	7862
4	Lawngtlai	93	5820	3750	9570
5	Lunglei	71	5406	3413	8819
6	Mamit	89	2847	2213	5060
7	Saiha (Chimtuipui)	90	5816	3859	9675
8	Serchip	60	3818	2218	6036
	Total	**626 (73 %)**	**38385**	**28837**	**67222 (58 %)**

VKSA campaign in various districts of Mizoram

VKSA campaign in various districts of Mizoram

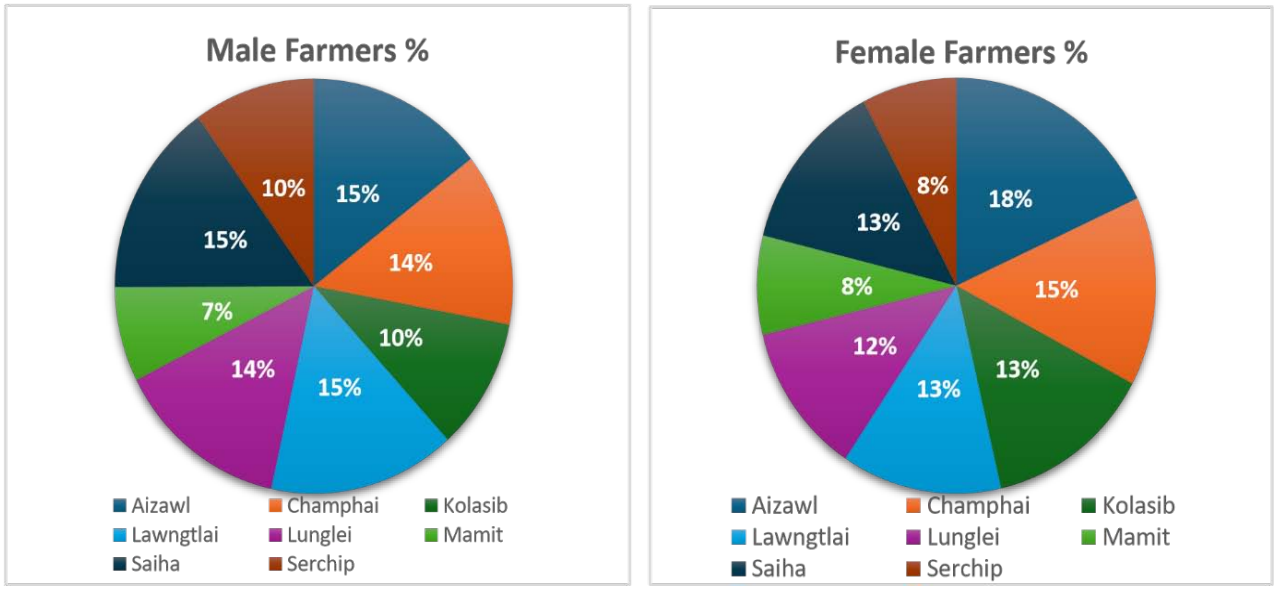


Fig 7. Gender wise participation of farmers in Mizoram during the VKSA campaign

IV. VKSA Campaign Achievement in Nagaland: District-wise Summary

Under the **Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan (VKSA)**, Nagaland achieved remarkable outreach by covering **965 villages**, which accounts for **81% of the targeted village coverage**. A total of **1,30,682 farmers** were reached across 11 districts, amounting to **82.5% of the targeted farmer participation**. This performance is particularly commendable considering the state's **challenging hilly terrain** and **climatic disturbances** like landslides and heavy rainfall during the campaign period (29 May to 12 June 2025).

Of the total farmers reached, **73,229 were male** and **57,453 were female**, indicating a **female participation rate of around 44%**, and highlighting substantial gender inclusiveness in the state's agricultural engagement.

Key Highlights with district:

- **Longleng** recorded the **highest farmer outreach**, with **18,521 farmers** across **80 villages**, showing high mobilization in a relatively remote district.
- **Dimapur**, the commercial hub of Nagaland, covered the **most villages (120)** and reached **16,177 farmers**—a close second in overall outreach.
- **Tuensang** and **Kohima** followed with **14,447** and **12,967 farmers**, respectively, reflecting strong campaign presence in both eastern and central parts of the state.
- **Mon**, despite difficult terrain, achieved outreach to **13,243 farmers** in **87 villages**, showing excellent field mobilization.
- **Zunheboto** and **Kiphire** also performed notably, engaging **11,802** and **12,353 farmers**, respectively.
- **Phek**, **Wokha**, **Mokokchung**, and **Peren** districts showed moderate outreach, with numbers ranging from **5,780 to 9,224 farmers**.

The campaign's success in Nagaland can be attributed to the **dedicated efforts of the KVK teams, ICAR institutes, state line departments, and local coordination at the village level**. The balanced gender representation and high farmer engagement across all districts underscore the campaign's **impact in promoting awareness about improved Kharif season technologies** and gathering feedback on local farming needs and innovations.

Table 9: District wise coverage of farmers by the KVKs of Nagaland during the VKSA Campaign.

Sl. No.	Districts	No. of villages covered	No. of farmers covered		
			Male	Female	Total
1	Dimapur	120	8264	7913	16177
2	Kiphire	90	6741	5612	12353
3	Kohima	81	6769	6198	12967
4	Longleng	80	10020	8501	18521
5	Mokokchung	71	4192	4067	8259
6	Mon	87	8228	5015	13243
7	Phek	85	5670	3554	9224
8	Peren	66	3175	2605	5780
9	Tuensang	80	9033	5414	14447
10	Wokha	83	4188	3721	7909
11	Zunheboto	122	6949	4853	11802
	Total	**965 (81 %)**	**73229**	**57453**	**130682 (82.5%)**

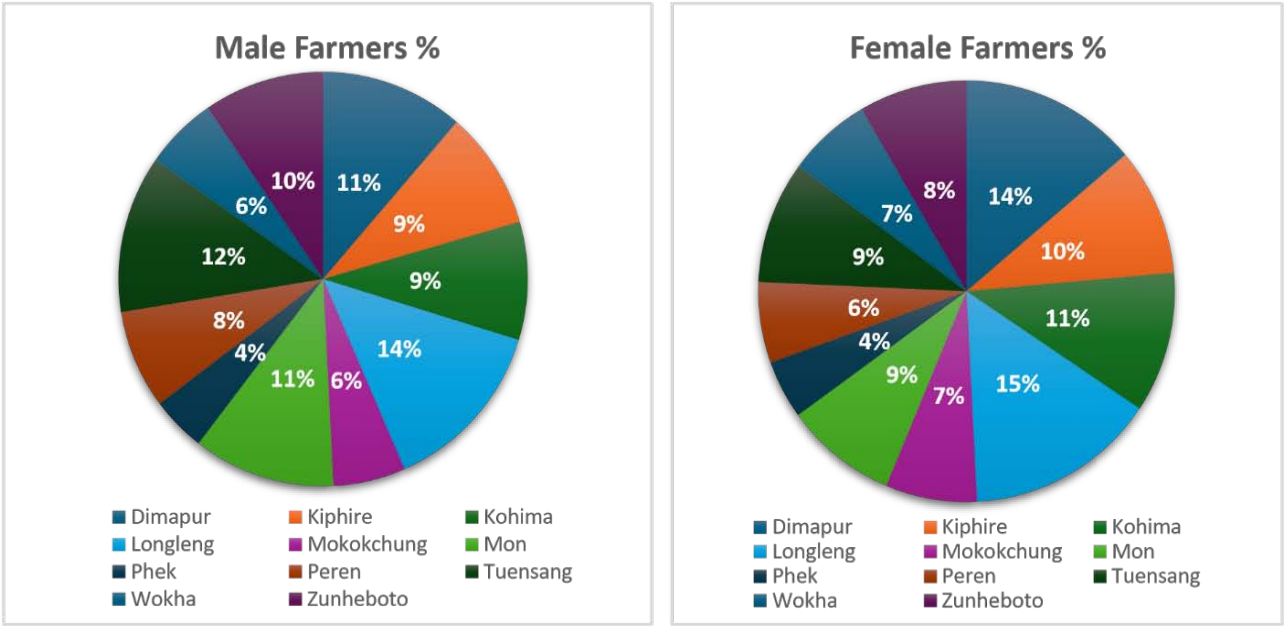


Fig 8. Gender wise participation of farmers in Nagaland during the VKSA campaign

VKSA Campaign in Various Districts of Nagaland

VKSA Campaign in Various Districts of Nagaland

V. VKSA Campaign Achievement in Tripura: District-wise Summary

Tripura demonstrated **outstanding performance** during the **Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan (VKSA)** campaign, covering **956 villages**, which is **110% of the targeted village coverage**, and reaching a total of **2,04,059 farmers**—a remarkable **177% of the targeted farmer outreach**. This success is attributed to the **strong coordination between Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), ICAR institutes, and the State Line Departments**, particularly under the **direct supervision of the Hon'ble Agriculture Minister of Tripura, Shri Ratan Lal ji**. Of the total farmers reached, **1,34,000 were male** and **70,059 were female**, with **female participation accounting for approximately 34%**. While male participation dominated due to the nature of field interactions, female outreach was still substantial and consistent across districts (Table 10).

Key Highlights with district:

- **West Tripura** achieved the **highest farmer outreach**, reaching **36,445 farmers** across **179 villages**, the highest village count among all districts.
- **Dhalai** district followed with **29,238 farmers**, showcasing excellent mobilization, including **over 12,000 female farmers**, the **highest female participation** in the state.
- **Sepahijala** and **South Tripura** also reported high farmer engagement, with **27,645** and **26,005 farmers** reached, respectively.
- **Gomati** and **Khowai** districts reached **27,012** and **21,006 farmers**, reflecting consistent performance.
- **North Tripura** and **Unakoti**, though with slightly lower outreach, still recorded significant numbers, reaching nearly **20,000** and **17,000 farmers**, respectively.

Tripura's achievement stands out not only for exceeding targets but also for ensuring widespread coverage across all eight districts. The campaign effectively delivered **Kharif season technology advisories**, collected **field-level feedback**, and built a strong foundation for ongoing support to the farming community.

Table 10: District wise coverage of farmers by the KVKs of Tripura during the VKSA Campaign.

Sl. No.	Districts	No. of villages covered	No. of farmers covered		
			Male	Female	Total
1	Sepahijala	129	20941	6704	27645
2	Dhalai	108	17160	12078	29238
3	Khowai	109	13199	7807	21006
4	North Tripura	108	14838	5003	19841
5	South Tripura	109	19203	6802	26005
6	West Tripura	179	20926	15519	36445
7	Gomati	118	16871	10141	27012
8	Unakoti	96	10862	6005	16867
	Total	**956 (110 %)**	**134000**	**70059**	**204059 (177 %)**

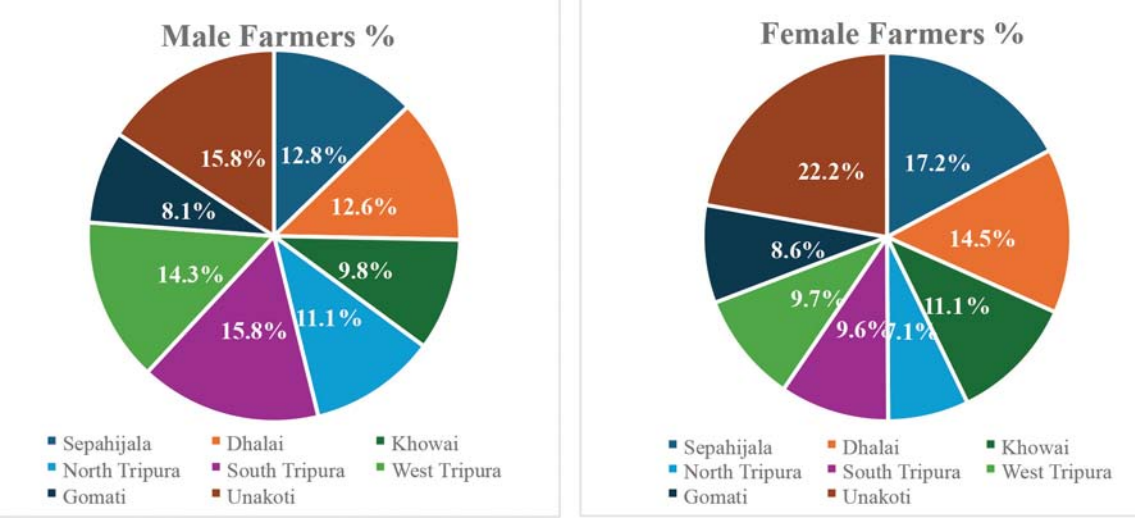


Fig 9: Gender wise participation of farmers in Tripura during the VKSA campaign

VKSA Campaign in Various Districts of Tripura

7

STRENGTHENING KHARIF READINESS THROUGH SCIENTIFIC INPUTS AND EXTENSION SUPPORT

a. Delivery of Kharif Agro-Advisories for Manipur state

Paddy

- Select high-yielding, disease- and insect-resistant rice varieties like RC Maniphou-13, RC Maniphou-14, RC Maniphou-15, and RC Maniphou-16. These varieties are suitable for managing diseases such as Yellow Mosaic Virus (YMV) and other pests.
- Treat seeds with Trichoderma or Pseudomonas (5-10 g/ha) to control seed or soil-borne diseases. Soak seeds in a recommended fungicide solution to prevent seed-borne diseases. The optimum age of seedlings for transplanting is 18-22 days for short-duration varieties, 25-30 days for medium, and 35-40 days for long-duration varieties. Transplanting should be done when seedlings are free from weed seedlings.
- Puddle fields with 5-10 cm of standing water after ploughing to break up clods and churn the soil. Clean the fields by destroying leftover nursery and removing weeds. Maintain bunds and level the fields to prevent water wastage and improve crop growth.
- Release *Trichogramma japonicum* and *T. chilonis* at 1 lakh/ha upon appearance of yellow stem borer and leaf folder egg masses/ moths. Conserve natural biocontrol agents like spiders, dragonflies, and parasitoid wasps. Install light and pheromone traps to monitor pest populations. Regularly collect and destroy pest-infested plant parts.
- For gall midge, apply Fipronil 5% SC (2 ml/ liter) in the nursery. For stem borer, apply Quinalphos 25 EC or Profenophos 50 EC (1000 ml/ha). For leaf folder, use Fenitrothion 50 EC (1000 ml/ha) or Quinalphos 25 EC (1000 ml/ha) based on economic thresholds. Apply Phorate 10G or Carbofuran 3G (1.5 kg ai/ ha) for gall midge control within 10 days of sowing.
- Ensure that fields remain weed-free up to 50 days after sowing to minimize competition for nutrients and water. Follow integrated pest management practices for effective weed and pest control.

IPM in rice for management of leaf folder pest

Maize

- Use high-yielding composite maize varieties like Vijaya Composite, RCM-75, RCM-76, and RC Manichujak-1, and hybrids such as All Rounder, Vivek QPM, HQPM-1, and HQPM-5 for better grain yield. Maintain a spacing of 75 cm x 18 cm.
- To manage stem borer and other pests, remove dead hearts and manually destroy white grubs and chaffer beetles during their adult emergence. Apply Trichocards @ 7–10 cards/ha or release *Trichogramma chilonis* @ 1,60,000/ha at 7 and 15 days after sowing; repeat if needed.
- Conserve natural enemies like *Trichogramma chilonis*, *Cotesia flavipes*, Carabids, Coccinellids, *Chrysoperla*, spiders, and wasps by minimizing chemical pesticide use.
- When pest pressure is high, apply recommended insecticides such as Quinalphos 25 EC @ 1000 ml/ha, Phosphamidon 40 SL @ 600 ml/ha, or Profenophos 50 EC @ 1000 ml/ha.

Varietal demonstration in maize

Blackgram

- Conduct deep summer ploughing to expose and destroy the eggs, larvae, and pupae of major pests like pod borer, caterpillars, and weevils. Mix FYM/compost into the soil 10–15 days before sowing. Ensure the field is free from weeds for optimal crop growth.
- Use high-yielding varieties like PU 31 and LBG-20 (Teja). PU 31 is tolerant to Yellow Mosaic Virus (YMV) and well-suited for Kharif cultivation, while LBG-20 performs well in all seasons.
- Use a seed rate of 10–15 kg/ha (or 2.5–3.75 kg/sangam). Sowing can be done by broadcasting or dibbling at a spacing of 15 cm × 30 cm.

Varietal demonstration in black gram

- If required, apply lime in the furrows at sowing, preferably every alternate year, based on soil test recommendations to manage soil acidity.
- Treat seeds with Carbendazim @ 2g/kg of seed before sowing to protect against seed-borne diseases and promote healthy germination.
- Apply 50Kg potash/ha to the crop raised with closer spacing (20X10cm) to reduce stem fly and pod borer incidence
- Treat the seeds with Carbendazim 50WP or Thiram@ 2g/Kg of seeds or with *Trichodermaviride*@4g/Kg of seeds before sowing

  Install yellow sticky traps @ 10 traps/ha in the field to manage aphids
- Spray Dimethoate 30EC @1ml/litre of water or Imidacloprid 17.8SL @ 0.5ml/litre of water for managing sucking pests.

b. Delivery of Kharif Agro-Advisories for Meghalaya state

Paddy

- Farmers are advised to prepare a nursery area of about 500–1000 sq. meters for raising seedlings of recommended kharif paddy varieties such as *Megha SA-2, Lungnilaphou, CAU-R1, CR Dhan-310,* and *CR Dhan-311* to cover one hectare area. Use 40 kg of high-yielding variety (HYV) seeds per hectare.
- Incorporate FYM and vermicompost into the nursery beds to improve soil health and seedling vigor. For disease prevention, treat seeds with Trichoderma harzianum @ 5 g/kg of seeds and drench the nursery with Trichoderma harzianum @ 5 g/l of water prior to sowing. Additionally, mix Trichoderma harzianum @ 2.5 kg with 50 kg of FYM and apply it to the nursery soil 10–15 days before sowing.
- Prepare the main field with 2–3 ploughings using a power tiller, and mix FYM @ 5 t/ha during the last ploughing. Transplant 20–25 day-old seedlings at a spacing of 20 cm x 15 cm for optimal plant population. For pest management, apply neem oil spray @ 3 ml/l of water at 10 days after transplanting (DAT). Release Trichogramma japonicum @ 50,000 eggs/ha at 35 DAT to control stem borers biologically. At the boot leaf stage, spray Beauveria bassiana @ 7 g/l of water to manage leaf folder and other pests.
- For direct seeding, use 80–100 kg of seeds/ha, while for transplanting, use 35–40 kg of seeds/ha. Apply FYM @ 10–20 t/ha and follow a fertilizer schedule of N:P: K @ 60:60:40 kg/ha.

Varietal demonstration in Paddy

Maize

- Farmers are advised to complete sowing of maize by the last week of May, using high-yielding varieties such as Megha Maize 1, Megha Maize 2, and RCM 1-3. Maintain a spacing of 60 cm x 30 cm. Intercropping with Dwarf French bean (var. Pant Anupam) or soybean is recommended for better resource utilization and additional income.
- Treat maize seeds before sowing with Trichoderma harzianum @ 5 g/kg seed or Azospirillum/Phosphobacteria @ 20 g/kg seed to improve germination and disease resistance.
- Carry out manual weeding and earthing up in early-sown maize to prevent lodging due to heavy winds. If any Fall Army Worm (FAW) infestation is observed, apply dry soil in the whorl of infected plants or spray neem oil (1500 ppm) as a first-line defense. For biological control, release Trichogramma pretiosum @ 50,000 eggs/ha and spray Metarhizium anisopliae @ 5 g/l of water into the leaf whorls 15–25 days after planting for effective FAW management.

Ginger and Turmeric

- Farmers are advised to complete the sowing of ginger (variety Nadia) and turmeric (varieties Megha Turmeric 1 or Lakadong) without delay. Use a seed rate of 15–20

quintals per hectare and maintain a spacing of 30 cm × 30 cm. Before sowing, treat rhizome seeds by dipping them in a solution of Trichoderma viride @ 4 g/litre of water for 5 minutes or Trichoderma harzianum @ 10 ml/litre to prevent rhizome rot.

- For already sown crops, carry out proper weeding and earthing up to promote healthy growth. Ensure planting in ridges and furrows with good drainage. Farmers may also opt for intercropping with crops like soybean, rice bean, French bean, finger millet, or maize for better resource use and income diversification.
- To conserve soil moisture and control weeds, mulch the beds using dry paddy straw or green leaves. For effective disease management, especially soft rot, spray Trichoderma viride or Trichoderma harzianum @ 10 ml/litre or neem oil (10,000 ppm) @ 2 ml/litre as a preventive measure.

Millets

- Finger millet is a major dual-purpose crop grown during the kharif season for both grain and fodder. It is highly drought-tolerant and is usually sown with the onset of the monsoon. Farmers are advised to select suitable drought-tolerant varieties such as VL 376 (105 days), VL 379 (early maturity in 100 days), and VL 380 (mid-late maturity in 120 days).
- Transplanting of seedlings should be done 21 to 30 days after sowing in the nursery. Delayed transplanting beyond this period may significantly reduce tillering, resulting in lower yields. To ensure an optimum plant population, use 4–5 kg of seeds per hectare.

Kharif Vegetables

- Farmers are advised to prepare the vegetable nursery for crops such as cucumber, bitter gourd, ridge gourd, bottle gourd, chilli, brinjal, and okra on raised bamboo structures, covering them with polythene to protect seedlings from heavy rain and hailstorms.

  Planting should be done in ridges and furrows with proper drainage channels to prevent waterlogging. It is essential to add farmyard manure (FYM) or vermicompost in the nursery for healthy seedling growth.
- To conserve soil moisture, prevent soil erosion, and control weeds, mulching with locally available materials like paddy straw is recommended. Farmers can also make their own compost using the 18-day compost method, pit method, or by producing vermicompost to meet their manure requirements.
- For pest management, it is advised to make biopesticides using locally available materials such as leaves, garlic, and tobacco. For crops under protected cultivation, including high-

In-situ moisture conservation in cabbage

value crops, frequent irrigation should be provided at 10–15 day intervals, based on the weather conditions.

Piggery

- Farmers are recommended to select pig breeds like Lumsniang or Hempshire cross; supplement mineral mixture (50-60g/day) and calcium for lactating/pregnant sows; use local feed alternatives like banana pseudo stem, colocasia, and sweet potatoes. Ensure adequate clean drinking water and proper feed.
- Deworm pigs with Albendazole/Febendazole (7.5mg/kg body weight every 3 months); vaccinate against Swine Fever; regularly provide 20g of mineral mixture per pig with feed; and isolate sick pigs in a quarantine shed until fully recovered.
- Maintain dry, clean pig sheds with proper roofing and walls; avoid waterlogging; disinfect farm entrances and exits with 1% formaldehyde or 2% NaOH; and ensure footwear and equipment are disinfected. Quarantine newly purchased pigs for 4 weeks before introduction.
- Implement strict measures for African Swine Fever (ASF) by quarantining infected farms, prohibiting the movement of animals and personnel between farms, and ensuring the proper disposal of carcasses (deep burial with lime/bleaching powder).
- Avoid swill feeding unless properly boiled; maintain proper records of animal health and visitors; and prohibit animal movement between farms to reduce disease risk. Report suspected ASF cases to veterinary authorities immediately.

Poultry

- Farmers should maintain clean, ventilated poultry sheds with proper space (1½ sqft/ bird); avoid overcrowding and heat stress in birds. Regularly change litter materials to prevent coccidiosis and maintain hygiene.
- Provide clean drinking water 3-4 times a day, occasionally adding electrolytes. Ensure the water is free from contamination and provide proper feed to maintain bird health.
- Backyard poultry breeds like Vanaraja, Shrinidhi, and Kuroiler can be reared in low-cost housing systems. Ensure the houses are clean, dry, and properly ventilated to prevent infections and diseases.
- Administer anticoccidial drugs in drinking water for 3-5 days if red diarrhea symptoms are observed. Clean the poultry house regularly with phenol (1 ml/l of water) to prevent infections.

  Vaccinate birds against diseases like Ranikhet, Marek's, Gumboro, and Fowl pox as per the vaccination schedule. Report any unusual deaths or illness to the nearest veterinary center immediately.

Vaccination in Poultry

- Avoid waterlogging near poultry houses to prevent flies and mosquitoes, ensuring a clean and dry environment. Turn litter materials weekly to maintain hygiene and reduce disease risks.

c. Delivery of Kharif Agro-Advisories for Mizoram state

Maize

- **Drainage Management**: Farmers are advised to create drainage channels around fields, especially in low-lying areas, to prevent waterlogging.
- **Varietal Selection**: Suitable composite varieties include RCM-75, RCM-1-1, RCM 1-76, RCM 1-3, and Vivek Sankul. Recommended hybrid varieties are Vivek QPM-9 and HQPM-1. Local varieties such as Mimban and Mimpui are also good choices. However, tall varieties like MZM 11, Ganga Hybrid, and local Popcorn should be avoided in areas prone to heavy rainfall and strong winds, as they are more susceptible to lodging and crop damage.
- **Land Preparation and Sowing**: Prepare the field with **at least 3 deep ploughings** before sowing. Sow maize seeds at the rate of 22–20 kg/ha, maintaining a spacing of 60 cm × 20 cm.
- **Pest Management (Fall Armyworm - FAW)**: Install pheromone traps at the rate of 12 traps/ha during the 3rd to 4th week of May. For control, spray Emamectin Benzoate @ 0.4 ml/l, Spinosad @ 3 ml/l, or use other chemical options such as Spinetoram @ 0.5 ml/l, Lambda-Cyhalothrin + Thiamethoxam @ 0.25 ml/l, or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC @ 0.4 ml/. Alternatively, apply ash or spray soap water into the whorls of affected plants. Avoid chemical sprays once tasselling begins.

Management of Fall Armyworm – FAW in Maiz

- **Harvest physiologically mature cobs (intended for seed) as early as possible** to avoid damage from predicted moderate to heavy rainfall.

Upland Paddy

- For rainfed upland paddy cultivation, farmers should begin by treating seeds with Carbendazim (2-3g/kg seed) to prevent fungal diseases and ensure healthy germination. The dibbling method is strongly recommended over broadcasting to optimize seed usage and improve germination rates.
- Farmers should select from improved drought-tolerant varieties such as Fazu-MZ UPR 4, Maibasa-MZ UPR 25, Bhadepui-MZ UPR 23, Biroin-MZ UPR 24, Sazukthau-MZ

Upland rice cultivation

UPR 6, Lalron-MZ 28, Idaw-MZ UPR 11, Buhban-MZ UPR 2, and MZ UPR 33, which are specially developed for Mizoram's upland conditions.

- Implement critical weed management with the first weeding by mid-May followed by a second weeding between the first week of June to second week of July.
- For soil conservation in jhum fields with slopes exceeding ٪٣٠, construct log wood or bamboo bunds across slopes and dig recharge pits (1×1×1 ft) to prevent severe soil erosion and retain topsoil.

Lowland Paddy

- **Nursery Preparation(2nd Week of June):** Prepare raised nursery beds with finely tilled soil and apply 2 tonnes per hectare of Farm Yard Manure (FYM) along with 2 kg of Azospirillum per 1000 square meters. Two to three days before sowing, incorporate 10 quintals of well-decomposed FYM per 1000 square meters into the nursery beds. Use a seed rate of 3.5–4 kg per 100 square meters of nursery area to raise sufficient seedlings for transplanting in one hectare. For improved germination, treat the seeds with Zinc sulphate priming before sowing. After sowing, cover the seedbed lightly with a thin layer of soil or compost to ensure proper seed establishment.
- **Land Preparation (From 1st week of June):** Begin puddling with the onset of monsoon and ensure proper levelling for uniform water distribution and to prevent water stagnation.
- **Transplanting (1st–3rd Week of July, Based on Variety):** Uproot 25–30-day-old healthy seedlings for transplanting to ensure vigorous growth. For optimal plant density, follow these spacing recommendations: under the normal method, maintain 20 cm × 15 cm spacing with 2–3 seedlings per hill; for Integrated Crop Management (ICM), use 20 cm × 20 cm spacing; and for the System of Rice Intensification (SRI), adopt a wider 25 cm × 25 cm spacing to promote higher yields in smaller areas. Adjust seed rates accordingly—35–40 kg/ha for ICM and just 3–5 kg/ha for SRI—to maximize efficiency and productivity while conserving seeds. Root dip treatment with SSP/ Rock phosphate + Microbial consortium should be done overnight with uprooted rice seedlings prior to transplanting of rice to address phosphorus deficiency in acidic soils
- Recommended high yielding verities for irrigated lowland such as CAU R-1, CAU R-3, local short duration var. Idaw, tai, Buhsakei are recommended for upland/ Jhum cultivation with rich alluvial soil
- **Pest & Disease Management:** To effectively control Gundhi bugs, deploy 100 rotten crab funnel traps per hectare during the critical milking stage of the crop. For organic pest management, utilize neem-based biopesticides, release Trichogramma egg parasitoids, and install yellow sticky traps to monitor and reduce pest populations. Additionally, conserve natural predators such as spiders, dragonflies, and ladybugs by minimizing chemical pesticide use and maintaining ecological balance in the field.
- Adopt SRI method in small areas for enhanced yields, conduct regular field monitoring for pests and nutrient deficiencies and maintain proper water management and spacing as per cultivation method.

Soybean

Varietal Selection: RCS1-1, RCS1-9, RCS1-10, JS335,MAUS 71 is suitable option for Kharif cultivation in Mizoram.

- **Irrigation:** Despite it is a rainfed crop in kharif, Supplemental irrigation is required depending on rainfall patterns. Flowering and pod filling stages are the critical stages of irrigation.
- **Relay cropping:** Soybean can be grown as a relay crop with maize, planting between the rows of the maize crop is recommended.
- **Integrated nutrient management:** Soybean being a leguminous crop does not require high dose of nitrogen, however 20 kg/ha is sufficient for healthy crop stand. A dose of 60 kg P_2O_5 (SSP) and 30kg K_2O (MOP) are recommended .FYM @ 5t/ha.
- **Integrated disease management:** Seed treatment with Thiram at the rate of 4.5g per kg of seed will control fungal diseases like Leaf Blight, Leaf Spot, Seedling Rot, Frog eye spot and Rust.
- **Integrated pest management:** Spray application of Nuvacron1.25ml/lit or Dimethoate (0.04%) can be used for effective control of leaf folder, stem fly and semilooper like pests. Seed treatment with Imidachloprid @7g/kg of seed reduces the problem of Leaf folder

Poultry

- Farmers are encouraged to begin rearing improved dual-purpose chicken breeds starting from the second week of May, which can contribute to both egg and meat production.
- For effective disease prevention, administer Ascal feed supplement (20–60 ml per 100 birds) for 10 days. Follow a strict vaccination schedule, starting with the Marek's and Infectious Bursal Disease (IBD) vaccines from May 1st, and the Ranikhet (Lasota strain) vaccine at 4–8 weeks of age (1,000 doses in 20 liters of drinking water). Additionally, maintain biosecurity by regularly disinfecting

Improved Housing Structure

equipment and the poultry environment using Kohrsolin or Germex spray.

- For proper nutrition management, provide broilers with starter feed containing 22–23% protein for the first six weeks, followed by finisher feed with 18–20% protein until they reach market age. To enhance feed efficiency and reduce costs, incorporate 30% Azolla with 70% concentrate feed. It is also essential to store feed properly to prevent spoilage and fungal contamination.

Piggery

- To maintain healthy and productive pig herds, farmers should implement strict biosecurity measures by regularly cleaning pens every 2-3 days using 1% sodium/ calcium hydroxide or 2% caustic soda solution, while disinfecting all equipment and vehicles with 0.03% sodium hypochlorite, 1% formaldehyde, or Virkon S/B-904 (1:100 dilution).
- Farm workers must disinfect their shoes, clothes, and tools before contact with pigs, and animals should be provided with cooling water baths during peak heat along with clean drinking water refreshed at least thrice daily.

- Critical health interventions include vaccinating against Swine Fever by the 3rd week of May, administering Ivermectin (200 mcg/kg BW) and Albendazole (5-10 mg/kg BW) for deworming, giving piglets 1ml iron injections on days 4 and 14, and supplementing feed with Ascal (10ml twice daily for 10 days).
- Nutritional management requires age-appropriate rations: starter (20-22% protein), grower (17-18%), and finisher (14-16%) feeds, ensuring freshness by avoiding mold and not storing beyond 3 months.
- Additional measures include weekly cypermethrin/deltamethrin sprays (1-2ml/liter) for ectoparasite control, maintaining proper drainage, and providing immune boosters with cool baths to mitigate heat stress. Regular monitoring and these integrated practices will enhance productivity while preventing disease outbreaks in your piggery operations.

Fisheries

- Farmers are advised to prepare their ponds by maintaining a maximum depth of 1.75 meters, which is ideal for growing fry into healthy fingerlings (10-15 cm). Begin by applying an initial dose of cow dung manure at 10,000 kg/ha, followed by regular applications of urea and superphosphate (40-80 kg/ha every 15 days) to promote plankton growth, while maintaining optimal water quality through lime application at 250 kg/ha.
- For stocking, introduce fry at a density of 1 lakh/ha using recommended polyculture ratios of either 1:2:2 or 3:4:3 for Catla, Rohu, and Mrigal species, progressing to fingerling stocking at 5,000-8,000/ha in a 30:30:40 ratio as the fish mature.
- Farmers are advised to practice Happa breeding for common carp between June 1st and July 31st , and begin stocking of locally produced fingerlings from the first week of July to ensure better survival rates and disease-free stock.
- For feeding, provide commercial pellets at 2% of body weight, or alternatively use a nutritionally balanced 1:1 mixture of rice bran with either mustard oil cake or palm oil cake when pellets are unavailable.

d. Delivery of Kharif Agro-Advisories for Nagaland state

Lowland Paddy

- Prepare a nursery for kharif paddy on an area of 500-1000 sq. meters to raise seedlings for one hectare with a seed rate of 40kg/ha. Use Farm Yard Manure (FYM) and Vermicompost in nursery beds for healthy seedling growth.
- Choose hybrids or high-yielding varieties that are tolerant or resistant to insect pests and diseases, such as Sahsharang, RC Maniphou-14, RC Maniphou-15, and RC Maniphou-16.
- Prepare the paddy field with 2-3 ploughings using a power tiller, incorporating 5t/ha of FYM. Transplant 20-25-day-old lowland rice seedlings by mid-June at a spacing of 20 x 15 cm. Ensure timely nursery sowing in May and transplanting in June for better grain quality, water efficiency, and reduced stem borer buildup.
- For effective weed management, conduct regular manual weeding operations as needed. Rogue out off-type plants during flowering and at maturity, and remove plants affected by disease. At least two manual weedings are required.
- Apply Azolla to enhance organic matter and supply nitrogen. To control zinc deficiency,

Lowland paddy cultivation

apply 60 kg of zinc sulphate heptahydrate (21%) or 40 kg of zinc sulphate monohydrate (33%) per hectare during puddling, especially if the previous crop in the field showed zinc deficiency symptoms. If deficiency is noticed in the growing crop, apply zinc sulphate as soon as possible.

Upland Paddy

- Treat seeds of direct-seeded upland rice with Carbendazim @ 2–3 g/kg of seed to protect against seed-borne diseases.
- Adopt the dibbling method of sowing instead of broadcasting to ensure assured germination and a uniform crop stand.
- Carry out at least two intercultural operations or manual weedings—first at 25 days after sowing (DAS), ideally from mid-May, and second between the first week of June and the second week of July.
- Construct logwood or bamboo bunds across slopes and dig recharge pits (1x1x1 ft) in jhum fields with slopes over 30% to reduce soil erosion and enhance water retention.
- Rogue out off-type and diseased plants during the flowering and maturity stages to maintain varietal purity and reduce disease spread.

Pest and Disease Management of Paddy

- Install yellow sticky traps, light traps, and pheromone traps in the field. For organic pest control, apply biopesticides like Trichogramma, conserve biocontrol agents (e.g., coccinellids, spiders, damsel flies), and use *Trichoderma harzianum* with FYM before sowing. Spray neem oil at 10 DAT and *Beauveria bassiana* at boot leaf stage.
- **For stem borer control carry out deep** summer ploughing to expose the pupae to predators and disrupt the insect life cycle. Release *Trichogramma* spp. @ 50,000/ha one month after transplanting, followed by 3–4 releases at fortnightly intervals to parasitize stem borer egg masses.
- To control Gundhi bug, monitor and manually collect nymphs at the tillering stage using sweep nets. Install improved Indigenous Technical Knowledge (ITK)-based crab traps during the milky stage of paddy to reduce unfilled grains.
- For blast disease management, ensure proper field sanitation and treat seeds with *Pseudomonas fluorescens* and *Trichoderma viride* @ 10 g/kg of seed. Upon disease onset, apply copper oxychloride 0.25% @ 2.5 g/ litre of water, repeating at 7-10 day intervals until the disease subsides.

Maize

- Farmers are advised for 2–3 deep ploughings followed by sun drying of the field before the onset of rains to prepare for **kharif maize** cultivation.
- Use high-yielding composite varieties like Vijaya Composite, Vivek Sankul, RCM-1-1, RCM 1-3, RCM 75, RCM 76, and DMRH 1301, or hybrid varieties like All Rounder, Vivek QPM, VLQPM 45, VLQPM 59, HQPM-1, HQPM-5, and HQPM-7. For short to medium maturity duration (85–110 days), especially suitable for re-sowing after hail damage, choose varieties like HQPM-1, HQPM-5, RCM-76, and Vivek 27.

- Sow maize @ 20–22 kg/ha with a spacing of 60 cm × 20 cm to achieve an ideal plant population of 60,000–65,000 plants/ha. Apply FYM or compost @ 5 t/ha and NPK @ 120:60:40 kg/ha. Apply nitrogen in three splits: at sowing, knee-high stage, and tasselling stage.
- Perform green manuring using **Daincha, Sunhemp**, or **cowpea** to improve soil fertility. Carry out **earthing up** twice (at 35–40 DAS and 60–65 DAS) to prevent lodging and maintain a weed-free crop for the first 30–45 days. Ensure proper drainage during heavy rains to avoid waterlogging.
- Under drought conditions, irrigate at the **knee-high**, **flowering**, and **grain-filling** stages for optimum crop performance. Harvest mature cobs promptly to prevent spoilage. For enhanced yield and soil health, adopt **intercropping** with soybean, kholar, or other legumes.
- **Management of FAW:** Sowing maize after the onset of rains reduces insect infestation. Regularly hand-pick and destroy egg masses and larvae by crushing or immersing in kerosene water. Apply sand or ash into the whorls of affected plants. Use pheromone traps @ 15/acre to trap male moths, and spray neem-based formulations (NSKE 5% or neem @ 4 ml/lit) at early infestation stages.
- Apply a whorl spray of *Metarhizium anisopliae* @ 5 g/lit at 15–25 DAS, followed by 1–2 sprays at 10-day intervals. For effective control of late instar larvae, use *Bacillus thuringiensis* var. *kurstaki* @ 2 g/lit, Spinosad @ 0.3 ml/lit, or prepare poison bait using rice bran, jaggery, and Thiodicarb.

Millets

- Prepare the field with 2–3 harrowings followed by levelling. Sow the crop in March to utilize early soil moisture or in August to benefit from residual moisture after the kharif season or late monsoon rains. Use a seed rate of 8–10 kg/ha, sown at a depth not exceeding 3 cm, and maintain a line spacing of 25 × 8 cm for optimal plant population and intercultural operations.
- Farmers are suggested to select local varieties such as *Shongtak, Langjai, Buyan, Tansho, Senyak, Anong, Yempang, Shonye,* and *Phuknyak*, or recommended improved varieties like *SiA 3085* and *SiA 3156* for higher productivity and adaptability.
- Apply 10–15 tonnes of well-decomposed FYM per hectare. Keep the crop free from weeds through one or two manual weedings during early growth stages.
- Treat seeds with Bavistin or Captan @ 2–3 g/kg to control seed-borne diseases. Rogue out off-type and diseased plants at flowering and maturity stages to maintain genetic purity and reduce disease spread. For neck and finger blast, spray *Pseudomonas fluorescens* twice—once at flowering and again 10 days later.
- Foxtail millet generally does not face major insect issues; however, field sanitation and timely removal of diseased plants will help maintain crop health.

Chilli/Naga King Chilli

- Transplant seedlings at the 4–5 leaf stage (½ ft tall) during May–June when soil moisture is adequate, irrigate immediately after transplanting, carry out regular weeding, and monitor fields for timely rouging and removal of diseased plants.Gap filling is advised.

Persimon

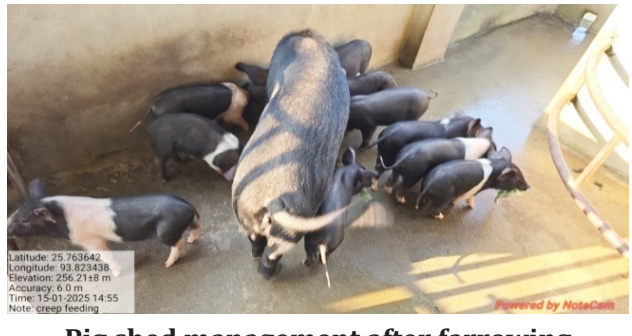
- Canopy management for persimmon involves light pruning after harvest (February–March) to maintain tree structure, while excessive vegetative growth should be controlled during the monsoon season.
- Apply well-rotted Mithun manure 10kg/ plant before onset of monsoon.

Large cardamom

- Regular weeding should be carried out in June and again in August for effective management of large cardamom fields.
- Plant healthy disease-free large cardamom suckers and replace the old diseased plants
- A mature tiller with 2-3 vegetative buds are advised to plant during May-June.
- For insect pest management, spray neem oil (1500 ppm) at a rate of 3 ml/L every 20 days, with a minimum of four applications.
- Suckers are treated with *Pseudomonas fluorescens* at a concentration of 0.5% to prevent blight diseases

Piggery:

- Construct the piggery shed on dry, raised ground to avoid waterlogging, marshy areas, and regions prone to heavy rainfall. Ensure that the shed is well-ventilated and provides sufficient open space for each animal to thrive.
- Mark newly purchased pigs with suitable identification methods like ear notching or tagging. Vaccinate these animals against infectious diseases and keep them under observation for at least two weeks before integration with the existing herd.
- Provide an adequate amount of concentrates in the feed, ensuring that sows receive the necessary vitamins and minerals, especially during pregnancy to increase litter size. Ensure clean drinking water is always available.
- Deworm pigs using Albendazole or Febendazole at a dosage of 7.5 mg/kg body weight every three months. In areas with heavy infestations, deworming may need to be repeated every two months.
- Pay special attention to pregnant sows one week before farrowing. Ensure that they have adequate space, feed, and water. Clean and disinfect the farrowing pens 3-4 days before the expected farrowing date and place the sow in the pen after proper bedding.
- Install guard rails in farrowing pens to prevent the crushing of piglets by the sow. Clip the needle teeth of piglets immediately after birth to reduce the risk of injury.
- Castrate male piglets that are not selected for breeding to avoid boar odor in the meat and promote better weight gain. Sell piglets based on market demand, and develop an appropriate marketing strategy in consultation with local animal husbandry department officials



Pig shed management after farrowing

Mithun

- Mithun farmers should begin feeding concentrate mixtures at the rate of 2 kg per mithun per day to enhance body weight gain. The concentrate feed should be prepared using locally available ingredients.
- To prevent deficiency diseases, farmers should provide 40–50 grams of mineral supplements per day and ensure adequate water availability, especially during the lean season. Paddy by-products such as rice bran and straw can be used as alternative feed resources. Establishing an agroforestry system with fodder trees is recommended to avoid fodder scarcity.
- Regular deworming is essential to improve productivity. Administer Ivermectin injections to control ectoparasite infestations effectively.
- Follow a proper vaccination schedule to prevent disease outbreaks. Mithuns should be vaccinated every six months against Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) to avoid significant economic losses.
- Implement rotational grazing in forest areas to optimize forage use and ensure sustainable land and fodder management.

Mithun

- Farmers are also encouraged to adopt Mithun-based Integrated Farming Systems (IFS) to maximize resource utilization and improve profitability. Additionally, milking mithuns for their highly nutritious milk and processing it into products like paneer, curd, and lassi can enhance income and promote value addition.

e. Delivery of Kharif Agro-Advisories for Tripura state

Rice

- Farmers should begin nursery preparation by late May using recommended varieties like CR Dhan 310, CR Dhan 311, Gomati, or Swarna Masuri (135-150 day duration). Treat seeds 24 hours before sowing with Carbendazim/ Captan (2g/kg) or Trichoderma viride (5g/ kg) to prevent soil-borne diseases.
- Transplant seedlings based on variety duration: 20-25 days for short/medium (≤120 days), 25-30 days for medium-long (120-130 days), and 30-40 days for long-duration (130-160 days) varieties.
- To enhance soil fertility, incorporate green manure crops (dhaincha, cowpea, moong) or Gliricidia leaves during field preparation, along with Azotobacter application (12kg/ha soil or 1.5L/ha seed treatment).
- For weed control, use post-emergence herbicide Metsulfuron Methyl + Chlorimuron Ethyl (50gm/ha).
- Farmers currently harvesting boro rice should watch for gundhi bugs (control with Ethofenprox 10EC/Imidacloprid sprays) and blast disease (apply Hexaconazole at flowering), harvesting when 85% grains turn straw-colored.

Maize

- Farmers are advised to cultivate high yielding varieties include RCM 1-1, RCM 1-2, RCM 1-3, Vijay Composite, DA 61-A, HQPM-1, and HQPM-2.
- Perform three deep ploughings to ensure proper soil aeration and seedbed preparation. Apply atrazine herbicide 2-3 days after sowing to effectively manage weeds for up to 30 days.
- Proper earthing up is essential to prevent lodging due to high winds or cyclonic conditions, ensuring stable maize growth.
- Ensure a well-maintained drainage system during the kharif season to avoid waterlogging, as excessive moisture can negatively impact maize yield.
- To control maize stem borer, apply Dimethoate 30 EC (660 ml/ha) or Carbaryl 50 WP (1.0 kg/ha) for effective management.
- For Fall Armyworm (FAW) control in kharif maize, use Emamectin Benzoate 5% SG (600-700 gm/ha) as a systemic insecticide to protect the crop.

Okra

- Farmers are advises to cultivate varieties such as Baazigar-0865 (Sakata), Simba-0895 (Sakata), NS 7774 (Namdhari Seeds), Lavanya (Advanta), Arka Nikita, Arka Abhay for better yield.
- Sow seeds during May-June with a seed rate of 8-10 kg/ha for open-pollinated varieties and 2.5 kg/ha for hybrid varieties. Soak seeds overnight for better germination and maintain spacing at 75x30 cm.
- Apply 25t/ha of FYM and N:P:K @ 100:60:50 kg/ha as the recommended manure and fertilizer dose. For pest control use yellow sticky traps (10-20/acre) to minimize whitefly population.

Cucurbits

- For effective management of cucurbits, start by treating seeds before sowing and shade drying them. Use healthy, certified seeds from registered sources to avoid seed-borne diseases, and follow the soil health card recommendations for appropriate fertilizer application. Prepare the nursery on raised beds with a polythene cover to protect seedlings from rain and hail damage.
- To control melon fly, collect and bury infested fruits in deep pits, install 25 pheromone traps per hectare in May, and apply a mixture of 30 ml Malathion and 150 gm Gur in 15 liters of water at 15-day intervals. For downy mildew management, alternate sprays of Cymoxanil 8% + Mancozeb 64% (2 gm/ liter) and Thiaphanate Methyl 70% WP are recommended.
- Additionally, use 25 fruit fly traps per hectare for fruit fly control and apply **Bavistin** (1 g) + **Mancozeb** (2 g) per liter of water for fungal diseases, while **Imidacloprid** at 0.5 ml per liter will help control sucking pests.

Tomato

- Raise the nursery for hybrids like Arka Abhed, Arka Samrat, and Arka Rakshak in the months of May-June. Prepare the nursery bed by the first week of May, mixing well-rotted farmyard manure (FYM) or compost into the soil. Drench the bed with a 0.1% solution of Captan or Fytolan to control damping-off disease, then cover with a polythene sheet or gunny bag for 2 days.
- Sow seeds thinly in U-shaped furrows with a spacing of 2.5 cm and a depth of 1-2 cm. Cover with a thin layer of sand mixed with sieved, well-dried FYM. Protect the seedlings from soil-borne insects by thoroughly mixing Malathion 5% dust into the soil before sowing.

- planting pits 15 days before transplanting, applying FYM and liming to raise soil pH. Treat the pits with insecticide, and transplant seedlings at a spacing of 75x30 cm when they are 21-30 days old, usually in the second or third week of June.
- Apply half of the nitrogen (N) and full doses of FYM, P2O5, and K2O as basal fertilizer at transplanting, with the remaining half of N top-dressed in one or two splits. Irrigate with 4 cm of water every 18-20 days by surface flooding. Pre-emergence application of Metolachlor @ 1 kg ai/ha, followed by Grubber application at 40 days after planting (DAP), is recommended.
- For late blight, apply a 0.25% solution of Mancozeb 75 WP (2g/L). Control bacterial wilt by drenching the soil with 200 ppm Streptomycin, and fungal wilt can be managed by drenching the soil with Captan 50 WP (0.3%).

Ginger &Turmeric

- Farmers are suggested for plating ginger (Varadha, Nadia) and turmeric (Megha Turmeric 1 or Lakadong) rhizomes in the first week of May for optimal growth.
- Before planting, dip the rhizomes in Trichoderma Viride (4g/liter of water for 5 minutes) or Trichoderma Harzianum (10ml/liter) to prevent soil-borne diseases. Additionally, spraying Neem oil (10000ppm @ 2ml/liter) or Trichoderma solutions can help prevent soft rot.
- Apply farmyard manure (FYM) at 25t/ha, and fertilizers with a ratio of N:P:K 75:50:50 kg/ha for better growth and yield.
- Plant rhizomes in ridges and furrows with a spacing of 40x20 cm. Ensure proper weeding and earthing up. Intercrop with crops like soybean, French bean, finger millet, or maize to improve farm income.
- Mulch the beds with dry paddy straw or green leaves to conserve soil moisture, control weeds, and prevent soil erosion.

Fishery

- It is recommended to focus on carp breeding, hatchery management, and carp fry and fingerling production from April to July, as this is the peak time for these activities.
- For optimal carp fingerling production, dewater seasonal ponds to remove unwanted fish. Plough the pond bottom, expose it to sunlight for one week, and apply lime at a rate of 400 kg per ha to prepare the pond.
- After a week, apply cow dung at 10,000 kg per ha. Two weeks later, remove aquatic insects by using soap and kerosene emulsion. The exact doses should be confirmed by consulting a fisheries expert.
- Once the pond is prepared and insect removal is complete, stock healthy 4-day-old carp spawn at a density of 30 lakh/ha. This should be done 1-2 days after insect removal.
- Ensure regular feeding of carp fry with a mixture of finely powdered MOC and RB powder in a 1:1 ratio to promote healthy growth.
- It is advisable to excavate or renovate water harvesting ponds to conserve rainwater and runoff, maximizing water storage during the monsoon season.
- Maintain pond embankment stability by ensuring side slopes of 2:1 (Horizontal: Vertical) for sandy soil, 1.5:1 for loamy soil, and 1:1 for clayey soil. Additionally, create an empty berm of a width equal to the depth of the pond to prevent siltation during the rainy season.
- To maintain water quality, check the pH level of the pond after heavy rainfall. If the pH falls below 6.5, apply lime at 50 kg/ha to improve the water's alkalinity.

Input distribution to the Farmers during the VKSA Campaign

Seed distribution by KVK Jaintia Hills

Farm implements distribution by KVK Dimapur

Vegetable Seed distribution in West Khasi Hills

Seed distribution in East Khasi Hills

Seed distribution in Chande, Manipur

Other scientific techniques/technologies delivered during the VKSA Campaign

- Agro-climatic based IFS model suitable for Hill Agriculture.
- Improved Inter-cropping and mulching for organic nutrient management.
- Water conservation techniques using zero energy-based rainwater harvesting structure.
- Livestock and poultry scientific feeding and health management.
- Economic Fish feeding by incorporation of locally available bio-resources.
- Popularization of Govt. Schemes like PMFBY, PMMSY, NPOF, Soil Health Card

8

OVERCOMING NATURE'S CHALLENGES: VKSA CAMPAIGN ACHIEVEMENTS IN ZONE VII

During the VKSA campaign (29 May–12 June 2025), the five NEH states under ICAR-ATARI, Zone VII—Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, and Tripura—faced severe climatic disturbances including incessant rains, landslides, floods, and rockfalls. In Nagaland, landslides blocked NH-29, caused six deaths, and damaged several homes. Manipur suffered extensive flooding in Imphal East, Imphal West, and Senapati districts, leading to infrastructure damage and mobility issues. Mizoram faced a tragic quarry collapse in Aizawl due to heavy rains, resulting in 14 deaths, while landslides and power outages were widespread. Meghalaya experienced multiple landslides and road blockages, and Tripura witnessed statewide flooding that disrupted several low-lying areas.

Despite these adverse conditions, the Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) displayed exceptional dedication and resilience. By adjusting their schedules and working closely with state line departments, they were able to reach thousands of farmers with scientific advisories and awareness about central agricultural schemes. Mizoram, though forced to suspend activities from 1–3 June, still achieved significant outreach. Tripura stood out by exceeding both its village and farmer coverage targets. Overall, the VKSA campaign in Zone VII was a testament to the unwavering efforts of KVKs to support farmers even during natural calamities, ensuring the continued dissemination of climate-resilient technologies

Table 11: Climatic aberrations (Incessant rains, Flood, Landslide, Rock falls) in the States under ATARI, Zone-VII

State	Climatic aberrations and Impacts Summary
Nagaland	➢ Landslide blocked NH-29 ➢ Six deaths and no. of houses damaged ➢ Panic reported due to isolation
Manipur	➢ Floods hit Imphal East/ West, Senapati ➢ Landslides and traffic disruptions ➢ Infrastructure and property damaged
Mizoram	➢ A quarry collapse in Aizawl amid heavy rain: 14 dead, many missing. ➢ Landslides and power outages widespread
Meghalaya	➢ Continuous heavy rainfall triggered multiple landslides across the states. ➢ Road blocked and mobility disrupted.
Tripura	➢ Statewide flooding

Glimpses of Climatic Aberrations in the Zone II


Landslide in Nagaland


Landslide in Mizoram


Flood in Meghalaya

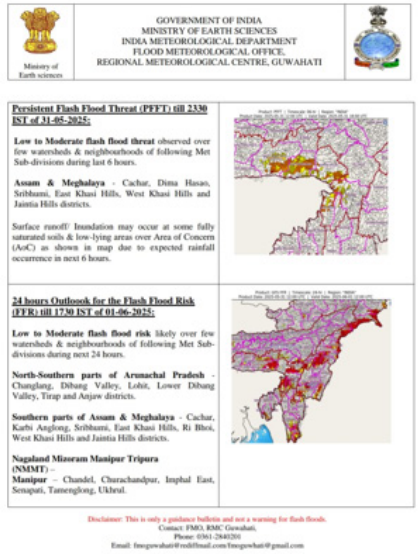

Landslide in Meghalaya


Flood in West Tripura


Flood in Tripura


Landslide in Mizoram


Flood in Unakoti, Tripura



Landslide at Manipur **Flood at Tamenglong, Manipur**

Circulars issued by various state governments under disaster management act

State	District	Subject	Circular/ Order
Manipur	Tamenglong	Red Alert warning	Weather Bulletin, Tamenglong, dated 29th May 2025, issued by Deputy Commissioner, Tamenglong, Manipur
	Imphal East, Imphal West, Senapati	Order by Governor, Manipur to extend Summer Holidays in respect of all Schools in Imphal East, Imphal West and Senapati districts of Manipur	Order by Governor, Manipur, dated 1st June 2025, issued by Secretary (Education-S), Govt. Of Manipur
	Imphal East, Imphal West, Thoubal, Bishnupur & Chandel	Order by Commissioner-cum Secy. (Home), Govt. of Manipur	Order by the Govt. of Manipur on 07th June 2025 to impose curfew in 05 Districts of Manipur, *Viz.* Imphal East, Imphal West, Thoubal, Bishnupur & Chandel.
Meghalaya	All districts	Warning-Thunderstorm/ Lightning and Heavy to Very Heavy with extremely and exceptionally heavy rainfall	Press Release, dated 29th May 2025
	Jaintia hills	Closure of School, Colleges and Educational Institutions	Official Order Vide F. No. DDMA 58/ 201`5/268, dated 30th May 2025, issued by Deputy Commissioner & Chairman, Disaster management Authority, West Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya

Mizoram	Aizawl	Suspension of School students for their safety and well-being	Memo No. C.16011/138/2023-DC(A)/60, dated 30th May 2025 issued by DC & Chairman, District Disaster management Authority, Aizawl, Mizoram
	Lawngtlai	Closure of all Schools	Memo No. R.11012/7/2025(DM&R)-DC(LTI), dated 3rd June 2025.
	Khawzawl	Declaring holidays for educational institutions due to adverse weather conditions	Vide F.No. B.13024/1/2025-DC(KZL), dated 30th May 2025, issued by Deputy Commissioner & Chairman, District Disaster management Authority, Khawzal district, Mizoram
	All districts	Temporary suspension of VKSA campaign	Letter issued to all DCs, Mizoram by Ramdinliani, Spl. Secretary to the Govt. Of Mizoram, Agriculture & FW, Govt. Of Mizoram
Nagaland	Kohima	Travel Advisory due to complete closure of the National Highway	F.No. DCK/TPT/TR/2024, dated 1st June 2025, issued by Deputy Commissioner, Kohima, Nagaland
	Phek	Travel Advisory for restriction of vehicular movement	No. DCPK/LR/2-LANE/K-J/COM-2/2021-22/245, dated 31st May 2025, issued by District Commissioner, Phek district, Nagaland
Tripura	All districts of Tripura	Extreme weather prediction for extremely heavy rainfall activity and preparedness measures	Vide No. F.12(8)-REV/REP/2018, dated 28th May 2025 issued by Deputy Secretary to the Govt. Of Tripura
	All districts	Red Alert for prediction of extremely heavy rainfall activity and preparedness measures	F.No. 12(8)-REV/REP/2018, dated 1st June 2025, issued by Addl Secretary to the Govt. Of Tripura

9

KNOWLEDGE AND SKILL GAPS IDENTIFIED: TRAINING NEEDS FOR NEH REGION

During the Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan (VKSA) campaign across the NEH states, extensive field interactions with farmers, farm women, rural youth, and extension personnel helped identify key knowledge and skill gaps affecting agricultural productivity, sustainability, and resilience. Based on these insights, a number of training needs have been recognized across various sectors, especially suited to the region's topography, climate vulnerability, and resource constraints.

Identified Thematic Gaps and Training Needs:

- Natural Resource Management:
  - Efficient water use and soil health management.
  - Adoption of location-specific integrated farming systems.
  - Soil health management in Jhum (shifting cultivation) areas.
- **Horticulture:**
  - Protected cultivation of off-season vegetables and fruit crops.
  - Scientific nursery techniques for production of quality planting materials.
  - Post-harvest handling, value addition, and processing of horticultural produce.
  - Scientific canopy management in fruit crops.
- **Agricultural Engineering:**
  - Use and maintenance of improved farm implements suitable for hilly terrains.
- **Animal Husbandry and Fisheries:**
  - Scientific fodder preservation and low-cost balanced feed formulation.
  - Artificial insemination techniques and rearing of crossbreeds.
  - Awareness on zoonotic disease transmission and biosecurity measures.
  - Scientific seed production techniques in fisheries and livestock.
- **Natural & Organic Farming:**
  - Training on on-farm input production like bio-fertilizers, compost, and pest repellents.
- **Cross-cutting Issues:**
  - Improved knowledge on government schemes such as PMKSY, PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi, Natural Farming Mission, FPO formation, and Apiculture (Beekeeping).
  - Need for distribution of localized IEC (Information, Education, Communication) materials in regional languages to ensure better understanding and adoption.
  - Scientific diagnostic support for crops, livestock, poultry, and fish diseases with on-the-spot solutions was highly appreciated by farmers.

10

RESEARCHABLE ISSUES IDENTIFIED DURING VKSA

During the Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan (VKSA) across the five NEH states, extensive interactions between farmers, scientists, and extension professionals helped surface several pressing issues that require immediate attention from research institutes and universities. These expectations highlight the urgent need for location-specific, low-cost, and scalable technological solutions across horticulture, agriculture, animal husbandry, and fisheries sectors. Farmers emphasized the need for scientific interventions that align with their unique agro-ecological conditions, resource constraints, and traditional practices.

I. Manipur

- Development of biotic and abiotic stress tolerant crop varieties to deal with climate change
- Development of rice varieties having Aluminium and Iron toxicity tolerance.
- Developing organic rodent control strategies for paddy and potato and storage systems, as rodent damage significantly reduces yields also resulting post-harvest losses.
- Integrated management strategies against citrus and tree bean decline, mostly caused by biotic and abiotic stresses and imbalanced nutrient use leading to yield losses.
- Development of powdery mildew–resistant citrus varieties suitable for hilly conditions to sustain productivity.
- Development and standardization of propagation protocols for the production and distribution of quality planting materials of citrus, pineapple, large cardamon and litchi in hill regions.
- Identification/selection of germplasm/ cultivars of crops with efficient root system to extract nutrients from soils under natural and organic farming.
- Customization of location-specific micro-IFS/IOFS models for small and marginal farmers in the hill ecosystem with suitable combination of different crops, livestock, and fisheries based on resource optimization with maximum system productivity.
- In the livestock sector, formulation of low-cost feed formulations using locally available bioresources, organic waste and assessment of body growth, FCR, health and cost as compared to conventional feeds.
- Conservation and genetic upgradation of the Meitei cattle breed for climate adaptation and better yield performance.
- Bio-prospecting of local grasses as potential fish feed, breeding protocols for small indigenous fish species endemic to NE India.
- Optimizing pen/cage culture designs for target water bodies, quantifying yield gains and biodiversity impacts.
- Identification of suitable polyculture combinations for hill aquaculture, and seed production technologies for endemic and ornamental fishes.

II. Meghalaya

- Identification and introduction of low-input responsive HYVs for jhum (shifting) farming systems.
- Developing fall armyworm resistant maize varieties adapted to hill ecosystems.
- Management of citrus decline causing due to nutrient imbalance and biotic-abiotic stresses.

- Development of soft rot–resistant ginger varieties for high rainfall areas.
- Identification of low-input responsive HYVs for jhum (shifting) farming systems and development of organic herbicides for weed management in hill agriculture.
- Post harvest handling, storage and value addition value addition technologies for underutilized fruits such as Sohphie (*Myrica esculenta*), Sohshang (*Elaeagnus latifolia*), Sohphong Khasi (*Garcinia pedunculata*), Blood fruit (*Haematocarpus validus*), and Burmese grapes (*Baccaurea ramiflora*).
- Understanding the physiological and environmental factors causing early fruit drop in Sohphie (*Myrica esculenta*) and Sohiong(*Prunus nepalensis*) and developing measures to improve fruit retention for processing (wine and pickle) industries.
- Development and standardization of propagation protocols for the production and distribution of quality planting materials of citrus, pineapple, avocado, strawberry, kiwi, and litchi in hill regions.
- Extraction, characterization, and value chain development for bioactive compounds from high-value local fruits grown in Meghalaya.
- Design and development of ergonomic harvesting tools and mechanization options for oil palm suitable for Meghalaya's terrain.
- Research and development of a vaccine and preventive strategies for African Swine Fever (ASF) affecting piggery.
- Development of cost-effective, nutritionally balanced livestock feed formulations using local available bio-resources and organic waste, assessing growth, FCR, health, and cost versus conventional diets.
- Characterization of the climate-resilient indigenous Masilum cattle breed and its genetic upgradation through improved breeding programme.
- Design of prototype altitude-specific low-cost climate resilient housing for cattle and pigs.
- Conservation and induced breeding of indigenous/underutilized fish species suitable for NE region, evaluating growth performance, survival, and farm economics.

III. Mizoram

- Development of improved glutinous and semi-glutinous high-yielding rice and maize varieties suited to local consumer preferences.
- Acid soil management through application of locally available amendments other than lime.
- Emphasizing on evolving resistant varieties of dragon fruit against anthracnose, stem canker, and viral diseases, soft rot–resistant variety of ginger, mosaic virus–resistant chow chow and management of post-harvest decline in tree bean and citrus.
- Development of ready-to-use micronutrient mixture to address multi micronutrient deficiencies in vegetables and fruits.
- Development of customized IFS and IOFS models for small and marginal farmers based on market demand, resource optimization with maximum system productivity.
- Development of location specific agroforestry models for the hill region to address issues related to abundant jhum
- Conservation and genetic upgradation of Mizo chilli lines for developing climate resilient high yielding chilly variety.
- Isolation and characterization of native beneficial soil microbes for biofertilizer production and soil health management in oil palm plantations.
- Nanotechnological approaches for pest/ disease management, bioformulations using native isolates for organic farming.

- Fodder introduction and conservation, on-farm feed formulation use of local available by-products for pig and poultry feed and addressing the lack of vaccines for African Swine Fever.
- Developing solar-powered incubation systems for hatching in case of backyard poultry.
- Developing and integrating ICT tools for agricultural knowledge dissemination, empowering FPOs and cooperatives for market access, and improve extension models for sustainability.
- Develop, validate, and cost-effective rapid, user-friendly diagnostic kits and digital surveillance tools for monitoring livestock diseases.
- Innovation in compact and terrain-adapted farm machineries suitable for smallholders in hilly regions.
- Developing protocols for processing and value addition of underutilized fruits and vegetables like *Prunus jenkinsii*, *Litsea cubeba*, *Garcinia lanceifolia*, and *Szechuan pepper*.
- Designing ropeway-based low-cost transport systems for farm produce in hilly terrains and ergonomic modifications of traditional farm tools.
- Riverine fish conservation, low-cost aquafeeds development from local resources, breeding of the state fish Nghavang (*Semiplotus modestus*), and identification of candidate species for polyculture.

IV. Nagaland

- Design and development of ergonomic tools for jhum farming to reduce drudgery and improve efficiency and gender-sensitive technology adoption.
- Validating spring-bed irrigation and alder-based soil fertility management and improve *zabo* farming systems (integrated water harvesting + forestry + livestock + paddy).
- Identification of low-input responsive HYVs for jhum (shifting) farming systems for sustainable farming.
- Formulation and production of nutrient-dense, low-volume organic manure formulations for use in slopy land farming.
- Development of customized IFS and IOFS models for small and marginal farmers based on market demand, resource optimization with maximum system productivity.
- Developing package of practices for black pepper, organic management of areca nut diseases, and integrated management strategies for citrus decline.
- Focus on low-cost cold storage solutions for perishable high value crops like Dragon fruit, Strawberry, Kiwi etc. and off-season vegetables grown in high hills.
- Exploration of processing, nutritional profiling, and market potential of underutilized indigenous fruits.
- Formulation and development of integrated organic input packages using local available resources to improve both soil health and plant disease resistance in organic farming systems.
- Development of cost-effective, nutritionally balanced livestock feed formulations using local available bio-resources and organic waste; in comparison with commercial feed.
- Priorities in epidemiology and control of FMD, genetic improvement of Sumi Ne goat, climate-resilient pig shelters, and ASF management.
- Epidemiological studies and control strategies for Foot and Mouth Disease outbreaks in pig populations
- Development and testing of mobile hatchery units to enhance seed production in remote and hilly areas.
- Develop, validate, and cost-effective rapid, user-friendly diagnostic kits and digital surveillance tools for monitoring livestock diseases.

V. Tripura

- Development of lodging-resistant high yielding aromatic paddy varieties from the traditional germplasm (e.g., Kalikhasa).
- Iron and Aluminium toxicity resistant paddy varieties for Tripura condition.
- Developing cucumber mosaic virus resistant variety for major vegetable crops like cucumber, tomato, pepper, melons, bitter gourd and bottle gourd.
- Developing eco-friendly pest management using hill glory weed extracts.
- Development of biotic and abiotic stress tolerant crop varieties to deal with climate change.
- Identification/selection of germplasm/ cultivars of crops with efficient root system to extract nutrients from soils under natural and organic farming.
- Evolving arecanut varieties resistant to bud rot and yellow leaf disease, their etiology and management techniques under humid subtropical condition and also development of control measures.
- Development of customized IFS and IOFS models for small and marginal farmers based on market demand, resource optimization with maximum system productivity.
- Formulating and upscaling low-cost composting and biogas solutions, quantifying pollutant reduction, nutrient recovery, and farm economics.
- Standardization and development of consumer preferred value-added livestock products, maintaining the safety and quality standards with optimum shelf-life.
- Focus on feed formulations using low-cost local bioresources, sustainable alternatives to conventional feed supplements, and GIS-based real-time surveillance of livestock diseases (FMD, HS, BQ).
- Mapping fisheries resources and optimizing pen/cage culture designs for target water bodies, quantifying yield gains and biodiversity impacts.
- Development of breeding protocols for native ornamental fishes such as *Danio rerio* and *Puntius spp.*

Common researchable issues across NEH States

I. Crop Science & Horticulture

1. Management of citrus decline through integrated nutrient, pest–disease, and stress mitigation approaches.
2. Development of disease-resistant varieties of ginger (soft rot), citrus (powdery mildew/ decline), dragon fruit (anthracnose, stem canker, viral diseases), chow chow (mosaic virus), arecanut (bud rot, yellow leaf disease), and maize (fall armyworm).
3. Development of biotic and abiotic stress-tolerant crop varieties to cope with climate change.
4. Breeding and evaluation of crop varieties tolerant to Aluminium and Iron toxicity in acid soils.
5. Identification/selection of germplasm with efficient root systems for better nutrient uptake in natural and organic farming.
6. Development of high-yielding, low-input varieties of rice, maize, and vegetables suited to hill ecosystems and local food preferences (glutinous, aromatic types).
7. Strengthening seed systems and varietal replacement for quality seed/planting material supply.
8. Research on pollinator diversity and enhancing pollination services in fruit crops.

II. Natural Resource Management (NRM)

1. Development and scaling up of rainwater harvesting structures (e.g., Jalkund, bamboo drip, gravity-fed irrigation).
2. Soil and nutrient management through native biofertilizers, micronutrient formulations, and acid soil amendments.

3. Soil and water conservation strategies for shifting cultivation and fragile hill slopes.
4. Development of climate-smart technologies, crop-weather models, and early warning systems for floods, droughts, and pest outbreaks.

III. Animal Science

1. Conservation, genetic characterization, and selective improvement of indigenous livestock breeds (Meitei cattle, Masilum cattle, SumiNe goat).
2. Development of low-cost feed and fodder systems using local bio-resources and agro-waste.
3. Development of dual-purpose backyard poultry breeds for hill farming.
4. Validation of ethnoveterinary practices for livestock health management.
5. Development of vaccines and low-cost preventive measures for transboundary livestock diseases (e.g., African Swine Fever, cattle diseases).

IV. Fisheries & Aquaculture

1. Development of low-cost fish feed from local resources.
2. Induced breeding and propagation of indigenous and ornamental fishes.
3. Identification of compatible polyculture combinations for smallholder ponds.
4. Coldwater aquaculture research on snow trout, mahseer, and other native hill-stream fishes.
5. Conservation of indigenous fish biodiversity.

V. Post-Harvest Management & Mechanization

1. Development of processing, storage, and value addition technologies for indigenous fruits, vegetables, and spices.
2. Strengthening value chains and market linkages for ginger, turmeric, Naga king chilli, citrus, broom grass, etc.
3. Development of hill-specific farm mechanization tools – ropeways, ergonomic hand tools, fibre extraction machines, harvesting equipment.

VI. Extension, Institutions & Policy

1. Strengthening Integrated/Organic Farming Systems (IFS/IOFS) models for small and marginal farmers.
2. Evaluation of ICT-enabled extension approaches, digital platforms, and AI-based advisory systems.
3. Promotion of FPOs, SHGs, and women/youth-led enterprises in agri-food value chains.
4. Developing strategies must be for a sustainable transition from shifting (jhum) cultivation to settled farming systems.
5. Development of a model horticulture hub to enhance production, processing, and value chain integration for fruits and vegetables.
6. Strengthening of cold storage infrastructure and transport logistics to reduce post-harvest losses and improve market access for perishable crops.
7. Design and deployment of AI-based smart scarecrow systems for management of wild and stray animals in hill farming systems.
8. Formulation and implementation of state-wise contingency action plans for climate-resilient agriculture in the context of changing climate scenarios.
9. Streamlining of input delivery systems to ensure timely and adequate supply of quality seeds/planting materials, fertilizers, and pesticides to remote and hilly areas.
10. Development of sustainable and inclusive marketing infrastructure in remote areas to support small holder farmers and hill-based produce.

11

FARMER'S INNOVATION IDENTIFIED DURING THE VKSA CAMPAIGN

The states of Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Tripura are home to more than 100 distinct tribes and over 150 sub-tribes, each with its own unique culture, traditional wisdom, and agricultural practices. These communities have developed innovative solutions that are deeply rooted in local ecology and traditional knowledge. Their indigenous farm innovations are not only unique but also offer climate-resilient, low-cost, and sustainable options, particularly suited to the fragile hill ecosystems of the region. The following section highlights some of the farmer-led innovations identified during the campaign, which continue to support sustainable agriculture and livelihood security in the North Eastern Hill (NEH) Region of India.

Sl. No.	Name	Age	Gender	Village	District	State	Qualification	Title	Subject Area
1.	Mr. Shenbhalang Khongjoh	38	Male	Quinine Nongladew	Ri Bhoi	Meghalaya	Matriculation	**Bamboo Based Drip Irrigation for Water Management in Fruit Crops**	Secondary Agriculture
2.	Mr. D. Pyrtuh	45	Male	Khanduli	West Jaintia Hills	Meghalaya	Illiterate	**Nursery Raising of Paddy in Bamboo splits**	Crop Production
3.	Mr K.D Kharkrang	45	Male	Umeit	Ri Bhoi	Meghalaya	8th	**Single Bud Method of Propagation of Ginger/ Turmeric**	Crop Production
4.	Mr. Genesius Rymbai	55	Male	Thadnongiaw	Ri Bhoi	Meghalaya	4th	**Hand Operated Ginger -Turmeric Slicer**	Farm Equipment
5.	Mr. Leaderfull Ryngsang	49	Male	Mawbri	Ri Bhoi	Meghalaya	9th	**Elevated Bamboo Nursery Raising to mitigate climate change**	Crop Production
6.	Mr. Wallamkupar Lyngrah	51	Male	Mawsiatkhnam	East Khasi Hills,	Meghalaya	Graduation	**Therapeutic Pillows from Traditionally Processed Buckwheat Hulls**	Secondary Agriculture
7.	Mr. Nongthombam Indrakumar Luwang	54	Male	Wangjing Sorokhaibam Leikai	Thoubal	Manipur	Intermediate	**Zero-energy Water Lifting Device**	Farm Machinery

Sl. No.	Name	Age	Gender	Village	District	State	Qualification	Title	Subject Area
8.	Mr. Luingaingam Thaimei	45	Male	Wainem	Senapati,	Manipur	Graduation	**Low-cost structure for mushroom spawn production**	Secondary Agriculture
9.	Mr. Angam Kamei	37	Male	Tokpa Kabui	Churachandpur	Manipur	Intermediate	**Periphyton based aquaculture using bamboo mat as substrate**	Fishery science
10.	Mr. C. Rokunga	43	Male	Chanmari	Hnahthial	Mizoram	Matriculation	**Cardboard Box Hatchery of Japanese Quail**	Poultry science
11.	Mr. Tsipise Sangtam	44	Male	Bukvannei	Kolasib,	Mizoram	Matriculation	**Palm oil Cake as fish feed**	Fishery science
12.	Mr. Zokhuma	57	Male	Tumpui	Kolasib,	Mizoram	7th	**Weeding Made easy: Farm Innovation for a Greener Tomorrow**	Secondary Agriculture
13.	Mr. Lalthafela	49	Male	Kawnpui Venglai	Kolasib,	Mizoram	8th	**Farmer's Pride: Areca nut De-husking Machine for small holdings**	Farm Machinery
14.	Mr. V. Pawhla	58	Male	New Colony-I	Siaha	Mizoram	Intermediate	**Low-cost wooden palm oil extractor**	Farm Equipment
15.	Mr. CB Lalthlamuanzuala	43	Male	Thiltlang	Lunglei,	Mizoram	8th	**Smart Maize Grinder**	Farm Machinery
16.	Mr. CB Lalthlamuanzuala	43	Male	Thiltlang	Lunglei,	Mizoram	8th	**Smart Chaff Cutter**	Farm Machinery
17.	Mr. Medoveyi Tetseo	51	Male	Thipuza	Phek	Nagaland	6th	**Diesel operated Drum-type Paddy Thresher**	Farm Machinery
18.	Mrs. Nuzolu Chuzho	44	Female	Thipuza	Phek	Nagaland	6th	**Low-cost Bamboo made Potato Storage Structure**	Storage Technique
19.	Mr. Tsipise Sangtam	60	Male	Phelungre	Kiphire	Nagaland	Matriculation	**A Farmer-friendly ergonomic tool for Jhum land preparation**	Farm tool/ equipment
20.	Mr. L. Holuto Ayemi	47	Male	Tichipami	Zunheboto	Nagaland	Graduation	**Large Cardamom spike cutter**	Farm tool/ equipment
21.	Mr. Kedoneikho Suosahie	49	Male	Peducha	Kohima	Nagaland	Intermediate	**Charcoal-fired two shelf Multipurpose Drying Oven**	Farm Machinery

Sl. No.	Name	Age	Gender	Village	District	State	Qualification	Title	Subject Area
22.	Mr. Levekios L	20	Male	Thonoknyu	Kiphire	Nagaland	Graduation	**Achook- The Antipest": The 24x7 Solar Light Trap**	Plant Protection
23.	Mr. Swuyievezo Dzudo	26	Male	Porba	Phek	Nagaland	Post Graduation	**Low-Cost Solar Dryer**	Farm Machinery
24.	Mr. Mohan Sarkar	59	Male	Sulanala Narayanpur	Unakoti	Tripura	Matriculation	**V-shaped Wooden Double Row furrow maker for Potato (TPS) Production**	Farm Implement
25.	Mr. Biswajit Debnath	30	Male	Mahadev Tilla	Khowai	Tripura	8th	**Handmade Manual Egg Incubator for Small-Scale Poultry Hatching**	Farm Machinery
26.	Mr. Pramod Lal Das	65	Male	Dabbari	Dhalai	Tripura	8th	**Bamboo rat trap for rodent control in paddy field**	Plant Protection

Indigenous Technical Knowledge (ITKs) Identified during VKSA

The North Eastern states of Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, and Tripura are rich in Indigenous Technical Knowledge (ITK) that reflects deep ecological wisdom and sustainable farming practices. These ITKs deeply rooted in the local ecology, culture, and community wisdom, offer climate-resilient, low-cost, and sustainable solutions particularly suited to the fragile hill ecosystems of the region. Indigenous Technical Knowledge (ITKs) identified during the campaign are provided below.

Sl. No.	Name	Age	Gender	Village	District	State	Qualification	Title	Subject area
1.	Soraisam Dilip Meitei	51	Male	Huikap	Imphal East	Manipur	XII pass	**Water Reed (*Scirpus Lacustris*) Cum Fish Farming**	Fishery based Integration
2.	Chopathung Lotha	46	Male	Longla	Wokha	Nagaland	XII pass	**Method for Packaging and Marketing of Jaggery**	Secondary Agriculture
3.	Akhumla	20	Female	Kuthur	Tuensang	Nagaland	Primary	**Eco-Friendly Oyster Mushroom Cultivation**	Secondary Agriculture
4.	Michael Mercer	64	Male	Sunhlukawn	Lengpui	Mizoram	M.Sc.	**Floating Duckery Integrated with Fish Farming**	Integrated Farming System (IFS)
5.	BittuDey	31	Male	Basudebpara	Dhalai	Tripura	XII pass	**Ornamental Fish Rearing using Recycling Waste Materials**	Fisheries Science
6.	Manhun Thabah	46	Male	Nongkasen	West Khasi Hills	Meghalaya	XII pass	**Pit-based potato storage structure**	Storage Technique
7.	Wallamkupar Lyngrah	54	Male	Mawsiatkhnam	East Khasi Hills	Meghalaya	Graduate	**Egg-Laying Cabin: A Farmer- Friendly Solution to Poultry Cannibalism and Egg Loss**	Poultry Science
8.	Okram Subhash Singh	54	Male	Pangei	Imphal East	Manipur	Graduate	**Tobacco mixed with salt and water for slug control In crops**	Plant Protection
9.	Satsei Haokip	45	Male	Tuilaphai	Churachandpur	Manipur	XII pass	**Stocking of maize cobs to retain as seed under Kitchen smoke**	Seed Storage

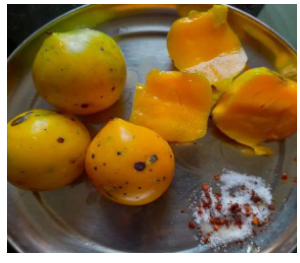
Sl. No.	Name	Age	Gender	Village	District	State	Qualification	Title	Subject area
10.	Mosia Vanlalhriata	36	Male	New Siaha East-I	Siaha	Mizoram	MA	**Pest management using**	Plant Protection
11.	EstherY Francis	40	Male	Anatongre	Kiphire	Nagaland	X pass	**Inducing Heat in Sows Using Egg and Salt Mix Feeding**	Animal Health
12.	Lalhmunsiama	55	Male	Chawnhu	Lawngtlai	Mizoram	VIII pass	**Log Wood Bunding: A Soil Conservation Practice to Curb Erosion and Enhance Land Use**	Soil Conservation
13.	Bernika Kdhar	55	Female	Erpakon	Ri-Bhoi	Meghalaya	IX pass	**Broadcast of Ashes in paddy field for pest management in crops.**	Plant Protection
14.	Diksil D Sangma	45	Female	Ramchengga	South Garo Hills	Meghalaya	VI pass	**Hanging of dead rotten Crab in the paddy field for control Gandhi bug**	Plant Protection
15	Ra Muktieh	56	Female	Iongsnieh Takhniang	West Jaintia Hills	Meghalaya	Illiterate	**Maize Seed Treatment Using Fresh Turmeric**	Plant Protection
16.	Vanlalsawta	68	Male	Buhchangphai	Kolasib	Mizoram	VIII pass	**Use of Wood Ash for Seed Storage in Pulse Crops**	Seed Storage
17.	Shampeng	75	Male	Yongnyah	Longleng	Nagaland	IX pass	**Use of walnut leaves juice for fishing and for controlling poultry lice in Chicken coop.**	Fish harvesting and Poultry Health
18.	Sonam Thamang	59	Male	Shetap	Longleng	Nagaland	IX pass	**Use of Rotten Crab Filtrate as a Natural Pest Repellent**	Plant Protection
19.	Nguamei Phom	30	Female	Lingtak	Longleng	Nagaland	Xpass	**Use of Sumac (Rhus coriaria) powder for treatment of diarrhea in Pigs**	Animal Health

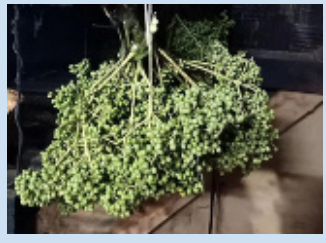
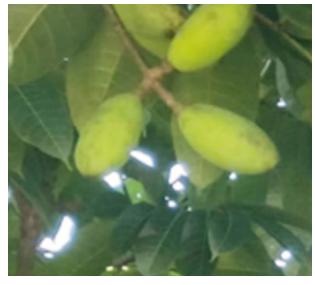
12

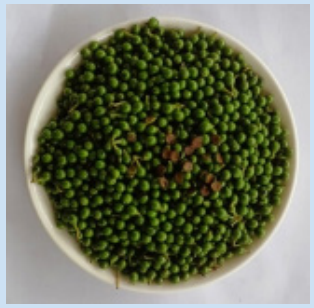
UNIQUE GERMPLASM EXPLORED/IDENTIFIED DURING VKSA CAMPAIGN

The North Eastern Region boasts of its rich biodiversity accommodating a large variety of flora and fauna and represents an important part of the Eastern Himalaya and Indo-Burma global biodiversity hotspot amongst the 36 recognized global biodiversity hotspots. The horticultural crops in this region encompass a diverse range, including tropical and subtropical fruits, temperate fruits, vegetables, and flowers, comprising both indigenous and introduced varieties. These underutilized crops not only play a pivotal role in bolstering agricultural diversity but also contribute significantly to food security while preserving traditional knowledge.

State	Common Name	Scientific Name	Brief note on Utility	Photos
Meghalaya	Khasian Holly	*Ilex khasiana*	Berries can be used to make Jams and Jellies. They are rich in carbohydrates, vitamins and minerals which attract migratory birds to consume them.	
	Sohphie fruits	*Myrica esculenta*	Berries are used in making finest wine, Pickles, Jams and having medicinal properties.	
	Sohiong	*Prunus nepalensis*	It is rich in several vitamins and minerals and is also a storehouse of essential bioactive compounds. It is consumed fresh or converted into jams, squashes, and wines by the local people.	

Mizoram (Kolasib)	Windmill Palm	*Trachycarpus Fortune*	Antioxidant Properties, anti-Inflammatory effects, good for Cardiovascular health, Neuroprotective effects	 
Mizoram (All districts)	Tawkte	*Solanum violaceum Ortega*	Treatment of wounds, Jaundice, Improved eyesight, gargling of tonsillitis, Improved high blood pressure etc.	
Mizoram (Mamit, Kolasib, Siaha, Lawngtlai, Champahi)	Buhban	a.Sticky rice (Idaw) b Trai sanghar	Antioxidant property, High content of carbohydrate, High Amylopectin content and Low Amylose content.	Idaw  Trai Sanghar 
Mizoram (All districts)	Garcinia	Garcinia cambogia	Weight loss, Antioxidant property, anti-inflammatory effects, blood sugar control, anti – Carcinogenic property	

Nagaland	Fragrant Caper vine	*Stixis suaveolens*	This fruit is eaten with food when riped. It has blunt and bitter taste. It is believed to cure stomach pain and gastritis. It also lowers blood pressure.	
Nagaland	Rambutan	Nephelium lappaceum	Eaten as raw fruit.it has important compound known as Gallic acid which acts as an antioxidant to fight cancer.	
Nagaland	Bay berry	Myrica esculenta	Fruits are eaten raw. This fruit reduces sugar. Rich in antioxidants. The utilization of leaves and fruits of the tree as medicine is a highly sustainable source of natural medicines.	
Nagaland	Cane fruit	Calamus longipes	The fruit has a distinctive sour taste and a unique aroma reminiscent of pineapple. It is a rich source of Vit B, C, E and K.	
Nagaland		*Zanthoxylum aramatum*	The seeds are used as spices for preservative in preparation of meat, the rich aroma of the seeds enhance the flavour of the curry. It is known to aid in digestion.	
Nagaland		*Canarium strictum*	This fruit is widely used for stomachaches. It aids in digestion and prevents constipation. Fruits are eaten raw or in dried form.	

Nagaland		*Litsea cubeba*	Aromatic and tingling taste. This berry is used in preparation of meat pickle, chutney and helps in digestion of food.	
Nagaland	Chusan palm fruit		It is eaten when ripened (bluish in color). The fruit is steamed and eaten with rice. It is bland in taste but when chewed it release oil which enhances the flavour of the food. Good for digestion and the seeds are used as arecanut.	
Tripura	Bilati Begun	*Solarium torvum Swartz*	Tender fruits are eaten as vegetables. Tribals prepare 'Gudak' from the tender ones. From the mature fruits they take outthe seeds and cook dishesknown as 'Gudak', 'Chakhai' or simply fry the fruits. The presence of triterpenoids, glycosides, alkaloids, flavonoids, phenols, saponins tannins indicates its nutritional and medicinal importance. It has appreciable nutritional value, especially as low-fat diet and can contribute to the fight against nutrient deficiencies.	 
Tripura	Madhubilata	*Stixis suaveolens* (Roxb.)	Fruits are used for consumption, also use folk medicine for heart disease, asthma.	

13

MEDIA COVERAGE OF VKSA IN THE NEH STATES UNDER ATARI, ZONE-VII

The Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan (VKSA) campaign received wide multimedia coverage across five NEH states under ICAR-ATARI, Zone VII—Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, and Tripura. Comprehensive outreach through print, electronic, and social media platforms played a crucial role in spreading awareness among the farming community, showcasing technological interventions, and highlighting the commitment of KVKs and partner institutions in implementing the campaign despite adverse climatic conditions.

Key Highlights:

- **Print Media**: A total of 93 press articles and features were published in leading regional and local newspapers across all five states, providing in-depth coverage of VKSA events, farmer participation, and success stories.
- **Electronic Media / AIR**: 38 segments aired on local television channels and All India Radio (AIR) stations covered the campaign's launch, expert talks, and field-level interventions.

Social Media Outreach: A remarkable 1396 posts, reels, videos, and stories were shared by KVKs, farmers, institutions, and officials on platforms like **Facebook, WhatsApp, YouTube, Instagram, and Twitter**—significantly amplifying campaign visibility and stakeholder engagement.

Table 12: State wise media coverage during the VKSA Campaign

State	Print media Coverage	Electronic Media Coverage/ AIR	Other Social Media Coverage
Nagaland	21	6	220
Manipur	18	9	362
Mizoram	19	8	188
Meghalaya	12	5	215
Tripura	23	10	411
TOTAL	**93**	**38**	**1396**

Media coverage during VKSA Campaign in Manipur

লৌমীশিংনা মতমগা চুম্বাবা মওংদা লৌউদুনা হেন্না পোত্থোক পুত্থোকপা মথৌ তারে:লৈশেম্বা সনাজাওবা

পাউজেলন্যাজ সর্ভিস
ইম্ফল, মে ২১ (পি সে):

চিঞ্জাকয়াওদনা চাওখৎপা লৈবাক অমা ওইবা য়ারোইঃ এম পি সনাজাওবা

পাউজেলন্যাজ সর্ভিস
ইম্ফল, মে ২৯ ঃ চিঞ্জাক য়াওদনা চাওখৎপা লৈবাক অমা ওইবা য়ারোই হায়না রাজ্য সভাগী এম পি লৈশেম্বা সনাজাওবনা ফোঙদোকখ্রে।

রাফম অসি ডসি আই সি এ আর রিছার্স কমপ্লেক্স, এন ই রিজন মণিপুর সেন্টর লম্ফেলপাংনা শীদুনা ভিত্তিক কৃষি সংক্লপ অভিয়ান হৌদোকপগী থৌরম অমদা এম পি সনাজাওবনা ফোঙদোকখিবনি। মহাক্লা মখা তানা হায়, ডসি হৌদোকখিবা ভিত্তিক কৃষি সংক্লপ অভিয়ান অসি ইন্দিয়াগী প্রাইম মিনিষ্টরনা ইন্দিয়াবু ২০৪৭ ফাওবগী মনুদা মপুং য়ঙনা চাওখৎপা লৈবাক অমা ওইনবগী পান্দমদা হৌদোকখিবা ভিত্তিক্টে ভারতগী মনু ক্লা পায়খংলকপা লৌউ-শিংউবগী থৌরম অমনি। অভিয়ান অসিগী মরু ওইবা পান্দমদি লৌমীশিংনা মহৌশাগী ওইবা লৌউ-পথাপগী মহুদা অনৌবা টেক্লোলোজিগী লৌউ পথাপশিং শিজিন্নদুনা চাথোক হেন্না পুথোক্লবা হোৎনবনি। মীশিং য়ামখংলকপগী মতুং ইন্না লৌউ শিংউবগী অহেনবা পোত্থোক পুথোকপা মথৌ তাই হায়না ফোঙদোকখি।

লোক্তাক ফার্মস হোষ্টেলগী কনফরেন্স হোলদা ডসিদগী হৌরেগা মথং থা জুনগী ১২ ফাওবা পাউথোরুদবা থৌরম অদুদা আই সি এ আর রিজনেল সেন্টর ফোর নোর্থ ইষ্ট হিলস রিঞ্জন মণিপুর সেন্টরগী রিজনেল হেদ ডা. সিঞ্চ বাসুদা দেবীসু শরুক য়াখি।

থৌরম অদুদা শরুক য়াখিবা অথোইবা মীথুংলেনশিংনা থৌরমগা মরী লৈননা লৌমীশিংদা কারিফ লৌরোক্লী মরু মরাংশিংসু য়েহ্লোকখি।

The Sangai Express
English Edition | 2025-05-31 | Page- 3
epaper.thesangaiexpress.com

Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan continues

By Our Staff Reporter

IMPHAL, May 30 : As part of the ongoing Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan (VKSA) 2025, the ICAR, Central Agricultural University (CAU), line department and Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) actively continued their outreach on Friday, reaching out to tribal and rural farming communities across the region.

The Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan, a Nationwide campaign aimed at transforming Indian agriculture through scientific intervention was launched in the State on Thursday. The campaign will continue until June 12, said a release issued by KVK Imphal West.

On Friday, a total of 78 villages were covered, and 8,260 farmers were sensitized and mobilized on crucial themes under the VKSA campaign, including the 10-point resolutions for Viksit Bharat @2047 in the agriculture sector; Promotion of natural farming and climate-resilient agriculture; Government flagship schemes; Doubling farmers' income through value addition, diversification, and entrepreneurship.

Farmers actively participated in the awareness programmes, demonstrations, exhibitions, and interactive sessions facilitated by the KVK teams.

The campaign also emphasized Atmanirbhar Bharat through improved agricultural practices and rural entrepreneurship.

The ICAR, CAU, line departments and KVKs in Manipur continue to play a pivotal role in empowering farmers with knowledge and tools necessary for a sustainable and developed agricultural future.

Powered by Bharati Web

IMPHAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 2025

VKSA campaign reaches 11,342 farmers of Thoubal and Kakching

THOUBAL, Jun 12

Speaking at the occasion, Dr S Zeshmarani, Senior Scientist & Head, KVK Thoubal stated that Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan is a pivotal step towards ensuring Agricultural and Allied sector prosperity and enhancing the livelihoods of the farmers.

He stated that Krishi Vigyan Kendra Thoubal is fully committed to this mission and is working tirelessly to bring the benefits of scientific Agriculture to every corner of the district, and urged all farmers to actively participate in these programs and leverage the resources available to them.

During the village visit, Wahengbam Chaoyaima Singh, Chairperson Administrative Committee 12-Kang Yambem GP Thoubal district expressed heartfelt gratitude to scientists from ICAR NEH Imphal centre, CAU Imphal, line departments of Agriculture and allied of Thoubal district and KVK Thoubal for organizing Pre-Kharif Campaign entitle: Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan.

He also expressed gratitude to the line departments for giving awareness on various scheme such as PMKSY, Soil Health Card, RKVY, SMAM, PMMSY etc and for their timely distribution of critical inputs like seed and subsidies fertilizer including timely collection of soil samples and distribution of Soil Health Card.

WANTED
TEACHER & SCHOOL WARDEN

The Sangai Express
English Edition | 2025-06-13 | Page- 3
epaper.thesangaiexpress.com

The Sangai Express

Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan concludes

IMPHAL, Jun 12

The Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan concluded on Thursday with a significant visit by Shivraj Singh Chouhan, Union Minister of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, to Gujarat.

As per a release issued by ICAR-KVK Imphal West, the 15-day programme, running from May 29 to June 12, 2025, was launched with the aim of addressing farmers' concern, promoting direct engagement between farmers and agricultural scientists, and accelerating the adoption of modern farming technologies across the country.

During his visit, Chouhan was accompanied by Dr M L Jat, Secretary (DARE) and Director General (ICAR), as well as senior officials and leading agricultural scientists.

The primary objective of this initiative was to bring together scientific expertise and farmers' knowledge in order to improve agricultural practices and productivity. The programme provided a platform for open discussions, helping farmers understand how they can integrate advanced agricultural techniques into their daily practices to boost yields and ensure sustainable farming.

A key highlight of the concluding event was the participation of Toum Manipur, led by Dr Ch. Basudha Devi, State Nodal Officer.

Over the course of the 15 days, the team attended various programmes organised by KVKs in different districts. The outreach extended to more than 750 villages, engaging over 70,000 farmers in Manipur, providing them with valuable insights into progressive agricultural practices and technologies.

The comprehensive initiative has made a lasting impact, ensuring that farmers across the state of Manipur are better equipped to face challenges and adopt innovative agricultural methods for a prosperous future.

Powered by Bharati Web

পিপলস পোক্রফম

8,260 farmers sensitised on VKSA

CHRONICLE NEWS SERVICE

IMPHAL: The second day of the Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan (VKSA) 2025 witnessed an extensive outreach effort across Manipur, as ICAR, CAU, line departments, and Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) continued their concerted campaign to empower tribal and rural farmers in the state.

According to a release, on Day 2 (Friday) alone, the campaign, which runs nationwide from May 29 to June 12, covered 78 villages and sensitised 8,260 farmers on key agricultural themes such as the 10-point resolutions for Viksit Bharat @2047 in the agriculture sector, promotion of natural and climate-resilient farming practices, awareness of flagship government schemes (PM-KISAN, PMFBY, Soil Health Cards, and Kisan Credit Cards), and strategies for doubling farmers' incomes through value addition, diversification, and agri-entrepreneurship.

Farmers actively engaged in awareness drives, field demonstrations, exhibitions, and interactive sessions conducted by KVK teams. The programme also underlined the vision of Atmanirbhar Bharat (self-reliant India), highlighting the importance of modern agricultural practices and rural entrepreneurship in achieving sustainable development.

ThePeoplesChronicle Edition
May 31, 2025 Page No. 3
Powered by: erelego.com

54 CCpur villages covered under VSKA

CHRONICLE NEWS SERVICE

IMPHAL: The Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan (VKSA) 2025 campaign in Churachandpur district reached its halfway milestone, with over 6,500 farmers across 54 villages engaged over the past six days.

Organised by the ICAR-Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Churachandpur, under the supervision of Dr Ch Basudha Devi, state nodal officer of the ICAR Manipur Centre, the campaign is part of a nationwide initiative aimed at transforming Indian agriculture through scientific practices.

VKSA 2025 was formally launched in the district on May 29.

Despite adverse weather, including heavy rain and localised flooding, the campaign teams — comprising experts from ICAR-KVK, the ICAR Manipur Centre, and various line departments — have conducted extensive outreach through awareness drives, field demonstrations, and interactive sessions.

So far, 6,582 farmers (3,346 men and 3,236 women) have benefitted from the campaign, which includes dissemination of seven region-specific agricultural technologies in the form of leaflets. Key focus areas include soil health, climate-resilient farming, natural farming, off-season vegetable cultivation, integrated farming systems, vermicomposting, animal health management, and resource conservation.

The campaign will continue until June 12, with authorities aiming to cover the remaining villages and meet full targets.

IMPHAL, THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 2025

Krishi Vigyan Sankalp Abhiyan campaign continues

IMPHAL, June 4: The Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan (VKSA) 2025 organised by the ICAR-Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) under the supervision of Dr Ch Basudha Devi, IHORC/ICAR Manipur State Nodal officer, achieved a significant milestone on the 6th day (June 4, 2025) of its campaign by reaching 54 villages and engaging 6542 farmers.

According to a release issued by the Krishi Vigyan Kendra Churachandpur, the VKSA-2025, a nationwide campaign aimed at transforming Indian agriculture through scientific intervention was launched in the district of Churachandpur by Thanghoi Gangte, MCS, ADC of Churachandpur district, along with Head of Line Departments, District Agriculture, District Horticulture and Soil Conservation, District Veterinary and Animal Husbandry & District Fishery Office on Thursday, May 29, 2025.

As on June 4, 2025 the campaign teams which comprised KVK Churachandpur, ICAR Manipur Centre and Line Departments have achieved half of the target of VKSA-2025 despite heavy rainfall and emerging flood conditions in Manipur.

During the past 6 days of the ongoing campaign, 54 villages and 6582 farmers were covered by sanitising and mobilising through awareness programmes, demonstrations and interactive sessions.

In the campaign, experts were highlighted on soil health campaign, modern agricultural practices for Kharif crops, soil and water conservation, climate resilient technologies, natural farming, composite fish culture, off-season vegetable cultivation, Vermicomposting, Integrated Farming System, Resource Conservation Technologies, Animal feed health management and Campaigning on Govt. Schemes.

The campaign will continue until June 12, 2025.

Vikshit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan (VKSA) 2025 aims to bring a sustainable and developed agriculture in Churachandpur district, Manipur with the critical role of ICAR, CAU KVKs and line departments.

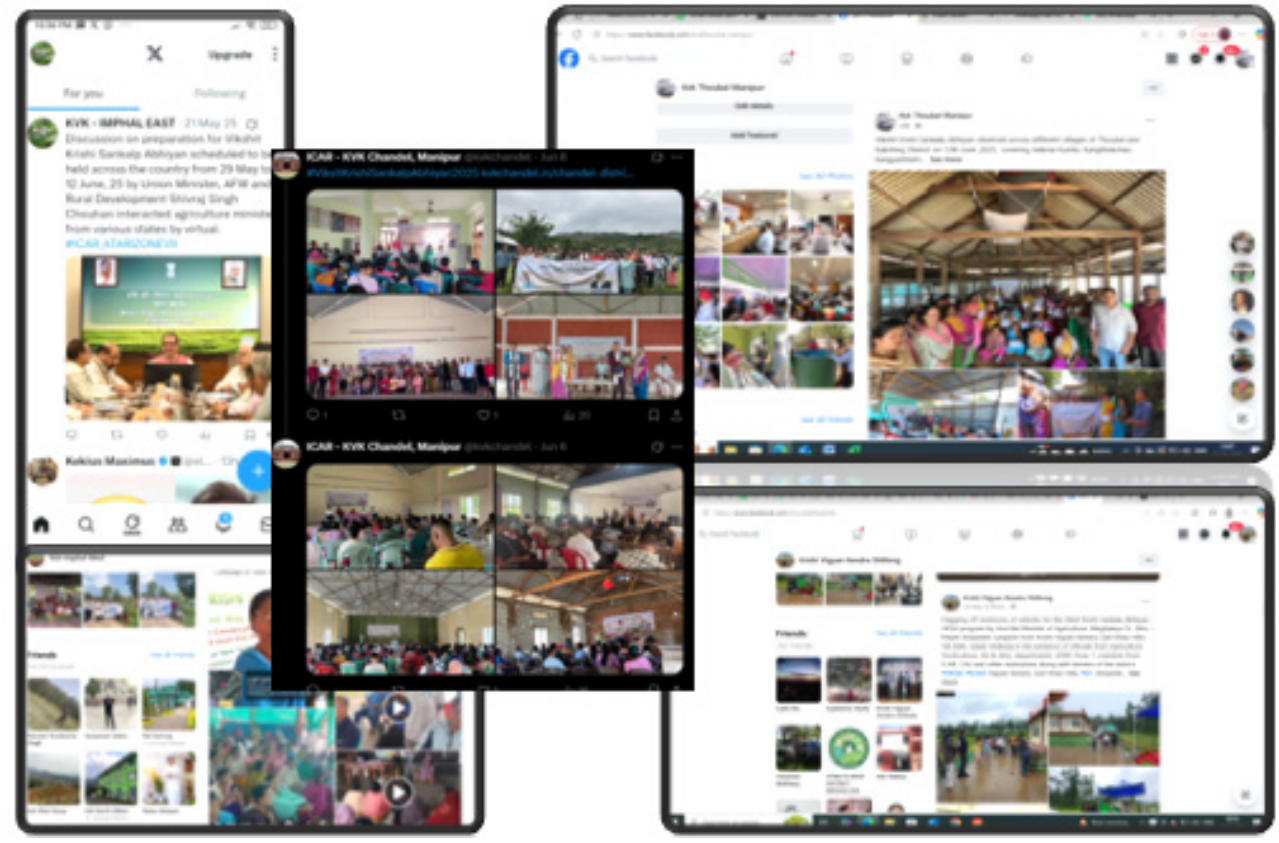
MSPCL informs

IMPHAL, June 4: The Manipur State Power Company Limited (MSPCL) has informed all concerned that the 1MVA power transformer at 33/11KV substation, Hundung has tripped on June 2, 2025, and the rectification works have not yielded results.

To make it operational soon, the substation will remain shutdown for a few days for replacement of the faulty 1MVA power transformer. Hence, all areas serviced by 11KV Phalang feeder will be affected during the aforementioned period, said the MSPCL.

ভি কে এস এ কেম্পেনঃ ইম্ফাল ইস্তকী লৌমী ৫৫৩১, সেনাপতি অমসুং কাংপোকপীগী লৌমী ৬৭৩৪ দা কান্নবা পীখ্রে

ভি কে এস এ কেম্পেনঃ ইম্ফাল ইস্তকী লৌমী ৫৫৩১, সেনাপতি অমসুং কাংপোকপীগী লৌমী ৬৭৩৪ দা কান্নবা পীখ্রে



Media coverage during VKSA Campaign in Meghalaya

Nearly 80,000 state's farmers benefit from VKSA campaign

By Our Reporter

SHILLONG, June 12: The 14-day Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan (VKSA) campaign concluded on a high note in Meghalaya, with state's Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) successfully engaging 79,972 farmers across 719 villages and 40 blocks. The campaign focused on promoting sustainable agriculture and bridging the gap between scientific innovation and grassroots farming.

On the final day alone, 7,493 farmers participated in activities held across 64 villages and 16 blocks. Technical sessions covered a broad range of topics including natural and organic farming, integrated plant disease and nutrient management, use of agri-technologies like drones and nano-fertilisers, vertical farming, livestock health, and climate-resilient practices.

Prominent guests like Dr AK Mohanty, Director of ICAR-ATARI, and experts from various agricultural institutes attended the concluding events held in districts such as Ri-Bhoi and South Garo Hills.

Live demonstrations and extension literature were provided on modern farming techniques, while quality seeds, inputs like plant growth promoters, and information on government schemes such as PM-KISAN, PMFBY, and State Organic Mission were also distributed.

13th day of VKSA campaign engages over 7,000 farmers

By Our Reporter

SHILLONG, June 11: On the 13th day of the VKSA campaign, Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) across Meghalaya conducted successful outreach programmes in 63 villages and 15 blocks, engaging 7,062 participants.

As the campaign nears its conclusion, the focus remains on building long-term impact by promoting advanced farming technologies, strengthening community knowledge, and encouraging sustainable agricultural practices.

Key themes included crop production techniques, organic farming, mushroom cultivation, livestock health, and soil testing. Technical sessions further covered a broad spectrum—from climate-resilient agriculture and hydroponics to biofertilizers, fish culture, dairy and piggery management, and smart farming using ICT tools.

Extension literature and information on a wide range of government schemes were distributed, and quality seeds and saplings were handed out to boost preparedness for the upcoming Kharif season.

KVK covers 63 villages on Day 4 of campaign

By Our Reporter

SHILLONG, June 2: Meghalaya's Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) on Monday covered 63 villages in 13 blocks with the active participation of 7278 farmers on Day-4 of the Vikshit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan. The campaign aims to strengthen agricultural practices and reach farmers with scientific knowledge and support.

Several topics such as improved crop production techniques, animal health and vaccination, organic farming, integrated pest and disease management, soil health and soil and water conservation for better crop productivity

6th Day of KVK campaign covers 63 villages, 14 blocks

By Our Reporter

SHILLONG, June 4: Day-6 of the Viksit Krishi Sankakp Abhiyan (VKSA) campaign in Meghalaya saw participation from 7,008 participants in 63 villages and 14 blocks. The campaign aims to empower farmers in Meghalaya with knowledge and resources to improve agricultural practices, ensuring sustainable and prosperous farming. The campaign also fostered direct interaction between farmers and agricultural experts, promoting the adoption of modern agricultural practices and technologies.

In East Khasi Hills, Team 2 was accompanied by Dr BP Singh, HOD of DTAC, ICAR RC for NEH, Umiam, wherein inputs such as biofungicides were distributed to the farmers of Mawryngkneng C&RD Block. In the same Block, a procession was also carried out by the participants from Sieijiong to Tynring village along with a campaign rath.

Extension literature on a wide range of farming practices were also distributed among the farmers. The participants were also sensitised on various government schemes offered by both the state as well as the central government to

VKSA campaign reaches 7,460 farmers on Day 11

By Our Reporter

SHILLONG, June 9: On the 11th day of the nationwide Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra (VKSA), Meghalaya's Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) successfully conducted awareness and training programmes across 63 villages in 18 blocks, engaging over 7,460 farmers.

The campaign, which focused on bridging scientific knowledge with local agricultural practices, featured the active participation of scientists, experts, and officials from agriculture and allied departments. Key topics included animal disease control, organic and natural farming, soil and water conservation, climate-resilient agriculture, and modern farming technologies such as hydroponics and drone use.

Live demonstrations and technical sessions were conducted on subjects like African Swine Fever (ASF) control, Azolla cultivation, citrus decline management, biopesticide preparation, smart farming using ICT, and integrated farming systems.

12th Day of VKSA campaig reaches thousands across sta

By Our Reporter

SHILLONG, June 10: The Viksit Kisan Sampark Abhiyan (VKSA) campaign marked its 12th day in Meghalaya with active participation from 6,953 farmers across 63 villages and 14 blocks. Organised under the leadership of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), the campaign focused on educating farmers on advanced agricultural techniques, government welfare schemes, and sustainable farming practices.

The VKSA programme is being spearheaded by agricultural scientists, KVK experts, and officials from various state departments with the aim of boosting farm productivity and encouraging the adoption of modern, eco-friendly practices. Technical sessions included discussions on integrated pest and disease management, organic farming, mushroom cultivation, soil health awareness, livestock vaccination, and climate-resilient agriculture.

Farmers were also exposed to a wide range of Farming System (IFS), balanced fertilizer use, rainwater harvesting (Jalkund), vermi-composting, kitchen gardens, smart farming using ICT tools, vertical farming, and application of micronutrients. Practical demonstrations were held on the use of modern equipment and bio-enhanced techniques such as the SSP-CAU root-dipping method for rice transplantation.

A key highlight of the campaign was the distribution of educational material and technology handouts on topics like natural farming, citrus rejuvenation, buckwheat cultivation, low-cost evaporative cooling, millet production, and livestock management. Quality seeds of rice, millets, vegetables, and arecanut saplings were distributed to help farmers prepare for the upcoming Kharif season.

Farmers were also informed about a range of government schemes, including PM-KISAN, PM-KSY, PKVY, the Soil Health Card scheme, and several state-sponsored develop-

and spice cultivation

District highlight

In East Garo Hills, t from KVK West Garo conducted lectures and distribution drives in lages like Jengjal, Sa gre, Chidaregre, Gana Mukalangra Asimgre, Boholgre Dengsal.

In South Garo H farmer-scientist interac were held at Dagal S gital, while officials the Horticulture depart engaged with village Daji Boldakgre, Daji gre, Bilgre, and Dingbi Topics included govern schemes, plant protec and indigenous techn knowledge.

In Ri-Bhoi, VKSA conducted outreach in villages, including T aartiang, Khliehumn Umsohlang, Shangba Umskun, Pahamrieh, N kya, Umrong, and Non

In East Khasi Hills, teams led by KVK s tists — S Marbaniang Lyngdoh, and S Malng — held awareness ses

KVK braves downpour to provide training to farmers in JH villages

Participants of the programme, organised under Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan, amid heavy rains on Friday.

From Our Correspondent

JOWAI, May 31: Braving the inclement weather, the Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Jaintia Hills, reached out to 657 farmers from nine villages under Thadlaskein and Amlarem C&RD Blocks on Day 2 of the Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan on Friday.

Despite persistent rainfall and challenging travel conditions, the outreach team covered Narsdong, Moobakhon, Kseh-synchang, Sohphoh, Larnai, Tyrchang, Pdengshakhap, Jaraleod and Mawlong, ensuring members.

Led by a multidisciplinary team comprising scientists and officers from ICAR, Umiam, the Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries departments, ATMA and district officials, the programme offered hands-on technical sessions and advisory support.

During the programme, farmers were trained on a wide range of topics including biochar preparation, cropping systems, and improved paddy, maize and millet varieties; Fall Army Worm manage-


Krishi Vigyan Kendra Jaintia Hills
VIKSIT KRISHI SANKALP ABHIYAN 2025
KVK West Khasi Hills
Office, Eastern West Khasi Hills District
Feedback about VKSA/ Pre Kharif Campaign
KVK-Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya
Edit profile
KVK West Khasi Hills Me... · 29 May
The district launching programme for Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan (VKSA) Pre Kharif Campaign at KVK West Khasi Hills.
#ViksitKrishiAbhiyan #ViksitKrishi
#ViksitKrishiSankalpAbhiyaan @AgriGoI
#ICAR @icarindia @ChouhanShivraj
@AtariVii


Agronomic & Horticultural practices, Farm mechanisation, Vermicomposting and Oyster Mushroom cultivation. Informative leaflets on best practices were also distributed during the event.
#Agriculture #Agrigoi #ViksitKrishi
#ViksitKrishiAbhiyan #ViksitKrishi #AgriGoI
Day VKSA
Campaign


Department of Information and Public Relations
Government of Meghalaya
Menu
Press Releases
MegNews
Advertisements
Tender Notices
Success Stories
Local News Websites
Important Links
Photo Gallery
Press Releases
Thursday, June 12, 2025
Press Release No. 62/25
14TH DAY VKSA CAMPAIGN IN MEGHALAYA
Meghalaya KVKs bridge science and soil on Day 11 of VKSA across 18 blocks
Syllad | The Rising Meghalaya • June 10, 2025
Highland Post
7500 farmers engaged on last day of kharif crop campaign
Ministry of Agriculture & Farmer's Welfare, Government of India is with All India Radio News and 11 others at South Garo Hills.
South Garo Hills, Meghalaya | 6 June 2025
Empowering Farmers with Knowledge, Sustainability, and Innovation
#ViksitKrishiAbhiyan #ViksitKrishi #AgriGoI #Agriculture

Media coverage during VKSA Campaign in Mizoram

Champhai. 10th June : Vikshit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan (VKSA) Campaign a thawh thumna chu nimin khan Champhai District chhunga khaw 9 ah neih leh a ni.

Vikshit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan (VKSA) Campaign chu nimin khan Champhai District chhunga khaw hrang hrang Ngur, Zote, Bethel, Zokhawthar, Melbuk, Mualkawi, Vaikhaw-tlang, Khuangphah leh Hnahlan chhawr tangkai lehzual turin an chah a. Kuthnathawktute hian an thlai chin kawnga an harsatnate thlenin, a bikin Sawhthing leh an thlai chin eichhetu rannung leh thlai te enkawl dan leh an ranvulh hri

The Lawngtlai Post — An Independent Daily Newspaper

Vol - XXI : No.061 The Lawngtlai Post : Lawngtlai : Date 12th June 2025

Lawngtlai District ah Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan Campaign neihmek ani.

KHAWZAWL TIMES — Mizo Independent Daily News Paper

Khawzawlah Article 275(1) hnuaia District Plan siam chunqchang

Champhai District-ah VKSA Campaign neih chhunzawm zel a ni

CM hovin Mizoram Security Coordination Committee thukhawm

NEWSLINK — English Daily

Kolasib concludes 15-day Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan campaign

Zunzam — Daily News Paper — Estd : 2008

Loneitu te hnenah VKSA a ni 5b-na atan kalpui

NEWSLINK — English Daily — RNI REGN. No. 69023/98

Vol - XXVII No. 134 The Leading English daily in Mizoram — June 11, Wednesday 2025

VKSA campaign picks up pace in Mizoram after rain disruption, reaches over 700 villages

RALVENGTU — Lunglei, Mizoram | Daily Newspaper | website: ralvengtu.com | RNI : 89916 MIZ/2003/17359

Lunglei District-ah furpui inbuatsaihna fehchhuah 'Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan' kalpui chhunzawm a ni

India ram puma furpui thlai chin hun (Kharif season) lo thleng tur atana inbuatsaih nana kuthnathawktute an khuaa kalchilh rungui 'Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan' (VKSA) kalpui mek chu nimin khan a ni nga nan Lunglei District chhungah kalpui chhunzawm a ni a. Agriculture, Horticulture, A.H & Vety, Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Soil, Sericulture leh Fisheries official-te chu team thumah insiamin khua/veng pakua-ah an fehchhuak leh a ni.

VKSA team fehchhuakte hian Silgur, Bulungsuri, Tipperaghat, Rangte, Tawipui North-I, Thualthu, Sazaikawn, Rahsiveng leh Ramthar te tlawhin; kuthnathawktu mi 1,158 (mipa 652 leh hmeichhia 506) te nen hun an hmang hova. Thlai chin, ran vulh, sangha leh pangang khawi leh kuthnathawh kaihhnawiha hriat tur pawimawh hrang hrangte, thlai chi tha leh tun lai thiamna hman tangkai dan te, thlai leh ran natna enkawl dan te, lei enkawl dan leh leitha hman dan te zirtirin; sawrkarin kuthnathawktute tana hamthatna a duan hrang hrangte an hrilhfiah a. Zawhna leh chhanna leh sawihona hun hlawk tak hmanho a ni bawk.

Lunglei Dist-ah Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan hmawr bawk

May ni 29, 2025 atanga India ram puma furpui thlai chin hun (Kharif season) lo thleng tur atana inbuatsaih nana kut hna thawktute an khuaa kalchilh runpui, Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan (VKSA) kalpui chu nimin khan Lunglei District chhungah kalpui chhunzawm niin, a hmawr bawk kaihhnawiha hriat tur pawimawh hrang hrangte zirtirin, sawrkarin kut hna thawktute tana hamthatna a duan hrang hrangte an hrilhfiah a. Zawhna leh chhanna leh sawihona hun hlawk tak hman ho a ni bawk.

VKSA campaign hi India ram puma May 29-a bul tan anih rualin

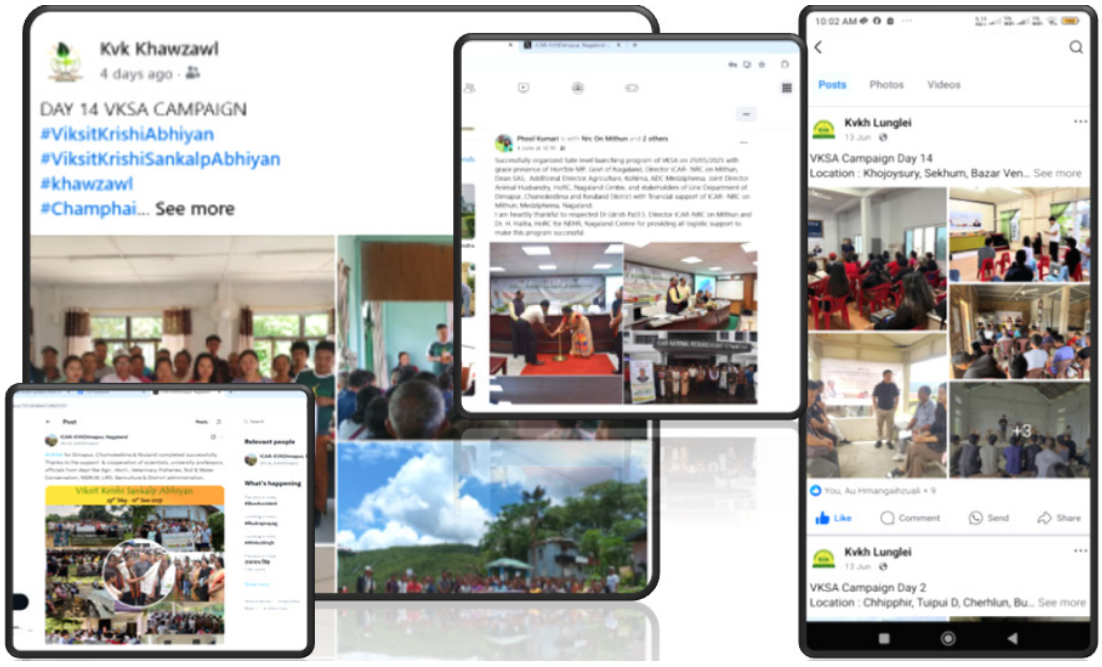
Siaha ah Vikshit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan (Pre- Kharif Campaign) hawnna neih ani

Siaha May 30 : Nimin khan Siaha District - tana Vikshit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan (Pre- Kharif Campaign) hawnna inkhawm chu DRDO Conference Hall ah neih a ni a. Dr.H.Vanlalhmuliana,Senior Scientist, KVK, chuan hun kaihruailn, Pu Abraham Beirazi Khithie,Additional DC,chuan khuallian niin a hmanpui.

Chief Guest chuan kalkhawmte hnenah lawm-thu sawina neiin, hlawhtling leh tangkai taka hman anih theih nan VKSA campaign hi Siaha district ah a hawng a ni.. Tin, VKSA team 3 te hnenah pawh he campaign hi kuthnathawktuten tang-kai taka an hman ngei theihna turin thahnem ngai taka thawk turin a chah he hun hman chhan leh hman dan tur report tawi a department aiawh in Dr. Lalzarliana, DVO, John

VKSA Campaign hawn ni

Nimin khan College of Veterinary Sciences and



Media coverage during VKSA Campaign in Nagaland

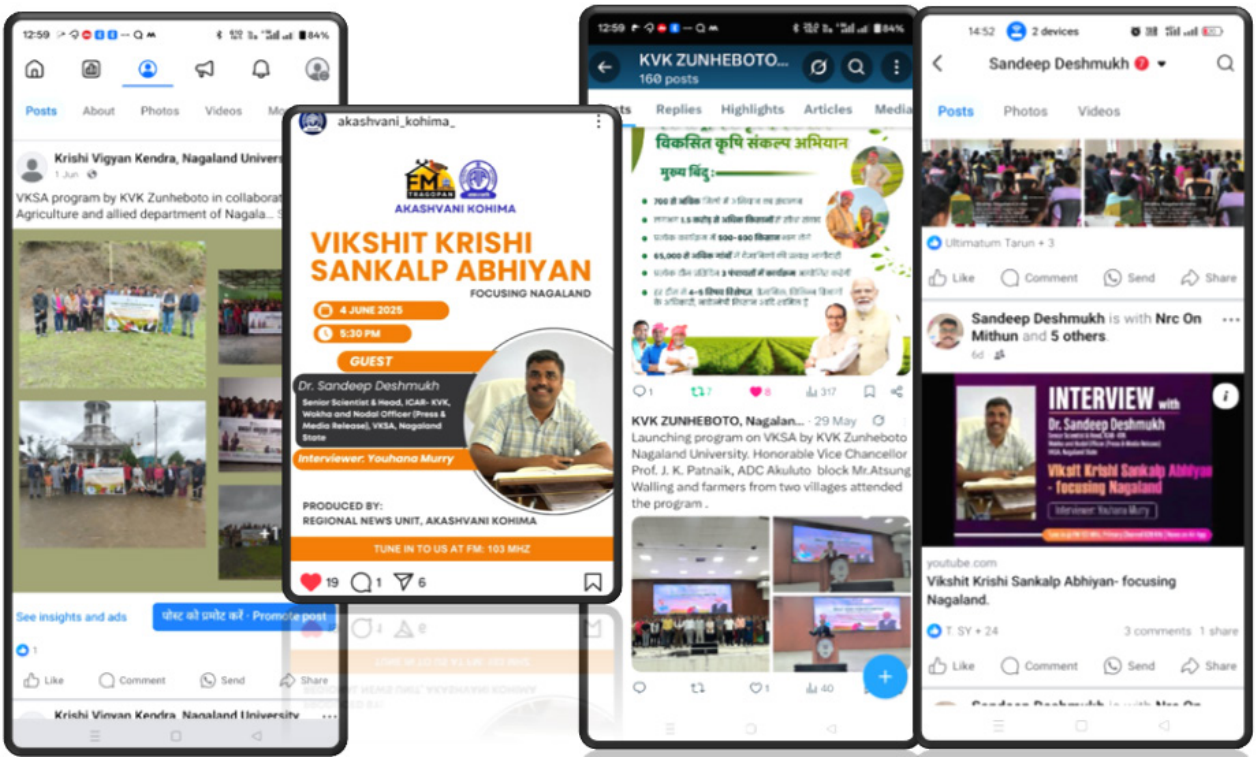
2 STATE

VKSA campaign empowers farmers in Mkg, Tsg

Farmers participation in VKSA campaign at Onggangkong village. Farmers at the interaction programme with an expert in Tuensang.

Nagaland Tribune

Nagaland emerges as frontrunner in Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan



Posts About Photos Videos

Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Nagaland Univers

VKSA program by KVK Zunheboto in collaborat Agriculture and allied department of Nagala...

See insights and ads

पोस्ट को प्रमोट करें · Promote post

Like Comment Send Share

Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Nagaland University

akashvani_kohima_

AKASHVANI KOHIMA

VIKSHIT KRISHI SANKALP ABHIYAN

FOCUSING NAGALAND

4 JUNE 2025

5:30 PM

GUEST

Dr. Sandeep Deshmukh

Senior Scientist & Head, ICAR- KVK, Wokha and Nodal Officer (Press & Media Release), VKSA, Nagaland State

Interviewer: Youhana Murry

PRODUCED BY:

REGIONAL NEWS UNIT, AKASHVANI KOHIMA

TUNE IN TO US AT FM: 103 MHZ

19 1 6

KVK ZUNHEBOTO...

160 posts

Posts Replies Highlights Articles Media

विकसित कृषि संकल्प अभियान

मुख्य बिंदु :

317

KVK ZUNHEBOTO, Nagalan... · 29 May

Launching program on VKSA by KVK Zunheboto Nagaland University. Honorable Vice Chancellor Prof. J. K. Patnaik, ADC Akuluto block Mr.Atsung Walling and farmers from two villages attended the program .

40

2 devices

Sandeep Deshmukh

Posts Photos Videos

Ultimatum Tarun + 3

Like Comment Send Share

Sandeep Deshmukh is with Nrc On Mithun and 5 others

6d

INTERVIEW with Dr. Sandeep Deshmukh

Vikshit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan - focusing Nagaland

Interviewer: Youhana Murry

youtube.com

Vikshit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan- focusing Nagaland.

T. SY + 24

3 comments 1 share

Like Comment Send Share

Media coverage during VKSA Campaign in Tripura

ত্রিপুরায় কৃষিতে বিপ্লবের হাতছানি

শালগড়া থেকে 'বিকশিত কৃষি সংকল্প অভিযান'-এ রতন লাল নাথের কৃষি জাগরণ

03 STATE/REGION NEC

Ratan Nath inaugurates Krishi Sankalpa Abhiyan

বামুটিয়া কৃষি মহকুমায় বিকশিত সংকল্প অভিযান

কৃষক কল্যাণ দপ্তর ও আইসিআর-এর উদ্যোগে বামুটিয়ায় বিকশিত সংকল্প অভিযান শুরু

Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan

Mohanbhog witnesses farmer power

Observer Reporter

Agartala: Jun 09. As part of the nationwide initiative to strengthen agriculture and ensure sustainable livelihood for farmers, a significant awareness and outreach programme under the "Viksit Krishi SankalpAbhiyan" was organized today at Kamrangatali, Mohanbhog block, Sepahijala district. The event aimed to promote modern agricultural practices, government schemes and build a strong support network for farmers at the grassroots level.

The event was graced by Dhanpur MLA Bindu Debnath, who attended as the Chief Guest. Debnath highlighted the government's continuous efforts to empower farmers through innovative schemes, sustainable practices, and modern technology.

Member of Zilla Parishad Biswajit Das, Chairman of Mohanbhog Panchayat Samiti Sribash Bhowmik, Vice Chairman of Mohanbhog Panchayat Samiti Jitendra Das and Pradhan of Kamrangatali Prabha Debnath, Upa-Pradhan of Kamrangatali Tapan Kumar Dhar were present as special guests expressing their commitment to support rural agricultural development at the grassroots level.

Dr. Utpal Dey, Subject Matter Specialist (Plant Protection) from Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sepahijala; Dr.H. Bharati, ICAR Scientist shared technical insights on modern farming methods, sustainable crop management practices and natural farming etc. Dr.Dey also practically demonstrated the preparation of Jeevamrutha that enriches soil health and boosts microbial activity - drawing special attention from the gathered farmers. Dr Subrata Das, Assistant Director, ARDD, Mohanbhog discussed different schemes of ARDD. Santanu Majumder, Superintendent of Agriculture, Mohanbhog along with other Departmental officers actively engaged with the local farming community, addressing queries and guiding them on various government schemes.

The event aimed at spreading awareness about improved agricultural practices, eco-friendly crop management practices, mushroom cultivation technology, rearing of fish, schemes of ARDD and doubling farmers' income in alignment with national goals. Live demonstrations, interactive sessions, and distribution of informative material made the programme more impactful. Farmers appreciated the initiative and urged for more such interactive platforms. The Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan continues to play a pivotal role in transforming agriculture into a more productive and prosperous sector.

A total of 635 farmers from different villages of Mohanbhog R.D. Block viz. Kamrangatali, Mohanbhog & Anandapur actively participated in the program & interacted with the different officials.

পশ্চিম ভুবনবনে কৃষি বিকশিত রথযাত্রা

'বিকশিত কৃষি সংকল্প অভিযান'-এ কৃষকদের সম্মান ও উন্নয়নের বার্তা

বিকশিত কৃষি সংকল্প অভিযানে টেকনোলজি গ্রহণে জোর : কৃষিমন্ত্রী

কৃষি কল্যাণে কর্মশালায় ব্যাপক হাতে কলমে শিক্ষা দিলেন বিশেষজ্ঞরা

কৃষকদের সঙ্গে মতবিনিময় কৃষিমন্ত্রীর

কৃষি সংকল্প অভিযানে নয়া জাগরণ

৮ দিনে ১.২০ লক্ষ কৃষকের কাছে পৌঁছেছে কৃষিরথ, প্রশংসিত রাজ্য

অন্নদাতা কৃষকরাই জাতির প্রকৃত স্তম্ভ : সুশান্ত

কৃষিতে উন্নত কৃষক সমাজ, সমৃদ্ধ হচ্ছে রাজ্য : রতন

বিকশিত কৃষি সংকল্প অভিযান

জিরানীয়ায় বিভিন্ন স্থানে আলোচনা ও মত বিনিময় সভা অনুষ্ঠিত

আগরতলা, ৭ জুন : বিকশিত কৃষি সংকল্প অভিযানের অঙ্গ হিসেবে কৃষিরথ গত ৩ জুন থেকে ৫ জুন পর্যন্ত জিরানীয়া মহকুমার বিভিন্ন স্থান পরিক্রমা করে। এরমধ্যে ৩ জুন কৃষিরথ মজলিশপুর গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েত, মোহনপুর গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েত এবং হরিজয় চৌধুরীপাড়া গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েতে পরিক্রমণ করে। পরিক্রমণের সময় সেখানে আয়োজিত হয় আলোচনা সভা ও কৃষকদের সঙ্গে মতবিনিময় অনুষ্ঠান। অনুরূপভাবে ৪ জুন কোবরা খামার গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েতে, রাণীরবাজার গীতাঞ্জলি হলে ও জয়নগর গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েতে এবং ৫ জুন কৃষ্ণনগর গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েতে, উত্তর মজলিশপুর গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েতে এবং চম্পকনগরে হারাধন স্মৃতি কমিউনিটি হলে আলোচনা সভা ও মতবিনিময় অনুষ্ঠান আয়োজিত হয়। প্রতিটি স্থানে সংশ্লিষ্ট গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েতের জনপ্রতিনিধিগণ, নগর পঞ্চায়েত ও পুর পরিষদের চেয়ারপার্সন, ভাইস চেয়ারপার্সন, কৃষি, মৎস্য, প্রাণীসম্পদ বিকাশ দপ্তরের আধিকারিকগণ সহ কৃষি বিজ্ঞানীগণ উপস্থিত ছিলেন। জিরানীয়া কৃষি মহকুমার কৃষি তত্ত্বাবধায়ক সোমেন কুমার দাস এই সংবাদ জানিয়েছেন।


cauimphal
cauimphal Smt Bashiham Rangkhal, Killaverma received best farmer award during the launching of state-level 'Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan' at Bishramganj, Sepahijala by Prof (Dr) Manik Saha, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tripura; Shri Ratan Lal Nath, Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture in presence of Smt. Supriya Das Datta, Hon'ble Sabhadhipati of Sepahijala Zilla Parishad; Shri. Apurba Roy, IAS, Secretary, Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare; Dr. Phani Bhusan Jamatia, Director of Agriculture, Tripura; Shri Dipak Kumar Das, Director of Horticulture & Soil Conservation, tripura and others. Dr Utpal Dey, SMS (Plant Protection), KVK-Sepahijala guided and trained the women farmer for


Krishi Vigyan Kendra Dh...
Posts Photos Videos
inspiration, and solutions directly to the grassroots.
Together, we are moving towards a stronger, smarter, and more sustainable farming system.
#viksitkrishisankalp #Shivrajsinghchouhan #DrManikSaha #RatanLalNath #ICAR #kvkdhalai #agriculture #TripuraNews #tripuravlog #FarmersFirst


Krishi Vigyan Kendra Kh... · 17h
District Magistrate and Collector of Khowai was Sri Rajat Pant interacted with farmers during VKSA at Uttar Kamal Nagar, Kalyanpur Block on 9th June 2025.
Central Agricultural University Imphal
Vikshit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan of KVK Sepahijala in collaboration with department of Agricul... See more
Ujan Ghaniamara, Tripura
+19

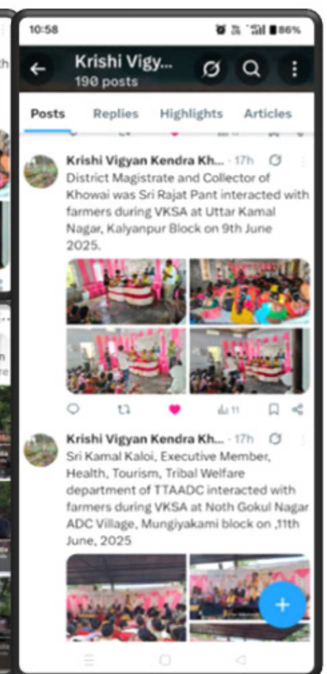

Krishi Vigy...
190 posts
Posts Replies Highlights Articles
Krishi Vigyan Kendra Kh... · 17h
District Magistrate and Collector of Khowai was Sri Rajat Pant interacted with farmers during VKSA at Uttar Kamal Nagar, Kalyanpur Block on 9th June 2025.
Krishi Vigyan Kendra Kh... · 17h
Sri Kamal Kaloi, Executive Member, Health, Tourism, Tribal Welfare department of TTAADC interacted with farmers during VKSA at Noth Gokul Nagar ADC Village, Mungiyakami block on ,11th June, 2025

Table 13:State-wise Multimedia Outreach of VKSA Campaign in NEH Region

Sl. No.	Platform	Meghalaya	Manipur	Mizoram	Nagaland	Tripura	Total
1	**Facebook post**	55	69	71	76	113	**384**
2	**X-Post**	42	45	37	48	98	**270**
3	**Instagram post**	66	78	67	89	98	**398**
4	**YouTube videos**	9	21	18	21	23	**92**
5	**TV/Radio Broadcasting**	11	14	18	9	32	**84**
6	**Newspaper clips**	33	44	29	25	37	**168**

Table 14: Social Media Response to VKSA Activities in NEH States

State	Likes	Comments	Shares
Meghalaya	220	21	10
Manipur	204	15	8
Mizoram	268	32	6
Nagaland	146	45	11
Tripura	452	56	12
ATARI	108	23	15
Total	**1398**	**192**	**62**

District- Wise Team Visit, Villages covered and farmers participation during VKSA 2025 in ICAR- ATARI, Zone – VII

Meghalaya

Manipur

Mizoram

Nagaland

Tripura

I. Day-wise Outreach Summary of VKSA Campaign by the KVKs of Meghalaya

Table 15: VKSA Campaign: Daily Team Visits and Farmer Participation in Ri-Bhoi District

Date	No. of Teams	No. of Visits	No of villages covered	No. of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
29.05.2025	3	9	9	371	989	1360
30.05.2025	3	9	9	385	573	958
02.06.2025	3	9	9	539	859	1398
03.06.2025	3	9	9	527	791	1318
04.06.2025	3	9	9	441	840	1281
05.06.2025	3	9	9	509	676	1185
06.06.2025	3	9	9	458	704	1162
09.06.2025	3	9	9	424	721	1145
10.06.2025	3	9	9	468	786	1254
11.06.2025	3	9	9	370	763	1133
12.06.2025	3	9	9	296	770	1066
Total	**33**	**99**	**99**	**4788**	**8472**	**13260**

Table 16: VKSA Campaign: Daily Team Visits and Farmer Participation in Jaintia Hills District

Date	No. of Teams	No. of Visits	No of villages covered	No. of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
29.05.2025	3	9	9	182	613	795
30.05.2025	3	9	9	261	444	705
02.06.2025	3	9	9	285	484	769
03.06.2025	3	9	9	180	702	882
04.06.2025	3	9	9	288	546	834
05.06.2025	3	9	9	150	796	946
06.06.2025	3	9	9	224	731	955
09.06.2025	3	9	9	192	776	968
10.06.2025	3	9	9	182	685	867
11.06.2025	3	9	9	228	713	941
12.06.2025	3	9	9	333	692	1025
Total	**33**	**99**	**99**	**2505**	**7182**	**9687**

Table 17: VKSA Campaign: Daily Team Visits and Farmer Participation in East Khasi Hills District

Date	No. of Teams	No. of Visits	No of villages covered	No. of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
29.05.2025	3	9	9	329	770	1099
30.05.2025	3	9	9	500	787	1287
02.06.2025	3	9	9	460	840	1300
03.06.2025	3	9	9	445	815	1260
04.06.2025	3	9	9	457	788	1245
05.06.2025	3	9	9	406	828	1234
06.06.2025	3	9	9	400	817	1217
09.06.2025	3	9	9	300	855	1155
10.06.2025	3	9	9	359	616	975
11.06.2025	3	9	9	324	714	1038
12.06.2025	3	9	9	359	721	1080
Total	**33**	**99**	**99**	**4339**	**8551**	**12890**

Table 18: VKSA Campaign: Daily Team Visits and Farmer Participation in West Khasi Hills District

Date	No. of Teams	No. of Visits	No of villages covered	No. of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
29.05.2025	3	9	9	402	879	1281
30.05.2025	3	9	9	409	936	1345
02.06.2025	3	7	7	443	704	1147
03.06.2025	3	9	9	304	759	1063
04.06.2025	3	9	9	369	809	1178
05.06.2025	3	9	9	494	955	1449
06.06.2025	3	9	9	400	796	1196
09.06.2025	3	9	9	206	888	1094
10.06.2025	3	9	9	430	630	1060
11.06.2025	3	9	9	207	748	955
12.06.2025	3	10	10	503	949	1452
Total	**33**	**98**	**98**	**4167**	**9053**	**13220**

Table 19: VKSA Campaign: Daily Team Visits and Farmer Participation in East Garo Hills District

Date	No. of Teams	No. of Visits	No of villages covered	No. of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
29.05.2025	3	9	9	327	1100	1427
30.05.2025	3	9	9	169	421	590
31.05.2025	3	8	8	155	331	486
02.06.2025	3	9	9	467	519	986
03.06.2025	3	9	9	368	658	1026
04.06.2025	3	9	9	408	619	1027
05.06.2025	3	9	9	397	573	970
06.06.2025	3	9	9	464	513	977
09.06.2025	3	9	9	383	670	1053
10.06.2025	3	9	9	361	635	996
11.06.2025	3	9	9	393	557	950
12.06.2025	3	9	9	502	452	954
Total	**39**	**107**	**107**	**4394**	**7048**	**11442**

Table 20: VKSA Campaign: Daily Team Visits and Farmer Participation in South Garo Hills District

Date	No. of Teams	No. of Visits	No of villages covered	No. of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
29.05.2025	3	9	9	395	624	1019
30.05.2025	3	9	9	405	409	814
31.05.2025	3	9	9	334	459	793
02.06.2025	3	9	9	339	358	697
03.06.2025	3	9	9	313	473	786
04.06.2025	3	9	9	404	495	899
05.06.2025	3	9	9	380	385	765
06.06.2025	3	9	9	317	375	692
09.06.2025	3	9	9	469	402	871
10.06.2025	3	9	9	283	341	624
11.06.2025	3	9	9	425	512	937
12.06.2025	3	9	9	419	471	890
Total	**39**	**108**	**108**	**4483**	**5304**	**9787**

Table 21: VKSA Campaign: Daily Team Visits and Farmer Participation in West Garo Hills District

Date	No. of Teams	No. of Visits	No of villages covered	No. of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
29.05.2025	3	9	9	503	823	1326
30.05.2025	3	8	8	309	566	875
31.05.2025	3	9	9	427	705	1132
02.06.2025	3	9	9	356	951	1307
03.06.2025	3	9	9	380	972	1352
04.06.2025	3	9	9	292	755	1047
05.06.2025	3	9	9	441	848	1289
06.06.2025	3	9	9	522	821	1343
09.06.2025	3	9	9	715	559	1274
10.06.2025	3	9	9	423	929	1352
11.06.2025	3	9	9	457	737	1194
12.06.2025	3	9	9	654	800	1454
Total	**39**	**107**	**107**	**5479**	**9466**	**14945**

II. Day-wise Outreach Summary of VKSA Campaign by the KVKs of Manipur

Table 22: VKSA Campaign: Daily Team Visits and Farmer Participation in Bishnupur District

Date	No. of Teams	No. of Visits	No of villages covered	No. of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
29.05.2025	3	9	9	884	510	1394
30.05.2025	3	9	9	712	379	1091
31.05.2025	2	6	6	613	478	1091
02.06.2025	3	8	8	578	191	769
03.06.2025	3	9	9	850	486	1336
04.06.2025	3	9	9	769	294	1063
05.06.2025	3	9	9	699	358	1057
06.06.2025	3	9	9	1135	310	1445
12.06.2025	3	9	9	2513	1362	3875
Total	**26**	**77**	**77**	**8753**	**4368**	**13121**

Table 23: VKSA Campaign: Daily Team Visits and Farmer Participation in Imphal East District

Date	No. of Teams	No. of Visits	No of villages covered	No. of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
29.05.2025	3	9	9	491	467	958
30.05.2025	3	9	9	154	230	384
31.05.2025	2	5	5	169	230	399
02.06.2025	1	3	3	158	143	301
04.06.2025	3	9	9	423	458	881
05.06.2025	3	9	9	489	448	937
06.06.2025	3	9	9	413	572	985
08.06.2025	1	3	3	137	150	287
12.06.2025	3	9	9	550	440	990
Total	**22**	**65**	**65**	**2984**	**3138**	**6122**

Table 24: VKSA Campaign: Daily Team Visits and Farmer Participation in Imphal West District

Date	No. of Teams	No. of Visits	No of villages covered	No. of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
29.05.2025	3	4	4	246	213	459
30.05.2025	3	5	5	337	512	849
31.05.2025	2	3	3	269	287	556
02.06.2025	2	4	4	436	313	749
03.06.2025	3	3	3	398	243	641
04.06.2025	3	3	3	358	336	694
05.06.2025	3	3	3	347	286	633
06.06.2025	3	3	3	569	332	901
11.06.2025	3	5	5	615	635	1250
12.06.2025	2	4	4	661	609	1270
Total	**27**	**37**	**37**	**4236**	**3766**	**8002**

Table 25: VKSA Campaign: Daily Team Visits and Farmer Participation in Chandel District

Date	No. of Teams	No. of Visits	No of villages covered	No. of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
29.05.2025	3	9	9	357	500	857
30.05.2025	3	9	9	220	198	418
31.05.2025	3	5	5	250	132	382
02.06.2025	3	9	9	157	172	329
03.06.2025	2	6	6	176	202	378
04.06.2025	3	9	9	210	252	462
05.06.2025	3	9	9	201	203	404
06.06.2025	3	9	9	138	182	320
09.06.2025	1	3	3	81	220	301
10.06.2025	1	3	3	126	274	400
11.06.2025	3	9	9	162	291	453
12.06.2025	3	9	9	554	530	1084
Total	**31**	**89**	**89**	**2632**	**3156**	**5788**

Table 26: VKSA Campaign: Daily Team Visits and Farmer Participation in Senapati District

Date	No. of Teams	No. of Visits	No of villages covered	No. of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
29.05.2025	3	9	9	385	322	707
30.05.2025	3	7	7	214	189	403
31.05.2025	3	5	5	218	216	434
02.06.2025	3	9	9	293	227	520
03.06.2025	3	9	9	271	223	494
04.06.2025	3	9	9	291	335	626
05.06.2025	3	9	9	311	371	682
06.06.2025	3	9	9	319	325	644
09.06.2025	2	6	6	257	262	519
10.06.2025	3	9	9	306	351	657
11.06.2025	3	9	9	302	344	646
12.06.2025	3	9	9	328	315	643
Total	**35**	**99**	**99**	**3495**	**3480**	**6975**

Table 27: VKSA Campaign: Daily Team Visits and Farmer Participation in Thoubal District

Date	No. of Teams	No. of Visits	No of villages covered	No. of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
29.05.2025	3	9	9	684	591	1275
30.05.2025	3	9	9	513	335	848
31.05.2025	3	9	9	681	457	1138
02.06.2025	3	9	9	767	513	1280
03.06.2025	3	9	9	771	459	1230
04.06.2025	3	9	9	814	425	1239
05.06.2025	3	9	9	671	606	1277
06.06.2025	3	9	9	588	658	1246
11.06.2025	3	9	9	696	407	1103
12.06.2025	3	9	9	626	478	1104
Total	**30**	**90**	**90**	**6811**	**4929**	**11740**

Table 28: VKSA Campaign: Daily Team Visits and Farmer Participation in Tamenglong District

Date	No. of Teams	No. of Visits	No of villages covered	No. of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
29.05.2025	3	9	9	491	390	881
30.05.2025	3	7	7	338	344	682
31.05.2025	3	6	6	388	342	730
02.06.2025	3	9	9	532	466	998
03.06.2025	3	9	9	535	479	1014
04.06.2025	3	9	9	540	441	981
05.06.2025	3	9	9	565	427	992
06.06.2025	3	9	9	547	467	1014
09.06.2025	3	9	9	658	416	1074
10.06.2025	3	9	9	533	428	961
11.06.2025	3	9	9	603	399	1002
12.06.2025	3	9	9	570	470	1040
Total	**36**	**103**	**103**	**6300**	**5069**	**11369**

Table 29: VKSA Campaign: Daily Team Visits and Farmer Participation in Churachandpur District

Date	No. of Teams	No. of Visits	No of villages covered	No. of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
29.05.2025	3	9	9	439	545	984
30.05.2025	3	9	9	509	530	1039
31.05.2025	3	9	9	678	405	1083
02.06.2025	3	9	9	545	562	1107
03.06.2025	3	9	9	559	538	1097
04.06.2025	3	9	9	493	644	1137
05.06.2025	3	9	9	511	553	1064
06.06.2025	3	9	9	603	492	1095
09.06.2025	3	9	9	700	515	1215
10.06.2025	3	9	9	929	695	1624
11.06.2025	3	9	9	637	512	1149
12.06.2025	3	9	9	650	609	1259
Total	**36**	**108**	**108**	**7253**	**6600**	**13853**

Table 30: VKSA Campaign: Daily Team Visits and Farmer Participation in Ukhrul District

Date	No. of Teams	No. of Visits	No of villages covered	No. of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
29.05.2025	3	9	9	558	410	968
30.05.2025	3	9	9	259	270	529
31.05.2025	3	6	6	514	273	787
02.06.2025	3	9	9	601	347	948
03.06.2025	3	9	9	561	412	973
04.06.2025	3	9	9	530	413	943
05.06.2025	3	9	9	525	430	955
06.06.2025	3	9	9	518	453	971
09.06.2025	3	9	9	488	415	903
10.06.2025	3	9	9	514	419	933
11.06.2025	3	9	9	505	461	966
12.06.2025	3	9	9	466	485	951
Total	**36**	**105**	**105**	**6039**	**4788**	**10827**

III. Day-wise Outreach Summary of VKSA Campaign by the KVKs of Mizoram

Table 31: VKSA Campaign: Daily Team Visits and Farmer Participation in Aizwal District

Date	No. of Teams	No. of Visits	No of villages covered	No. of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
29.05.2025	3	9	9	712	629	1341
30.05.2025	3	9	9	453	445	898
31.05.2025	3	3	3	498	407	905
04.06.2025	3	9	9	579	585	1164
05.06.2025	3	9	9	591	573	1164
06.06.2025	3	9	9	496	541	1037
09.06.2025	3	9	9	545	668	1213
10.06.2025	3	10	10	533	516	1049
11.06.2025	3	9	9	593	465	1058
12.06.2025	3	9	9	555	384	939
Total	**30**	**85**	**85**	**5555**	**5213**	**10768**

Table 32: VKSA Campaign: Daily Team Visits and Farmer Participation in Kolasib District

Date	No. of Teams	No. of Visits	No of villages covered	No. of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
29.05.2025	3	9	9	685	610	1295
30.05.2025	3	6	6	365	492	857
04.06.2025	3	9	9	492	619	1111
05.06.2025	3	8	8	545	489	1034
06.06.2025	3	7	7	410	508	918
09.06.2025	3	8	8	663	455	1118
10.06.2025	3	9	9	558	490	1048
11.06.2025	3	4	4	218	263	481
Total	**24**	**60**	**60**	**3936**	**3926**	**7862**

Table 33: VKSA Campaign: Daily Team Visits and Farmer Participation in Champai District

Date	No. of Teams	No. of Visits	No of villages covered	No. of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
29.05.2025	3	9	9	516	568	1084
30.05.2025	3	9	9	428	356	784
31.05.2025	3	6	6	411	268	679
05.06.2025	3	9	9	694	475	1169
06.06.2025	3	9	9	612	457	1069
09.06.2025	3	9	9	661	493	1154
10.06.2025	3	9	9	541	521	1062
11.06.2025	3	9	9	670	569	1239
12.06.2025	3	9	9	654	538	1192
Total	**27**	**78**	**78**	**5187**	**4245**	**9432**

Table 34: VKSA Campaign: Daily Team Visits and Farmer Participation in Lunglei District

Date	No. of Teams	No. of Visits	No of villages covered	No. of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
29.05.2025	3	9	9	527	300	827
30.05.2025	3	7	7	493	217	710
04.06.2025	3	7	7	561	288	849
05.06.2025	3	6	6	452	250	702
06.06.2025	3	7	7	700	346	1046
09.06.2025	3	8	8	692	473	1165
10.06.2025	3	9	9	659	510	1169
11.06.2025	3	9	9	652	506	1158
12.06.2025	3	9	9	670	523	1193
Total	**27**	**71**	**71**	**5406**	**3413**	**8819**

Table 35: VKSA Campaign: Daily Team Visits and Farmer Participation in Lawngtlai District

Date	No. of Teams	No. of Visits	No of villages covered	No. of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
29.05.2025	3	9	9	340	316	656
30.05.2025	3	9	9	323	182	505
31.05.2025	3	9	9	296	191	487
04.06.2025	3	3	3	286	188	474
05.06.2025	3	9	9	668	470	1138
06.06.2025	3	9	9	673	471	1144
07.06.2025	3	9	9	684	487	1171
09.06.2025	3	9	9	639	381	1020
10.06.2025	3	9	9	647	384	1031
11.06.2025	3	9	9	614	361	975
12.06.2025	3	9	9	650	319	969
Total	**33**	**93**	**93**	**5820**	**3750**	

Table 36: VKSA Campaign: Daily Team Visits and Farmer Participation in Serchip District

Date	No. of Teams	No. of Visits	No of villages covered	No. of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
29.05.2025	3	9	9	692	533	1225
30.05.2025	3	9	9	582	245	827
05.06.2025	3	8	8	451	228	679
06.06.2025	3	6	6	436	285	721
09.06.2025	3	8	8	460	219	679
10.06.2025	3	8	8	494	220	714
11.06.2025	3	7	7	345	280	625
12.06.2025	3	5	5	358	208	566
Total	**24**	**60**	**60**	**3818**	**2218**	**6036**

Table 37: VKSA Campaign: Daily Team Visits and Farmer Participation in Siaha District

Date	No. of Teams	No. of Visits	No of villages covered	No. of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
29.05.2025	3	9	9	412	263	675
30.05.2025	3	9	9	524	341	865
31.05.2025	3	9	9	511	337	848
04.06.2025	3	9	9	613	316	929
05.06.2025	3	9	9	602	335	937
06.06.2025	3	9	9	629	362	991
09.06.2025	3	9	9	517	438	955
10.06.2025	3	9	9	750	567	1317
11.06.2025	3	9	9	639	507	1146
12.06.2025	3	9	9	619	393	1012
Total	**30**	**90**	**90**	**5816**	**3859**	**9675**

Table 38: VKSA Campaign: Daily Team Visits and Farmer Participation in Mamit District

Date	No. of Teams	No. of Visits	No of villages covered	No. of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
29.05.2025	3	9	9	346	368	714
30.05.2025	3	9	11	211	93	304
31.05.2025	3	9	11	190	143	333
04.06.2025	3	9	18	455	370	825
05.06.2025	3	9	9	431	323	754
06.06.2025	3	9	9	261	215	476
09.06.2025	3	5	5	138	93	231
10.06.2025	3	9	9	489	355	844
11.06.2025	3	3	3	146	100	246
12.06.2025	3	5	5	180	153	333
Total	**30**	**76**	**89**	**2847**	**2213**	**5060**

IV. Day-wise Outreach Summary of VKSA Campaign by the KVKs of Mizoram

Table 39: VKSA Campaign: Daily Team Visits and Farmer Participation in Dimapur District

Date	No. of Teams	No. of Visits	No of villages covered	No. of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
29.05.2025	4	12	12	879	805	1684
30.05.2025	4	12	12	594	624	1218
31.05.2025	4	12	12	685	737	1422
02.06.2025	4	12	12	911	602	1513
03.06.2025	4	12	12	805	633	1438
04.06.2025	4	12	12	640	592	1232
05.06.2025	4	12	12	631	675	1306
06.06.2025	4	12	12	544	579	1123
09.06.2025	4	12	12	798	646	1444
10.06.2025	4	12	12	532	709	1241
11.06.2025	4	12	12	607	740	1347
12.06.2025	4	12	12	638	571	1209
Total	**48**	**144**	**144**	**8264**	**7913**	**16177**

Table 40: VKSA Campaign: Daily Team Visits and Farmer Participation in Kohima District

Date	No. of Teams	No. of Visits	No of villages covered	No. of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
29.05.2025	3	9	9	806	673	1479
30.05.2025	3	9	9	523	565	1088
31.05.2025	3	9	9	518	516	1034
02.06.2025	3	9	9	553	472	1025
03.06.2025	3	8	8	573	574	1147
04.06.2025	3	9	9	499	630	1129
05.06.2025	3	9	9	443	466	909
06.06.2025	3	9	9	557	509	1066
09.06.2025	3	8	8	572	495	1067
10.06.2025	3	5	5	562	413	975
11.06.2025	3	9	9	594	412	1006
12.06.2025	3	5	5	569	473	1042
Total	**36**	**98**	**98**	**6769**	**6198**	**12967**

Table 41: VKSA Campaign: Daily Team Visits and Farmer Participation in Phek District

Date	No. of Teams	No. of Visits	No of villages covered	No. of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
29.05.2025	3	9	9	902	635	1537
30.05.2025	3	9	9	702	423	1125
31.05.2025	3	9	9	473	302	775
02.06.2025	3	6	6	403	191	594
03.06.2025	3	9	9	347	118	465
04.06.2025	3	9	9	350	259	609
05.06.2025	3	9	9	309	124	433
06.06.2025	3	9	9	417	244	661
07.06.2025	1	1	1	100	36	136
09.06.2025	3	9	9	427	296	723
10.06.2025	3	9	9	464	377	841
11.06.2025	3	8	8	437	380	817
12.06.2025	3	7	7	339	169	508
Total	**37**	**103**	**103**	**5670**	**3554**	**9224**

Table 42: VKSA Campaign: Daily Team Visits and Farmer Participation in Kiphire District

Date	No. of Teams	No. of Visits	No of villages covered	No. of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
29.05.2025	3	9	9	843	519	1362
30.05.2025	3	9	9	455	428	883
31.05.2025	3	9	9	474	429	903
02.06.2025	3	9	9	476	413	889
03.06.2025	3	9	9	558	445	1003
04.06.2025	3	9	9	578	495	1073
05.06.2025	3	9	9	458	491	949
06.06.2025	3	9	9	677	546	1223
09.06.2025	3	9	9	686	619	1305
10.06.2025	3	9	9	514	405	919
11.06.2025	3	9	9	428	371	799
12.06.2025	3	9	9	594	451	1045
Total	**36**	**108**	**108**	**6741**	**5612**	**12353**

Table 43: VKSA Campaign: Daily Team Visits and Farmer Participation in Wokha District

Date	No. of Teams	No. of Visits	No of villages covered	No. of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
29.05.2025	3	9	9	330	367	697
30.05.2025	3	9	9	191	263	454
31.05.2025	3	8	8	556	307	863
02.06.2025	3	9	9	471	341	812
03.06.2025	3	9	9	469	361	830
04.06.2025	3	9	9	289	293	582
05.06.2025	3	9	9	331	292	623
06.06.2025	3	9	9	316	364	680
07.06.2025	1	1	1	55	55	110
09.06.2025	3	8	8	318	281	599
10.06.2025	3	9	9	444	392	836
11.06.2025	2	6	6	255	269	524
12.06.2025	1	3	3	163	136	299
Total	**34**	**98**	**98**	**4188**	**3721**	**7909**

Table 44: VKSA Campaign: Daily Team Visits and Farmer Participation in Mon District

Date	No. of Teams	No. of Visits	No of villages covered	No. of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
29.05.2025	3	9	9	525	498	1023
30.05.2025	3	9	9	423	338	761
31.05.2025	3	9	9	544	307	851
02.06.2025	3	8	8	600	504	1104
03.06.2025	3	8	8	865	394	1259
04.06.2025	3	10	10	777	634	1411
05.06.2025	3	8	8	605	381	986
06.06.2025	3	9	9	720	405	1125
09.06.2025	3	8	8	696	304	1000
10.06.2025	3	9	9	878	402	1280
11.06.2025	3	9	9	800	473	1273
12.06.2025	3	9	9	795	375	1170
Total	**36**	**105**	**105**	**8228**	**5015**	**13243**

Table 45: VKSA Campaign: Daily Team Visits and Farmer Participation in Tuensang District

Date	No. of Teams	No. of Visits	No of villages covered	No. of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
29.05.2025	3	9	9	821	525	1346
30.05.2025	3	9	9	772	357	1129
31.05.2025	3	8	8	790	303	1093
02.06.2025	3	9	9	706	431	1137
03.06.2025	3	9	9	791	424	1215
04.06.2025	3	9	9	712	450	1162
05.06.2025	3	9	9	723	491	1214
06.06.2025	1	3	3	581	329	910
09.06.2025	3	9	9	730	528	1258
10.06.2025	3	9	9	852	505	1357
11.06.2025	3	9	9	743	528	1271
12.06.2025	3	9	9	812	543	1355
Total	**34**	**101**	**101**	**9033**	**5414**	**14447**

Table 46: VKSA Campaign: Daily Team Visits and Farmer Participation in Mokokchung District

Date	No. of Teams	No. of Visits	No of villages covered	No. of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
29.05.2025	3	9	9	478	512	990
30.05.2025	3	9	9	248	225	473
31.05.2025	3	9	9	326	295	621
01.06.2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
03.06.2025	3	9	9	474	493	967
04.06.2025	3	7	7	405	305	710
05.06.2025	3	8	8	371	336	707
06.06.2025	3	6	6	362	338	700
09.06.2025	1	2	2	215	221	436
10.06.2025	3	6	6	288	375	663
11.06.2025	3	9	9	345	326	671
12.06.2025	3	6	6	329	286	615
Total	**34**	**88**	**88**	**4192**	**4067**	**8259**

Table 47: VKSA Campaign: Daily Team Visits and Farmer Participation in Peren District

Date	No. of Teams	No. of Visits	No of villages covered	No. of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
29.05.2025	3	8	8	510	463	973
30.05.2025	3	9	9	337	314	651
31.05.2025	3	9	9	282	201	483
02.06.2025	3	9	9	245	233	478
03.06.2025	3	9	9	317	259	576
04.06.2025	3	9	9	286	192	478
05.06.2025	3	9	9	201	139	340
06.06.2025	3	9	9	513	429	942
09.06.2025	3	6	6	302	246	548
10.06.2025	1	2	2	127	87	214
12.06.2025	1	2	2	55	42	97
Total	**29**	**81**	**81**	**3175**	**2605**	**5780**

Table 48: VKSA Campaign: Daily Team Visits and Farmer Participation in Longleng District

Date	No. of Teams	No. of Visits	No of villages covered	No. of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
29.05.2025	3	9	9	477	716	1193
30.05.2025	3	9	9	725	759	1484
31.05.2025	3	9	9	756	621	1377
02.06.2025	3	9	9	780	606	1386
03.06.2025	3	8	8	810	645	1455
04.06.2025	3	9	9	951	599	1550
05.06.2025	3	9	9	927	625	1552
06.06.2025	3	9	9	1215	1129	2344
09.06.2025	3	9	9	807	677	1484
10.06.2025	3	9	9	812	746	1558
11.06.2025	3	9	9	884	634	1518
12.06.2025	3	9	9	876	744	1620
Total	**36**	**107**	**107**	**10020**	**8501**	**18521**

Table 49: VKSA Campaign: Daily Team Visits and Farmer Participation in Zunheboto

Date	No. of Teams	No. of Visits	No of villages covered	No. of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
29.05.2025	5	15	15	651	643	1294
30.05.2025	5	15	15	463	258	721
31.05.2025	5	15	15	480	363	843
02.06.2025	5	15	15	449	327	776
03.06.2025	5	12	12	389	204	593
04.06.2025	5	15	15	410	232	642
05.06.2025	5	15	15	353	241	594
06.06.2025	5	14	14	1035	705	1740
07.06.2025	3	8	8	441	297	738
09.06.2025	5	13	13	707	458	1165
10.06.2025	5	13	13	745	503	1248
11.06.2025	4	10	10	469	378	847
12.06.2025	3	7	7	357	244	601
Total	**60**	**167**	**167**	**6949**	**4853**	**11802**

V. Day-wise Outreach Summary of VKSA Campaign by the KVKs of Tripura

Table 50: VKSA Campaign: Daily Team Visits and Farmer Participation in Dhalai District

Date	No. of Teams	No. of Visits	No of villages covered	No. of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
29.05.2025	3	9	9	1396	1017	2413
30.05.2025	3	9	9	1012	683	1695
31.05.2025	3	9	9	1040	708	1748
02.06.2025	3	9	9	1385	1048	2433
03.06.2025	3	9	9	1065	826	1891
04.06.2025	3	9	9	1044	899	1943
05.06.2025	3	9	9	1016	728	1744
06.06.2025	3	9	9	1232	745	1977
09.06.2025	3	9	9	1534	971	2505
10.06.2025	3	9	9	1471	1090	2561
11.06.2025	3	9	9	3433	2376	5809
12.06.2025	3	9	9	1532	987	2519
Total	**36**	**108**	**108**	**17160**	**12078**	**29238**

Table 51: VKSA Campaign: Daily Team Visits and Farmer Participation in Khowai District

Date	No. of Teams	No. of Visits	No of villages covered	No. of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
29.05.2025	3	9	9	1158	889	2047
30.05.2025	3	9	9	837	713	1550
31.05.2025	3	9	9	863	527	1390
02.06.2025	3	9	9	920	473	1393
03.06.2025	3	9	9	651	514	1165
04.06.2025	3	9	9	666	465	1131
05.06.2025	3	9	9	1069	456	1525
06.06.2025	3	9	9	1345	560	1905
09.06.2025	4	10	10	3352	1514	4866
10.06.2025	3	9	9	694	812	1506
11.06.2025	3	9	9	839	477	1316
12.06.2025	3	9	9	805	407	1212
Total	**37**	**109**	**109**	**13199**	**7807**	**21006**

Table 52: VKSA Campaign: Daily Team Visits and Farmer Participation in North Tripura District

Date	No. of Teams	No. of Visits	No of villages covered	No. of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
29.05.2025	3	9	9	1444	671	2115
30.05.2025	3	9	9	1237	613	1850
31.05.2025	3	9	9	1185	342	1527
02.06.2025	3	9	9	1284	376	1660
03.06.2025	3	9	8	1255	320	1575
04.06.2025	3	9	9	1194	332	1526
05.06.2025	3	9	9	1107	447	1554
06.06.2025	3	9	9	1156	276	1432
09.06.2025	3	9	9	1300	388	1688
10.06.2025	3	9	11	1246	422	1668
11.06.2025	3	9	10	1218	492	1710
12.06.2025	3	7	7	1212	324	1536
Total	**36**	**106**	**108**	**14838**	**5003**	**19841**

Table 53: VKSA Campaign: Daily Team Visits and Farmer Participation in South Tripura District

Date	No. of Teams	No. of Visits	No of villages covered	No. of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
29.05.2025	3	9	9	1249	896	2145
30.05.2025	3	9	9	1162	453	1615
31.05.2025	3	9	9	1356	369	1725
02.06.2025	3	9	9	1504	428	1932
03.06.2025	3	9	9	1589	410	1999
04.06.2025	3	9	10	2292	365	2657
05.06.2025	3	9	9	1349	538	1887
06.06.2025	3	9	9	1596	631	2227
09.06.2025	3	9	10	1863	913	2776
10.06.2025	3	9	9	1840	724	2564
11.06.2025	3	9	9	1543	570	2113
12.06.2025	3	9	9	1860	505	2365
Total	**36**	**108**	**110**	**19203**	**6802**	**26005**

Table 54: VKSA Campaign: Daily Team Visits and Farmer Participation in Sepahijala District

Date	No. of Teams	No. of Visits	No of villages covered	No. of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
29.05.2025	3	9	9	1799	1327	3126
30.05.2025	3	9	9	1018	479	1497
31.05.2025	3	9	9	1049	494	1543
02.06.2025	3	9	9	1262	480	1742
03.06.2025	3	9	9	1523	349	1872
04.06.2025	3	9	9	1511	325	1836
05.06.2025	3	9	11	1456	391	1847
06.06.2025	3	9	9	1410	650	2060
09.06.2025	4	10	10	1858	233	2091
10.06.2025	4	10	16	3010	457	3467
11.06.2025	4	12	12	2226	600	2826
12.06.2025	5	13	16	2819	919	3738
Total	**41**	**117**	**128**	**20941**	**6704**	**27645**

Table 55: VKSA Campaign: Daily Team Visits and Farmer Participation in West Tripura District

Date	No. of Teams	No. of Visits	No of villages covered	No. of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
29.05.2025	3	9	13	1935	1124	3059
30.05.2025	3	9	17	1440	1396	2836
31.05.2025	3	9	16	1598	1204	2802
02.06.2025	3	9	14	1998	1037	3035
03.06.2025	3	9	15	1835	1278	3113
04.06.2025	3	9	13	1900	1485	3385
05.06.2025	3	9	16	1899	1633	3532
06.06.2025	3	9	12	1761	931	2692
09.06.2025	3	9	13	1571	1398	2969
10.06.2025	3	9	15	1693	1277	2970
11.06.2025	3	9	15	1784	1301	3085
12.06.2025	3	9	18	1512	1455	2967
Total	**36**	**108**	**177**	**20926**	**15519**	**36445**

Table 56: VKSA Campaign: Daily Team Visits and Farmer Participation in Unakoti District

Date	No. of Teams	No. of Visits	No of villages covered	No. of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
29.05.2025	3	9	9	1372	838	2210
30.05.2025	3	9	9	774	485	1259
31.05.2025	3	9	9	791	312	1103
02.06.2025	3	9	6	714	227	941
03.06.2025	3	9	9	1037	386	1423
04.06.2025	3	9	9	893	513	1406
05.06.2025	3	9	8	771	496	1267
06.06.2025	3	9	8	748	490	1238
09.06.2025	4	9	9	1058	539	1597
10.06.2025	3	8	8	834	469	1303
11.06.2025	3	5	5	975	769	1744
12.06.2025	4	7	7	895	481	1376
Total	**38**	**101**	**96**	**10862**	**6005**	**16867**

Table 57: VKSA Campaign: Daily Team Visits and Farmer Participation in Gomati District

Date	No. of Teams	No. of Visits	No of villages covered	No. of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
29.05.2025	3	9	9	1370	1344	2714
30.05.2025	3	9	9	1171	594	1765
31.05.2025	3	9	9	1181	488	1669
02.06.2025	3	9	10	877	576	1453
03.06.2025	3	9	10	1049	1083	2132
04.06.2025	3	9	12	1994	1136	3130
05.06.2025	3	9	9	2154	1252	3406
06.06.2025	3	9	9	1764	1064	2828
09.06.2025	3	9	10	1233	775	2008
10.06.2025	3	9	11	1620	692	2312
11.06.2025	3	8	8	937	519	1456
12.06.2025	3	9	11	1521	618	2139
Total	**36**	**107**	**117**	**16871**	**10141**	**27012**

ICAR-Agricultural Technology Application Research Institute, Zone-VII
Umiam, Meghalaya-793103
(An ISO 9001:2015 Certified Organization)