

RESEARCH PROJECTS AT ICAR-ATARI, ZONE-VII, UMIAM

1 Training Needs Analysis of Farmers towards Agricultural Development in North East Region

The study indicates that farmers in the NE Region need training in integrated farming systems, water conservation, organic input production, pest and disease management, soil fertility, and nutrient management for improved agricultural development.

2 Training Needs Analysis of Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) Personnel in NE Region

KVK personnel in the NE Region require training in effective communication, data analysis, course design, training arrangements, organizational linkages, evaluation methods, and follow-up activities to enhance agricultural development programs.

3 Impact Analysis of KVK Activities in Northeast Region

KVK activities and other interventions in their respective districts improved farmers' knowledge in rice and fisheries, increased cropping intensity, employment, and yields, with recommendations for targeted extension programs.

4 Cropping intensification and diversification for production enhancement in North East Region

Rice-Potato (44.5 q/ha rice, 164.86 q/ha potato) and Rice-Toria (Rs. 92,400 in Kolasib) are productive, but continuous Rice-Rice cropping harms soil, with diversification increasing income (Rs. 104,400/ha in Dhubri).

5 Information needs of farmers of NE Region for adoption of Agricultural Technologies Information Needs on Major Crops

Farmers in the NE Region have the highest information needs for rice, maize, poultry, piggery, and fishery, with significant demand in districts like West Tripura, Cachar, and Lower Dibang Valley, particularly for poultry (55.72%) and fishery (56.73%).

6 Job Performance of Subject Matter Specialists (SMSs) of Krishi Vigyan Kendras: A Case of Northeastern Region of India

The findings of the study showed that 47.61% of SMSs were low performers, with key performance factors including organizational climate, technology adequacy, infrastructure, and job stress.

7 Farmers' perception towards climate change and their resilient strategies in agriculture

The study showed that 38% of farmers perceive climate change effects, with 55% modifying farming practices, 19% changing cropping patterns, and 12% adopting moisture conservation techniques.

8 Profitability Analysis of Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) Cultivation in Northeastern Hill (NEH) Region of India

High-yielding rice varieties (HYVs) were more profitable than local varieties across all agro-climatic zones, with RC Maniphou-7 recording the highest gross profit margin (66.90%) and B:C ratio (3.02). Factors like education and family size positively influenced net farm profit, while middlemen involvement and price fluctuations had negative impacts, highlighting key areas for policy intervention.

9 Cultural Diversity of Ethnic Food Systems of Indigenous Tribes in NEH region of India

The study aimed to identify and document the major traditional foods and gather perception of tribal women regarding the health and nutritional benefits of these foods. Primary data was collected from 500 women respondents across five states in the northeastern region of India. Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura. The major ethnic foods of the region are made of local soyabean, bamboo shoot, tree bean, lai patta (leafy mustard) and rai (*Brassica juncea* (Linn.) Czern. & Coss.), dry fish ect. Mainly, the different tribal women shared these traditional foods at the community level in various cultural occasions, which ensure the equitable food availability and balanced nutrient supply to all the members of the village.