

sought the parthenium amidst crop and devoured it.

- 3) Rainfed and irrigated fields through machines is mostly employed in permanent type of Agriculture where horticultural crops are the main crops in this type of enterprises.

Consumption of Plant Nutrients & Pesticides

Plant Nutrients (kg/ha)			Pesticides
N	P	K	
1.12	0.85	2.13	NA

Production Efficiency of various crops in Nagaland

Crop	Production efficiency
1. Rice	High yielding high spread
2. Oilseeds	- do -
3. Pulses	- do -
4. Potato	- do -
5. Vegetables	High yield low spread
6. Maize	Low yield high spread
7. Sugarcane	Low yield low spread
8. Tapioca	- do -
9. Ginger	- do -

Marketing :

The Nagaland State Agriculture Marketing Board (NSAMB) is the head. In district/Regional level twelve (12) nos. of Agriculture Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) with internet facilities have been established. Around 500 nos. of Village Marketing Committee (VMC) at village level have been formed. For wholesale market, 4 nos. have completed and besides these there are other daily and weekly markets in each in every villages and town.

Plant protection :

The plant protection is important in terms of crop production and productivity. The amount of damage caused by insect pest/diseases varies from crop to crop. On an average, damage caused by these factors is about 20% to 30%. It is therefore, necessary to implement the programme to a wider scale covering all the important crop in the state emphasizing on bio-control system for the safety of the environment. In view of the above conditions, Bio-control laboratory Medziphema Nagaland was established in 1997 – 98 by the Department of Agriculture Nagaland through financial assistance of Directorate of Plant Protection, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India.

The lab at present is producing 2 spp of *Trichogramma* parasitoids and one spp of *Trichoderma*.

Trichogramma chilonis and *Trichogramma japonicum* which are produced in the form of tricho cards each containing 20,000 parasitoids. Production of *Chrysoperla carnea* (Green lace wing) an effective predator for control of aphids, jassids, whiteflies etc. These parasitoids have immensely helped the farmers in their plant protection.

Innovative Programmes :

1. Promulgation of 'Organic Nagaland' has been adopted with aims and objectives to declare as 'Organic Nagaland'
2. The state has initiated schemes under National Project on Organic Farming, Govt. of India, Ministry of Agriculture, which has started an Organic Model Farm.
3. The State Govt. declared 2006 as Year of Farmer which was further extended upto 2007 with the theme "Down to Earth"



AGRICULTURAL SCENARIO OF NAGALAND



Published by:

Krishi Vigyan Kendra
Yisemyong, Mokokchung

The state of Nagaland is one of the hill states in the North Eastern region of the country divided into 11 (Eleven) districts and the entire state comes under single Agro-climatic zone (ACZ) i.e. Mid-tropical hill zone (Medziphema).

With 16 major tribes inhabited in the state, Agriculture, Horticulture and Animal Husbandry are the main occupations in the state. 73% of the people are engaged in different types of agricultural practices. Jhum shifting cultivation is the main, where rice is the main agricultural produce which account to 90% of the total food grain production.

Though the agro-climatic condition is suitable for various crops of high commercial value, but the productivity of these crops remains very low, reason being subsistence agriculture, low intervention of technology and poor supporting infrastructure.

Basic Information :

1. Population census (2001)
 - a) Total population – 19,88,636
 - b) Rural Population – 16,35,815
 - c) Total Farming household - 1,49,171
2. Geographical area - 16,57,900 (ha)
3. Area under different land use system (in hectares)
 - a) Forest - 862930
 - b) Land put to non-agri uses - 67340
 - c) Land under tree crops, groves etc not excluding net sown area - 123100
 - d) Current fallow - 84500
 - e) Fallow land other than Current fallow - 72710
 - f) Total cropped area - 363420
 - g) Net irrigated area - 64490
 - h) Gross irrigated area - 74290

(Source : Basic statistic Nagaland 2004)

Production :

- 1) Food-grain production - 4,22,870 mt
- 2) Oilseeds production - 60,710 mt
- 3) Commercial crop production - 3,20,520 mt

Area and production of Principal crop

(Source : Basic statistic Nagaland 2004)

Crop	Area (ha)	Production (MT)
Cereals		
Jhum paddy	85300	111100
TRC /WRC Paddy	65700	11440
Maize	40000	80000
Bajra	2000	4000
Jowar	3000	4000
Small millets	7000	13000
Wheat	8000	17000
Barley	5000	9500
Jobstear	3000	7000
Total	218000	360000
Pulses		
Tur/Arhar	6000	6000
Mong	2000	3000
Naga dal	2100	2800
Beans	1100	1250
Other kharif Pulses	1800	950
Pea	6800	6200
Lentil	2500	2300
Gram	1000	750
Rajmah	3000	2250
Other Rabi Pulses	3700	3500
Total	30,000	28,000
Oilseeds		
Grondnut	2000	2500
Soybean	26000	35000

Sunflower	3000	5500
Sesame	5000	4500
Rapseed/mustard	16000	18000
Linseed	8000	8500
Total	60,000	74,000
Others		
Sugarcane	2000	8000
Cotton	1000	5000
Jute	1500	5500
Potato	5450	61000
Tea	250	290
Niger	1000	1000
Total	11,200	80,790

Farming system - Mostly comprises

- 1) Agri + Hort
- 2) Agri + Animal Husbandry
- 3) Agri + Fishery
- 4) Agri+AH+Hort+Fishery+Others (Sericulture, vermicompost etc)

Farming Situation can be categorized into 3 situation

- 1) Rainfed which comprises mainly the jhum field where the soil is silt loam and the farmers cultivate paddy as the main crop and mixed cropping is often practiced in this farming situation
- 2) Irrigated paddy field is another farming situation which are seen in the foot hills, rivers, valleys and terraces. The irrigation is mostly done by perennial stream through water channels.

Land use options for shifting cultivators