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AGRICULTURE Newsletter

A SINGLE MOTHER'S DETERMINATION

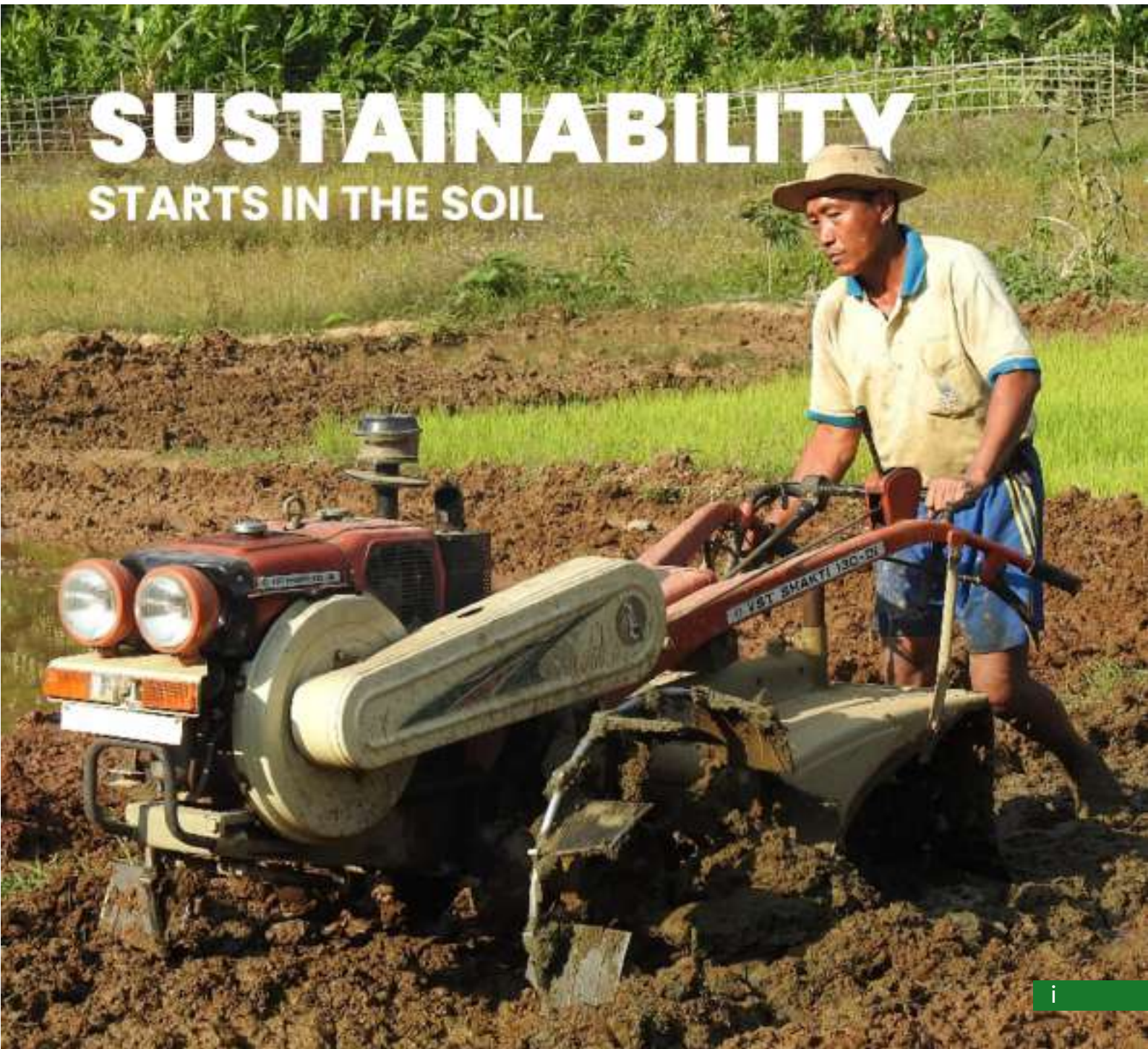
Mrs. Tiamongla's Buzzing Beekeeping Experience

FARM MECHANIZATION

Driving Efficiency and Growth in Modern Agriculture

EMPOWERED BY INNOVATION

Mrs. Yansali Ngullie's Groundnut Success Under the NMEO-Oilseeds Program





MoU signed between **Department of Agriculture, Government of Nagaland & Millet Magic Foundation** to establish backward linkages and facilitate the procurement of agricultural produces.



MoU signed between **Department of Agriculture, Government of Nagaland & Arohan Neeti** for conceptualization, design and implementation of Innovative projects pertaining to agriculture

Editor's Note

Welcome to this special edition, where we bring you inspiring success stories that showcase how modern farming practices are transforming lives and landscapes.

Let's talk about farm mechanization—how amazing is it that farmers are now saving time, cutting labour costs, and still boosting their yields? It's not just about machines; it's about giving farmers the freedom to dream bigger.

And then there is water management techniques ensuring reliable access to water, even in unpredictable conditions, while Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is growing healthier crops and protecting the environment.

One of the most exciting shifts, though, has been the setting up of Agro Collection Centres. These hubs aren't just about storage—they're about connection. By reducing post-harvest losses and opening up market access, they're giving farmers more stability and better incomes.

What ties all these stories together is the resilience and creativity of the farmers themselves. With the right tools, knowledge, and support, they're proving that agriculture can be more productive and sustainable.

As we look to the future, these successes remind us of what's possible when innovation meets tradition.

Here's to learning, growing, and celebrating together!

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THERE IS
NO CULTURE
WITHOUT
AGRICULTURE

IMPACT OF RAINFED AREA DEVELOPMENT (RAD) SCHEME: TRANSFORMING LIVES IN MOAYIMTI VILLAGE

The Rainfed Area Development (RAD) scheme has brought transformative changes to the lives of many farmers in Moayimti village, providing them with the support and knowledge needed to improve their livelihoods. Here are three inspiring stories of how the scheme has made a lasting impact.

Mr. Limatoshi:
FROM STRUGGLES TO SUCCESS



Mr. Limatoshi, a dedicated farmer from Moayimti village, faced financial difficulties despite his hard work in pig rearing and crop cultivation. Supporting his family, especially paying school fees for his three children pursuing higher education, was a constant challenge. Recognizing his interest and experience in piggery, the Department of Agriculture selected him as a beneficiary under the RAD scheme. With the support of the scheme, Limatoshi built a pucca pigsty and expanded his pig farm, now rearing 15 pigs.

His farm thrived, generating ₹80,000 in revenue in the first year. Inspired by this success, he established a vermicomposting unit the following year, converting waste from his fields and piggery into nutrient-rich compost. This organic compost doubled his crop productivity in the last season, while his vegetable sales earned ₹25,000 during the rabi season.

The department's intervention also enabled him to set up a low-cost greenhouse nursery, where he raised agar saplings. Selling 20,000 saplings at ₹8 each, he earned an additional ₹160,000. Thanks to the RAD scheme, Limatoshi's economic condition has drastically improved, making him one of the most successful farmers in his village.



PIGGERY BASED FARMING SYSTEM



MRS. TIAMONGLA: A SINGLE MOTHER'S DETERMINATION

Mrs. Tiamongla, a single mother and sole provider for her three school-going children, has been a hardworking farmer in Moayimti village. She cultivates paddy on the plains and grows agar on two acres of sloped land. To supplement her income, she also practiced traditional beekeeping using primitive wooden boxes.

Seeing her enthusiasm for beekeeping, the Department of Agriculture selected her under RAD scheme, and provided her with training in scientific honeybee management practices and inputs such as modern bee boxes, veils, and smokers. With 20 live bee boxes, Tiamongla now harvests honey twice a year, producing 60 litres per harvest. The honey, sold at ₹800 per 750 ml bottle, generates a minimum income of ₹48,000 per harvest.

Thanks to the RAD scheme, Tiamongla's beekeeping business has flourished, improving her family's financial stability and allowing her to provide better for her children.



MR. MOAKABA

FROM TIMBER TO FISHERY

FISHERY BASED FARMING

Mr. Moakaba, a hardworking farmer from Mangkolemba, cultivates paddy on one hectare of his two-hectare farm in Moayimti village. The rest of his land is covered with teak and gamari plantations. However, the long duration required for timber harvest led him to explore alternative ways to utilize his land.

In 2023-24, Moakaba was selected as a beneficiary for a fishery-based farming system under the RAD scheme. Through the scheme, he constructed a fishery pond on half a hectare of his land, with fingerlings provided by the department. He also received training on scientific fishery management, learning how to practice composite fish culture.

In his first year, Moakaba anticipates harvesting around 2,500 kgs of fish, which is expected to generate returns of ₹2-3 lakhs. His fishery pond has given him a new source of income, complementing his timber and crop cultivation.

CONCLUSION

These success stories from Moayimti village showcase the power of the RAD scheme in transforming the lives of farmers. Through the integration of different farming systems, capacity building, and the provision of necessary inputs, the scheme has not only improved the socio-economic conditions of these farmers but has also inspired others in the community to embrace modern, sustainable agricultural practices.



TRANSFORMING AGRICULTURE THROUGH PMKSY-PDMC

In Mon District, Smti. Shoile Konyak has significantly improved her farming capabilities through the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana-Per Drop More Crop (PMKSY-PDMC) initiative for 2024-25.

Facing unpredictable rainfall and limited water sources, Smti. Shoile found hope in the PMKSY-PDMC program, which provided the technical and financial support needed to build a water harvesting structure. This innovative system captures rainwater during the monsoon season, ensuring a steady water supply throughout the year, complemented by a minor irrigation channel for efficient distribution.

With this sustainable infrastructure in place, Smti. Shoile diversified her crops, successfully cultivating high-yield vegetables and grains previously hindered by water scarcity. Her enhanced crop yields have notably increased her income, transforming her family's livelihood.

Inspired by her success, other farmers in Aboi Sub-Division are now adopting similar water conservation methods, fostering sustainable agricultural practices within the community. Smti. Shoile Konyak's journey illustrates the vital impact of the PMKSY-PDMC initiative in empowering farmers and promoting growth in rainfed regions like Mon District.

NEW IRRIGATION CHANNELS REJUVENATE WET PADDY FIELDS IN TULI SUB-DIVISION



In 2024, the agricultural landscape of Aobenzu and Ietlenden in Tuli Sub-division was transformed thanks to a crucial intervention by the Department of Agriculture. For years, farmers in the region faced the threat of abandoning their fertile wet paddy fields due to severe water shortages. The future of the area's agriculture seemed uncertain—until the construction of two vital irrigation channels under the **Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)** changed everything.

The new irrigation system, which tapped into spring water through a dug-out pond, began supplying water directly to 18 households, covering a total of 23 hectares of farmland. This restoration of a reliable water supply was a turning point for the farming community.





IMMEDIATE BENEFITS

- **Rescue of Vital Farmland:** The irrigation channels saved the paddy fields from potential abandonment, securing the livelihoods of local farmers.
- **Revived Optimism:** With access to adequate water, farmers are now confident about achieving a good harvest in 2024.
- **Community Upliftment:** The timely intervention revitalized the entire area, ensuring that wet paddy cultivation would remain a staple for years to come.

LOOKING AHEAD

This project is more than just a success story—it's a reminder of how essential infrastructure is for sustaining agriculture. The farmers of Aobenzu and Ietlenden now look forward to a future where their once-struggling fields flourish, with a stable water supply supporting the next generation of paddy growers.

EMPOWERED BY INNOVATION

MRS. YANSALI NGULLIE'S GROUNDNUT SUCCESS UNDER *THE NMEO-OILSEEDS PROGRAM*

Mrs. Yansali Ngullie, a progressive farmer from Tsungiki Village, has been cultivating groundnut for the past 15 years, alongside her husband, on their 1-hectare agricultural land. Groundnut farming is not only a source of commercial production but also provides additional income to support their household expenses. Traditionally, she cultivated groundnut during the Kharif season, yielding about 100 to 150 kg from 0.5 hectares.

In 2024, Mrs. Yansali was one of 23 groundnut farmers from Tsungiki village selected for the National Mission for Edible Oils (NMEO-Oilseeds) program implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Wokha.



As part of this program, she was provided with financial assistance, training on Integrated Pest Management (IPM), and improved cultivation practices. Her 0.5-hectare plot was designated as a demonstration plot, where she implemented these advanced techniques.

By incorporating the improved package of practices, Mrs. Yansali's yield increased significantly, reaching 250 kg from the same plot of land. She sold about 230 kg of groundnuts at ₹150 per kg, earning a total income of ₹35,000—an additional ₹15,000 compared to previous years.







FROM STRUGGLES TO SUCCESS

KHUMCHOLA'S MAIZE CULTIVATION



BACKGROUND

In Yingshikiur village, located in the Kiphire district of Nagaland, Mrs. Khumchola, a marginal farmer, has worked tirelessly to support her family through agriculture. Over the years, she cultivated a variety of crops—maize, Kholar, and vegetables—on her 1.2-hectare plot. Her primary focus was on maize, which she sold in local markets and used as animal feed. However, challenges like low-quality seeds, limited knowledge, and pest problems often led to poor harvests and modest income.

THE TURNING POINT

Everything changed in the 2024 Kharif season. Mrs. Khumchola participated in training sessions conducted by the District Agriculture Office, Kiphire, under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana - Integrated Pest Management (RKVY-IPM) initiative. These sessions were a game-changer, equipping her with valuable skills and providing essential inputs, including certified quality seeds, rodenticides, and an IPM kit. She applied the recommended practices on a 0.8-hectare section of her land.



OVERCOMING CHALLENGES

During the peak vegetative stage of the crop, a fall armyworm infestation threatened to disrupt her progress. Yet, with the guidance and support of the agricultural department, Mrs. Khumchola successfully minimized the pest's impact, protecting her maize and ensuring a successful harvest.

THE OUTCOME

Thanks to her efforts, she harvested 12-14 quintals of maize—significantly more than the 8-10 quintals she produced in previous years. Selling the surplus in local markets brought in an additional income of Rs 32,270, and using some of the maize as animal feed reduced her family's expenses. The switch to certified seeds and modern farming techniques resulted in a higher yield, translating to greater income and profits.

LESSONS LEARNED

Mrs. Khumchola's experience highlights how proper training, quality inputs, and a willingness to adapt can make a difference. Her story underscores the importance of agricultural support programs in empowering farmers to overcome challenges and achieve sustainable success.

EMPOWERING GROWTH

THE IMPACT OF MODERN TECHNIQUES ON MAIZE PRODUCTION



Temsurenla, a passionate farmer from Mokokchung village, embarked on a transformative journey after retiring from her dedicated service in church ministry. Seeking a fresh purpose, she turned to farming in 2021, a decision that marked the beginning of a new chapter in her life. While her traditional farming methods sustained her livelihood, they fell short of unlocking the full potential of her farmland due to a lack of technical know-how.

Determined to overcome these challenges, Temsurenla reached out to the Department of Agriculture for guidance. The department provided her with quality maize seeds and a comprehensive package of scientific practices. Equipped with these resources and newfound knowledge, she cultivated maize on a 0.3-hectare plot, meticulously following the recommended techniques.

The results were remarkable. Temsurenla harvested approximately 675 kilograms of maize from her small plot. Of this, she reserved 60 kilograms for household consumption and sold the remaining 615 kilograms at a rate of ₹40 per kilogram. With a total cultivation cost of ₹8,820, she earned a net income of ₹15,880—a significant achievement.

As a result, the maize yield from the current season far exceeded the output achieved through her previous traditional farming methods. This transition from traditional to technical farming not only increased her yield substantially but also showcased the transformative impact of modern agricultural practices.



BATTLING THE RICE ARMY WORM

A STORY OF SWIFT ACTION IN AGHUNAQA BLOCK

In August 2024, farmers in L. Vihoto and Luhezhe villages faced a sudden crisis—their rice fields were under attack by a severe Rice Army Worm infestation. These tiny pests were devouring crops at an alarming rate, spreading fear among farmers who had worked hard to nurture their rice during the Kharif season.

As soon as the Department of Agriculture, Niuland, received reports, they acted quickly. Experts arrived to assess the situation, confirming the severity of the outbreak. They immediately shared a range of solutions with the farmers:



INFESTATION OF RICE ARMY WORM AT LUHEZHE

1/ CULTURAL CONTROL:
Adjusting planting practices and removing weeds.



PEST AT LUHEZHE VILLAGE

2/ MECHANICAL CONTROL:
Manually picking off worms where possible.



INFESTATION AT L. VIHOTO

3/ BIOLOGICAL CONTROL:
Introducing natural predators to combat the pests.



RICE ARMY WORM CONTROL

4/ CHEMICAL CONTROL:
In the worst-hit areas, where the infestation had surpassed the Economic Threshold Level (ETL), they applied Emamectin Benzoate, a pesticide that effectively stopped the infestation.

In just a few days, the pesticide controlled the worst outbreaks, and cultural and biological methods kept the damage from spreading to neighbouring areas. By the end of August, the crisis was contained, and the fields were saved.

The quick response from the Department of Agriculture and the dedicated efforts of the farmers turned a potential disaster into a success story, safeguarding the region's rice harvest and bringing hope for a better season ahead.

BOOSTING LIVELIHOODS WITH INTEGRATED FARMING IN TULI SUB-DIVISION

In 2024, a significant shift in local agriculture took place in Tuli Sub-division, thanks to the Rainfed Area Development (RAD) scheme. The initiative led to the formation of two Self Help Groups (SHGs), each consisting of five dedicated farmers, aiming to transform their farming practices. Under the guidance and support of the Department of Agriculture, these groups embraced an integrated farming system by cultivating a diverse range of vegetables during the kharif season.



On two separate acres of land, they planted a mix of crops including chili, tomato, pumpkin, soft gourd, sponge gourd, brinjal, and local leafy greens. By the end of the season, their hard work paid off. One group earned ₹70,000, while the second made ₹65,300—a significant profit achieved within just three to four

EXPANSION PLANS AND FUTURE GOALS

Encouraged by their early success, both SHGs decided to expand their operations for the rabi season of 2024. Land preparation is already complete, with the focus shifting to mono-cropping to better meet the district's supply demands. The ongoing support from the Department of Agriculture has ensured that the farmers are equipped and ready for the next phase.

IMPACT ON THE COMMUNITY

The impressive profits earned by these groups have empowered the farmers, proving that integrated farming is a viable path to a better livelihood. The initiative has also demonstrated the potential of diverse crop cultivation in enhancing local food security and sustaining agricultural growth in Tuli Sub-division. With each season, the community's confidence in integrated farming continues to grow, signalling a promising future for the region's agriculture.



SUGARCANE SETTS PRODUCTION THROUGH *RKVY INITIATIVES AT AGRI EXPO*

INTRODUCTION

Under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) for 2024-25, the Agri Expo in Chumoukedima has taken significant steps to boost sugarcane production by introducing four promising varieties: Doria, Kalong, Lohit, and Barak. These varieties were sourced from Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat, to test their adaptability to Chumoukedima's climate and their resistance to pests and diseases.

EVALUATION OF SUGARCANE VARIETIES

The primary goal of introducing these sugarcane varieties is to improve local farming practices by assessing their growth and resilience. Initial results are promising, suggesting that these varieties may perform well in Chumoukedima. Now, sugarcane setts from these varieties are ready for distribution to interested farmers and government districts for further trials.



PIC 1: VARIETAL TRIALS ON SUGARCANE

BUILDING CAPACITY AND ENGAGING FARMERS

To maximize the impact of this initiative, the Agri Expo has organized training programs to educate local farmers on managing pests and diseases in sugarcane cultivation. These sessions help farmers understand potential challenges and adopt integrated pest management techniques.

Farm tours have also been organized, giving farmers hands-on experience and the opportunity to learn from research centres and experienced practitioners. These interactions have been invaluable in helping farmers adopt new farming methods and technologies.

TRAINING ON MODERN AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES

To further support productivity improvements, training sessions on the use of modern technologies for increasing agricultural production has also been provide, focusing on:

- Producing quality setts to ensure healthy planting material.
- Best intercultural practices for crop management

Ongoing Research and Future Prospects

The trials of the Doria, Kalong, Lohit, and Barak varieties are still ongoing, with promising results expected. However, continued research and monitoring will be essential to confirm the long-term suitability of these varieties in the region. The Department remains committed to exploring innovative solutions to support farmers and improve sugarcane production in Chumoukedima.



PIC 2: VAR DORIA , 150 DAYS AFTER PLANTING



PIC 4: VAR LOHIT ,150 DAYS AFTER PLANTING



PIC 3: VAR KALONG , 150 DAYS AFTER PLANTING



PIC 5: VAR BARAK ,150 DAYS AFTER PLANTING

CONCLUSION

The RKVY efforts at the Agri Expo for 2024-25 mark a positive step in empowering farmers and advancing agricultural practices in Nagaland. By providing quality planting material, comprehensive training, and supporting ongoing research, the Department aims to contribute to the sustainable growth of sugarcane cultivation in the region.



REVIVING SUGARCANE FARMING
IN ZUNHEBOTO DISTRICT

In the Akuhaito block of Zunheboto district, Nagaland, known for its rich variety of agricultural and horticultural crops, sugarcane farming has faced many challenges. The region's unique climate and traditional farming methods have made it hard for local sugarcane varieties to thrive, leading to low yields and frequent diseases that result in economic losses for farmers.





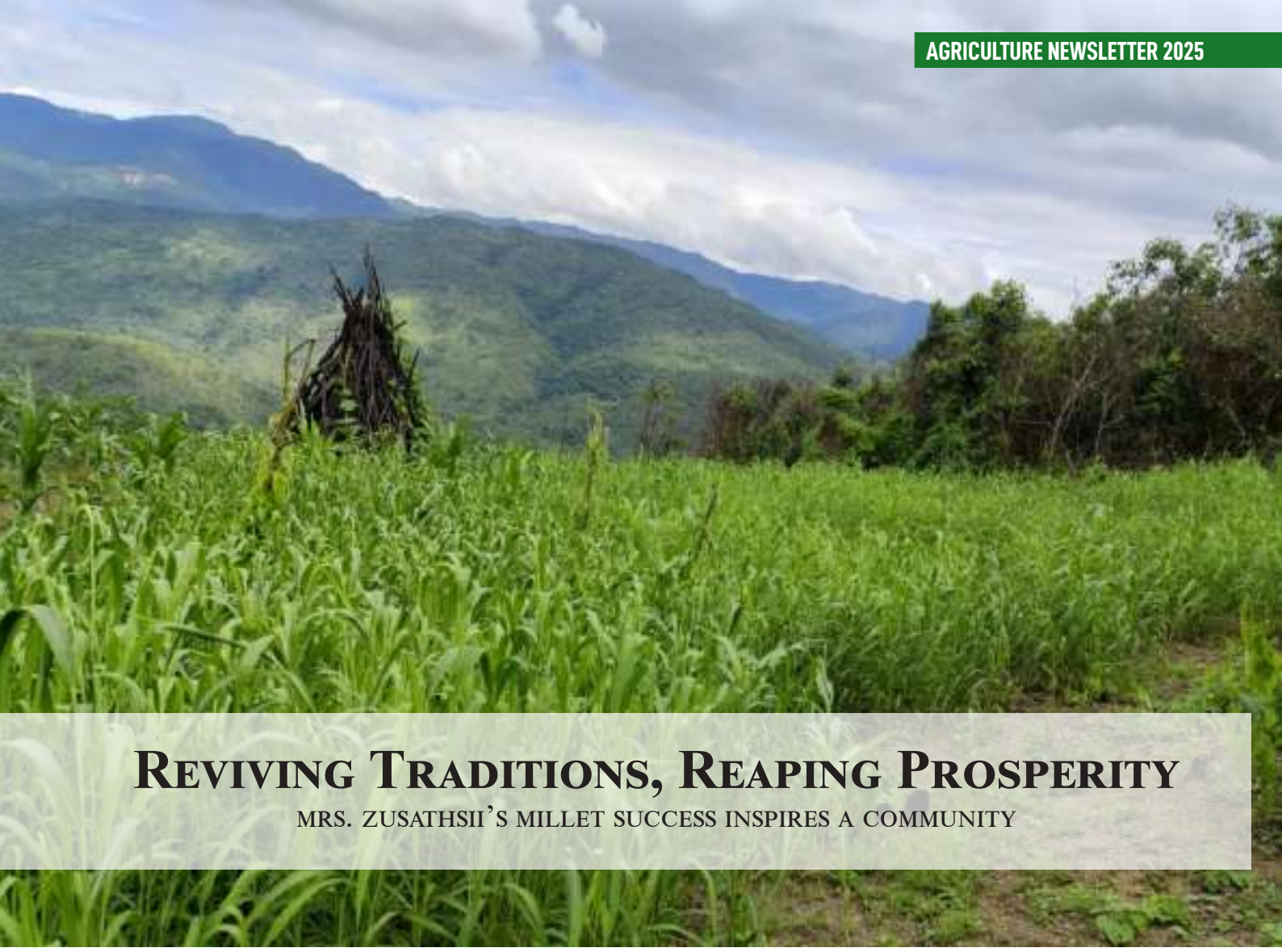
Despite these difficulties, Mr. Hekato Assumi, a dedicated local farmer, decided to take a fresh approach to sugarcane farming. After visiting the ICAR Sugarcane Breeding Institute in Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, in 2013, he brought back a tissue-cultured sugarcane specimen. With hard work and care, Mr. Assumi turned sugarcane into his family's main source of income, inspiring other farmers in the area to consider its commercial potential.



However, by 2022 and 2023, he noticed that the yields from his two-hectare farm were declining, likely due to his practice of continuously ratooning the sugarcane. To help improve productivity, the District Agriculture Officer (DAO) of Zunheboto initiated a collaborative varietal trial.

This trial aimed to identify the best sugarcane varieties for the local environment and introduced the "Co 0233" variety, recommended for the North Eastern Region, to Mr. Assumi's field in March 2024. With support from agricultural experts, he received guidance on better farming practices, such as improved field preparation, planting techniques, seed rates and spacing, and integrated nutrient and pest management. Early results show that the Co 0233 variety is growing well and adapting to the local soil and water conditions.

By addressing the specific challenges of sugarcane cultivation through this hands-on trial, Mr. Assumi and the agricultural experts are creating opportunities for long-term benefits. Their efforts offer renewed hope for the local farming community, improving both their livelihoods and the sustainability of sugarcane production in Zunheboto.



Reviving Traditions, Reaping Prosperity

Mrs. Zusathsii's millet success inspires a community

Millet, a nutrient-rich grain resilient to climate variations, has been a vital part of the agricultural heritage in Meluri village for generations. This hardy crop, valued for its health benefits, thrives naturally in the region's diverse climate. Mrs. Zusathsii, a progressive farmer from Meluri, was inspired by recent guidance and support from the Department of Agriculture to expand her millet cultivation efforts. Motivated by her success, she increased her field size to 1 hectare, with seeds sown in the first week of May and harvested by August.

With financial aid and technical advice from the department, Mrs. Zusathsii significantly boosted her yield, achieving approximately 1,200 kg this season. She marketed her millet at Rs.100 per kilogram for hulled millet and Rs.400 per tin for unhulled millet, earning a profit of about Rs. 100,000.

Encouraged by the income and positive impact of her millet farm, Mrs. Zusathsii now plans to further expand her cultivation area, inspiring fellow farmers in her community to embrace millet farming as a sustainable, profitable livelihood. Her journey highlights how traditional crops, with the right support, can transform lives and contribute to local agricultural success.

FARM MECHANIZATION

DRIVING EFFICIENCY AND GROWTH IN MODERN AGRICULTURE

Waromung village, nestled in the Jangpetkong range of Mangkolemba Sub-Division, is renowned for its fertile plains along the Tsurong and Milak river valleys, where farmers primarily cultivate paddy, arecanut, rubber, and litchi. Until recently, the community relied on traditional methods, using bullocks for ploughing and primitive tools for farming.

In 2022-23, the Department of Agriculture selected Waromung for a Farm Machinery Bank under the Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM). The Tsurong Lenden Farmers Group, led by Mr. W. Peter, received three power tillers, five brush cutters, two knapsack sprayers, one power sprayer, and one rice mill, along with training on equipment use and maintenance.

The introduction of mechanization has transformed the farming landscape. Farmers now save time and money, as the reliance on bullocks for ploughing has diminished. This year, TRC farming households have increased to 60 from Tsurong valley and 19 from Milak valley, thanks to timely ploughing with power tillers.

Moreover, the machinery bank has made modern farming affordable, with rental costs at half the rate of private centers. In 2023-24, the bank generated ₹55,000 in revenue, which was reinvested for maintenance and farm-related activities. This initiative has significantly improved the economic conditions of the farmers, leading to enhanced productivity and higher incomes.

Waromung's journey from traditional farming to modern mechanization showcases the power of agricultural transformation and stands as a model for rural development.



FARM MACHINERY BANK AT WAROMUNG VILLAGE

THE POWER OF BRUSH CUTTER

Shri Menangtsungba, an arecanut farmer from Longsemdang village in Mangkolemba Sub-Division, comes from a family with years of experience in arecanut farming. On his one-hectare farm, he had planted around 1,400 arecanut trees. With aspirations to expand his plantation by another half hectare, he faced significant challenges, including clearing dense jungle, preparing the land, and transplanting saplings, all of which required substantial investment.

Previously, maintaining his plantation involved hiring labourers for weeding. Each weeding session required around 25 man-days, and with three sessions annually, he spent about 75 man-days a year, costing him a minimum of ₹40,000.

Recognizing his dedication and sincerity, the Department of Agriculture provided Shri Menangtsungba with a brush cutter under the SMAM scheme during 2022-23. He received training on handling and maintaining the equipment and was encouraged to rent it out to other farmers at a nominal rate. Additionally, he was registered under the CHC App, enabling him to connect with more farmers seeking his services.

The brush cutter proved transformative. Shri Menangtsungba reported that his annual expenditure on field maintenance reduced by half, allowing him to reinvest the savings in expanding his plantation by half a hectare. The machine not only made field maintenance more efficient but also provided him with a supplementary income through its rental. Furthermore, proper field sanitation led to a 15% increase in income from his arecanut plantation.

Today, Shri Menangtsungba is financially more stable and credits the timely intervention of the Agriculture Department for this positive turnaround in his farming journey.



POWER CULTIVATOR IN ACTION

REVOLUTIONIZING FIELDWORK AND BOOSTING FARM PRODUCTIVITY



Shri Temsunungsang, a dedicated farmer from Changdang village in Longchem block of Mangkolemba Sub-Division, has transformed his farming practices with modern tools. Growing paddy in the fertile Tsurang valley bordering Assam's Jorhat district, he capitalized on market demand by cultivating rabi vegetables after the paddy harvest. However, the manual fieldwork, coupled with the high cost of hired labour, posed significant challenges. Field preparation alone, costing over ₹20,000 annually at ₹500 per day, strained his resources. The unavailability of labourers on time often delayed cultivation, leading to reduced quality and yield.

Recognizing the potential for vegetable farming in his village, the Department of Agriculture allocated Shri Temsunungsang a Power Cultivator under the SMAM Scheme. Along with the equipment, he received training on its operation and maintenance. The impact was immediate and transformative. With the Power Cultivator, he could prepare his fields swiftly and efficiently, reducing his dependency on labour and cutting his costs by at least ₹15,000 annually.

Today, Shri Temsunungsang enjoys timely cultivation, improved crop yields, and a 20% increase in income from vegetable farming. Additionally, he earns extra income by renting out the Power Cultivator to fellow farmers at nominal rates.



RICE MILL

A BLESSING FOR HUMTSO VILLAGE



Humtso village, located just a few kilometers from Wokha Town, relies heavily on agriculture as the primary source of livelihood for its residents. However, due to limited financial resources, the villagers could not afford a mechanized rice mill and were left with no choice but to either thresh rice manually or travel to neighboring villages for milling.

To address this challenge, the Department of Agriculture identified Mr. Yambamo Shitiri, a dedicated and hardworking farmer from Humtso, and provided him with a rice mill at no cost. Along with the equipment, Mr. Shitiri received training on its operation and maintenance to ensure smooth and efficient functioning.

Now successfully operating the rice mill, Mr. Shitiri has registered it under the Custom Hiring Centre (CHC) and charges a nominal fee of ₹15 per tin of rice milled. This has not only provided him with a steady additional income but has also brought great relief to the villagers, especially the women, by offering a convenient, local milling option that saves both time and effort.

THE PROVISION OF THE RICE MILL HAS SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVED THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN HUMTSO VILLAGE, DEMONSTRATING HOW STRATEGIC SUPPORT AND TRAINING CAN EMPOWER FARMERS AND UPLIFT AN ENTIRE COMMUNITY.

CHARGING THE ECONOMY IN KOIO VILLAGE

Mr. Senlamo a hardworking paddy farmer from Koio Village, cultivates a 2.5 hectare paddy field. As the lone breadwinner for his family, Senlamo faced numerous difficulties, as he had been cultivating paddy solely by man power, and his financial limitation restrained him from hiring workers, making it exceptionally difficult to manage ploughing and transplanting, which often leds to lag in time during the crucial transplanting period.

Noting his aunthentic need and dedication, the Department of Agriculture, in consultation with village council, stepped in to support him. Under the Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)2024-25, the department provided Mr. Senlamo with 9 HP power tiller free of cost. The department also offered basic training on the safe handling and maintenance of the machinery.

With the power tiller now available at his reacheble, Mr. Senlamo farming operations have significantly improved. He successfully registered his power tiller under the Custom Hiring Centre (CHC) and began renting it out to other farmers, generating additional income. This initiative has allowed him to cut down his production costs and earn an extra Rr. 12,000 to 16,000 per year.





KELINGMEN VILLAGE

REVITALIZATION OF AGRICULTURE

THE CHALLENGE

For years, the farmers of Kelingmen, a peaceful village in the Tuli Sub-division, faced a frustrating barrier: a fertile stretch of land remained inaccessible due to poor road connectivity. This untapped resource held enormous potential, but without proper access, farmers were unable to make full use of it.

THE SOLUTION: POWER TILLER PATH

In 2024, change arrived. Through the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), the Department of Agriculture stepped in, constructing a 1-kilometer "Power Tiller Path." This new path cut travel time to the fertile land by 30 minutes, making it much easier for farmers to reach. Many decided to relocate their farmlands closer to the new path, allowing them to take advantage of the rich soil. Additionally, the department built a marketing shed to support farmers with storage and efficient selling of their produce.

IMMEDIATE IMPACT

- Higher Yields: During the 2024 Kharif season, farmers reported significantly better harvests.
- Increased Income: The newly accessible land led to a rise in farm revenue.
- Youth Involvement: Training and awareness programs attracted educated and unemployed youth to agriculture, bringing new energy and ideas to the community.

A VILLAGE TRANSFORMED

The project didn't just boost farm yields; it revitalized the entire village. New agricultural opportunities emerged, empowering farmers and injecting sustainability into Kelingmen's economy. With better infrastructure and an enthusiastic younger generation entering agriculture, the village now looks towards a brighter, more prosperous future.



CULTIVATING SUCCESS

THE JOURNEY OF ASANGMATSUR SELF-HELP GROUP

Nestled in the serene landscapes of Asangma village under Tuli Sub-Division, a remarkable story of resilience and growth unfolds. The Asangmatsur Self-Help Group (SHG), consisting of 15 determined members, embarked on a transformative journey with the support of the Department of Agriculture, SDAO Tuli.

In October 2023, the department introduced the RKVY-WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE scheme to empower women farmers. Under this initiative, the 15-member group received training on vegetable cultivation and market strategies. Guided by SDAO Tuli, they planted cabbages in November 2023, earning ₹1,10,000 in market returns. Encouraged by this success, the department provided them with a Power Tiller in 2024, enabling them to expand their farming operations.

As the kharif season progresses, the Asangmatsur SHG is once again optimistic about a bountiful harvest and substantial market returns. “We extend our heartfelt gratitude to the Department of Agriculture, SDAO Tuli Sub-Division, for transforming our farming journey,” the members shared.





HONOURING A LEGACY OF SERVICE

SHRI C. PETER YANTHAN

RETIRED DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE









MEGA OIL PALM PLANTATION DRIVES



JALUKIE



ATHIBUNG



MEDZIPHEMA

INAUGURATION OF AGRO COLLECTION CENTRES

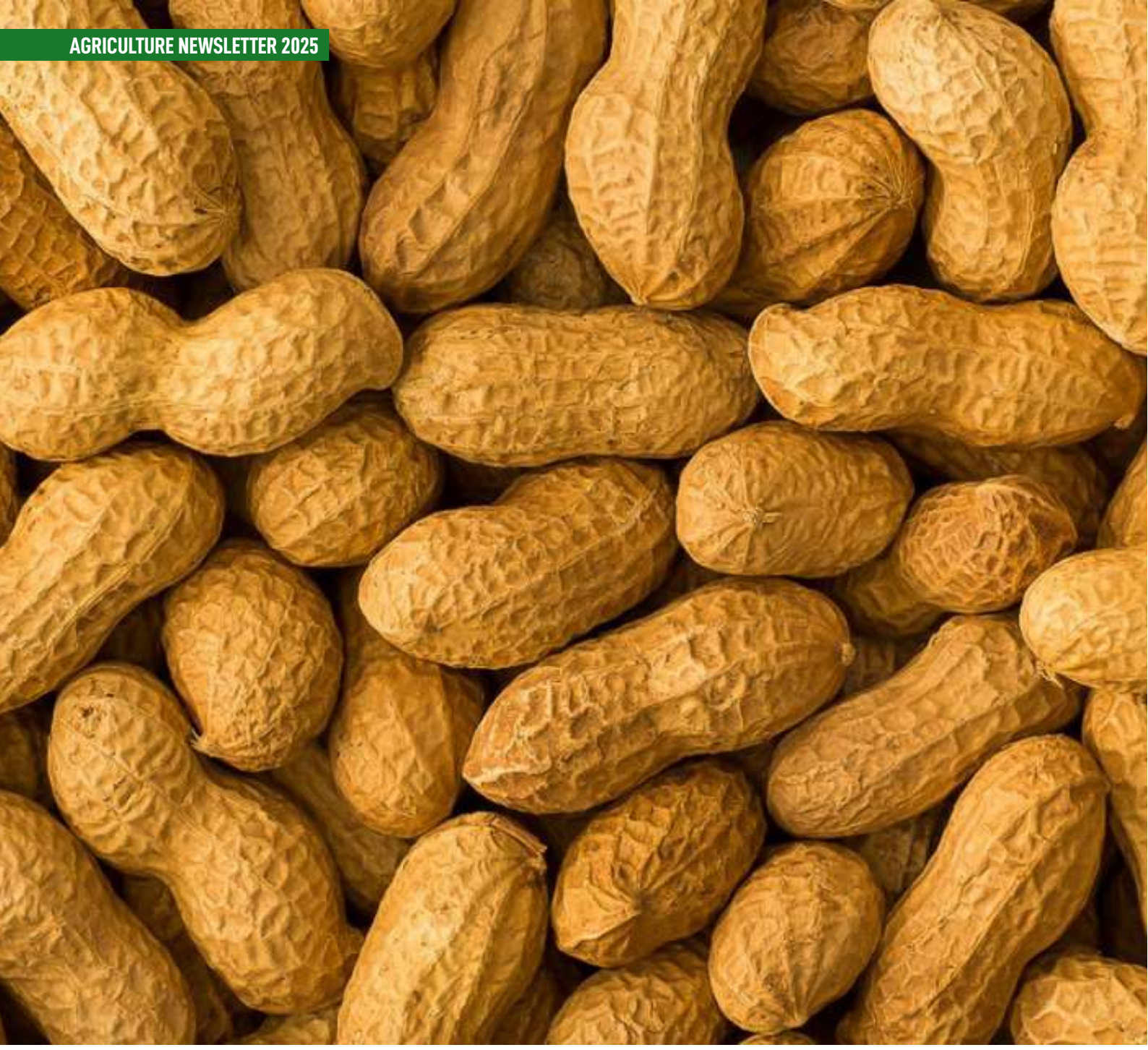
BY OUR HON'BLE ADVISOR, AGRICULTURE
SHRI. MHATHUNG YANTHAN



LOTSU VILLAGE, WOKHA DISTRICT



TSOPO VILLAGE, WOKHA DISTRICT



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