

# AGRICULTURE IN THE NORTH-EASTERN REGION

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**I. Area, Population and Density of population:** The North-Eastern Region of India (NER) comprises seven States namely, (1) Arunachal Pradesh, (2) Assam, (3) Manipur, (4) Meghalaya, (5) Mizoram, (6) Nagaland and (7) Tripura. The total geographical area of the region is about 255.08 sq kms, approximately 7.76 per cent of the geographical area of India. The region is inhabited by 3.14 crore people (as per the Census, 1991) which is approximately **3.3 per cent of the total population in India**. The density of population in the region is substantially less than that in India (**97: 216** as per the Census, 1981 and **123: 265** as per the Census, 1991). The main reason for **low density** in the region lies in the geographical and topological characteristics of the region, hilly in the most part. State-wise density of population in the region varies greatly, depending upon the topography of the States, as presented in Table 1 below.

**Table 1: Area, Population  
and Density of Population in the NER**

State	Area (Sq. Kms.)	Population (in Lakhs)		Density (Person/Sq. Km.)	
		1981	1991	1981	1991
Arunachal Pr.	83743	6.32	8.58	8	10
Assam	78438	180.41	222.95	254	230
Manipur	22327	14.21	18.27	64	82
Meghalaya	2429	13.36	17.61	60	78
Mizoram	21041	4.94	6.86	23	33
Nagaland	16579	7.75	12.16	47	73
Tripura	10486	20.53	27.45	196	262
NER	255083	247.52	313.88	97	123
India	3287263	6851.85	8443.24	216	265

Although the density of population in the region is much lower than that in India at present, the growth rate of population in the region is higher than that in India partly due to higher birth rate and fast declining death rate and partly due to in-migration. The decennial growth rate of population and related information are presented in Table 2 below.

**II. Primacy of the Primary Sector:** About 3/4th of the population in the region inhabit rural areas and earn livelihood mainly from agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, forestry and other land-base (primary sector) economic activities. Many of the inhabitants of urban areas also depend on primary sector for their livelihood. Especially in the region where secondary sector is not yet well developed and urban accretion is a significant component of increase of population in the towns, the distinction between urban and rural population is not very sharp since the place of residence and occupation have not yet been integrated to any significant extent. This is reflected in the information on the occupational structure of the urban population where a good number of workers is classified as cultivators and agricultural labourers.

**Table 2: Growth rate of Population in the NER**

States	Growth rate of Population		Birth rate(1995)	Death rate(1995)	Net
	1971-81	1981-91			
Arunachal Pr.	35.15	35.86	34.1	13.0	21.1
Assam	30.05	23.58	34.3	13.1	21.2
Manipur	32.46	28.56	27.5	7.4	20.1
Meghalaya	30.04	31.80	39.1	12.7	26.4
Mizoram	48.55	38.98	28.0	8.0	20.0
Nagaland	50.05	56.86	24.8	6.0	18.8
Tripura	31.92	33.69	27.1	9.8	17.3
NER	35.87	26.81	34.0	12.0	22.0
India	25.00	23.50	32.7	11.7	21.0

**Table 3: Population in the NER  
Urban and Rural Sectoral Decomposition**

States	Urban Population Percentage		Rural Population Percentage		Urban Work Force in Primary Sector Percentage(1991)	
	1981	1991	1981	1991	Cultivator	Ag. Lab.
	Arunachal Pr.	6.32	12.24	93.68	87.76	5.46
Assam	26.18	31.09	73.72	68.91	4.09	2.08
Manipur	26.44	27.90	73.56	72.10	31.07	9.58
Meghalaya	18.03	18.68	81.97	81.32	3.51	2.92
Mizoram	25.17	46.21	74.83	53.79	32.83	5.78
Nagaland	15.54	17.35	84.46	82.65	17.82	1.97
Tripura	10.98	15.26	89.02	84.74	3.73	5.77
NER	23.63	28.10	76.37	71.90	10.46	3.62
India	23.73	25.72	76.27	74.28		

**III. Dependency Ratio:** As per the Census, 1991, about 33 percent of the total population in the region are classified as main workers and accordingly, the **dependency ratio in the region is 2.00 against 1.65 in India**. Dependency ratio is the lowest in Arunachal Pradesh and the highest in Tripura. It is generally observed that when a region is underdeveloped, dependency ratio is low because most of the adult population including women and adolescent do some work in the primary sector. It is required since due to low productivity of labour there is not much surplus that can sustain dependents. However, as the region develops economically, gainful employment of the adult, mostly men, can sustain larger number of dependents, mostly women and minors and the adolescent. As a result, dependency ratio increases. Further economic development leads to reduction in birth rate and the proportion of young population to the total population decreases. Female participation in gainful employment increases. Consequently, dependency ratio decreases. It seems that the NER is passing through the second stage, with an exception to Mizoram where dependency ratio is decreasing which is possibly due to inaccuracy in the data available or changes in the definition of workers that took place during the two Census operations.

Of the main workers, about 52 percent are cultivators and 13 percent agricultural labourers, thus showing that in the region about **65 percent of the main workers are engaged in agricultural activities**. These figures for India are 35 percent and 23 percent for cultivators and agricultural labourers respectively, summing up to 58 percent. State-wise figures are presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Percentage of Population engaged in Agricultural Activities in the NER

State	Main Workers		Cultivators		Ag. Labour		Dependency	
	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
Arun. Pr.	49.61 (71.25)	45.39 (61.07)	35.35 (2.48)	27.72 (4.89)	1.23	2.22	1.02	1.20
Assam	34.00 (58.82)	31.70 (51.26)	20.00 (17.21)	16.25 (13.00)	5.85	4.12	1.94	2.15
Manipur	40.35 (63.59)	37.36 (57.09)	25.66 (4.98)	21.33 (9.29)	2.01	3.47	1.48	1.68
Meghalaya	43.50 (62.55)	40.85 (56.25)	27.21 (9.98)	22.98 (13.34)	4.34	5.45	1.30	1.45
Mizoram	41.73 (70.64)	42.29 (60.89)	29.48 (2.49)	25.75 (3.74)	1.04	1.58	1.40	1.36
Nagaland	47.53 (72.29)	41.56 (68.21)	34.36 (0.80)	28.35 (4.74)	0.38	1.97	1.10	1.41
Tripura	29.64 (43.29)	28.91 (38.05)	12.83 (24.02)	11.00 (23.52)	7.12	6.80	2.37	2.26
NER	35.49 (59.59)	33.29 (2.42)	21.15 (14.85)	17.45 (12.62)	5.27	4.20	1.82	2.00
India	36.70 (36.76)	37.68 (34.50)	13.49 (22.04)	13.00 (23.46)	8.09	8.84	1.72	1.65

Figures in the parentheses percentage to main workers population.

Table 5: Distribution of landholders as per Size of Holding, 1981

Size Class	AP	Assam	Mani	Megh	Naga	Trip	NER
0.0 - 0.5	2350	651992	9203	21000	1487	114846	800878
0.5 - 1.0	3710	468413	23474	34100	6311	58944	594952
1.0 - 2.0	9450	466691	34270	51750	16397	47049	625607
2.0 - 3.0	22200	189089	9776	27250	17070	15976	281361
3.0 - 4.0	8270	86691	2208	8850	8853	6242	121114
4.0 - 5.0	9860	43540	658	4150	11390	3043	72641
5.0 -10.0	18890	50384	316	2350	18077	3409	93426
10.0-20.0	10750	5962	15	250	9536	509	27022
20.0-30.0	2730	593	0	0	1876	37	5236
30.0-40.0	510	181	3	0	652	10	1356
40.0-50.0	140	88	0	0	270	15	513
50.0-100.0	130	752	0	0	344	54	1280
0.0-100.0	88990	1964376	79923	149700	92263	250134	2625386
Average	6.20	1.39	1.37	1.65	5.86	1.03	1.69
Skewness	1.02	4.55	0.59	0.84	1.96	4.99	3.22
Kurtosis	20.75	464.77	82.16	18.54	32.28	682.87	201.25

**IV. Concentration of Economic Resources in fewer hands on an increase:** It may also be observed that the percentage of cultivators in the main workers is decreasing while the percentage of agricultural labourers in the main workers is on an increase except in the States of Assam and Tripura where the percentage of agricultural labourers in the main worker population is decreasing. In general, such a tendency is observed on account of several complex reasons. As economic development takes momentum,

concentration of economic powers takes place. First, the resources owned by the community gradually passes into private ownership. Next, land as a productive asset concentrates in fewer hands leading to a decrease in the percentage of cultivators and an increase in the percentage of agricultural labourers. Development of secondary and tertiary sectors may absorb surplus labourers in the primary sector.

**Table 6: Distribution of landholders as per Size of Holding, 1991**

Size Class	AP	Assam	Manipur	Megh	Mizo	Naga	Tripura	NER
0.0 0.5	4008	815302	23971	23725	4362	3783	138902	1014053
0.5 1.0	8978	548038	41060	35399	11289	6404	72082	723250
1.0 2.0	16298	522974	47605	51399	19146	20068	61486	738976
2.0 3.0	14819	216266	15679	30172	8661	7367	22210	315174
3.0 4.0	7275	97296	4958	14839	1719	8180	6600	140867
4.0 5.0	7404	47312	1710	7345	986	6039	3114	73910
5.0 10.0	14669	44707	1122	6422	413	27051	2917	97301
10.0 20.0	3230	3330	30	844	16	27523	311	35284
20.0 30.0	803	497	0	101	0	6013	15	7429
30.0 40.0	256	273	0	8	5	1433	10	1985
40.0 50.0	243	175	0	16	5	426	10	875
50.0 100.0	559	1418	0	0	0	1759	75	3811
0.0 100.0	78542	2297588	136135	170270	46602	116046	307732	3152915
Average	4.69	1.31	1.33	1.96	1.59	9.28	1.00	1.70
Skewness	10.00	10.00	0.75	1.00	1.43	2.28	7.46	6.91
Kurtosis	50.40	555.62	14.46	46.03	235.59	16.68	959.51	210.45

**Table 7: Area Under Cultivation and Percentage of of Rural Households engaged in Cultivation. (Area in 000 Ha, Household/family in 000)**

State	Net Area sown in 1983	Annual Area under Shifting Cultivation	No. of Rural House holds practising Shifting Cultivation	No. of families practising Shifting Cultivation	%Area under Shifting Cultivation	%Household practising Shifting Cultivation
Arun. Pr.	117	70.0	115	54.0	59.82	47.00
Assam	2700	69.6	3300	58.0	2.58	1.76
Manipur	140	90.0	172	70.0	64.29	40.70
Meghalaya	186	53.0	210	52.3	28.49	24.90
Mizoram	72	63.0	61	50.0	87.50	81.97
Nagaland	183	19.0	125	116.0	10.38	92.80
Tripura	252	22.3	337	43.0	8.85	12.76
NER	3650	386.9	4320	443.0	10.60	10.26

**Table 8: Coverage of Shifting Cultivation and Incidence of Fallow Land  
(Area in 000 Ha, Household/family in 000)**

State	Net Area sown in 1983	Annual Area under Shifting Cultivation	Area under Fallow land at one time or the other	Fallow period (Years)	Minimum Area under shifting Cultivation
Arun. Pr.	117	70.0	81	3-10	210.0
Assam	2700	69.6	172	2-10	139.2
Manipur	140	90.0	1	4- 7	360.0
Meghalaya	186	53.0	312	5- 7	265.0
Mizoram	72	63.0	442	3- 4	189.0
Nagaland	183	19.0	352	5- 8	191.2
Tripura	252	22.3	4	5- 9	111.5
NER	3650	386.9	1364	2-10	1466.0

The trends in distribution of land in the States of the region are reflected in Tables 5 and 6. The average holding sizes are decreasing and **the skewness is increasing over time.**

**V. Shifting Cultivation:** The population engaged in agricultural activities in the region cultivates about 37 lakh hectares of land. About 11 percent of the net area sown is under shifting cultivation. Out of about 4.3 thousand rural households in the region, approximately 10 percent practise shifting cultivation. The average length of shifting cycle (known as Jhum Cycle) is about 4 years. It is evident from table 7 that in Nagaland and Mizoram, over 80 percent of the rural households practise shifting cultivation, while for Tripura and Assam these figures are 13 percent and 2 percent respectively. Over 60 percent of the net area cultivated in Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Mizoram is under shifting cultivation. On the other hand, in Assam, Tripura and Nagaland the area under shifting cultivation is below 11 percent of the net area sown.

While shifting cultivation is an extensive type of cultivation, raising of crops on a given plot of land more than once during a year is intensive in nature. The extent of intensive cultivation is reflected by the index of cropping intensity defined as the sum of net cultivated area and the area sown more than once divided by the net sown area in any particular year. In the NER, cropping intensity is 1.37 showing that 37 percent of the net sown area is cultivated more than once during a year. Cropping intensity is quite low in States of Nagaland, Mizoram and Meghalaya (not more than 1.10) while it is considerably high in Tripura (1.65).

**VI. Irrigation Intensity:** Irrigation intensity in the NER is about 16 percent, that is that 16 percent of the gross cropped area is irrigated. In Manipur, about 41% of the gross cropped area is irrigated while in Tripura and Mizoram the intensity of irrigation is below 12 percent. State-wise figures are presented in Table 9.

**VII. HYV Cultivation:** About 30 percent of the cropped area in the NER is under HYV cultivation. In Arunachal and Mizoram the area under HYV is insignificant, but in Manipur and Tripura 50% and 35% (respectively) of the cropped area is under HYV cultivation. Cultivation of High Yielding Variety seeds often goes with the use of chemical fertilizers. The use of chemical fertilizers in the region is meager. While at the national level (during the year 1985-86) about 48 kgs of chemical fertilizers were used per hectare of gross cropped area, this figure is only 6.33 (kgs/ha) for the NER (during the same year). In the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram, the use of fertilizers is negligible, while in Manipur and Tripura the figures are 26.30 kgs/ha and 13.90 kgs/ha respectively. Table 9 presents the State-wise figures for intensity of HYV cultivation and intensity of use of fertilizers.

**VIII. Per Capita Production of food Grains:** Production of food grains and per capita production thereof in the NER are presented in Table 10. It is worth noting that per capita food production in Mizoram is only 93 Kgs/year against 147 Kgs/year in the NER and 198 Kgs/year in India. This may be one of the reasons of the observed high incidence of poverty in the State of Mizoram.

**Table 9: Intensities of Cropping, Irrigation, HYV Cultivation and Consumption of Chemical Fertilizers in the NER**

State (For the Year 1984- 1985)	Cropping Intensity	Irrigation Intensity	HYV Cultivation Intensity (Kgs/ha)	Consumption of Chemical Fertilizers
	Note: Zero means negligible			
Arun. Pr.	1.26	15.44	0	0.00
Assam	1.40	15.08	31	4.70
Manipur	1.31	40.98	50	26.30
Meghalaya	1.10	24.06	22	14.40
Mizoram	1.09	11.27	0	0.00
Nagaland	1.07	29.44	12	1.25
Tripura	1.65	9.69	35	13.90
NER	1.37	16.46	30	6.33
India			48.40	

**Table 10: Total Production and Per Capita Production of Food grains in the NER and Incidence of Poverty.**

State	Production of Food Grain during 1981-88 (average) in 000 Tonnes (KG/YEAR)			Per Capita Production of food Grains	% of People below Poverty line
	Rice	Pulses	All Food Grains		
Arun. Pr.	109	0.00	162	256	20.00
Assam	2533	56.24	2727	137	25.78
Manipur	278	1.68	291	205	12.34
Meghalaya	120	2.08	151	113	27.40
Mizoram	40	0.45	46	93	87.27**
Nagaland	104	3.44	119	154	19.78
Tripura	392	2.56	402	196	22.57
NER	3577	65.60	3911	147	25.73
India	56655	11917	135716	198	37.23

\* Basic Statistics of NER, 1990, p. 128. (\*\* may not be a correct figure)

**IX. Predominance of Paddy Cultivation:** Rice is the staple crop grown in the region and almost 70 percent of the total area under cultivation is used for growing rice. State-wise details of area under different (major) crops are presented in Tables 11 and 12.

Among the major crops, Rice includes summer and winter crops, pulses include gram, tur, and others, in the "other food grains" maize, wheat and small millets are included. Five major oil seeds (groundnut, sesamum, castor seed, rapeseed and mustard and linseed) are included in the oilseeds category. Fibre crops include cotton, jute and mesta. In "Other Cash Crops" are included turmeric, ginger, soyabean, chillies, tobacco, tapioca, sweet potato, arecanut, banana and papaya.

**Table 11: Area (% to Total) Under Different Crops in the NER**

State	Rice %	Pulses %	Other Food Grains %	All Food Grains %	Cash Crops %	Total Area in 000 Hect.
Arun. Pr.	58.46	0.00	29.03	87.49	12.51	174.48
Assam	69.49	3.90	4.14	77.53	23.07	3340.28
Manipur	85.48	2.25	1.76	89.49	10.51	195.84
Meghalaya	48.96	1.33	14.53	64.82	35.18	221.01
Mizoram	72.66	1.05	7.64	81.35	18.65	61.66
Nagaland	72.73	3.42	12.02	88.17	11.83	157.85
Tripura	80.60	1.69	0.91	83.20	16.80	347.13
NER	69.56	3.27	5.44	78.27	21.73	4511.83
India	25.05	14.23	34.80	74.08	25.92	160518.00

**Table 12: Area (% to Total) Under Non-Food/Cash Crops in the NER**

State	Oil Seeds %	Sugar cane %	Potato %	Fibre Crops %	Other Crops %	Vegetable Crops %	Total Area in 000 h. Hect.
Arun. Pr.	49.66	0.00	10.03	1.15	32.07	7.10	21.83
Assam	41.82	6.27	6.22	16.23	18.04	11.42	770.49
Manipur	16.96	10.11	9.43	2.96	53.45	7.09	20.58
Meghalaya	10.02	0.21	23.50	23.20	37.29	5.79	77.76
Mizoram	19.13	8.70	2.96	13.48	54.78	9.56	11.50
Nagaland	32.94	18.75	19.66	0.80	9.64	18.21	18.67
Tripura	12.27	3.22	4.39	24.40	47.49	8.23	58.33
NER	36.71	5.82	7.84	16.31	22.63	10.69	980.20
India	40.83	7.38	1.94	20.74	9.79	19.32	41613.00

**Table 13: Production of Important Food Grains in the NER**

State	Rice	Pulses	Other Food Grains	All Food Grains
	(Quantity in 000 tonnes: 1981-88 Average)			
Arun. Pr	108.90	0.00	52.81	161.71
Assam	2533.40	56.24	136.92	2726.56
Manipur	277.80	1.68	11.42	290.90
Meghalaya	120.00	2.08	29.03	151.11
Mizoram	40.10	0.45	5.60	46.15
Nagaland	103.60	3.44	12.24	119.28
Tripura	392.90	2.56	6.54	402.00
NER	3576.70	65.60	254.80	3897.14
India	56655.50	11917.40	67143.10	135716.03

**Table 14: Production of Oilseeds, Soyabean and Potato in the NER**

State	Oilseeds	Sugar Cane	Potato	State	Oilseeds	Sugar Cane	Potato
Arunachal Pr.	9.00	0.00	14.66	Mizoram	0.99	4.54	1.66
Assam	143.24	2346.00	293.91	Nagaland	4.29	99.83	20.86
Manipur	2.18	6.74	12.43	Tripura	4.18	71.48	38.10
Meghalaya	4.59	6.98	140.99	NER	168.47	2597.00	522.58
India	10737.09	178992.81	11415.00	(Production in 000 tonnes)			

**Table 15: Yield Rate (Kg/Ha) of Select Crops in the NER**

State	Rice	Pulses	Other Food Grains	All Food Food Grains	Oilseed	Sugar cane	Potato
Arunachal Pr.	1068	-	1043	1059	830	-	6693
Assam	1092	432	990	1053	445	48544	6136
Manipur	1660	381	2185	1660	623	32482	6397
Meghalaya	1109	709	904	1055	589	42923	7716
Mizoram	894	692	1190	920	449	45380	4874
Nagaland	902	637	645	857	697	28525	5683
Tripura	1402	438	1600	1392	583	38120	14883
NER	1140	445	1038	1107	468	45550	6797
India	1409	522	1202	1142	632	58292	14129

**Table 16: Changes in Yield Rate of Rice 1973-80 to 1980-88 in the NER**

State	Yield Rate of Rice in 1973-80 Average	Yield Rate of Rice in 1980-88 Average	Percent Change	Rate of Change in Area to the Change in Yield Rate of Rice
Arunachal Pr.	977	1068	9.31	0.80
Assam	975	1092	12.00	0.34
Manipur	1479	1660	12.24	-0.01
Meghalaya	1167	1109	-4.97	-52.66
Mizoram	656	894	36.28	5.66
Nagaland	872	902	3.44	1.06
Tripura	1087	1402	28.98	-0.16
NER	1020	1140	11.76	0.36
India	1166	1409	20.84	0.12

State-wise details of production of different major crops are presented in Tables 13 and 14. It is interesting to note that Meghalaya and Assam produce major part of total production of potato in the region. Meghalaya has progressed substantially in producing cash crops, allocating about 35 percent of its total cropped area to cultivation of cash crops/non-foodgrain crops.

**X. Yield Rate:** Tables 15 and 16 provide information on yield rates of important crops and changes in the yield rate of rice in the constituent States of the region. It is worth noting that except in Meghalaya, the yield rate of rice has increased in all States. Meghalaya has kept up production of rice by increasing the area under rice. It seems likely, therefore, that under rice cultivation relatively less fertile land (inferior land) has been brought in and relatively more fertile land that was under rice earlier has been used for other

more rewarding crops. It means that the change in cropping pattern has taken place. In Mizoram, yield rate has increased, but simultaneously, area under rice and production of rice have declined. In Tripura, yield rate has increased, but area under rice has decreased, though production of rice has slightly increased. In other States yield rate, area and production all the three have increased.

**XI. Level of Agricultural Development:** Some major variables that may be relied upon to assess the agricultural development of the region are given below in Table 17.

**Table 17: Major Index Variables of Agricultural Development in NER**

Var/state	AP	Assam	Mani	Megh	Miz	Naga	Trip	NER
1. A S C	40.18	97.42	35.71	71.51	12.50	89.62	91.15	87.24
2. I C I	1.26	1.40	1.31	1.10	1.09	1.07	1.65	1.37
3. I I I	15.44	15.08	40.98	24.06	11.27	29.44	9.69	16.46
4. H Y V	0.00	31.00	50.00	22.00	0.00	12.00	35.00	30.00
5. C C F	0.00	4.70	26.30	14.40	0.00	1.25	13.90	6.33
6. P C F	256.00	137.00	205.00	113.00	93.00	154.00	196.00	147.00
7. A C C	12.51	23.07	10.51	35.18	18.65	11.83	16.80	21.73
8. Y R F	10.59	10.53	16.60	10.55	9.20	8.57	13.92	11.07
9. P P L	20.00	25.78	12.34	27.40	87.27	19.78	22.57	25.73
10. I L D1	-2.35	0.29	8.72	-0.98	-6.86	-4.65	5.17	0.65
11. I L D2	-1.74	3.09	-3.86	1.65	-1.38	-1.94	2.01	2.17
12. S L H	10.00	10.00	0.75	1.00	1.43	2.28	7.46	6.91

ASC : % Area under Settled Cultivation. ICI : Index of Cropping Intensity. III : Index of Irrigation Intensity. HYV : Index of HYV Cultivation. CCF : Index of Consumption of Chemical Fertilizers. PCF : Per Capita Production of Food Grains. ACC : % Area Under Cash Crops. YRF : Yield Rate of (All) Food Grains. PPL : % Population under Poverty Line. IDL1 : Ist Composite Index of Agricultural Development. IDL2 : IInd Composite Index of Agricultural Development. SLH : Skewness in Land Holding.

**Table 18: CORRELATION MATRIX among Index Variables of Agricultural Development in the NER**

VARs	ASC	ICI	III	HYV	CCF	PCF	ACC	YRF	PPL	ILD1	ILD2	SLH
ASC	1.00	0.43	-0.12	0.37	-0.02	-0.06	0.27	-0.10	-0.56	0.18	0.70	0.40
ICI	0.43	1.00	-0.35	0.58	0.32	0.42	-0.14	0.59	-0.38	0.68	0.46	0.61
III	-0.12	-0.35	1.00	0.44	0.60	0.16	-0.26	0.42	-0.47	0.40	-0.6	-0.60
HYV	0.37	0.58	0.44	1.00	0.85	0.13	0.02	0.81	-0.55	0.91	0.16	-0.06
CCF	-0.02	0.32	0.60	0.85	1.00	0.18	0.04	0.89	-0.44	0.88	-0.15	-0.39
PCF	-0.06	0.42	0.16	0.13	0.18	1.00	-0.63	0.48	-0.63	0.46	-0.36	0.45
ACC	0.27	-0.14	-0.26	0.02	0.04	-0.63	1.00	-0.28	0.16	-0.17	0.70	-0.09
YRF	-0.10	0.59	0.42	0.81	0.89	0.48	-0.28	1.00	-0.44	0.96	-0.21	-0.08
PPL	-0.56	-0.38	-0.47	-0.55	-0.44	-0.63	0.16	-0.44	1.00	-0.62	-0.04	-0.28
ILD1	0.18	0.68	0.40	0.91	0.88	0.46	-0.17	0.96	-0.62	1.00	-0.00	0.05
ILD2	0.70	0.46	-0.62	0.16	-0.15	-0.36	0.70	-0.21	-0.04	-0.00	1.00	0.50
SLH	0.40	0.61	-0.60	-0.06	-0.39	0.45	-0.09	-0.08	-0.28	0.05	0.50	1.00

**XII. A Summary:** To summarize, mostly on account of geographical characteristics of the region, the level of agricultural development in the region is lower than in India. Among the States in the region, Manipur is perhaps the most developed, followed by Tripura and Assam. On the other hand, Mizoram is agriculturally least developed; marginally above are Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh. Meghalaya has the middle position. This conclusion has been arrived at by working out the index of agricultural development based on several variables that represent agricultural sector of the region.