

Abstract

The study examines the growth and possible diversification of agricultural crops in North-East India over the period of 2001 to 2010. Using econometric method, the analysis shows positive growth rate in the production of agricultural food crops. Moreover there is scope and sustainable development in the horticulture crops comprising mainly of vegetables and fruits in the North-Eastern region. The results reflect the slowing growth of major foodgrain rice in the region, as well as the growing importance of diversification into higher-value crops. Growth in grain production will require immense investment in agricultural research and development, while facilitating further diversification involves institutional development to better link small farmers with growing markets for high-value commodities.