Conclusion

On the basis of the data and analysis mentioned in this study, it is concluded that most of the NEH states have same type of topography, weather conditions, soil type, family size, caste and religion, farm sizes and agriculture pattern. There was no significant difference in the socio-economic variables of the respondents of the project and non-project areas. The attitude towards improved agriculture, however, seems better among the respondents of the ICAR project areas in contrast to the respondents of the non-project areas. The level of the awareness of the respondents in project area was better in contrast to the respondents of the non-project areas. Similarly, the level of adoption and agricultural knowledge related with high yielding varieties as well as agricultural technologies was better among the respondents of the ICAR project areas in contrast to the respondents of the non-project areas. Based on these findings, it may be concluded that the first time ICAR projects has significant impact on the farmers' awareness, adoption and knowledge on the farmers of the project areas.

It was observed that agricultural graduates in NEH region were in short supply. Therefore, graduates from other parts of India used to serve in this region. But, due to lack of facilities they try to come back to their native states. Hence, better job facilities and incentives need to be provided to the KVK and ICAR staff for their retention.
More number of Rural Banks, National Seeds Corporations, Fertilizer Distribution centers, marketing centers and other input supply center to be established to provide inputs timely and sufficiently.

**Recommendations**

Based on the conclusion of the study, it may be suggested that first line ICAR projects like; National Demonstration, Lab to land programme, Operational Research Projects and Krishi Vigyan Kendras may be opened in almost all districts of NEH states. The planners and policy makers, the ICAR, the state governments and NGOs need to look into the problems faced by the farmers of these states (i.e. insufficient and un-timely supply of inputs etc.) and accordingly consider more numbers of the first line ICAR projects in these areas. Better job facilities for the staff and more credit and input supply centers may also be opened to overcome the input supply problems.

**Suggestions for the further studies**

1. It is suggested that such studies may be conducted in NEH region to verify these results and strengthen the ICAR programmes in rest of the NEH areas in years to come.
2. The human and financial resources utilized by the KVKs and National Demonstration programme need to be analysed.
3. The socio-economic, agro-climatic and organisational climate of the ICAR programmes need to be studied in years to come.