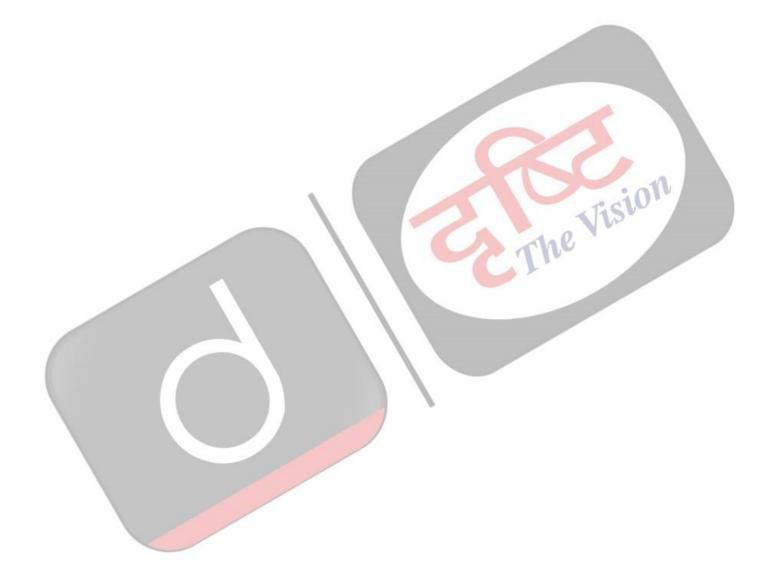


Horticulture Sector in India



What is Horticulture?

- Branch of agriculture dealing with cultivation, production and sale of vegetables, fruits, herbs and exotic ornamental plants. Derived from Latin words hortus (garden) and
- cultūra (cultivation). L.H. Bailey- Father of American Horticulture.
- DM.H. Marigowda- Father of Indian Horticulture.

Classification

- D Pomology: Fruit & nut crops
- Olericulture: Vegetable crops Arboriculture: Trees, shrubs and perennial
- woody plants
- Ornamental:
 - Floriculture: Flower crops O Landscape horticulture: beautifying outdoor plants

- More remunerative than food grains
- Provides employment in all three sectorsMore resilient to weather changes
- D Minimal risk of crop failure due to low water
- utility Multiple crops planted simultaneously
- maximising fertilisers usage
- Provides for a diverse and balanced diet
 Becoming a key driver in economic growth with ICAR's efforts

Achievements

- Gained prominence by contributing a growing share in GVAs
- MIDH is implemented to increase production & reduce post-harvest losses
- Fruits & vegetables production has overcome food grains production Total production has increased from 211.2
- million tonnes (2007-08) to 311.71 million tonnes (2018-19)

The Vision

- India 2nd largest producer of fruits & vegetables
- Horticulture Sector in India
- Largest producer of- Banana, Mango, Lime/Lemon, Okra & Papaya
- Biotic & abiotic stress resistant varieties have been developed
- Development of disease free planting material $\hfill\square$ Standardisation of micropropagation
- techniques Development of micro irrigation & fertigation
- Good Agricultural Practices have been developed
- Farms have been mechanized to increase harvesting & processing efficiency and to reduce crop loss
- Development of low cost environment friendly cool chambers
- Region & crop specific training & demonstration programmes have been taken up

Challenges

- No safety net like MSP on food grains Lack of good cold chain storage & transport networks
- Very less or limited input by machinery &
- equipments
- Higher input costs making it tough to set up
- High price fluctuations Limited market availability intelligence

Suggestions

- Achieve technology led developments
 Post harvest & value addition is needed
- D Modified atmosphere packaging for long storability & transportation
- Using insect pollinators for improving productivity and quality
- Development of varieties for cultivation in non-traditional areas
- Nutrient dynamics and interaction
- Bioenergy and solid waste utilisation Plan, coordinate and monitor R&D programmes

Way Forward

- and export promotion
- Strong backward-forward linkages for growth stimulation & sustainability



 Major source of positive growth Promising source of income acceleration, employment generation, poverty alleviation <u>For TTP</u>

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