

# Horticulture: Challenges in Uttarakhand

Abhishek Kumar, Preeti Chaudhary, Soniya Jain  
Assistant professor, Assistant professor, Assistant professor  
Graduate school of Management  
Tula's Institute, Dehradun, India

**Abstract :** Uttarakhand is traditionally an agrarian state. Close to 78 percent of the population depends on agriculture for livelihood. Horticulture is one of basic areas in the economy of the slope condition of Uttarakhand. Uttarakhand share 2.81% of all India horticulture crops. In the lieu of this the present study tends to analyze the changing scope and challenges in horticulture industry due to the changing pattern of the area of production.

**Index Terms – Horticulture, Challenges, Trends, Scope**

## I. INTRODUCTION

Horticulture assume a vital part in human nourishment, averting sicknesses and adding to the country's advancement and flourishing. Horticultural crops comprise a large variety of crops including fruits, vegetables, spices, and flowers, medicinal and aromatic plants. In view of the large genetic base available, crops adapt to diverse conditions of soil and climate.

Horticulture crops frame an essential piece of the Indian rural generation. India is the second biggest maker of foods grown from the ground on the planet. Development and handling of these harvests create noteworthy work open doors for the rustic and peri-urban populace. What's more, showcasing makes business prospects for the urban poor which thus guarantee better business security. It is helpful to call attention to that generation of agricultural yields in India has expanded from 97 million tons in 1991-92 to 250 million tons in 2011-12. Region development and development in yield are in charge of this achievement.

Uttarakhand, the 27th State of the Union of India was cut out of the 13 north Western areas of Uttar Pradesh on ninth November 2000. The state including the Central Himalayas is spread more than 53,483 square kms. furthermore, possesses 101.1 lakh populace (Census, 2011).

Horticulture is one of basic areas in the economy of the slope condition of Uttarakhand. It gives truly necessary chance to broadening and expanded work in the state where the extent of high rate of development in traditional agribusiness is somewhat restricted because of impossible to miss geography and larger part of scattered and minor property.

Uttarakhand shared 2.81 percent of all India territories under fruits despite what might be expected, vegetables shared immaterial 1 percent amid 2010-11.

The situation of territory, generation and yield of flavors in Uttarakhand gave off an impression of being urging and in spite of foods grown from the ground. The offer of Uttarakhand in all India territory under flavors was as low as 0.25 for each penny yet commitment underway was triple because of higher profitability of 5776 kgs./ha against all India normal of 1819 kgs./ha amid 2010-11. The state rose as a second positioning state regarding yield rate of flavors.

Floriculture is rising as a potential sub-area of agriculture in the condition of Uttarakhand. It shared 0.63 for every penny of all India region under blooms while contributed just a single third of this to the generation.

We have just talked about that cultivation is a vital sub-area of farming in the bumpy territories of Uttarakhand. It gives truly necessary chances to enhancement towards high esteem crops which yield higher salary in contrast with conventional harvests what's more, consequently enhance employment security of the agriculturists in uneven zones where non-cultivate wellsprings of pay are to a great degree constrained.

The accessibility of Infrastructure is the foundation of farming development in Uttarakhand commanded by uneven territories. Regularly, generation and conveyance bottlenecks made by inadequacies in streets, telecom, and so on., make a delay development over the long haul. What is less acknowledged however is that foundation venture itself is a wellspring of development through animating interest, especially, for sources of info, for example, work. Be that as it may, foundation improvement in Uttarakhand as far as network of streets, telecom, and so on., is lacking. This has impacted accessibility of innovation related sources of info, promoting and storerooms for agricultural yields which are generally transient in nature. These factors together influence efficiency adversely and diminish comes back from development of these crops which thus impact rancher's choices in region portion. In any case, later approach measures for improvement of agricultural harvests in Uttarakhand helped in zone development yet efficiency of a large portion of the plant edits still stays low in the state in contrast with the all India level.

For sure, Uttarakhand has incredible preferred standpoint of agro-climatic decent variety for growing a huge assortment of agricultural harvests. This characteristic favorable position ought to be misused to the advantage of ranchers. Consequently, enhancing foundation and evacuating bottlenecks blocking development of profitability of green yields hold prime

significance for accomplishing the coveted level of agriculture advancement in the state. The simple accessibility of planting material including locale particular enhanced assortment of seedlings needs dire consideration in arrangement.

Luckily, arrangements are close by. The accessibility of bank credit for framework related undertakings can overcome any issues in much required back. Frequently, ventures stall out at different levels of execution because of administrative obstacles, for example, delay in condition freedom and related issues. These issues fall under the approach and managerial domain and in this way, it is the duty of the administration to determine them. Actually, these ought to be taken up by the legislature on venture to extend premise. Settling the information sources and foundation problem will have the effect to agricultural improvement for the future as well as even the present.

## II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study is based on the data collected from secondary sources. The data on area, production and yield of horticultural crops grown in Uttarakhand were collected from Horticulture Statistics Division, Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare Government of India.

Time series descriptive analyses from 2011 to 2015 was conducted for different horticulture crops like fruits, vegetables and flowers.

In order to study the mainstream, qualitative as well as analytical approach is used. However, simple correlation is also used to find out the linkage between the various factors considered in the study.

### 2.1 Objective of the study:

- 1) Time- series analyses of the area under horticulture production in Uttarakhand.
- 2) Time- series analyses of the Yield of horticulture crops in Uttarakhand.

## III. ANALYSES AND FINDINGS

The study is broadly categorised into three phases.

- 1) Area and production of Fruit cultivation in Uttarakhand.
- 2) Area and production of Vegetable cultivation in Uttarakhand
- 3) Area and production of Flower (loose) cultivation in Uttarakhand

From the fig.1 and fig. 2 it can be observed that the area and production of fruits and vegetable cultivation is increasing from 2011 to 2016 except 2013-14 where due to Uttarakhand flood disaster of 2013 the drastic fall in area and production of fruits is seen in the state.

But with the government support policies of Horticulture Mission for North East & Himalayan States (HMNEH) and National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) area and production is increasing constantly.

### 3.1 Area and production of Fruit cultivation in Uttarakhand.

It is observed that the change in area of fruit from 2011-12 to 2015- 16 is increased only by 2.23% only. Whereas the change in production of the fruits falls by 2.03% in the same time period.

According to 2015-16, fruit production in Uttarakhand is only 0.0085 times of total production of fruits in India. This resulted from the low productivity.

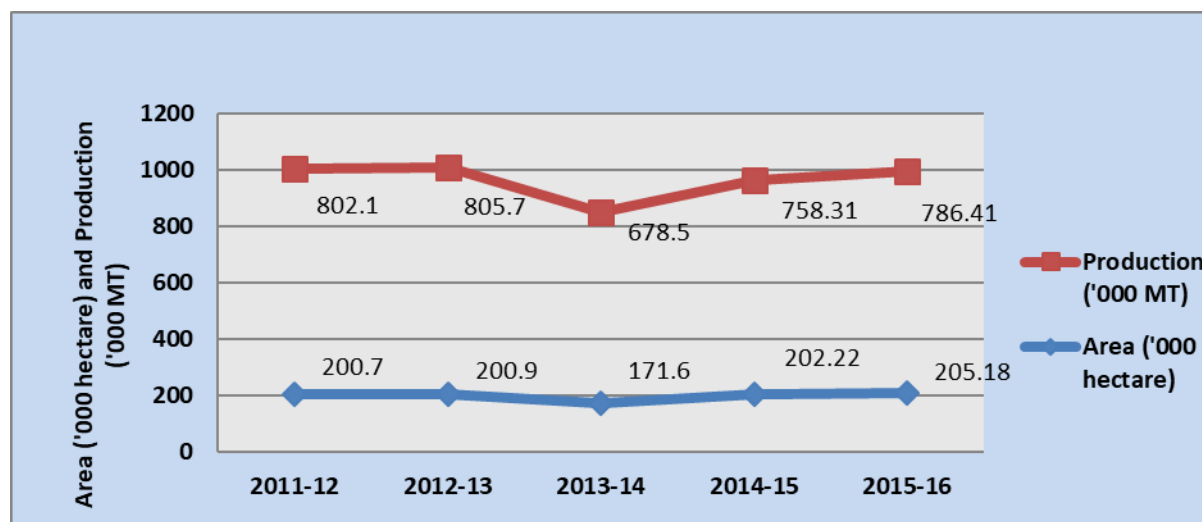


fig.1) area and production of fruit cultivation in Uttarakhand

### 3.2 Area and production of Vegetable cultivation in Uttarakhand.

From 2011-12 to 2015-16 the area of vegetable is expanded by 13% only. Whereas the production of vegetable increases by 4.06% in the same time period.

According to 2015-16, fruit production in Uttarakhand is only 0.0067 times of total production of Vegetable in India. This resulted from the low productivity.

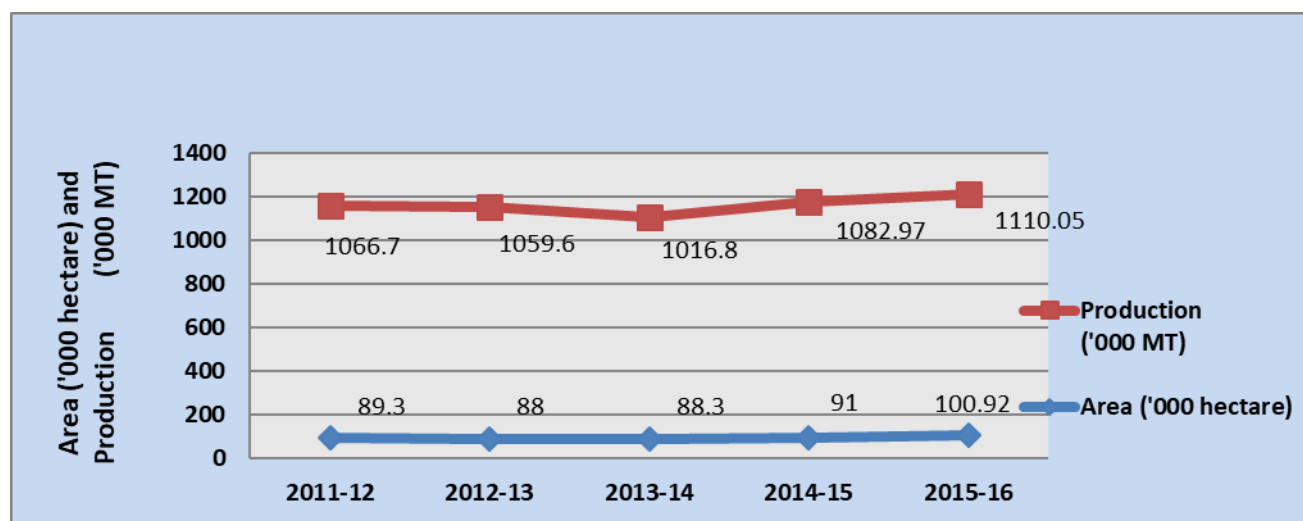


fig. 2) area and production of vegetable cultivaton in Uttarakhand

### 3.3 Area and production of Flower (loose) cultivation in Uttarakhand

It is observed that the change in area of flower from 2011-12 to 2015-16 is increased only by 3.84% only. Whereas the change in production of the flower increases by 40.65% in the same time period.

According to 2015-16, flower production in Uttarakhand is only 0.00017 times of total production of flower in India. This resulted from the low productivity.

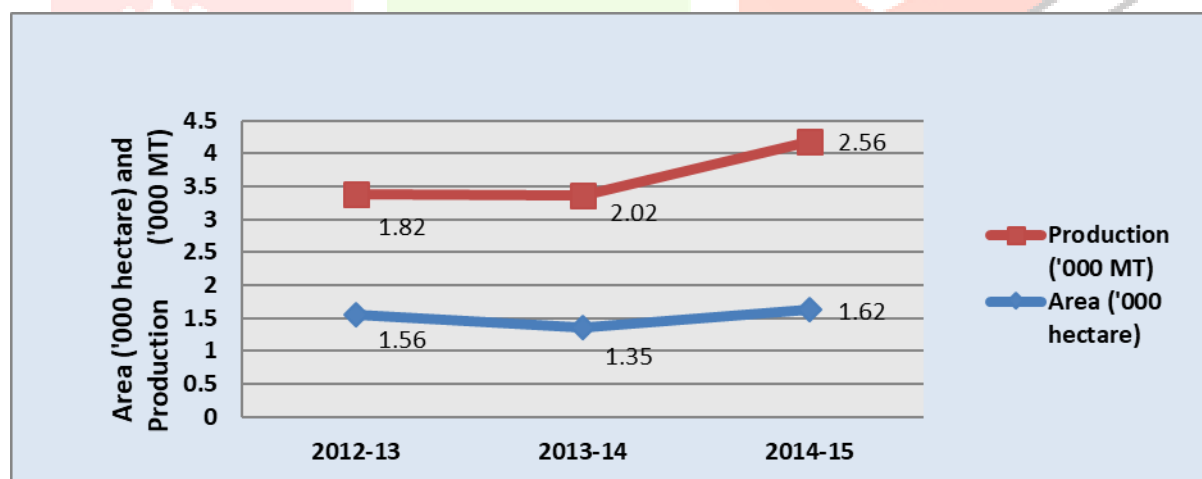


fig. 3) area and production of loose flower cultivaton in Uttarakhand

## IV. CONCLUSION

Without a doubt, region, generation of horticulture products has enhanced amid the past One decade in Uttarakhand, yet yield execution was seen to be poor. Accordingly, genuine arrangement endeavors are expected to bridle the potential. The non-accessibility of exhaustive information on essential parameters at the disaggregate level puts a genuine farthest point indesigning and making arrangements for enhanced profitability through augmentation, input supply and effective advertising coordinations.

So as to enhance prospects of cultivation in Uttarakhand (I) arrangement of framework (markets, stockpiling and streets), (ii) accessibility of area particular enhanced assortments for each green product, (iii) simple accessibility of planting material and simple access to expansion accept uncommon noteworthiness for progress.

**V. REFERENCE**

Tuteja, U. (2013) Baseline Data on Horticultural Crops in Uttarakhand.

Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Agricultural statistics at a glance 2016

Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare, Department of Agriculture, Horticulture Statistics Division, Horticultural Statistics at a Glance 2015

