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Venue : Dwarakinath Hall  
Time : 3.30 PM  
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**Seminar-II**  
**Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture**  
*Synopsis*

Indian horticulture sector contributes 33 per cent share of total value of output in agriculture sector making very significant contribution to the Indian economy. Area, production, productivity of horticulture produce in India is 27.6 million hectares, 333.3 million tonnes and 12.1 million tonnes/ ha respectively. With growing rural population in horticultural sector, Government of India supported the growers by implementing central, state, district schemes and programmes and also created awareness about the horticultural plans, programmes, mission objectives, targets and strategies to provide excellent opportunities for raising the income, employment and living standards of farmers. With this brief background, the current seminar has been conceptualized with the following objectives:

1. To know the concept of mission for integrated development of horticulture
2. To know the interventions of mission for integrated development of horticulture
3. To review related research studies.

**Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture**

During the twelfth five-year plan, Department of Agriculture, Co-operation and Farmers Welfare has launched mission for integrated development of horticulture with effect from 2014-15 for holistic development of horticulture sector by subsuming schemes like National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Horticulture Mission for North Eastern and Himalayan states (HMNEH), National Horticulture Board (NHB), Coconut Development Board (CDB) and Central Institute of Horticulture (CIH), Nagaland. While Government of India (GoI), contributes 60 per cent of total outlay for developmental programmes in all the states except the states in North East and Himalayas, 40 per cent share is contributed by State Governments. In the case of North Eastern States and Himalayan States, GoI contribution is 90 per cent. In case of National Horticulture Board (NHB), Coconut Development Board (CDB), Central Institute for Horticulture (CIH), Nagaland and the National Level Agencies (NLA), GOI contribution will be 100 per cent.

**Mission Interventions**

The interventions envisaged for achieving desired goals would be varied and regionally differentiated with focus on potential crops to be developed in clusters by deploying modern and hi-tech interventions, duly ensuring backward and forward linkages. Various interventions

are Research & Development (R &D), production and productivity improvement, production & distribution of planting material, establishment of new gardens, mushroom production, rejuvenation/replanting of senile plantation/canopy management, creation of water resources, protected cultivation, precision farming development and extension through PFDCs, promotion of INM/IPM, organic farming, good agricultural practices, Centre of Excellence for horticulture, human resource development in horticulture, pollination support through beekeeping, horticulture mechanization, technology dissemination through demonstration/FLD, integrated post-harvest management, cold chain infrastructure, creation of market infrastructure, processing & value addition, insurance scheme on coconut.

### **Impact of Programme**

Area Expansion is of 37.80 lakh ha, 1657 Nurseries Accredited, 4712 Nurseries assisted, 20.86 million MT Cold Storage Capacity added (4650), 534 Ripening Chambers established, 30 Centers-of-Excellence were established with Indo-Israel collaboration for high-tech horticulture, 104922 farm ponds constructed, Training was given to 23.93 lakh farmers in India.

### **Research studies**

Manjunatha *et al.* (2017) reported that gross value of output has positively increased over years. The increase in gross value of output for all India level was found to be 70 per cent and the fund utilization has been going on in a planned way as amply reflected by the target to physical and financial achievement ratio of 1.17 and 0.91 respectively.

Priyadarshini *et al.* (2020) reported that crop growth rate in area, production, productivity of total horticultural crops in Haryana was found to be of 5.08 per cent, 7.55 per cent and 2.34 per cent respectively. A positive growth trend was observed in horticulture sector after implementation of this scheme.

### **Conclusion**

Even though more attention was captured by horticulture sector there still exist a large number of challenges and problems. India can emerge as a far bigger producer and exporter if sufficient emphasis by mission for integrated development of horticulture is given on resource allocation, infrastructure, more R &D, technological upgradation and better policy framework for horticulture sector.

### **References**

- MANJUNATHA, A. V., RAMAPPA, K. B., MARUTHI, I. AND KUMAR, P., 2017, Impact Evaluation of National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH), Report submitted to Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare by ADRT Centre, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, Karnataka.
- PRIYADARSHINI, M., KUNDU, K.K. AND KUMAR, P., 2020, Impact of Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) in Haryana. *J. Agric. Ecol.*, **9**:83-91.