

Horticulture

A project report

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

This project describes "All India (2001-02 to 2010-11) and State wise (2009-10 to 2010-2011) Area and production of various Horticulture Crops such as Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, nut, Aroma and Med etc. Crop production estimates are generally portrayed as the product of two components: area (to be) harvested and (expected) yield per unit area. The accurate estimation of both harvested area and yield are equally important in ensuring the accurate determination of their product. Although the yield part of the equation gets most of the attention, there are many complexities to the estimation of area that might not be readily apparent.

1.2 Purpose

The outcome of this project is how much area is available and how much production is produced within that area.

.....LITERATURE REVIEW

Vishnu Garande has contributed to Krishi Panan Mitra by writing an article on "Phale ani Bhajipala, Prakriya ani Vikri Vyavasthapan". In this article, author tries to explain that the Government of Maharashtra has been encouraging farmers for the export of processed fruits and vegetables. The processed fruits and vegetables are having large demand from the different countries of the world due to globalization.

According to him, India and particularly Maharashtra has definitely increased production of fruits and vegetables in the last 15 years, but due to improper handling of these productions we have to bear 30 to 40 per cent loss. The value of such a production is Rs.25,000/- to Rs.30,000/- crores. Therefore, it is necessary to handle horticulture product scientifically and carefully. The author emphasizes the point that harvesting of fruits and vegetables should take place at a proper time, after that, grading of such commodity is necessary. The chemical processing is also necessary for the preservation of such a commodity. Before sending these entire products to the market, proper packaging, store facility and transportation facility must be provided.

In brief, it is necessary to impart training to the farmers about post harvest management. In India, the proportion of loss is higher. In case of lime it is 52 to 95 per cent, banana 20 to 80 per cent, cauliflower 49 per cent, tomato up to 50 per cent, potato 40 per cent. Grapes 27 per cent, okra 12 per cent, onion 35 per cent etc. In order to avoid these losses the

author suggested that activity of processing fruits and vegetables must be promoted. If processing industries are established the value of fruits and vegetables would definitely increase. It would help in stabilizing prices of these commodities. Establishment of such Industries would also help in generating employment opportunities.

In fact, in India, we have been producing other processed products from fruits and vegetables to a tiny extent, only one or two percent of limits and vegetables are processed. On the contrary, in Brazil and America the proportion of processed fruits and vegetables is 70 per cent, in Malaysia it is 83 per cent, in Philippines it is 78 per cent. In 87 India, there are very few processing industries which have been utilizing 50 per cent of their production capacity. Thus the promotion of the activity of fruit and vegetable processing is inevitable in India. At the same time Government should also provide proper market information to the farmers to enable them to sale their products in proper market for getting maximum income. At the end of this article author has explained various problems involved in the marketing of fruits and vegetables

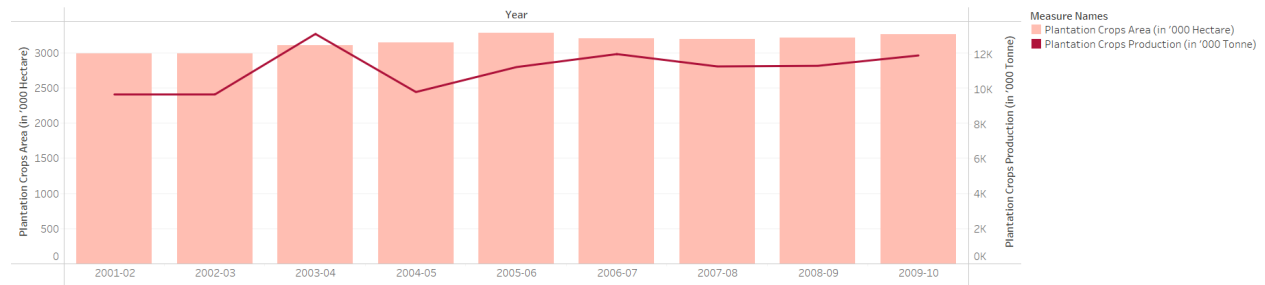
THEORITICAL ANALYSIS

I have used tableau software for visualization of graphs.

RESULT

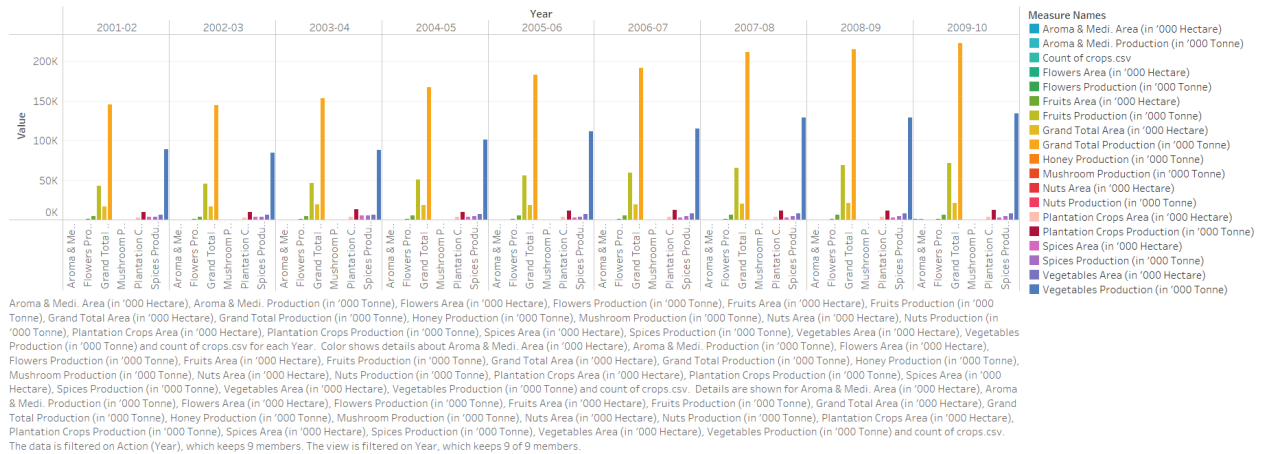
All India and State Wise Area and Production of various Horticulture Crops

plantation crops area/production

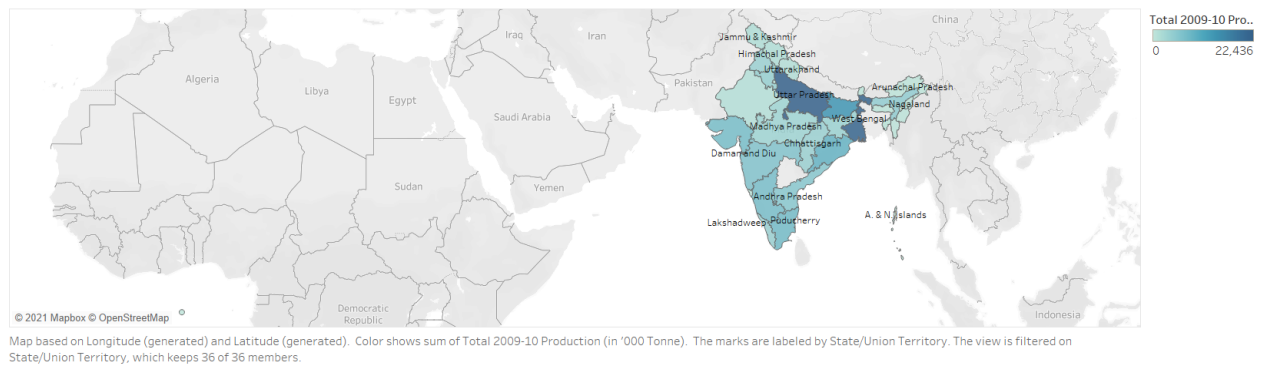


The trends of Plantation Crops Area (in '000 Hectare) and Plantation Crops Production (in '000 Tonne) for Year. Color shows details about Plantation Crops Area (in '000 Hectare) and Plantation Crops Production (in '000 Tonne). The view is filtered on Year, which keeps 9 of 9 members.

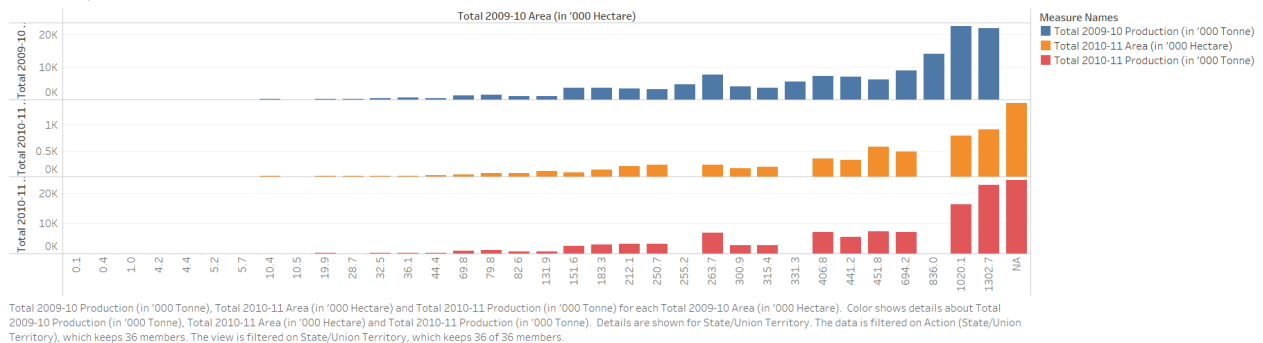
Area and Production



vegetable production



area and production over 2009-2011



CONCLUSION

The topic of crop area estimation is very mature and multiple methods have proven to be successful. Thus, there is less of a GAP opportunity than for crop yield forecasting and estimation. One area that probably may need continuous research is for more cost effective methods, especially in developing or under-developed nations. Thus any research aimed at reducing the cost of sampling frame construction or data collection would seem to have a role. Perhaps even transect sampling or road grid sampling could be studied as well in an attempt to

reduce costs in the future.

New technologies have played a major role with GIS, GPS, remote sensing etc., but there seems to be new ones every year or so that could be examined. One area is emergency surveys when a major flood or drought occurs after the initial measuring of the crop area. Having an infrastructure ready could be crucial. There may even be a useful role for peaceful non-military airborne drones with remote sensing capability. Another major GAP analysis opportunity is the development of emergency survey infrastructure for major flood and drought situations after planting and before harvest.

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