



“A STUDY ON GOVERNMENT SUPPORT SCHEMES & PROGRAMME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF HORTICULTURE SECTOR OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH”

Dr. Tacha Thaman

*Assistant Professor of Commerce, Wangcha Rajkumar Government College Deomali, Tirap District, Arunachal Pradesh, 792129
E-mail:-chowtacha007@gmail.com*

ABSTRACT

The horticulture sector of India is a newly evolve & develop sector for the rural people to get themselves employed for earning a decent livelihood. These sectors encompass a wide range of cultivation such as fruits, vegetables, plantation crops, medicinal plants and spices. Again, the horticulture sector can be classified as involvement of large, medium and small growers of products in term of area coverage and production. Looking into the growing numbers of rural poor people involved in this sector there is an urgent need that Government of India should provide and support the growers by implementing central, state and district schemes and programmes. The Government supports will make aware the horticultural plans and programs, mission and objectives, target and strategies to provide excellent opportunities in raising the income, employment and living standard of the farmers. The Government horticulture department in all parts of India has to perform and execute in making available the Govt. supports from time to time.

Keywords:-Horticulture Sector, Government Schemes and Programme, livelihood

1. INTRODUCTION

The horticulture sector of India is a newly evolve & develop sector for the rural people to get themselves employed for earning a decent livelihood. These sectors encompass a wide range of cultivation such as fruits, vegetables, plantation crops, medicinal plants and spices. Again, the horticulture sector can be classified as involvement of large, medium and small growers of products in term of area coverage and production. Looking into the growing numbers of rural poor people involved in this sector there is an urgent need that Government of India should provide and support the growers by implementing central, state and district schemes and programmes. The Government supports will make aware the horticultural plans and programs, mission and objectives, target and strategies to provide excellent opportunities in raising the income, employment and living standard of the farmers. The Government horticulture department in all parts of India has to perform and execute in making available the Govt. supports from time to time.

National Horticulture Board (NHB) was set up by the Government of India in 1984 as an autonomous society under the society's registration Act 1860. Board has its Head Quarter in institutional area, sector 18, Gurgaon (Haryana). The Managing Director is the principal Executive of NHB. It implements various schemes with overall supervision and guidance of the Board of Directors of NHB as well as the department of agriculture & co-operation, ministry of agriculture, Government of India.

Objectives of the Study

1. To explore the various Horticulture sector schemes and programme of central & state of Arunachal Pradesh.
2. To examine the significance of Horticulture sector in the state of Arunachal Pradesh

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study is based on descriptive and analytical research on horticulture sector of Arunachal Pradesh. The data and information were collected from secondary sources of national Horticulture Board of India and horticulture department website of Arunachal Pradesh as well as from Journals, books, articles etc.

Schemes and programmes implement by Department of Horticulture, Government of Arunachal Pradesh

1. **Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan states (HMNEH):**

Earlier it was known as “Technology mission for integrated development of horticulture in north east”. This is a cent percent centrally sponsored scheme launched by the central Govt. During 2001 for integrated development of horticulture in north east and other Himalayan states. The scheme is implemented in mission mode covering various aspect of horticulture produce. The scheme includes providing assistance to farmers for establishment of new orchards, nursery development, rejuvenation of old orchards, incentives for organic cultivation, green house cultivation of vegetables, flowers and other high value crops, providing drip irrigation and creation of water sources. Establishment of green houses and poly houses, providing improved tools and implements, training and exposure visits. Assistance is provided as per approved cost norms of the central govt. Farmers can avail these schemes by simply applying in plain paper to respective district horticulture officers.

2. National Mission on Medicinal Plant(NMMP):

This is also a centrally sponsored scheme aimed at encouraging cultivation of medicinal plants to fulfill the requirement of AYUSH industries in the country and for export purposes. The schemes are implemented in mission mode covering all aspect of cultivation of important medicinal plant from nursery development, Cultivation to processing and marketing of produce. Assistance is provided to farmers as per approved cost norms of the central govt. Farmers can avail these schemes by simply applying in plain paper to respective DHO. Land document, recommendation or project report is not required to avail these schemes.

3. National Mission on Micro Irrigation:

This is also a centrally sponsored scheme. The scheme is aimed is aimed at providing drip irrigation in farmers’ fields in subsidized cost as per cost norms approved by central govt. Farmers can avail this scheme through respective DHOS.

4. State Plan Schemes:

The department of horticulture also implements some state plan schemes as per state plan allocation to the department to assist the farmers for establishing new orchards of major horticulture crops. State plan scheme includes sub scheme like rejuvenation of old orchards, plant protection, and installation of large cardamom driers. Farmers can avail these schemes through respective DHOs by simply applying on plains papers. Land document, recommendation or project report is not required for availing these schemes.

5. NEC schemes:

The department also implements project based NEC funded schemes for the benefits of farmers and entrepreneurs. Project formulation for NEC schemes are done at district level and require the approval of the state govt. For obtaining sanction from NEC. Proper DPR and land documents are required for submission of proposal to NEC. Farmers may contact their respective DHOs for further information on this scheme.

The Department of Horticulture, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh have also visualize some important trust area that them to achieve the set target. This are given detail in point wise.

- 1) Area expansion activities to cover more areas under horticulture crops.
- 2) To convert abandoned jhum lands to horticulture plantations and to encourage horticulture as viable alternative to jhum cultivation.
- 3) To encourage organic farming and organic conversion of existing plantations.
- 4) To encourage good agricultural practice (GAP) for sustaining crop productivity.
- 5) To prepare the farmers for mitigation of climate change through suitable interventions.
- 6) To minimize post-harvest loss by providing suitable facilities.
- 7) To encourage cooperative marketing of horticultural produce and to provide forward and backward market linkages.
- 8) To provide minimum support price (MSP) for farm produce.
- 9) To encourage processing and value addition by farmers as well as in PPP mode.
- 10) To encourage private sector investment in horticulture as per existing industrial norms in the state.
- 11) To encourage and educate women in decision making in farm activities and to provide gender friendly improved tools and implements for farm activities.
- 12) To take up R&D works to find solutions to unique locals problems and to develop suitable new technologies as per local conditions.
- 13) To revitalize the existing govt. Farms and nurseries to meet the requirement of quality planting materials and also to function as research stations for R&D works.

- 14) To set up 3 numbers of full-fledged horticulture training institutes for training of field staff and farmers.

3. CONCLUSION

Horticulture sector is one of the main sectors which can be added as a backbone of rural India. The growth and development of horticulture cultivation in term of farmer's participation, trader's transaction, demand & supply of horticulture products, area coverage, increasing amount of production and productivity has been realizing by the Government of India and as a result increase the plan-wise share in five year plan especially from 10th to 12th five year plan of India. Development of horticulture activities as an indicator towards employment generation, increasing income and improve standard of living of rural people. It should be given high/equal priority along with agriculture sector of India.

The horticulture sectors have gain much importance in the bifurcation of horticulture activities from agriculture and the establishment of National Horticulture Board which being sea changes in term of plans & programmes, implementation, coverage of area & production in all over of India for the better upliftment of rural economy. This sector is also providing quality and quantity of horticultural products such as fruits, vegetable, species etc. to larger section of society and market in India as well as outside India.

Therefore, the progressive horticulture growers, local bodies, private agencies and Government of India together as a stakeholder of horticulture sector is finding a way to overcome the issues and challenges and give a better direction for overall growth and development as a whole.

It is explained with the co-operation and co-ordination of Government, developmental agencies and public. The horticulture sectors will play a more positive role to develop the rural economy in study district in particular and the country in general.

REFERENCES

- [1] Amao, I.O., Adelani, O.A., Olajide, F.B., Adeoye, I.B., Bamimore, K.M and Olabode, I. (2011), "*Economic Analyst of pineapple marketing in Edo and delta states Nigeria*", Libyan agriculture research center journal international, vol.2, issue 5, pp-205-208.
- [2] Chengappa, G.P., Kareenmulla, K., RamaRao, A.C. and Dixit, S. (2007), "*Growth of horticulture sector in Andhra Pradesh: An aggregate and district level analysis*", agricultural economics research review, vol.20, Pp.577.
- [3] Choudhary, K.S. (2013), "*Horticulture's development : prosperity and constraints*", International journal of research in economics and social science, vol.3, issue.5
- [4] Eapsirimete, P., Nanthi, R.S and Haruهران, S. (2013), "*Balancing canned pineapple supply chain in Thailand*", European journal of business and management, vol.5, no.4.
- [5] Gandhi, P.V. and Namboodiri, N.V. (2002), "*Fruits & Vegetable Marketing and Its Efficiency in India: A study of Wholesale Market on the Ahmadabad area*", Indian Institute of Management Ahmadabad.
- [6] Gandhi, V.P and Koshy, A. (2006), "*What Marketing and its Efficiency in India*", Working paper no.2006-09-03, IIM, Ahmedabad.
- [7] Gangwar, L.S and Singh, S. (1998), "*Economic Evaluation of Nagpur Mandarin Cultivation in Vidarbha Region of Maharashtra*", Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics, 53(4), 648-653.
- [8] Ghosh, S.P. (2012), "*carrying capacity of Indian horticulture*", current science, vol.102, no.6, pp-889-893.
- [9] Gupta, C.S and George, P.S. (1974), "*Profitability of Nagpur Sontra (orange) Cultivation*", Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics 29(3), pp-134-142.
- [10] Honglin, W., Xiaonia, D., Scott, R., Jiken, H and Thomas, R. (2009), "*producing and procuring horticultural crops with Chinese characteristics: the case of northern china*", world development, vol.37, no.11 pp-1791-1801.
- [11] Ilbery, B.W., (1986), "*horticultural marketing: the case of the value of evesham*", Transaction of the Institute of British geographer, new series, vol.11, no.4. Pp.468-478.