
Research Papers



FLORICULTURE IN INDIA: POSITION AND GROWTH PROSPECT

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ABSTRACT:-

In recent decades there has been increasing in demand of floriculture products with increasing income. It is souring industry in Asian countries including India. Floriculture is an emerging area with great potential both in the domestic as well as export market. In India, commercial floriculture is ongoing development but have a long tradition of various types of flowers. Flowers have been representing in ancient painting, mural and coins. However, the social and economic aspect of flower growing recognized later. It is only in the last two three decades.

KEYWORDS : floriculture products , ancient painting , Economic Policy , commercial floriculture.

INTRODUCTION:-

Since 1991, New Economic Policy has been adopted in India. The main objective of this policy is to solve foreign currency crisis and remove the stagnancy through liberal economy. Thus, the major change has done in every sector of Indian economy. For the promotion of agriculture export, the Union Government gave incentives through the certain policies. NHB, APEDA and NABARD plays supporting role and recently NHM introduced as centrally sponsored scheme.

From 2001, there has been tremendous growth in floriculture production. In terms of area, production and export it can be seen extreme growth. All states in India have a tradition of growing flowers, commercial growing of flowers presently confined to Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Delhi and Haryana. In India, marigold, aster, roses, tuberose, gladiolus, are grown in open field while gerbera, carnation, roses, anthurium, orchids, etc, are grown under green house conditions.

The export of floricultural products has been increasing tremendously during 2001. However, the historical background, floriculture development and other related matter considered in this paper.

OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH PAPER

1. To take overview of floriculture sector of India.
2. To analyze the floriculture growth prospect of India

DATA COLLECTION:

Data has been compiled from secondary data i.e reference books and authentic reports.

INDIAN HISTORY OF GARDENING

India has a long history of flowering plants. In the era of Mahabharata, there was famous tree named Kadamba, which associated with Lord Krishna. Vatsyana (A.D. 300-400) described four kinds of gardens, which were made for the queens, kings, courtiers and ministers. Famous poet Bana Bhatta described the number of flowering plants in his famous book the Harsh Charita. These flowers plants were growing in the gardens. At that time, water pools built with red lotus and blue water lilies. Status of gardening had mentioned in Ramayana written by Valmiki and Tulsidas. At that time, Ayodhya city was having wide streets, large houses, noble palaces, richly decorated temples and gardens. These gardens were planted with fruit trees, flowers; lakes were full of lotuses and different kinds of birds.

In the period of Lord Buddha, the life of Buddha was associated with a number of trees from birth to his nirvana. He was born in 563 B.C. under the tree of Ashoka at Lumbini. Birth place of Buddha has been described by Hiuen Tsang who visited the place in 630 A.D. , there was bathing tank of Sakya Muni filled with clear water, lotuses and lilies when Lord Buddha visited Vaishali, Amrapali presented a park known as Amrvana which was dominated by flowering trees. Buddhist was planting trees and flowering plants on a large scale for making surrounding peaceful, a place ideal for meditation.

When Aryans came in India about 1600 B.C., at that time, the country was called as Aryavarta, which means the country of lotus and sunshine because the lakes were studded with lotus flowers and there were wide-open spaces. Therefore, the lotus being a native of India found everywhere. Aryans started the use of flowers in religious and social ceremonies. They appreciated the beauty of flowering plants, lakes, mountains, flowers like Kamal, Champa, Madhavi, Bela, Chameli, Rukmani, etc.

The history of systematic gardening in India is as old as civilization of Indus of Harappa, which existed between 2400 B.C. and 1750 B.C. At that time, people were living in well-planned roads cut across one another almost at right angles. There are many evidences found that trees and ornamental plants were associated with the Harappa civilization. In Mogul era, Babar had founder of gardens. He made gardens at Panipat and Agra. Mogul gardens are synonymous of formal style of gardening. Grand Trunk Road from Lahore to Calcutta made by Sher Shah Suri and planted shady trees along both sides of the roads.

Akbar has made Fatehpur Sikri (Agra) garden. There are so many gardens build by Mogul emperors.

During the British period, there was a lot of activity in gardening by Britishers and Indian kings. King Hyder Ali established most famous Lal Bag garden at Bangalore. In North India, Maharaja Ranjit Singh made garden at Amritsar. Britishers had managed well gardens in India. They imports plants from England. Britishers established Royal-Agri -Horticulture Societies and Botanical Gardens in India i.e. Royal Agri-Horticultural Society Garden, Calcutta., Lloyd botanical garden, Darjeeling., Botanical garden Saharanpur, National botanical garden, Lucknow, Botanical garden of the forest research garden, Ootacmund; etc.

There have been changes in the field of gardening during post independence period. An effort has made for public gardens in big cities for improving environment. Several gardens in different cities have been providing recreational facilities. Some important gardens are Buddha Jayanti garden Delhi, Rose garden, Chandigarh etc. The gardens have makeing along with mega highway all over India recently. Because of these stages of gardening, have increased flowering habits among Indians. After globalization, modern trends are transferring from one nation to another, though the new trends arrive in India. Therefore, last two decades there has been raising commercial floriculture in India.

INDIAN FLORICULTURE

Area and production of flowers under both green house and open field cultivation observed increasing trends in India. It is interesting to look at the figures of area and production in India over the period of time. Details of the period 1997-98 to 2006-2007 is presented in Table below.

Table 1.1 Area and production of flowers in India

Sr.No.	Year	Area('000'ha)	Production	
			Loose Flowers (000, M.T.)	Cut Flowers (Million Nos.)
1	1997 98	74 (100)	419 (100)	622(100)
2	1998 -99	74 (00)	509(18)	643(3)
3	1999-00	89(20)	556(24)	681(9)
4	2000-01	98(32)	535(22)	804(23)
5	2001-02	106(43)	735(43)	2565(76)
6	2002-03	70(-5)	735(43)	2060(70)
7	2003-04	101 (36)	580(28)	1793(65)
8	2004-05	118(59)	659(36)	2071(70)
9	2005-06	126(70)	694(40)	2762(77)
10	2006-07	144(94)	880(52)	3716(83)

(Figures in bracket indicate percentage to respective year to base year
(All figures are rounded)

(Electronic Source: www.nhb.gov.in, (2008) Indian Horticulture database, Ministry of Agriculture Government of India, Gurgaon)

It shows in Table 1.1 that the area under cultivation of flowers, continuously increased over the base year, excluding year 2002-03. It increased rapidly from year 2000-2001, area under cultivation of flowers increased by 32 per cent in the year 2000-2001. The production of loose and cut flowers showed increasing trends over a period. However, as compared to loose flower, it shows that, cut flower production has been increasing rapidly as compare to base year (1997-98), the production of loose and cut flowers increased by 110 and 497 per cent respectively in the year 2006/07.

STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF AREA UNDER FLOWERS

In India, 160.72 thousand hectare area was under flower cultivation in the year 2007-2008 and produces 870 thousand MT of loose flowers and 4341 million numbers of cut flowers. Definitely, it is increasing trend. In last few years, there can be seen changes in area and production in various states of India. It revealed from Table 4.6 that state wise area under flowers has been increasing in reference period. It is noted that according to figures of year 2007-08 West Bengal on the top order. If year 2005-06 assume as a base year, total area increased by 24.89 per cent.

Table 1.2 State- wise area under flowers

Sr.No.	States /UT'S	Year-wise Area (000 ha)		
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	West Bengal	17.89(14)	18.56(13)	27.42(17)
2	Tamil Nadu	24.75(19)	26.73(18)	26.74(17)
3	Andhra Pradesh	19.23(19)	21.66(15)	23.52(15)
4	Karnataka	21.10(16)	23.02(15)	22.34(14)
5	Maharashtra	9.44(8)	14.76(10)	16.74(10)
6	Gujarat	7.12(6)	8.42(6)	9.74(6)
7	Uttar Pradesh	8.25(6)	8.39(6)	8.41(5)
8	Haryana	5.40(4)	5.65(4)	6.11(4)
9	Rajasthan	3.01(2)	2.73(2)	3.34(2)
10	Other States/U.T.'s	14.21(11)	14.90(10)	16.36(10)
	Total	128.68(100)	144.01(11.91)	160.72(24.89)

(Figures in the bracket indicate percentage to respective total)

(Electronic Source: www.nhb.gov.in, (2008) Indian Horticulture database, Ministry of Agriculture Government of India, Gurgaon)

It observed that West Bengal tops with 17.06 per cent followed by Tamil Nadu 17(16.64) per cent; Andhra Pradesh 15 per cent; Karnataka 14 per cent and Maharashtra

occupies fifth place with 10 per cent of all India total in year 2007-08. West Bengal was the India's leading state at higher area under flowers. This showed 27.42 thousand hectare. Whereas, Maharashtra contributes 16.74 thousand hectare and occupies fifth place West Bengal showed rapid growth of flower cultivation in 2007-8.

Table 1.3 State wise production trends of loose flowers.

Sr.No.	States /UTS	Production (000 M.T)		
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	Tamil Nadu	202(31)	218(25)	244(25)
2	Karnataka	156(24)	192(22)	169(19)
3	Andra Pradesh	88(14)	116(13)	126(14)
4	Punjab	4(0.5)	74(8)	77(9)
5	Maharashtra	56(9)	88(10)	69(8)
6	Haryana	26(4)	52(6)	61(7)
7	Gujarat	42(6)	49(6)	49(6)
8	West Bengal	42(6)	43(5)	48(6)
9	Others	36.(5.5)	45(5)	53(6)

* Figures in the bracket indicate percentage to respective total.

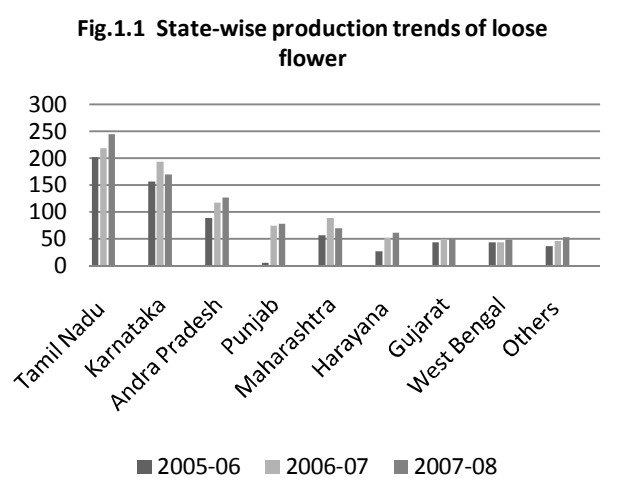
* All figures are rounded.

(Electronic Source: www.nhb.gov.in, (2008) Indian Horticulture database, Ministry of Agriculture Government of India, Gurgaon)

PRODUCTION TRENDS OF FLORICULTURE

It can be seen that there would be increasing trends in production of both the loose and cut flowers in India. There is change in order as far as concern to type of flower production i.e. loose and cut flowers.

The major loose flower producing states showing in Table 4.7. It indicate that in order to loose flower production, Tamil Nadu tops with 25 per cent in year 2007-08, followed by Karnataka 19 per cent, Andhra Pradesh 14 per cent, Punjab 9 per cent and Maharashtra occupies fifth place with 8 per cent. It is important to see that Punjab occupies forth place that was 0.5 per cent in 2005-06. As regard to growth in total, it indicates that net 33 per cent growth over the year 2005-06.

**Table 1.4 Major Cut Flower States**

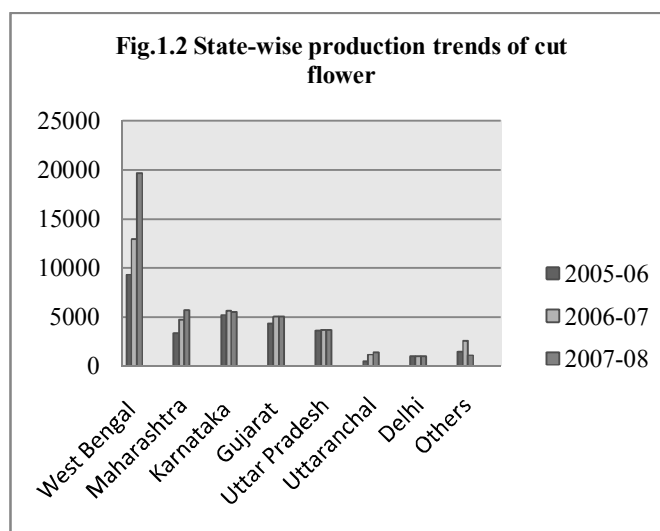
Sr.No.	States /UTS	Production (Lakh Nos.)		
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	West Bengal	9347(32)	12966(35)	19680(45)
2	Maharashtra	3410(12)	4774(13)	5728(13.1)
3	Karnataka	5239(18)	5660(16)	5550(12.7)
4	Gujarat	4392(15)	5063(14)	5063(12)
5	Uttar Pradesh	3668(13)	3746(10)	3752(9)
6	Uttaranchal	575(2)	1229(3)	1455(3)
7	Delhi	1038(3)	1038(2)	1038(2)
8	Others	1533(5)	2639(5)	1151(6)
9	Total	29203(100)	37156(27)	43417(18)

* Figures in the brackets indicate percentage to respective total.

* All figures are rounded.

(Electronic Source: www.nhb.gov.in, (2008) Indian Horticulture database, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, Gurgaon)

Table 4.8 presents major cut flower states. A closer look at the Table reveals that the production trend of cut flowers shows increasing trends. It showed 48 per cent growth in the year 2007-08 over the year 2005-06 of cut flower production. However, state wise production indicate that West Bengal tops with 45 per cent, followed by Maharashtra got second place with 13(13.19) per cent, Karnataka third with 13 per cent. No doubt, west Bengal obtained top rank; predominantly it is noticeable growth of cut flower production in West Bengal and Maharashtra, Karnataka and Delhi showed increasing. The state wise production trends of cut flower showing as below.



EXPORT OF FLORICULTURE

The Government of India has identified floriculture as high export potential. It was proposed that export of floriculture should be increased Rs.100 crore per annum in eighth plan period. For this purpose, National Commission on Agriculture set a target to bring five lakh hectares of land should be under floriculture up to 2000 A.D. due to planning with target and facilities given by supporting agencies, export of floriculture has been increasing year by year. At the beginning of current decade, India's flower export to world market was of about \$ 50 billion crore per annum < 0.1 per cent, it was definitely negligible.

World floriculture trade in 1995 was US \$6946161 thousands. Recently the global market for cut flowers is growing at the rate of 15 per cent per annum. India's growth rate was 13 per cent in year 2005-06.

Table 1.4 shows that the export of floriculture product has been raising tremendously during the last 12 years. The export of flowers from India in 2006-07 fetched a foreign exchange of Rs.649.83 crores, which is more than 9 times over the year 1995-96. If we observe carefully, it indicates that, rapid growth has seen from the year 2002-03 onwards. However, between 2005-06 and 2006-07 net growth was 16 per cent. Export units are mainly concentrated around Pune, Nasik, Bangalore, Delhi, Gurgaon, Coimbatore, Faridabad, Chandigarh, Lucknow, Chennai, Calcutta, Vadodara, Jalpaiguri and Amritsar. The major importers for Indian cut flowers are Europe and Japan.

Table 1.4 Year wise Export of floriculture (Rs. Crore)

Sr.No.	Years	Value(Rs. Crore)
1	1995-96	60.14(2.70)
2	1996-97	63.39(2.84)
3	1997-98	81.20(3.64)
4	1998-99	96.60(4.33)
5	1999-00	105.15(4.71)
6	2000-01	123.12(5.52)
7	2001-02	115.39(5.17)
8	2002-03	165.86(7.44)
9	2003-04	249.55(11.19)
10	2004-05	221.11(9.91)
11	2005-06	299.41(13.42)
12	2006-07	649.83(29.13)
	Total	2230.75(100)

(Figures in the bracket indicate percentage to respective total)

(Electronic Source: www.apeda.com (2008) Ministry of Agriculture Government of India, New Delhi)

CONCLUSION

All states in India have a tradition of growing flowers, commercial growing of flowers presently confined to Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Delhi and Haryana. In India, marigold, aster, roses, tuberose, gladiolus, are grown in open field while gerbera, carnation, roses, anthurium, orchids, etc, are grown under green house conditions. Area and production of flowers under both green house and open field cultivation observed increasing trends in India. It can be concluded that, export units are mainly concentrated around Pune, Nasik, Bangalore, Delhi, Gurgaon, Coimbatore, Faridabad, Chandigarh, Lucknow, Chennai, Calcutta, Vadodara, Jalpaiguri and Amritsar.

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