

Vol 5 Issue 7 Jan 2016

ISSN No :2231-5063

International Multidisciplinary Research Journal

Golden Research Thoughts

Chief Editor
Dr.Tukaram Narayan Shinde

Publisher
Mrs.Laxmi Ashok Yakkaldevi

Associate Editor
Dr.Rajani Dalvi

Honorary
Mr.Ashok Yakkaldevi

Welcome to GRT

RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595

ISSN No.2231-5063

Golden Research Thoughts Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double - blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial board. Readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

Regional Editor

Manichander Thammishetty
Ph.d Research Scholar, Faculty of Education IASE, Osmania University, Hyderabad

International Advisory Board

Kamani Perera Regional Center For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka	Mohammad Hailat Dept. of Mathematical Sciences, University of South Carolina Aiken	Hasan Baktir English Language and Literature Department, Kayseri
Janaki Sinnasamy Librarian, University of Malaya	Abdullah Sabbagh Engineering Studies, Sydney	Ghayoor Abbas Chotana Dept of Chemistry, Lahore University of Management Sciences[PK]
Romona Mihaila Spiru Haret University, Romania	Ecaterina Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest	Anna Maria Constantinovici AL. I. Cuza University, Romania
Delia Serbescu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania	Loredana Bosca Spiru Haret University, Romania	Ilie Pinteau, Spiru Haret University, Romania
Anurag Misra DBS College, Kanpur	Fabricio Moraes de Almeida Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Xiaohua Yang PhD, USA
Titus PopPhD, Partium Christian University, Oradea, Romania	George - Calin SERITAN Faculty of Philosophy and Socio-Political Sciences AL. I. Cuza University, IasiMore

Editorial Board

Pratap Vyamktrao Naikwade ASP College Devrukh, Ratnagiri, MS India	Iresh Swami Ex - VC. Solapur University, Solapur	Rajendra Shendge Director, B.C.U.D. Solapur University, Solapur
R. R. Patil Head Geology Department Solapur University, Solapur	N.S. Dhaygude Ex. Prin. Dayanand College, Solapur	R. R. Yalikal Director Managment Institute, Solapur
Rama Bhosale Prin. and Jt. Director Higher Education, Panvel	Narendra Kadu Jt. Director Higher Education, Pune	Umesh Rajderkar Head Humanities & Social Science YCMOU, Nashik
Salve R. N. Department of Sociology, Shivaji University, Kolhapur	K. M. Bhandarkar Pratul Patel College of Education, Gondia	S. R. Pandya Head Education Dept. Mumbai University, Mumbai
Govind P. Shinde Bharati Vidyapeeth School of Distance Education Center, Navi Mumbai	G. P. Patankar S. D. M. Degree College, Honavar, Karnataka	Alka Darshan Shrivastava Shaskiya Snatkottar Mahavidyalaya, Dhar
Chakane Sanjay Dnyaneshwar Arts, Science & Commerce College, Indapur, Pune	Maj. S. Bakhtiar Choudhary Director, Hyderabad AP India.	Rahul Shriram Sudke Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore
Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya Secretary, Play India Play, Meerut (U.P.)	S. Parvathi Devi Ph.D.-University of Allahabad	S.KANNAN Annamalai University, TN
	Sonal Singh, Vikram University, Ujjain	Satish Kumar Kalhotra Maulana Azad National Urdu University

Address:-Ashok Yakkaldevi 258/34, Raviwar Peth, Solapur - 413 005 Maharashtra, India
Cell : 9595 359 435, Ph No: 02172372010 Email: ayisrj@yahoo.in Website: www.aygrt.isrj.org



Golden Research Thoughts

International Recognition Multidisciplinary Research Journal

ISSN: 2231-5063

Impact Factor : 3.4052(UIF)

Volume - 5 | Issue - 7 | Jan - 2016



Anantkawlas Madhukar B.



‘ROLE OF NATIONAL HORTICULTURE MISSION FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA’



Anantkawlas Madhukar B.

Research Fellow, Dept. of Economics Chhatrapati Shivaji College, Satara.(Maharashtra)

ABSTRACT

National Horticulture Mission was launched during the year 2005-06 to provide a thrust to the development of horticulture in the country. It was expected that adoption of an integrated approach covering production, post harvest management, processing and marketing would help attain the objectives enhanced improved nutrition and holistic growth of horticulture production. The horticulture sector in particular has to prioritize development of research in the issues of genetics, biotechnology, integrated and sustainable production systems, post -harvest handling, storage, marketing and consumer education.

This development will also help on overall growth of the economy through generation of extra foreign exchange, creating employment opportunities and also up liftman of the small and marginal farmers, with definite positive implications on income and employment. The government should create a positive environment that will ensure a mutually beneficial relationship between farmers and organized sector . Horticultural crop diversification should be encouraged by intercropping horticultural with non-horticultural crops. The horticultural development requires a minimum set of basic production factors, an optimal crop management infrastructure, post-harvest infrastructure, entrepreneurial management and horticultural expertise, logistical infrastructure and supporting financial infrastructure.

KEYWORDS- Horticulture, Growth Rate, Post-harvest, Nutritional Security, Agro-climate, Diversification, Finance.

I. INTRODUCTION:-

Agriculture is very important that ecologically, sociology, and economically sustainable agriculture should become that backbone of the development process of country. Indian agriculture broadly consists of four sub-sectors. Agriculture proper including all food-crops oilseeds, fiber, plantation crops, fruits and vegetables is the largest accounting for nearly 70 percent of the agriculture sector as a whole. The rapid growth in this sub-sector through exploitation of wastelands and fallows spread of irrigation and adoption of enhancing technologies was critical in transforming India from a country vulnerable to food shortages to one of exportable surplus.

Horticulture crops occupy an important place in Indian agriculture. India is the second largest producer of fruits as well as vegetables after China. The country ranks first in the production of mango, banana, sapota and acid lime and in recent years, it has recorded the highest productivity in grapes as well. However, there is no room for complacency in the sense that there still exist huge untapped potential to improve the productivity and production of fruits, vegetables and flowers with the help of recent technological advancement in the field of agriculture. This is well reflected in the policy documents prepared by the Planning Commission of India. Horticulture is the fastest growing sector within agriculture. It contribute in poverty alleviation, nutritional security and have ample scope for farmers to increase their income and helpful in sustaining large number of agro-based industries which generate huge employment opportunities .These account for 30% of India’s agricultural Gross Domestic Product (GDP) with only 10% of agricultural land under them. Besides providing balanced diet, horticulture crops generate employment as these are labour –intensive. Horticulture crops have been receiving due attention only since the 1980. It is estimated that all horticultural crops put together cover only 12.5 million hectares, with an annual production of 125 million tones.

II. CHOICE OF TOPIC:-

In spite of the importance of horticulture in agriculture . The uncertainty of the agriculture production price and environment in the farm. In the recent GDP of the agricultural products share is decreasing day by day. And hence the government has to promote the growing of farmers by farm to increase the financial monitoring under National Horticulture Mission and government agencies of agriculture. This actual situation to know the researcher select this topic.

III. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:- The main objectives of this study are as follows-

1. To understand the origin and including factors of National Horticulture Mission in India
2. To study the progress under National Horticulture Mission in India.
3. To find out the financial position of National Horticulture Mission to the Agriculture in India.
4. To analyze an issues of National Horticulture Mission.

IV. METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY:-

This research paper is based on secondary data. This data is being collected through various sources such as books, magazines, journals, government reports, newspapers and websites.

*** Meaning Of Horticulture:-**

The word ‘Horticulture’ is derived from the Latin word ‘Hortus’ meaning ‘garden’ and ‘cultura’ meaning ‘cultivation’. The horticulture sector encompasses a wide range of crops e.g., fruit crops, vegetable crops, potato & tuber crops, ornamental crops, medicinal and aromatic crops, floriculture

crops,spices and plantation crops – such as tea, coffee and rubber, mushroom and bamboo. Bee keeping, a tool used to improve the productivity of horticultural crops, is also now a part of the horticulture sector.

The Working Group on “Horticulture, Plantation and Organic Farming” set up by the Planning Commission for XI Five Year Plan, has redefined the Horticulture as the “science of growing and management of fruits, vegetables including tubers, ornamental, medicinal and aromatic crops, spices, plantation crops, their processing, value addition and marketing”. These crops form a significant part of total agricultural produce in the country.

The modern `Horticulture` may be defined as the crop science which deals with the production , utilization and improvement of fruits, vegetables, ornamental plants, spices and plantation crops including medicinal and aromatic plants.

V. SCHEMES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF HORTICULTURE:-

Investment in horticulture sector in different plan periods have resulted in increase of horticultural produce in the rural and urban areas. India continues to maintain a prime position in the production of various horticultural crops like mango, banana, acid lime coconut, areca nut, cashew, ginger, turmeric and black pepper. In recent years, India has put enough thrust for development of horticultural sector as a whole in order to exploit the country’s vast potential and to generate the much needed value addition and accordingly, the Central as well as State Governments are making sincere efforts to boost the horticultural crop production by increasing allocation of funds since sixth five year plan.

VI. IMPORTANCE OF HORTICULTURE SECTOR :-

Horticulture in India has emerged as the fastest growing sector within agriculture during the last two decades, triggering agricultural development. Its growth makes a direct impact on employment generation and broader micro economic development of the country. Horticulture accounts for about 30% of India’s agricultural GDP from 13% of cropped area and has maintained the growth rate of more than 5 percent during the last two decades. It also provides about 37% of the total exports of agricultural commodities. Horticulture crops also help in achieving bio-diversity to maintain ecological balance for sustainable agriculture, and above all securing nutritional security. The horticulture is expected to play a dominant role in the overall development of agriculture in the country in the coming years.

The diverse soil and agro-climatic conditions and long growing season in different agro-ecological regions offer India a comparative advantageous position for growing a large number of horticultural crops round the year in one part of the country or the other. Horticulture can, thus, be harnessed in a holistic way as a means of agro-diversification for the second Green Revolution.

VII. THE NATIONAL HORTICULTURE MISSION (NHM):-

National Horticulture Mission is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme launched in 2005-06 for promotion of holistic growth of the horticulture sector comprising of fruits, vegetables, root & tuber crops, mushroom, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, cashew and cocoa. While Government of India (GOI) contributes 85%, and 15% share is contributed by State Governments. For its successful implementation mission is divided into three levels i.e. National level, State level and District level.

The NHM scheme was launched during the Tenth plan for holistic development of the

horticulture sector, duly ensuring forward and backward linkages by adopting a cluster approach with the active participation of all the stake holders. At present, 372 districts in 18 states and 3 UTs have been covered under the NHM. The supply of quality planting materials through establishment of nurseries and tissue culture units, production and productivity improvement programmes through area expansion and rejuvenation, technology promotion, technical dissemination, human resource development, creation of infrastructure for post harvest management and marketing in consonance with the comparative advantages of each state/ region and their diverse agro-climatic conditions are the major programmes of the mission. A major initiative has been taken during 2011-12 for enhancing the supply of good quality vegetables to metro cities under the vegetable initiative in urban clusters.

VIII. SCHEMES UNDER NATIONAL HORTICULTURE MISSION:-

National Horticulture Mission under the various schemes for the Development of Agriculture to increase the income of farmers are as follows--

1. Production & Distribution of Planting Material
2. Model Nurseries
3. Small Nurseries
4. Tissue Culture Units
5. Vegetable Seed Production
6. Seed Infrastructure
7. Establishment of New Gardens
8. Rejuvenation / Replacement of senile plantations
9. Creation of Water Sources
10. Protected Cultivation
11. Precision Farming Development and Extension through PFDCs
12. Promotion of Integrated Nutrient Management/Integrated Pest Management
13. Promotion of Integrated Nutrient Management/Integrated Pest Management
14. Human resource development in Horticulture
15. Pollination Support through Bee-keeping
15. Development and Multiplication of Nucleus Stock
16. Distribution of Bee Colonies, hives & equipments
17. Technology Dissemination through demonstrations/ Front line demonstration
18. Post Harvest Management
19. Creation of Market Infrastructure
20. Export Promotion
21. Contract Farming
22. Processing & Value Addition
23. Micro Irrigation

IX. OBJECTIVES OF THE MISSION:- The main objectives of the Mission are,

- 1) To provide holistic growth of the horticulture sector through an area based regionally differentiated strategies which include research, technology promotion, extension, post harvest management, processing and marketing, in consonance with comparative advantage of each State/region and its diverse agro-climatic feature.
- 2) To enhance horticulture production, improve nutritional security and income support to farm households.

- 3) To establish convergence and synergy among multiple on-going and planned programmes for horticulture development.
- 4) To promote, develop and disseminate technologies, through a seamless blend of traditional wisdom and modern scientific knowledge.
- 5) To create opportunities for employment generation for skilled and unskilled persons, especially unemployed youth.

X. STRATEGY OF THE MISSION:-

To achieve the above objectives, the mission would adopt the following strategies:

- (1) Ensure an end-to-end holistic approach covering production, post harvest management, processing and marketing to assure appropriate returns to growers/producers.
- (2) Promote R&D technologies for production, post-harvest management and processing;
- (3) Enhance acreage, coverage, and productivity through-
 - (i) Diversification, from traditional crops to plantations, orchards, vineyards, flower and vegetable gardens.
 - (ii) Extension of appropriate technology to the farmers for high-tech horticulture cultivation and precision farming.
- (4) Assist setting up post harvest facilities such as pack house, ripening chamber, cold storages, Controlled Atmosphere (CA) storages etc, processing units for value addition and marketing infrastructure.
- (5) Adopt a coordinated approach and promotion of partnership, convergence and synergy among R&D, processing and marketing agencies in public as well as private sectors, at the National, Regional, State and sub-State levels.
- (6) Where appropriate and feasible, promote National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) model of cooperatives to ensure support and adequate returns to farmers.
- (7) Promote capacity-building and Human Resource Development at all levels.

The Mission will specially focus on increasing both production and productivity through adoption of improved technologies for ensuring quality, including genetic up-gradation of all horticultural crops. Special emphasis will be given on adoption of area based cluster approach for developing regionally differentiated crops, which are most suitable for the state. Availability of good quality planting material being central to the development of horticulture, will receive focused attention and efforts will be made to create necessary infrastructure in the form of nurseries and upgrade existing tissue culture units. This will be supplemented with plantation development programmes through addition of new areas under improved varieties to meet market demand.

XI. SCHEMES OF HORTICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES -

Horticulture development programmes are being implemented through a number of Schemes viz. National Horticulture Board (NHB) programmes, Coconut Development Programmes, Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States (TMNE), Human Resource Development (HRD) in Horticulture, Integrated Development of Horticulture in Tribal and Hilly Areas and Horticulture Programmes under the Macro Management Scheme. Of these, the schemes on HRD and Tribal Areas and Programmes under Macro Management will be subsumed under National Horticulture Mission (NHM). The Macro Management scheme provides flexibility to the States to allow new interventions within 10 per cent of the total allocation for the State; which will be maintained in

the NHM. The NHB programmes are entrepreneur-driven and the Board would continue to implement its programmes. The NHB will also provide a launching pad for the Mission, by way of pooling experts and housing the Technical Support Group. Technology Mission in North Eastern States (TMNE) programmes, which are focused for the development of the North Eastern and Himalayan States, will continue as a separate scheme.

XII. PROGRESS UNDER NATIONAL HORTICULTURE MISSION (NHM) IN INDIA:-

Supply of quality planting material through establishment of nurseries and tissue culture units, production and productivity improvement programmes through area expansion and rejuvenation, technology promotion, technology dissemination, human resource development creation of infrastructure for post harvest management and marketing in consonance with the comparative advantages of each State/region and their diverse agro-climatic conditions were major programmes implemented during 2012-13. The details of progress achieved in 2005-06 to 2013-14 so far are given below:

Table No.-1
Progress under National Horticulture Mission- (Area in lakh ha)

Sr. No.	Components	Unit	Progress during 2005-06 to 2012-13	Progress during 2013-14 (as of March 2014)
1	Nursery	No.	2509	132
2	Area Expansion	Ha.	22.63	1.19
3	Rejuvenation of old and senile orchards	Ha.	4.42	0.22
4	Organic Farming	Ha.	1.44	0.13
5	Integrated Pest/Nutrient management	Ha.	10.22	0.85
6	Pack house	No.	7183	2509
7	Cold Storage	No.	660	43
8	Primary/mobile processing units	No.	1075	488
9	Market	No.	263	8
i	Wholesale	No.	25	1
ii	Rural	No.	238	7

Source :- www.nhm.nic.in

Table No.1 shows that the position of NHM in India up to 2005-06 to 2012-13 and progress during in March 2014. In this table number of Nurseries in that time is 2509. Area of expansion is increased in 22.63 Lakh hectare, Rejuvenation of old and senile orchards is 4.42 Lakh hectares in that time. In Organic Farming is also increasing the figure is 1.44 Lakh hectares, Integrated Pest Management 10.22 Lakh hectares, number of Pack house is in 7183 and cold storage facility is available in the number of 660.

The government has also produce facility after production of agriculture farm increasing the price of products. In primary processing units the number is 1075. In market facility is the number of 263 in wholesale and rural market. In this table the progress during in 2013-14 are also taken. It is clear that the components of all units are increased, agriculture benefits of farmers also to increase in income and increase in standard of living.

XIII. NATIONAL HORTICULTURE MISSION FINANCIAL POSITION OF INDIA:-

National Horticulture Mission was launched during 2005-06 covering research, production, post harvest management, processing and marketing of horticultural crops. The Mission envisaged two fold increased in horticulture production by 2011-12 reaching to 300 million tones with a growth rate of 6 per cent per annum. NHM has provide the funds of various components see the

Table No.2

National Horticulture Mission Provide Funds of Various Schemes- (Rs. in Cr.)

Sr. No.	Year	Allocation of Funds	Release of Funds	Growth Rates
01	2005-06	650.00	630.00	--
02	2006-07	950.00	945.29	33.35
03	2007-08	900.00	917.33	-3.05
04	2008-09	1000.00	1010.50	9.22
05	2009-10	800.00	800.00	-26.31
06	2010-11	986.00	970.86	17.61
07	2011-12	1200.00	1050.00	7.54
08	2012-13	1106.00	1089.27	3.61
09	2013-14	1600.00	400.00	-172.32

Source – www.nhm.nic.in

Table No. 2 shows that the allocation of funds and actually release the funds are seen in this table. In the starting year 2005-06 allocation funds is Rs.650 crore and this release the fund is Rs.630cr. In 2006-07 allocation of funds is Rs. 950.00 cr. and release the fund is Rs.945.29 cr. this year increase the fund and the growth rate is 33.35 %. In the year 2007-08 allocation of funds decrease and growth rate is -3.05%. In the year 2008-09 allocation of funds increased i.e. Rs.1000.00 cr. and release funds also increase, growth rate is 9.22 %. In the year 2009-10 allocation funds and release funds is decrease but two are the same i.e. Rs 800.00 cr. but growth rate is decrease.

In the year 2011-12 allocation of funds are increase Rs. 1200cr. and release the funds Rs.1050 cr. The year 2012-13 allocation funds is decrease but growth of funds is few increase. And 2013-14 allocation of funds increase i.e. Rs.1600 cr. but release funds is decrease, growth rate is decreased. In the above figures conclude that the government funds are increase in this year.

XIV. Pre and Post NHM Scenario- Area, Production and Productivity of Horticulture--

India is the largest producer, consumer and exporter of spices and spice products, the total production of spices during 2012-13 was 5.7 m.MT from an area of 3.10 m.MT. The comparative details of area, production and productivity of various horticulture crops during 2012-13 with reference to 2004-05 viz. pre and post NHM scenario are given below,

Table No.3
Area, Production and Productivity of Horticulture- (Area in 000’HA, Production in 000’
MT, Productivity MT/HA)

Crop	Area			Production			Productivity		
	2004-05	2012-13	Annual Growth Rate	2004-05	2012-13	Annual Growth Rate	2004-05	2012-13	Annual Growth Rate
Fruits	5049	6982	5.16	50867	77701	7.54	10.07	11.30	12.21
Vegetables	6755	9205	4.89	101246	159511	8.22	14.99	17.59	17.34
Flowers									
i) Loose	116	224	13.30	655	1459	17.54	5.65	6.51	15.22
ii) Cut				1952	87500	626.1	16.83	390.62	2221.0
Spices	5909	3101	-6.79	8051	5806	-3.98	1.36	1.87	37.50
Medical & Aromatic Plants	192	534	25.45	226	589	22.95	1.18	1.09	-7.63
Plantations	3119	2593	-2.41	13171	16915	4.06	4.22	4.71	11.61
Others	28			46			1.64		
Total	21168	23394	1.50	176214	261981	6.95	8.32	11.20	34.62

• **Production of cut flowers in Lakh nos.**

• **Source :- Annual Report, Dept. of Agriculture & Cooperation , Ministry of Agriculture , Govt. of India ,2014 page No. 32&33.**

India has also made noticeable advancements in production of flowers, particularly cut flowers, which have a high potential for exports. Floriculture during 2012-13 covered an area of 0.23 million ha with a production of 1.73 m. MT of loose flowers and 7674 million number of cut flowers. There has been phenomenal growth in cut flower production, which is finding place in export market

India is the largest producer, consumer and exporter of spices and spice products, the total production of spices during 2012-13 was 5.7 m.MT from an area of 3.10 m.MT. Interventions in horticulture including National Horticulture Mission in the country, have led to increased per capita availability of fruits from 158 gm/person/day in 2007-08 to 179 gms/person /day in 2012. Similarly, per capita availability of vegetables has increased from 309 gm/person/day in 2007-08 to 359 gm/person/day in 2012.

XV. CONCLUSIONS:-

Horticulture is an important segment of Agriculture, contributing about one-fifth share of the Agriculture and allied sectors. There has been a perceptible change in the consumption pattern characterized by declining share of food grains and the increasing share of non-food-grain items in the consumption baskets particularly, fruits and vegetables. Rapidly growing demand for horticultural commodities and products especially for processed fruits and vegetables as well as booming floriculture market is an evidence of the phenomenon that is expected to accelerate horticultural growth. Horticulture is set to assume a greater role and importance within the agriculture sector and eventually in the Indian economy.

Horticulture development programmes are being implemented through the number of schemes. The mission will specially focus on increasing both production and productivity through adoption of improved technologies for ensuring quality, including genetic up-gradation of all

horticultural crops. The programme under horticultural research will concentrate on technology generation as appropriate to each region keeping in view their specific agro-climatic and socio-economic conditions. National horticulture mission has under various schemes for the development of agriculture. The various components is increased up to the 2005-06 to 2013-14. National Horticulture Mission has increased the funds of various components in agricultural in the origin this schemes Rs.650cr. to 2005-06 increased in Rs. 1600cr. in 2013-14. Increasing this funds the expansion of area, production and productivity of horticulture products. Horticulture contribute poverty alleviation, nutritional security and have ample scope for farmers to increase their income and helpful in sustaining large number of agro-based industry.

REFERENCES :-

- 1.Varmani, Arvind and Surbhi Mittal (2007); ‘Can Horticulture be a Success Story for India’ Indian Council for Research on international Economic Relations, New Delhi, Working Paper No. 197, August 2007.
- 2.Anonymous (2013).‘Indian Horticulture Database’. National Horticulture Board, Ministry of Agriculture , Govt. of India.
- 3.Bajpai, P. N. and Shukla, H. S. (1990). In Fruits, Tropical and Subtropical (Aonla). (Edited by T.K. Bosh and S.K. Mitra), Naya Prakashan, 206, Vidhan Sarani, Calcutta, India.
- 4.Mohideen, K. S. V. (1991). Role of institutional credit in the marketing of fruits in Coimbatore city, Indian Journal of Agriculture Marketing, 5 (2): 172-177.
- 5.Sadhu, M. K. and Chatopadhyay, P. K. (2001). Introductory Horticulture, Naya Prakash. 206, Vidhan Sarani, Kolkata, India.
- 6.GOI (2001), Report of the Working Group on Horticulture Development for the Tenth Five Year Plan , Working Group, Planning Commission , Govt. of India, New Delhi.
- 7.Komol Singha and Rohi Choudhary (2014):‘ Development of Horticultural Sector in India- An Assessment’ Journal of Economic Philosophy, Sciknow Publications Ltd.
- 8.Dr. Moromi Gogoi and Debajit Borah (2013):‘ Baseline Data on Area, Production and productivity of horticulture Crops in North- East and Himalayan States- A Study in Assam’ Agro- Economic research centre for north- east India Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat , Assam.
- 9.Sunil Kumar Choudhary : ‘ contribution of National Horticulture Mission in Agricultural development’ , International Journal of advanced research in Management and Social Sciences.
- 10.www.agricoop.nic.in
- 11.www.mahanhm.gov.in
- 12.www.nhm.nic.in
- 13.www.nhb.nic.in

Publish Research Article International Level Multidisciplinary Research Journal For All Subjects

Dear Sir/Mam,

We invite unpublished Research Paper, Summary of Research Project, Theses, Books and Book Review for publication, you will be pleased to know that our journals are

Associated and Indexed, India

- ★ International Scientific Journal Consortium
- ★ OPEN J-GATE

Associated and Indexed, USA

- EBSCO
- Index Copernicus
- Publication Index
- Academic Journal Database
- Contemporary Research Index
- Academic Paper Database
- Digital Journals Database
- Current Index to Scholarly Journals
- Elite Scientific Journal Archive
- Directory Of Academic Resources
- Scholar Journal Index
- Recent Science Index
- Scientific Resources Database
- Directory Of Research Journal Indexing

Golden Research Thoughts
258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-413005, Maharashtra
Contact-9595359435
E-Mail-ayisrj@yahoo.in/ayisrj2011@gmail.com
Website : www.aygrt.isrj.org