

An overview on Floriculture in India

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Abstract

Flowers are used in Indian culture since an ancient time. We use flowers for worship the god marriage ceremony festivals etc. We use flowers for decoration also. Flowers are used for making different types of perfumes. India produces the flowers in traditional way and this production is only for local market, but this thing is not same in everywhere it changes according to the area. It means we can find variety of flowers in different area of India the global market turnover of flowers around 130 thousand crore. Rose has use on larger level. Rose is famous mace flowers among youth. Netherland is top country in exporting flowers in the world. In India Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra West Bengal Rajasthan are top in the production of flowers there are 57,730 hector area use for planting flowers in this paper we will study the deferent use of flowers and the things related to flowers.

Keywords- flowers, use of flowers, Netherland, Export, Indian Agriculture

Introduction:

Agriculture is broadly defined as farming or a business run by farmers to make a living on the crops cultivated by them in their farm. Different types of agriculture like floriculture, sugarcane cultivation, paddy farming, livestock farming, fish farming etc. have come into existence from the products to be extracted from the field. Also, based on the type of irrigation, there are different types of horticulture and arable agriculture. There are also types of organic and chemical farming depending on the use of fertilizers. Roughly natural and economic factors lead to changes in the type of agriculture.

The Indian economy is mainly based on agriculture. Agricultural sector has prime importance in Indian Economy. The share of agriculture in India's gross national product is estimated at 16.1 per cent in 2015. 54.6 per cent of the total labor force in the country subsists on agriculture and allied industries; this is the only business in private sector. In India, 55% agriculture is based on rain; therefore the economy of the country is mostly based on agriculture. More than 50% population of India depends on agriculture and more than 70% farmers are minor and average land holders and their livelihood depends on cultivated.

In terms of industrial development, agriculture is highly significant. The agriculture sector provides raw material to the main industries along with small and cottage industries in the country. The main part of export business has also been very closely related to agriculture. During 2010-11, the share of agriculture and agriculture related things was 12.4%, during 2013-14, it was increased to 13.8%.

Statement of Problem-

Flowers has extraordinary important in India but production flowers is taking is only for local market India floriculture practiced only in the area of pilgrimage. We can find incomplete source of irrigation for the floriculture flowers are produce only for local market and there Farmers are planting limited varieties of flowers.

Significance of the study:

Flowers have been used extensively in Indian culture since time immemorial. Flowers are widely used in India for worship, weddings, festivals, celebrations etc. From time immemorial, flowers have been the means of expressing our gratitude to our deities, Kuldaivat, Kulaswamini, Lord Ganesha, Goddess Durga, Allah and Jesus. Flowers are used in all the programmes, be it religious, public, social or cultural. People can have different conventions, but the essence of flower remains the same and they are used in all sects.

The per capita daily consumption of flowers in India is very low. In India, floriculture is done in a traditional way and it is done for the local markets. Therefore, the rate of flowering per hectare in India is very low as compared to other flower producing countries. Flowers are traded in the global market for around Rs 230,000 crore. There is an increase of 10 to 15% every year. Due to different climatic situations in India, different types of flowers are cultivated throughout year. There is an ample scope for increasing India's share of flower exports in the global market.

Objectives:

- 1) To study impact of the weather on floriculture.
- 2) To examine changes in floriculture in the country owing to modernization.
- 3) To evaluate the share of floriculture sector in Indian agricultural trade.
- 4) To study various problems faced by the floriculture sector in India.

For this research data has been collected through the Survey so it needed much field work. Secondary sources have been used for the present study. To study of changes that have taken place in Indian floriculture due to modernization, online references have been used. There are huge markets of flowers in cities like Mumbai, Pune,