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Trends and strategies for the development of Horticulture in Kashmir Valley (J&K)

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Abstract

Jammu and Kashmir, particularly, the valley of Kashmir has been rightly described as the "fruit Bowl" of northern India. Kashmir is the land of bewitching beauty with exotic fruits, flora and flowers. Its land envipronment and climate is most favourable and provides greater facilities to horticulture industry to grow more rapidly. The flourishing horticulture sector of Kashmir valley has changed the Socio-Economy status of people and helped them in reshaping their economy to some extent. In the year 2016-17, In Kashmir valley 161682 hectares of land are under fresh fruits and 58041 hectares of land are under dry fruits. In Jammu division, 79938 hectares of land are under fresh fruits and 38867 hectares of land are under dry fruits. At present, in J&K state a total area of 338528 hectares of land are under horticulture land, out of which 219223 hectare are in Kashmir division and 113805 hectares are in Jammu division. Of this 1.62 lakh hectares of land are under Apple cultivation, 14532 hectares are under pear, 6123 hectares are under Apricot, 89339 hectares are under Walnut, 414 hectares are under Peanut and 7107 hectares of land are under Almond cultivation. The fruit industry of Kashmir provides a countless opportunities for job and employment to raise the standard of living of people.

Keywords: fruit bowl, economy, cultivation, environment, horticulture, flora and fauna, socio-economic status

Introduction

Horticulture deals with the art, science, technology and business of growing plants. It is a type of agriculture in which garden crops such as fruits, flowers and vegetables are grown. The word Horticulture is derived from the Latin word "Hortus" which means 'garden' and 'Cotere' meaning 'cultivate'. Although both Horticulture and agriculture have many common practices such as weeding, watering, fertilizing and spraying etc. Horticulture is traditionally divided into two sectors, Pomology (food crops, nuts, vines) and Floriculture (edible roots, stems, seeds and flowers).

Apart from tourism sector, fruit industry plays a vital role so far as state's economy is concerned. In recent years horticulture has emerged as an important sector of J&K. The percentage contribution of horticulture to state gross domestic product is about 21.89% for 2016-2017 year- (Economic survey 2016-17 J&K state). About 6 lakh families are engaged directly or indirectly in this sector. It plays a vital role in providing sustenance to a large number of people. Fruit production in the valley is around 22 lakh metric tons annually out of which Kashmir alone has a capacity to produce 15-19 lakh metric tons every year. Sopore is the main fruit producing district in the valley and accounts about 50% of the total fruit production. (Director of Horticulture J&K).

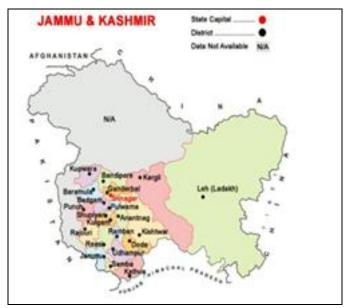
Study area: Vale of Kashmir

The J&K state was founded by Maharja Gulab Singh in 1846. It has four heterogeneous regions like Jammu, Kashmir, Ladakh and Gilgit. Total area of state on August 15, 1947 was 2, 22, 236 Sq. Km, of which 78114 Sq. Km is captured by Pakistan and 37555 Sq. Km by China, 5180 Sq. Km were illegally ceded to China by Pakistan under the March, 1963, Sino-Pak Boundary Agreement. Pakistan captured the districts

of Dianer, Baltistan, Gilgit, Muzaffarabad, Kotil, Mirpur, Poonch and Bagh. The China occupied territory is called Aksai Chin (un-inhabited). The state is 640 Kms from North to South and 480 Kms from East to West. The state is divided into various physical regions such as outer plains and hills, Shiwaliks, Middle Himalayas (Kashmir Valley, Pir Panjal Range), Greater Himalayas and the Ladakh region. The state has distinct climatic regions viz. Jammu sub-Tropical, Kashmir valley Temperate and Ladakh sub arctic cold desert. (Khullar: India A comprehensive Geography). The value of Kashmir is an important part of the state. Kashmir valley is famous for its climate, beauty, snow peaks, landscape, tourist spots, meadows, and pastures, picturesque and high attitude. From the numerous valleys situated in the state, Kashmir valley is the biggest one spread over an area of 100 Sq. Km located approximately 1850 meters above the sea level. J&K location is between 3215'-37°05'N latitude and 72°35'-83°20' E longitude. In case of latitude, J&K matches up with South Carolina, Fez, Damaseus, Baghdad and Peshawar. The standard time in Kashmir is 5.30 hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) and has a difference of half an hour with the local time. It comprises ten districts namely Anantnag, Pulwama, Shopian, Kulgam, Srinagar, Baramulla, Budgam, Kupwara, Ganderbal and Bandipora. The agro-climatic zone of Kashmir is also known as cultivators' paradise. The alluvial plains or river Jhelum are known as Karewas of Kashmir valley. These karewas of Kashmir alley are highly productive for horticultural fruits, agricultural crops and Saffron cultivation. The value of Kashmir has 61% of the cultivable lands under rice cultivation with the yield of 26.13 q/ha as compared to 15.96 q/ha in Jammu division. This region alone accounts more than 74% of total rice production of the state. The soils are well suitable for rice and fruit cultivation and

90% of the area is irrigated. The state is drained by the mightily Indus, Jhelum, Kishanganga, Chenab and their tributaries. The valley has river Jhelum flowing through it along with its tributaries. (Hussain Majid: Geography of Jammu and Kashmir). The economic growth of the state depends largely on the progress of the agricultural sector as well as allied sectors. With the introduction of new

technology, mechanical and scientific tools and virus free plants, the production of food grains and fruits has increased considerably. Besides fresh and dry fruits the value of Kashmir is also known for the high production of Potato, Carrot, Tomato, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Onion, Radish, Brinjal, Groundnut, turnip and Bitter gourd etc.



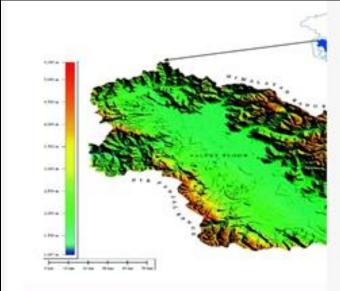


Fig 1: Map showing different district of J&K State.

Fig 2: Vale of Kashmir



Fig 3: Fruits and Vegetables availability Map of Jammu and Kashmir

Historical perspective of horticulture in Kashmir

The concept of garden culture as a distinct form of field culture dates back to the medieval farming system. The time of king Lalita Ditya and the period of kings Awantiwaraman and Sultan Zain-ul-Abdin "Badshad" Kashmir has remained the symbol of fruits and flowers. The history of fruit production starts with the cultivation of Apples were reported to have been dates back to even 2000 B.C. Cultivation of Apple got extended during the reign of Lalita Ditya in 1089 A.D. Apples of Kashmir have found mention in Tuzki Jahangiri, where Lawrence in his book, 'The valley of

Kashmir, called the valley as fruit industry. Horticulture started in 1875 in Kashmir valley at Cheshmashahi Srinagar. The Department of Horticulture was established in 1962 which further flourished the horticulture sector in the state. The J&K state has great diversity in geographical conditions and climate which is suitable for the cultivation of all kinds of temperature, tropical and sub-tropical fruits. Besides, medicinal and aromatic plants, well known spices like saffron and black Zeera are also cultivated in some pockets of the state.

New trends in Area and production of horticulture in J&K.

The data of area and production from last ten years shows that there has been a tremendous and considerable change both in production as well as in area in the horticulture sector. The production and area of horticulture sector (fresh and dry fruits) in district wise analyses of J&K, state has been shown in the following tables.

Table 1. a. Area under Major Horticulture Crops for the year 2006-2007 (Area in Hect.) Set. Sough hygh 10 1407 Oct 360 and. 34 34 en. 40(**HON** -100 10.7 w Abe **SON** 2707 MC × × 럺 wit laid His ROS 100 ad. 216 Đ 534 Ne 550 22M **e**bo -Peri 2014 Hel **IM** T)B н 27% 20 uh) ы 116 M 290 14 м ш T (Gree 絤 . -(746) M) DMC1941 * 12% 401 780 760 766 161 HOW Total Stock 46327 DATE 16.781 Water rend settle ett 8475 HON! 470 ente -ence. XXXII 800 380 4700 MO mod text DES. Service of end. 4744 14 in HE2 4800 DATE 30 40 w 50 -400 Other Sex Total Dep BAP LINES MITT NO SERVICE FROM HERE STATE STATE STATE Grand Total ACC TOTAL TATES ALTE:

Source: Directorate of Horticulture, Jammu and Kashmir.

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RI	SEE FREITS																		=					
1	Apple	CYCL	4152	95000	34827	18/72	210429	136400	300	344	480	120000	. 1	- 0	1000	3000	DE	Ma	250	200	100	70	1363	man
1	Por	3621	ftie	3422	200	TO	2941	27739	95.8	-4	12	27%		15	300	111	30	188	10	.1546	766	186	2009	£N85
3	Apriled	- 400	- 17	18	- 60	. 196	1716	268	RB	4675	100	13611	- 1	- 6	12	124	. 19	- 34	. 10	100	200	19	- 30	DUR
4	Proch	. 256	- 6	- 9	- 60	139	- 31	36	02.0	- 4	- 4	791	12	1.35	270	26	- 27	-336	50	125	20	73	366	205
1	Pier	State	1794			(2)	34	264		- 2	- 4	2946		1	109	11	- 21	60	300	140	140	36	210	CII
-	Cherry	5465	200	70	46	100	3425	100		12	10	me	(3)	- 4	100	- 1		CO	00	0.5	- 2		10	178
J	Grapes	100		- 4		. 3	-	298	- 1	- 1		215	. 0	117	- 40	- 6				10.2	15		M	300
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b	ex ments																							
1	Walnut	740	690	148	1460	480	(34%)	1000	IF	38	(c)	10147	- 0	-	314	1114	1341	[he	NO:	1386	1250	3356	2275	Ileo
1	Good	434	Allie	3		(18)	1212	25348	. 3	- 1	- 4	1917	- 1		. 1	A	1.1	-	0.1	- 4	- 6	- 1	>	IRAC
3	Other Des	194			- 1		- 4	366		- 0		344	. 1	-	. 6	. 6			- 5	N	in	. 8	-	TH.
	Seal Dec	MILE	140m	1400	шм	am	jeter	MIN	117	12	140	jetas		-	340	3128	1142	LEA	úDs	1421	1779	1958	2369	1994
. 6	red Total	4867	8000	Section.	IAN P	10790	19636	(1903/	7973	TAI	1418	137360	11,375	TWO I	104.76	-	29630		-	100	1203	Fa.7	The second	PRAIL

Table 2.a. Area under Major Fresh and Dry Fruits for the year 2011-12 (Area in Hect).

| Kind of Fruit | Chi Fresh Frain | Neg. | Citatha | Blad. | Blad. | Blad. | Blad. | Nag. | Nat. | Nag. | Nag. | Nat. | Nag. | Nag.

Source: Directorate of Horticulture, Jammu and Kashmir

Source: Directorate of Horticulture, Jammu and Kashmir

No	Kind of Fruit		Di	stric	t									100												-
117	resh Fresha	Sp.	Guille	Bad.	Mb.	Banker	Kep	Angs.	KeL	Shpm	N	Lab	Kargi	Total Keer.	Ann	Samba	Kathan	Cittage	Read	Dods	Kater	Reda	No.	Pimb	Total June	Total J
	Apple	3114	6725	14912	24952	5994	19012	17217	17153	21,995	12796	796	465	144733	0	ė.	922	1164	1054	5586	2812	3577	1273	2330	18699	16343
	Pour	537	365	1922	453	120	478	1800	935	396	764	3	27	7900	- 1	10	650	723	367	1407	362	493	1623	1629	7106	1500
	Apricie	100	125	62	121	62	58	356	124	44	97	790	1467	3461	.0	ė.	36.	272	70	344	655	287	436	999.	2997	645
	Prech	33	121	51	56	18	38	231	137	25	80	-4	4.	834	21	9	84	284	73	150	166	125	273	611	1798	2611
	Plan	251	187	968	-29	31	46	439	196	34.	73	:1	- 1	2246	.0	5.	68	116	90	117	219	99	175	1300	2639	4879
Ц	Clerry	1297	956	185	211	74	113	173	29	218	58	- 1		3874	0	0	0 :	0	. 0	. 0	0		. 0			387
	Cirupes	15	172	- 11	14	3	- 2	42	10	0	2	0	4	282	28	30	42	15	- 23	- 0		- 11	4	0	149	431
	Laufei	0	0	-0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	. 0		331	174	338	97	77	.0	. 0	. 0	. 0	9.	1014	1014
	Cores	0	0	- 0	20	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	2890	1629	2903	1778	1907	52	. 9	34	3544	374	14508	1453
0.	Olive	0	0	. 0	95	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	160	0	0	0	22	18	347	32	91	30	17	487	504
1	Mango (G) st.	0	.0	.0	0	0	ė	0	0	0	0	0	0		3202	1140	2291	490	426	0	0		400	0	7996	7900
2	Mange (D)	0			0		0	0			0	0			1765	458	1616	532	427				261		Suite	5050
3	Ber	0.	0	- 0		.0.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2745	3427	744	223	118	. 0	. 0		630	0.	7886	7684
4	Aprilla	0	. 0	.0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		430	453	535	152	107	. 0	. 0		42		1730	1721
4.	Coore	0	. 0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Alle 🐞 (A)	662	430	911	340	209	. 0	. 0	. 0	314	12	3479	2479
6	Kiwi.	0	0	. 0	- 8	0	0	0	0	0	- 1	0	0	11.6	0	0	0	-1	0		- 3	.0	1	0		12
2.	Pagent	0	9	.0	- 0	9	0	0	0	0	- 0	0	. 0		.0	0	0	- 8	9	. 0	0	. 0	- 6	0		. 0
8.	Snewbory	28	19		122		0	0	0	0.		0	2	188	. 0	0	0	0		. 0	0	. 0		0		188
9	Possegrande	. 0.	9	. 0	. 5.	1	0	96	ė.	0	1	0	0	112	0	0 .	0.	0	- 0	. 0	. 0	. 0	. 0	0		112
0.	Lougat	0	.0	- 0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	. 0	0	0	0	9	.0	0	.0	0	0		
	Quince	0	0	- 0	. 9	0	0	102	0	0	0	0	0	111	.0	0	0	0	. 0	0	0	.0	0	0.		111
_	Other Fresh	22%	96	593		0	11	5	215	14	0	0	0	1161	700	215	1270	437	342	363	10	347	1345	1517	6545	7700
-	tal Fresh	5665	8775	DEATE	26298	6309	JY748	20647	18949	2,2868	13854	1995	1981	165929	12266	7909	12009	6645	5177	8267	4165	5054	10251	1749	NINES.	2460
Н	Dry Fruits	201	cols.	****	****		20.00	10000	****	1000	-	-	- 10	arbear.	-		1111	2.000	Ten.	444		-	15.15	4004	2010	-
н	Walnut	751	4834	7444	3113	2231	8674	0 0	BIIB	3271	4181	-49	- 15	57048 16	0	0	4152	47	268.0	6421	4594	4695	4342	304	39349	9639
Н	Alcond	909	- 6	7132		98	ò	200	- 8	15	0466	- 6	-	15360	0	0	18	20	20	306	- 64	55			640	1577
Н	-	117	29	7632	262	-0	- 0	200	41	- 15	0400	0	- 0	164	0	0	0	19	- 0	208	- 64	9	42		24	19379
-	Coher Dry	1777	4974	14574	Sant	2329	3600	26007	4150	3286	10547	M	17	72678	0	0	4229	6089	2706	6679	4466	2716	4552	Khek	40470	11301
-	Americky -	1377	4774	24976	2405	2,529	36,749	25067	6279	. 7256	20047	. 14	47	74578	- 0	-0	4627	9483	1700	0018	4300	4(35)	4504	E TANK	404.79 COMMO	11,001

Source: Directorate of Horticulture, Jammu and Kashmir

Table 4.a. Area under Major Fresh and Dry Fruits for the year 2015-16 (Area in Hect).

S.No	Kind of Fruit													Distric	ct											
643	Fresh Fruits	Spt.	Gudd	Bud.	Bla.	finipe	Kap.	Augt.	Ket	Mps.	Put	Sah	Kirgt	Total Kathesir	lm	Sanda	Kathes	(dimp	Read	Dods	Kelter	Endo	Rja	Proch	Total June	Yetal JA
1	Apple	1410	6965	12835	25203	6160	19015	16971	18192	21607	14143	796	495	343799	0	0.	.798	1229	1080	5797	2852	2773	1271	2183	17983	161773
1	Pear	290	381	1536	660	133	479	1088	932	396	943	3	29	6369	0	16	742	726	306	1400	264	704	1675	1773	7606	14475
1	Agricut	.34	119	27	129	27	58	246	111	44	113	792	1503	3194	0	0	38	272	69	288	655	381	505	695	2903	6097
4	Prach	101	269	3	.56	43	.38	259	129	25	76	4	7	912	16	21	83	278	72	110	166	99	273	585	1703	2615
1	Plen .	80	262	453	0	17	46	220	155	. 36	97	1	. 1	1368	. 0	270	70	109	89	110	210	78	580	1395	2911	4279
6	Cherry	421	107%	16	211	56	. 113	147	36	608	65	1	10	2816	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2816
7	Crapes	0	188	1	16	1	- 2	0	4	0	1	- 2	5	222	23	13	18	13	23	0	. 0	0	3	-0	93	315
	Lischi	0	0	0	0.	0	- 6	- 0	0	0	0	- 0	.0		343	37	312	. 96	84	- 0	0	. 0	0	0	872	672
9	Citran	- 0	- 0	0	20	0	3	- 0	- 0	0	0	.0	0	23	2310	1460	2998	1630	1868	42	0	80	3573	406	14369	14392
10	Olive	0	0	0	95	- 0	. 3	. 0	0	0	0	0	. 0	982	0	0	0	15	18	248	0	- 11	300	13	605	747
11	Stango	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	0	0	.0	0		4823	1271	3934	1048	909	0	0	0	675	0	12060	12660
13	Ster	-0	0	0	- 0	0	. 0	. 0	0	0	0	0	. 0		2677	1208	747	0	118	.0	0	0	630	0	5380	5380
14	Annia	10	· a	0	- 0	0	. 0	- 0	0	6	0	.0			616	391	586	224	106	0	0	0	42	0	1967	1967
19	Gazea	.0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	- 0	0	0	.0	0		609	332	547	383	202	0	.0	0	318	0	2451	2451
16	Kiet.	0	0	0	- 50	0	- 0	. 0	0	0	1.	0	. 0		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	00 900	7
17	Papera	. 0	0	0	- 0	0	- 0	0	0	0	0	0	. 0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	. 0	
18.	Sounders	27	- 30	0	122	- 1	- 0	.0	0	0	4	ů.	2	124	0	0	0	.0	0	0	- 0	0	0	. 0	0	176
19	Protegrature	. 0	-11	0	0	1	- 0	0	0	-0	1	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	. 0	0	. 0	.0	13
20	Louget	0	0	0	0	0	- 0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	.0	0	. 0	. 0	0	0	.0	0	
21	Quince	0	0	0	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	. 0
22	Other Fresh	183	111	79	51.	6	-11	273	234	164	.0	0	. 0	1112	686	850	1312	777	354	364	38	1142	1355	2197	9675	10187
- 1	etal Fresh	2402	9304	14950	24559	6647	19771	11204	19793	22880	15444	1999	2050	340663	12163	5649	11387	15	4221	2562	1333	2495	9929	7066	57040	241183
	Dry Fruits						_					_					•	_				•				
1	Walnut	222	5117	3991	3113	1235	8674	14182	5773	3271	4813	49	15	50655	0	0	3237	4636	2706	6480	4630	5194	4366	700E	38245	88900
1	Present	. 0	0	0	0.	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	. 0	0.00	0	0	- 64	50	5	25	. 0	0	163	128	415	415
3	Alamond	409	43	1467	262		. 13	. 30	2	15	4668	2	2	6981	0	0	12	19	19	90	0	1	10	0	151	7132
4	Other Dry	. 0	- 1	0	30	0	- 2	- 11	0	0	0	.0	. 0	- 44	0	0	0	. 0	0	.0	. 0	0	4	0	4	48
777	Total Dev	491	5161	5458	3495	1243	5689	14423	5775	3266	9491	51	17	57480	. 0		3243	. 0	27.30	4.595	4430	5196	4543	7134	34110	96495
rand	Total	3293	14465	20408	29964	7600	28460	33627	26644	26166	24925	1450	2047	218283	12163	5869	14680	15	6951	9157	5953	7490	14472	14200		337671

Source: Directorate of Horticulture, Jammu and Kashmir.

Table 4.b. Production under Major Fresh and Dry Fruits for the year 2015-16 (production in M. Tones)

	Kind of Fran													Distric												
CALI	resh Fruits	Sp.	Guibi	But	Bla	Bridge	Kap.	Angs.	Kul	Shps.	PH	Jah	Kiryl	Total Kashesir	See	Samha	Kathea	Citiong	Read	Deda	Kdw	Rysbu	Rja	Ponts	Total June	Total.
	Apple	18079	39768	156061	529285	56143	279657	214406	209205	248044	145900	4327	1282	1901967	0	0	2447	2682	1600	20114	7117	7535	1603	2262	45360	1966
	Peur	1762	3544	20643	13598	759	5734	6200	1108	4090	9003	. 9	7.	72668	0	24	2924	3254	765	8060	594	1788	11230	4627	33275	105
	Apricot	34	506	132	1007	54	522	170	463	206	892	3189	1711	9729	.0	0	- 61	406	92	422	1366	665	773	575	4422	14
Ξ	Possib	288	645	15	701	10	342	593	583	38	513	.7	4	3681	48	62	103	261	85	135	332	179	548	619	2372	- 1
	Phon	223	1611	7745	0	22	4)4	253	778	41	824	. 1	- 1	7393	0	81	76	164	90	119	420	124	1444	1747	4265	- 1
u	Cherry	1494	2372	67	1.769	66	1017	483	54	2952	352	2		19244	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	0	16
ц	Cirapes	0	358	618	132	3	. 6	-			2	9	5	1136	72	22	32	23	2	- 0	.0	0	10	0	161	1
	Linds	0	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0		1054	74	815	167	164	0	. 0	0	0	0	2264	- 2
	Citines	0	. 0	0	10	0	. 0	0		0	0	-0	0	38	5554	2691	7155	6093	1831	36	.0	69	9849	674	33951	2
1	Olive	0	. 0	0	- 1	- 0	- 0	0		0	0	- 0	0.		0	0	0	0		18	0	0	0	0	24	
I	Matgo	0	0	0	.0	0	0			0	0	0	0		11025	2202	6108	2829	615	0	0	0	1077	0	23856	23
В	Ber	0	0	0	.0	. 0	0	0	0	.0.	0	. 0	0		3790	4062	1820	0	100	. 0	.0.	0	977	0	10752	. 10
	Amilia	0	0	0	0	. 0		0		0	0	-0	0		1181	062	879	367	52	0	. 0	0	138	0	3269	
3	Course	0	.0	-0	0	0	0	0	. 0	0	0	. 0	0		1510	1171	1361	1572	696	0	. 0	0	2254	0	8530	
Ž.	Gwi.	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	. 0	. 0	0	0	-0	0		0	0	- 0	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Pagagos	0	0	0	0	0	0	.0	. 0	0	0	.0	0		0	- 0	. 0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	Ů.	0	
	Steambory	341	2	0	28	- 6	.0	0	0	0	216	.0	- 1	498	0	9	. 0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	0	0	
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	Other Fresh	1180	771	72	160	2	66	212	559	1641	- 0	0	0	466.3	1770	354	3302	0	302	568	57	840	5170	1841	14206	1
-	etad Firenda	2,948.5	69579	180593	546101	57639	284740	225636	219664	297912	156443	7544	7647	29,96975	34613	13499	27963	17854	6400	29471	1100	11200	35942	13348	156709	22
	Dry Fraits		2222	11474	13591	3444	35923	45695	20001	11100	20011	100	12	1Tahat	-	- 4	11485	9748	6705	19777	13906	75.47	7742	14482	91192	-
_		806	11155	14136		2466	35823		23094	11030	16844	_	_		0	0	11480	97/48	6760	_	13905	7247	60	16662		26
-	Personal	0	0	3467	0	0	0	15	-	0	3548	0	0	7965	0		- 11	4	-	0	-	0	_	-	81	,
4	Ummd	58	19	2467	918	0	0		-	18	3048	1	0	7.000		0	0	1821	0	0	0	0	0	0	3120	
	Other Dry	_	11174	14393	14500		MATE	21	13000	0	20392	110	-		0	- 0		1007	4747	LATTE	17074	1296	7976	1400	3120	- 2
-	Fotal Dry Fotal	24079	11111	197584	Saleste	99613	REMAN	269367	24271.1	Telephone	t Teacher	7154	3061	2212992	26013	11409	38542	29430		49248			42847		74,795	249

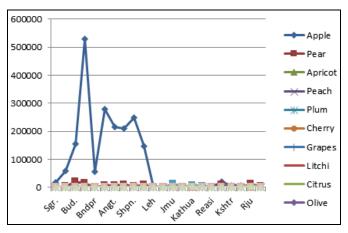
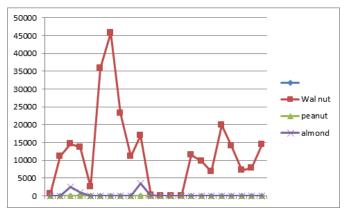


Fig 4: District wise area under fresh fruits in Jammu and Kashmir State for the year 2015-2016 (area in hects)



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics (J&K) Economic Survey (2015-2016)

Fig 5: District wise area under Dry fruits in Jammu and Kashmir State for the year 2015-2016 (area in hects)

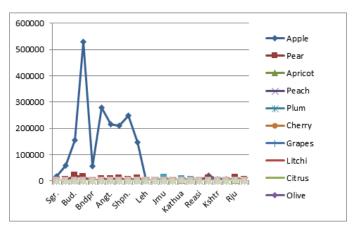
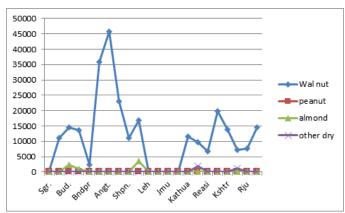


Fig 6: District wise Production of major fresh fruits in Jammu and Kashmir State for the year 2015-2016 (production in mts)



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics (J&K) Economic Survey (2015-2016).

Fig 7: District wise Production of Dry fruits in Jammu and Kashmir State for the year 2015-2016 (production in mts)

.No	Kind of Freit							10						D	istricts							30			Area	in hects
100	Fresh Fresh	Sign	Gilli	Selgen.	Nia.	Bulge	Esp.	Angl	Ket	Shps.	Pal	Lak	Kirgi	Total Name.	Jan	Sainte	Kathos	Otherpe	Read	Dolla	Keher	Embs	Rej	Ponch	Total	Total S&
1	Apple	1470	7110	13008	25203	6174	19107	17062	14397	21863	14290	798	538	144625	0	0	810	1230	1101	5913	2880	2840	1281	2091	18146	16297
2	Pour	290	361	1550	660	143	476	1096	943	796	960	3	.30	6902	0	17	731	726	307	1309	264	708	1675	1773	7600	14533
3	Apricor	34	119	27	121	.17	16	254	111	44	113	792	1514	3224	0	0	38	276	72	291	655	385	508	875	2000	6123
4	Peach	103	169	3	.56	42	41	210	THE	25	76	4		706	16.	22	83	280	73	100	106	99	27%	585	1000	2615
9	Hen	100	262	454	.0	29	.46	229	155	36	99	1	. 1	1373	0	28	72	109	90	101	210	78	580	1397	2665	4008
	Cherry	479	1079	16	212	52	113	147	310	608	65	1.	. 10	2606	0	0	.0	0	0	0	0	0		0		2835
7	Grapes	0	166	-1	14		2	. 0	4	0	1	2	.5	228	23	14	16	13	23	0	0	0	4	0	93	321
	Linchi	ė	.0		.0	. 0	.0	. 0	0	. 0	. 0	0	. 0		343	40	371	96	90	0	0	0	. 0	0	940	940
	Cirran	. 0			-818	. 0	. 3		0	. 0		ė.	0	34	2400	1480	3038	1640	1882	36	9	80	3580	406	14542	14954
18	Olive	0.	.0		10	. 0	.7		0	0	0	0	0	.17	0	.0	.0	.15	18	241	0	- 11	31	13	329	346
11	Margn (G)	0	. 0		- 0	0	- 0	. 0	0	0	0	0	-0		4850	1285	3956	1050	918	0	0	0	680	0	12739	12730
12	Museum (ETV	0			. 0	. 0	. 0	. 0	0 .	.0	.0	0 .	0	•	0	0	0	.0	.0	- 0	0	0	. 0	0		-
D.	Ber	0	0	. 0	0	0	0		0	0	. 0	0	0		2677	1208	743	0	118	0	0	0	630	0	5376	5376
15	Amila	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	•	675	305	562	385	206	0	0	0	320	0	2480	7987
16	Ceans	0	0		0	. 0	0		0	0	1	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	- 1	0	0	1	0	2	3
_	Kiwi.	_	-	_		_					_		_		_	_		-	_	-	_	_	-	_	-	_
17	Papaya	0	0		0	0	.0	. 0	0	0	.0	0	0		0	0	. 0	6	0	0	0	0	. 0	0		
19	Strawbury -	27	39		119	2	0	. 0	0	0	4	0	3	174	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	174
20	Louget	0	9	-	0				0				. 0	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0		0
21	Onince	0	0		. 0	. 0	. 0		0	0	0		0		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		-
22	Other Fresh	100	112	91	- 11	- 6	11	279	234.00	164		0	0	1134	686	187	1318	777	371	369	38	1142	1356	2197	8441	9577
_	etal Fresh	2442	100.00	11156	26458	4.054		29334	19923	22934	15030	2400	June .	161682	12290	-	1200	4839	5370	9452	400	5343	-	9939	79938	24162
-		2862	PR(OB)	13136	20478	adhe	Labor	29334	THE	22936	17688	1000	2000	penert	12290	36607	1204	NA.	3379	8471	4115	100	Dates	MEST	79838	24162
В	Dry Fruits			_													-							-		
1	Walnut	222	5300	2991	3114	1238	8797	14393.	- 578ž	3280	4849	an	15	10021	0	0	3271	4640	2706	6480	4650	5210	4370	6991	38318	8933
-	Almend	869	43	1467	219		0	30	0 2	- 0	9008	9	- 0	4977	0	0	12	10	20	67	0	0	105	128	130	7107
3	-	-	_	_	THE OWNER OF THE OWNER OWN	_	- 13	-	_		-	_	STREET, SQUARE,	-	_	-		-	Name and Address of the Owner, where	-	_	_	-	-		-
	Other Dry	0	5346	5458	30	1346	2 0002	111	9783	3296	9917	91	17	40 mess			3327	4700	2732	O adam	aute	5211	4881	7119	36867	45

Source: Directorate of Horticulture, Jammu and Kashmir.

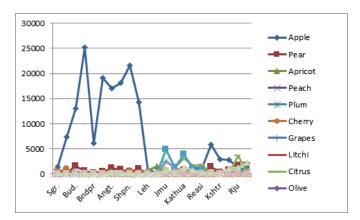
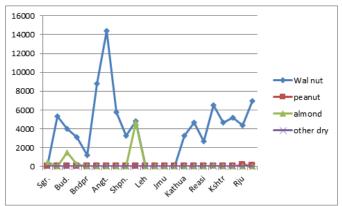


Fig 8: District wise area under fresh fruits in Jammu and Kashmir State for the year 2016-2017 (area in hects)



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics (J&K) Economic Survey (2016-2017).

Fig 9: District wise area under Dry fruits in Jammu and Kashmir State for the year 2016-2017 (area in hects)

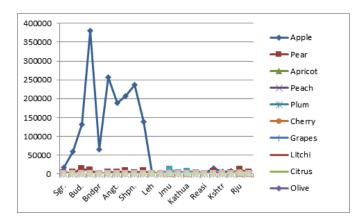
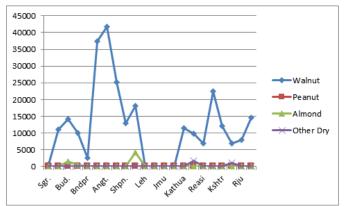


Fig 10: District wise Production of major fresh fruits in Jammu and Kashmir State for the year 2016-2017 (production in mts)



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics (J&K) Economic Survey (2016-2017).

Fig 11: District wise Production of Dry fruits in Jammu and Kashmir State for the year 2016-2017 (production in mts)

Table 2.a and 2.b shows that the area under fruits has increased by 5.23% in the year 2011-12 year whereas the fruit production has increased by 26.5% in the same year. Table 5.a & 5.b depicts that the total production of fresh fruits for the year 2016-17 is 195935 (Mts.) and dry fruits is 275629 (Mts). Area under fruit industry in J&K state has increased from 2.95 lakh hectares in 2007-2008 to 3.38 lakh hectares in 2015-16. The production is increased from 16.36 lakh (Mts.) in 2007-08 to 24.94 lakh (Mts.) in 2015-16. (Economic survey of J&K state 2015-16). The data depicts that both area and production of horticulture crops seems to be increasingly simultaneously. The state and central government has taken many initiatives towards market intervention such as establishment of fruit mandies, technological support, and research extension, provision for support price, awareness options, publicity inputs and cold storage facilities. Continuous efforts of the Horticulture department, Research organizations, Hi-Tec facilities for storage and agro-climatic conditions makes the investment in horticulture sector with worth increase in area and production.

Role of government programmes in strengthening Horticulture

The state as well as central Govt. has taken various initiatives for strengthening the horticulture sector so that socio-economic status of the people linked with this sector will be improved. The horticulture sector has been streamlined on modern and scientific lines for upgrading its infrastructure on hygienic trends. The various programmes initiated by the state government for the enhancement of horticulture department are discussed below.

- 1. Fruit and vegetable mandies: Fruit and vegetable mandies scheme for the development of horticulture in J&K state was started in the year 1997-1998. On the first phase, fruit markets at shopian, Pulwama, Kulgam and Handwara were constructed and made functional whereas at Baramulla, Kupwara, Batingoo, Batote and Rajouri are under construction. In the second phase, four satellite markets at Poonch, Akhnoor, Doda and Ganderbal were constructed. In the third phase, one terminal market at Jabilpora (Anantnag) had been constructed. At present three main fruit and vegetable markets are operating at Parim-pora-Srinagar, Now-Pora-Sopore and Narwal Jammu.
- 2. Plant protection Machinery: Plant protection machinery is an important component of all the programmes and plays a vital role in improving the production and quality of fruits. The aim of this scheme is providing plant protection machinery tools to the farmers and orchardists on subsidized costs.
- **3. Post-Harvest Management:** The horticulture crops such as fruits, flowers, and vegetables require special attention for their harvesting, packaging, storage and processing operations. The department is keenly interesting on development of post-harvest infrastructure like cold storage, pack houses, transport facility and intensive training programme on post-harvest management to maintain the 30% loss productivity of horticulture crops.
- 4. Technology Mission: Technology mission an integrated

- development of horticulture was first launched in Sikkim for the IXth five year-plan and then was extended to the states of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttrakhand during the 10th five year plan. The main aim of this scheme is to establish various governmental programmes to ensure adequate, appropriate, timely and concurrent attention towards the production; quality, post harvesting and consumption plain. The scheme covers all the horticulture crops including floriculture, sericulture and vegetables as well.
- 5. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana: The RKVY aims at achieving 4% annual growth in the agriculture sector during the XI plan period, by ensuring a holistic development of Agriculture and Allied sectors. The main objectives of the scheme are, to provide flexibility and autonomy to states in the process of planning and executing agriculture and allied sector, to increase public investment in agriculture and allied sectors, to ensure the preparation of agriculture plans for the districts and states based on agro-climatic conditions, technology and natural resources. Under this scheme about Rs 80 crores were spent in J&K during 2012-13 for the development of agriculture and allied sectors. Different measures were taken for the development of infrastructure to increase the agricultural production. ("RKVY- India Development Gateway")

Limitations of horticulture in J&K state

The horticulture sector of J&K state suffers a lot due to the supply of low grade pesticides and fungicides which affects the fruit industry as well. The uneven distribution of rainfall, absence of irrigation facilities and lack of water harvesting measures adversely affects the production and quality of fruits. There is no organized system to produce virus free material, to control leaching nutrients and soil infertility which results in very low yields of orchards.

Future strategies for the development of horticulture sector

The Govt. of J&K has to play a vital role for improving the healthy, virus free, high yielding and quality planting material through its own sources as well as public and private sectors. To boost the horticulture sector, it demands extensive training programmes for growers as well as workers in specified activities such as water management, soil management, nursery management, integrated pest management, layout and maintenance of high density plantation. Post harvest losses of fruits are as high as 30-40 percent, to control these losses preharvest treatment and post-harvest management programmes should be used. The horticulture industry of state should has to face competition in the domestic as well as export markets, therefore emphasis should be given to cultivate varieties having high standard export value. Markets related to horticulture should be linked market information service through internet.

The state govt. organized machinery 'cum seed festival' to benefit the farmers and boost the overall agriculture sector of valley in Srinagar. (ANI/Srinagar (J&K), Jul 05, 2017). The event was organized by authorities of Sheri Kashmir

University of Agriculture Science and Technology (SKAUST) in the university campus. During this festival, farmers interacted with the agricultural scientists, who gave them live demonstrations and showed some short films regarding the present technology and schemes. Thousands of people including growers, farmers, and entrepreneurs were present at the event. Both agriculture and horticulture being the backbone of the state economy makes the implementation of such events, necessary.

Conclusion

To enhance the growth of horticulture in Kashmir it needs some critical management inputs such as development of research in genetics, storage, biotechnology, post-harvest handling, integrated systems, marketing and consumer education. Exports, technological setup up-gradation and its associated institutions are the thrust areas for future development of the horticulture sector. The valley of Kashmir can emerge as a major produce of fruit sector due to better market facilities for its agro exports, which are dependent on the domestic as well as foreign competitive technologies. The development in fruit production help in overall growth of the economy, creating job and employment opportunities, upliftment of the small and marginal peasants and farmers with positive implications on income and employment. Horticultural crops should be encouraged by hybridization of horticultural with non-horticultural crops which will yield more good quality food, more income and better soil health. Development of horticultural sector, needs a set of basic production factors such as post-harvest infrastructure, crop management infrastructure, entrepreneurial management. logistical infrastructure, supporting financial infrastructure, soil infrastructure and water management infrastructure. To encourage the demands of horticultural sector, there is the need to improve the post-harvest operations related to handling, storage and marketing of fresh and processed produce. The project for transfer of technology on vegetative propagation to increase the yield of crops with the help of food and agricultural organization, an organ of United Nations has been implemented.

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