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Importance of Floriculture Problems and Solutions

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Abstract

Floriculture is very important topic. This topic has gained a lot of importance in recent time one of the most important factor in the eight components of the garden department is that flower agriculture is unique and important in countries with many religious traditions in the countries like India. There will be various festivals as well as flowers of flowers outside the temple or a bouquet of flowers are used to welcome guests anywhere. In recent time the demand for flowers appears to be very largely increased. Maharashtra is the fifth number of the states in India's flower farming sector. Floriculture is a very old business. Even in the Quran, the flower is mentioned by the peanut farm. Mumbai, Pune, Bangalore, Allahabad as a major development of flower farming around the big cities. Flowers are used in Indian culture in various ways like wedding ceremony, festivals. We are doing different types of perfumes, and also produce the flowers whose production is only for local market, but this thing is not same in everywhere to the area. It means we can find variety of flowers in different parts of India. The global market for flowers around 130 thousand crore. Rose has a larger level. More is known among youth. Netherlands is top country in exporting flowers in the world. In Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Rajasthan are top in the production of flowers. These 57,730 hectare area is used for planting flowers. In this paper we will study the uses of flowers and the things related to flowers.

Keywords: cultivation, Corona, marigold, mogra, rose, narcissus, chrysanthemum, techniques, productivity, rituals, celebrations.

Introduction

Flowers have been used in Indian culture since ancient times. In India, flowers are used extensively on occasions like worship of gods, weddings, festivals, etc. Despite this, the per capita consumption of flowers in India is very low. Floriculture in India is done in the old way and for the local market. Therefore, the per hectare productivity of flowers in India is low compared to other flower producing countries. The global market trades flowers worth about Rs 130,000 crore. This business is growing at a rate of ten to fifteen percent every year. India's floriculture sector accounts for 0.07 to 0.09% of the global market, which is very low compared to other countries. But in recent years, we have seen an increase in this. During the Corona period, this floriculture sector has suffered a lot, but since then, it has changed.

Floriculture is a very important subject that has gained great importance in recent times. Floriculture is one of the eight components considered in the horticultural sector. In a country as diverse as India and with many traditions, flowers have a unique and general importance. This includes the daily sale of flowers outside temples, as well as many festivals, ceremonies, or any other place where flower bouquets are used to welcome guests.

The demand for flowers has increased significantly in recent years. Maharashtra is the fifth largest state in the floriculture sector in India. Floriculture is a very old profession, with references to it in ancient literature. Although flower cultivation has been practiced in India since ancient times, many small and big farmers still practice traditional farming today. Per hectare productivity of flowers in India is still low due to traditional farming methods and lack of use of improved seeds and modern techniques.

Objectives

1. To study the economic benefits of flower farming.
2. To study the importance of flower farming.
3. To study the problems faced by flower farmers.
4. To suggest solutions to the problems of flower farming.

Importance

Flowers have a very important place in human life. Flowers are widely used for holiday flowers, bouquets, garlands, braids, and garlands to celebrate various festivals, rituals, wedding ceremonies, various religious traditional rituals, various ceremonies, celebrations, and various festivals. In recent times, the use of flowers has increased among the upper class and middle class. Flower decorations have become a must in five-star hotels in big cities. Flowers like Shevanti and Nishigandh are used to make garlands. Roses, lilies, golden rods, and narcissus are used to make flower bouquets. Roses, lilies, and narcissus are used to make perfumes and colognes. Flowers are also used in large quantities to create different colors and dishes, and flowers are offered with reverence on the body and tomb of the deceased. Thus, flowers are used in both happy and sad occasions.

The global flower market is worth around Rs 270,000 crore. According to 2011 data, the leading countries in the global flower trade are the Netherlands, Israel, Colombia, and Italy. The Netherlands alone accounts for 60% of the world's exports of long-stemmed flowers and 48% of the production of ornamental plants. India's share in this export is very small and according to the data of 1990-91, ornamental plants, dried flowers, etc. worth Rs. 14.5 crore were exported from India. The average consumption of flowers is also increasing. In the United States, the average consumption of flowers increased by 41% between

2001 and 2005. Europe accounts for 50% of the world's total flower production. The consumption of flowers in India is increasing. There are large flower markets in India in Mumbai, Pune, Ahmedabad, Lucknow, Delhi, Kolkata, Bangalore and Hyderabad. Flowers like marigold, mogra, rose, narcissus, chrysanthemum, gerbera, lily, aboli, etc., and garlands, braids, garlands, etc. made from them are sold in large quantities in these markets.

Research Method

Secondary sources have been used for the present research, including reference books, books, magazines, newspapers, various magazines related to floriculture related to the subject.

Problems of Floriculture

In India, many farmers practice traditional farming methods, such as flower farming, and therefore use less improved seeds and improved cultivation techniques, resulting in lower yields. Polyhouse technology is necessary for the production of quality flowers. If these flowers are produced in open fields, the quality of such flowers does not improve, but polyhouse helps in maintaining the quality and standard of the flowers. Flowers are perishable and have a very short shelf life after harvest, so they cannot be sold domestically or internationally.

It is necessary to establish a system of modern and scientific methods to increase the shelf life of flowers after harvest. This will boost secondary businesses such as proper packaging of flowers, as well as the production of dyes, dyes, and perfumes from flowers.

It is important for the grower to know the right varieties of flowers that are in demand in the global market, as well as those that are high-priced, resistant to diseases and pests that thrive in the Indian climate, have good quality, and last a long time after harvest.

Solution Plan

Flower production should be developed as an industry based on modern technology. India has crossed the target of Rs 100 crore in flower exports by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

The Government of India has announced a 25% subsidy for the export and transportation costs of fruits and flowers. Also, import duty on trees, flowers, cuttings, seedlings, seeds, etc. has been reduced. Special cold storages have been set up at Delhi and Mumbai airports to store exported

flowers and such cold storages are to be set up at other places.

A suitable market is an important factor in flower farming. For this, it is necessary to provide nearby markets to flower growers. Maharashtra State Flower Development Board was established in Maharashtra in 1993. Through this board, farmers will be trained on flower production planning, post-harvest handling, and proper market information, and farmers will be provided with good quality seeds from other parts of the country. Promoting industries based on flower farming such as fragrances, beekeeping, incense sticks, etc. Providing proper guidance to farmers for selling flowers and helping them export flowers are important.

It will be necessary to create a system through the government to provide farmers with proper training in floriculture, provide seeds for commercial cultivation of flowers, provide information to farmers about flower grading, cooling, packing, transportation, etc

Conclusion

Flower farming is an important business like any other business. Just as daily income is earned from dairy farming, personal income is earned through flower farming. Market is an important factor in flower farming business. Modern floriculture has changed. But floriculture in India is still not developed as it should be. Due to this, India's share in global flower production is low. The government should take massive measures to increase it. Globalization has brought about a huge change in the floriculture business. In modern times, floriculture will help generate huge employment and income. In modern times, floriculture will help in generating huge employment and income. Attention should be paid to how self-employment and supplementary businesses can be created through floriculture. This will help in economic development.

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Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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