

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.172
TO BE ANSWERED ON 01ST AUGUST, 2023

PRODUCTION OF MANGOES

*172. SHRI THIRUNAVUKKARASAR SU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the production of many varieties of mangoes has fallen during the current year as compared to previous years to the impact of early summer and unseasonal rains in various parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details along with the estimated loss as a result thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any steps to increase the production and export of mangoes and educate the farmers in minimizing their losses;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) If not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री

(SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR)

(a) to (e): A statement is laid on the Table of the House

STATEMENT IN RESPECT OF PARTS (a) to (e) OF THE LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 172 DUE FOR ANSWER ON 01.08.2023 REGARDING PRODUCTION OF MANGOES.

(a) & (b): The production of mango in the Country has increased by 12.7% over the last 10 years from 184.31 LMT in 2013-14 to 207.7 LMT in 2022-23 (First Advance Estimates). According to the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), India is the largest producer of Mangoes, guavas and mangosteens, accounting for nearly 44% of the World production in the year 2020-21.

As per the reports received from the States, production of mango and its quality in some of the major producing States such as Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Maharashtra have been adversely affected in the current year due to unseasonal rains, thunder, hailstorms, pest infestation, etc. The details are given in **Annexure-1**.

(c) to (d): Various steps taken by the Government to increase the production and export of mangoes and educate the farmers in minimising their losses are as under:

- **Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH):** Government implements Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, w.e.f. 2014-15 for the holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering fruits, vegetables, root and tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, coconut, cashew and cocoa.

The Mission envisages production and productivity improvement of horticulture crops including fruits and vegetables through various interventions. Activities such as production of planting material, vegetable seed production, coverage of area with improved cultivars, rejuvenation of senile orchards, protected cultivation, creation of water resources, adoption of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), organic farming, including *insitu* generation of organic inputs are taken up for development of fruits and vegetables. Capacity building of farmers and technicians are also provided for adopting improved technologies. Scheme also envisages creation of for post-harvest management (PHM) and marketing for better price realization of produce.

Under MIDH, for high-density plantation of mango, assistance is provided @ 40% of the cost of Rs. 1.50 lakh/ha. i.e. maximum Rs. 60,000/ha. for meeting the expenditure on planting material, cost of drip system, INM/IPM, canopy management, etc. under integrated package with drip irrigation and without integration, assistance is @ 40% of the cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh/ha. i.e. maximum Rs. 40,000/ha. for meeting the expenditure on planting material and cost of INM/IPM. In case of NE and Himalayan states, TSP areas, Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands, assistance is @ 50% of eligible cost.

- **Cluster Development Programme for Horticulture:** Government of India has launched Horticulture Cluster Development programme to enhance the global competitiveness of the Indian horticulture sector. The Cluster Development Programme is designed to leverage the geographical specialisation of horticulture clusters and promote integrated and market-led development of pre-production, production, post-harvest, logistics, branding, and marketing activities. MoA&FW has identified 55 horticulture clusters, of which 12 have been selected on the pilot basis. Out of these 12 clusters, 3 clusters viz. Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh), Kutch (Gujarat) and Mahabubnagar (Telangana) are selected for mango.
- **Centre of Excellence (CoE) for Horticulture** is an approved component under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), which can be established for different horticulture crops. The CoE serves as demonstration and training centre for latest technologies in horticulture development. The centre also serves as source of planting material for fruits and vegetable seedlings for protected cultivation. There are 49 crop specific CoEs in 21 States under Indo-Israel Cooperation, Indo-Dutch Cooperation and Research Institutes for quality planting material production, technology demonstration & adoption. Out of 49 crop-specific CoEs in 21 States there are 6 Mango CoEs in 5 States. Details are below:-

Centres of Excellence established under Indo-Israel Cooperation for Mango					
S. No.	State	Name of Centre	Project Cost (Rs. Lakh)	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. Lakh)	Status
1	Bihar	Centre of Excellence for Mango & Litchi at Vaishali	1000.00	970.00	Completed
2	Gujarat	Centre of Excellence for Kesar Mango at Junagadh	400.00	400.00	Completed
3	Karnataka	Centre of Excellence for Mango at Kolar	200.00	197.65	Completed
4	Maharashtra	Centre of Excellence for Keshar Mango at Fruit Research Station, HimayatBagh, Aurangabad	745.80	744.00	Complete
5		Centre of Excellence for Mango at Dr. B. S. Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli, Ratnagiri	636.00	636.00	Completed
6	Odisha	Centre of Excellence for Mango and Vegetables at Panikoili, Jajpur, Odisha	1256.92	527.49	Under Progress

- **ICAR-Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture (ICAR-CISH), Lucknow:** ICAR-CISH is constantly working to transform and modernize the Mango production in subtropical region of the country and developing new mango varieties

for climate resilience. It has released two coloured varieties of mango viz, ICAR-Arunika and ICAR-Ambika. These varieties along with other three varieties viz. Amrapali, Kesar and Mallika, can be easily grown in high density plantations with upto 400 plants per hectare. CISH also popularized the adoption of good agricultural practices, standardized rejuvenation technology to improve the productivity of old and senile mango orchards and developed IPM schedules for pest management. The Institute provides training programme on improved production practices, crop advisories based on weather parameters. The Institute has developed mango harvester to reduce the drudgery as well as to minimize the harvesting losses and evaluating and developing package of practices for natural farming practices in mango. In order to increase the export of mangoes, ICAR-CISH has been undertaking the following activities/ projects:

- Regularly organizing mango buyer-seller meet and sensitization workshops on good agricultural practices in mango and its adoption to enhance the export of mangoes.
 - Developing Standard Operating Protocol for the export of mangoes through sea route by extending the shelf life of mangoes to more than 25 days which is expected to boost the export of mangoes from the country.
 - Incubated mango exporters for hand holding and boosting the mango exports
- **The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA)** provides financial assistance under the Agriculture and Processed Foods Export Promotion Scheme for Infrastructure Development, Quality Development and Market Promotion. Besides, APEDA takes other initiatives to boost exports such as development of pre and post-harvest manuals for exports of mangoes, organising sensitisation/ capacity building/ training programmes, implementation of e-governance system for facilitating exports and strengthening backward linkage through *Hortinet* and *Mangonet*. The following initiatives are undertaken by APEDA for increasing export of mangoes to the foreign countries:
 - Promotion of export of locally sourced GI tagged mangoes and indigenous, ethnic agricultural products
 - Organisation of mango promotion programmes abroad
 - Collaboration with Missions/Embassies to tap the opportunities in the importing country's requirements arising out of the COVID pandemic in market by conducting, Virtual Trade Fairs (VTF), Virtual Buyer Meets
 - Providing financial assistance to its member exporters under its Market Development Scheme for using international standards of packaging
 - Developing packaging standards and specifications for potential fruits and vegetables
 - Launching a comprehensive pack-house recognition scheme for export of mangoes with the objective to improve the quality of the produce
 - Synergising with line Ministries for cluster development
 - Constitution of Export Promotion Forums for Mango for making a strategy for promoting export

(e): Does not arise.

Annexure-1**ANNEXURE TO PART (a) and (b) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 172 DUE FOR ANSWER ON 01.08.2023 REGARDING PRODUCTION OF MANGOES**

State	Impact of unseasonal rains/ heatwave on Mango production during 2023 (As reported by the respective State Government)
Andhra Pradesh	The Mango crop in 98.46 Ha.of area has been damaged due to Unseasonal rains/ Heavy rains/Hail Storms/Gusty winds occurred during March to 1 st week of May 2023.
Uttar Pradesh	The production of mango was higher than previous year due to better weather during fruit set period in Uttar Pradesh. However, production and quality has been affected due to <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Thunder and hailstorms during the second fortnight of March and first fortnight of April caused about 5.21% loss in production• The severe incidence of semiloopers during June, 2023 and early monsoon rains during June and July deteriorated the fruit quality and market value of fruits• Continued rains for about a fortnight during June and July caused difficulties in pest management and hindrance in harvesting of fruits.
Karnataka	The year 2023, was predicted to be an “on year” for mangoes in the State. But, due to the adverse weather conditions, the production was only about 50% amounting to 7.00 Lakh Metric tons, leaving behind a shortfall of equal quantity.
Telangana	Due to unseasonal rains and hail storms occurred during March and April 2023, Mango crop was damaged (i.e., fruit drop) in an area of 62, 430 acres with an estimated production loss to the tune of 1.25 Lakh MT.
Tamil Nadu	Due to unseasonal rains and pest infestation, an estimated production loss of around 53% is expected in the major growing districts of Tamil Nadu.
Gujarat	The unseasonal rain occurred in March – 2023 and the Major area of Kutch, Amerli, Junagarh, Aravalli, Surat and Bhavnagar districts were affected. As a whole, in Gujarat state the estimated Mango crop loss was recorded in 11,008 Ha., with approx. production loss of 58200 MT in above districts.
Maharashtra	Nearly 61% less production is expected due to adverse weather conditions
Bihar	No production loss is expected in the current year due to extreme weather conditions
Madhya Pradesh	
West Bengal	
Note: Actual information of area and production of Mango for the agricultural year 2023-24 will be available only in the 1 st advance Estimates of 2023-24 scheduled to be released in January 2024.	
