Dear member,

As already informed that the Horticultural Society of India is renamed as Indian Academy of Horticultural Sciences (IAHS) in the year 2019. The Academy has decided to continue holding Indian Horticulture Congress, previously organized by the Society regularly on biannual basis. The Academy has now decided to hold the 9th Indian Horticulture Congress-2020 from 6-9th November, 2020 at Rajasthan Agriculture Research Institute, Jaipur in collaboration with of Sri Karan Narenda Agriculture University, Jobner, Jaipur, Rajasthan. I am enclosing herewith the first circular giving details of the congress title, session theme and major issues to be focused. As usual the congress will accommodate, lead papers (15-20 minutes), oral presentations (8-10 minutes) and poster presentations covering the themes and sub themes of the congress. The dates for submission of the abstracts and participation fee along with other details are given in the first circular.

The academy takes this opportunity to invite all member of the academy to submit their paper abstracts in above three categories. The lead papers will be published in the proceedings to be released during the inaugural session of the congress, for which full papers are required to be submitted by 31st August, 2020. Two page extended summary of oral papers will also be published. Abstract of poster papers will be published in electronic forms. The abstract of proposed paper for lead/oral/abstract may kindly be submitted to the Secretariat, IAHS, F-1, NASC Complex, New Delhi-110 012, Email: iahshic2020@gmail.com; website: www.iahs.org.in (website being updated) . For any further enquiry please contact Dr S.K. Singh, Secretary, Indian Academy of Horticultural Sciences, F-1, Society Block, NASC Complex, New Delhi- 110 012; Tel: 01125843214 (O), M: 8920968154 or Dr V.B. Patel, Joint Secretary, Indian Academy of Horticultural Sciences, F-1, Society Block, NASC Complex, New Delhi- 110 012; Tel : M; 8294290141

You are also requested to kindly bring this information to the notice of other faculty in your institutions in the related discipline such as biotechnology, plant protection, engineering, post-harvest management etc. so that the desirous faculty may participate in the event.

With kind regards,

Yours Sincerely,

(K. L. Chadha)
First Circular

9th Indian Horticulture Congress-2020
Horticulture for Health, Livelihoods and Economy
(November 6-9, 2020)

Organised by
Indian Academy of Horticultural Sciences, New Delhi
in collaboration with
Sri Karan Narendra Agriculture University, Jobner, Jaipur, Rajasthan

Venue:
Rajasthan Agricultural Research Institute (RARI),
Durgapura, Jaipur-302 018, Rajasthan
First Circular

9th Indian Horticulture Congress-2020

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Sri Karan Narendra Agriculture University, Jobner, Jaipur, Rajasthan

Venue: Rajasthan Agricultural Research Institute (RARI), Durgapura, Jaipur

Background

Owing to efforts made during past four decades, India has already made a Golden revolution through Horticulture. The area under horticulture crops has increased from 12.8 million ha in 1991-92 to 25.49 million ha in 2018-19 resulting in cumulative increase of 99% during the last 28 years. During the same period, total production increased from 96.6 million MT to 313.85 million MT registering a cumulative increase of 223%. The average productivity also witnessed a significant increase from 7.5 to 12.33 MT/ha in the same period with cumulative increase of 62%. The total production and average productivity of horticulture crops would have been much more but for the large areas under tree fruits, which remain in non-bearing stage for 3-5 years after planting. Horticulture crops production has been given a major focus by Govt. of India in future crop diversification, improving livelihood through doubling farmers’ income, economic opportunities through export and job opportunities. While good beginning is made, much is to be achieved in different areas in horticulture sector. The problems confronting horticulture sector are complex and require well thought strategies to overcome them. The congress will discuss the issues such as revolution in horticulture, unexploited Indigenous and Exotic Crops, potential of crops for round the year production, meeting emerging challenges of biotic and abiotic stresses, emerging needs of quality seeds and planting material, reducing cost of production and improving livelihoods opportunities, exploiting alternate production systems for profitability, post-harvest Management and Value Addition, horticulture for health and nutrition, new initiatives in produce management and improving Economy through Quality and Exports. The congress aims to identify such issues set priorities, keeping health, livelihoods and economy in perspective. Based on these, eleven major theme areas have been identified with important topics requiring deliberations.

Earlier Congresses

Indian Academy of Horticultural Sciences (IAHS) has been organizing biennially Indian Horticulture Congresses in different states of the country to review R&D initiatives taken in the country to sensitize various stakeholders of the latest technologies and opportunities for the future. These congresses have been very well attended and found useful by the participants. So far, seven congresses on different topical issues have been successfully organized at below:
• First Congress on *Improving Production, Productivity, Quality and Trade of Horticulture Crops* held at New Delhi in 2004
• Second Congress on *Opportunities and Linkages for Horticulture Research and Development (Focus: North Eastern Region)* held at Barapani, Meghalaya in 2007
• Third Congress on *New R & D Initiatives in Horticulture for Accelerated Growth and Prosperity* held at Bhubaneswar, Orissa in 2008.
• Fourth Congress on *Horticulture to Horti-Business* held at New Delhi in 2010
• Fifth Congress on *Horticulture for Food & Environment Security* held at Ludhiana, Punjab in 2012
• Sixth Congress on *Horticulture for Inclusive Growth* held at Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu in 2014
• Seventh Congress on *Horticulture for Doubling Farmers Income* held at New Delhi, 2016.
• Eighth Congress on *Shaping Future of Horticulture* held at Raipur, Chhattisgarh, 2019

It is now proposed to hold the 9th *Indian Horticulture Congress-2020* at Rajasthan Agriculture Research Institute at Jaipur, Rajasthan from November 6-9th, 2020 with following Objectives:

**Objectives**

To take stock of the achievements and revolutions made in different horticultural crops e.g. fruits, vegetables & tuber crops, floriculture, M&A plants, spices, plantation crops and mushrooms and to identify opportunities for tapping potential of horticulture for Health, Livelihoods and Economy with an eye on coming decades

**Themes/ Topics**

The following themes have been provisionally identified for the 9th Indian Horticulture Congress-2020:

• **Golden Revolution in Horticulture:** Revolution in Horticulture, revolution in specific fruits (such as banana, grape, pomegranate, aonla etc.), vegetables (potato, tomato, onion etc) flowers (cut and loose flowers etc), mushrooms, spice, plantation crops and other horticultural crops.

• **Unexploited Indigenous and Exotic Crops:** Oilpalm; Kiwi; Passion fruits; Jamun; Bael; Mangosteen; Cactus; Rambutan; Seabuckthorn; Potential of berries in India

• **Crops for Round the Year Production:** The session will discuss the opportunities and technological advances made in specific horticultural crops.

• **Meeting emerging challenges of Biotic and Abiotic Stresses:** Priorities of crop improvement in fruit crops, vegetables; flowers; spices; medicinal and aromatic plants, breeding priorities and systems, exploitation of wild relatives, application of omics, development of rootstocks

• **Meeting Emerging Needs of Quality Seeds and Planting Material:** Session will be focused on future requirements of seeds and planting material of horticultural crops by using emerging technologies

• **Making Horticulture More Remunerative for Improved Livelihoods:** Improving productivity, Water and Nutrient saving technologies; Mechanization; HDP for improving income; Promoting inter culture system; Conservative Horticulture; organic farming, zero budget natural farming, managing climatic hazards, managing insects, diseases disorders
and complex problems, Pesticides adulteration and banned pesticides, pollinators, pollinisers and biological control.

- **Exploiting Alternate Production Systems for Profitability:** Scope of development and constraints in promoting alternative production system, design of protected structure, developments in use of lights, green climate management; tunnels, shade nets, aeroponics, hydroponics in horticulture crop production; identification and development varieties, crop rotation for green house. Smart horticulture; Precision horticulture. Vertical farming, turf management, Urban/Peri-urban/Metro Horticulture.

- **Post-harvest Management and Value Addition:** Setting priorities & targets for development of cold storages and cold chain; smart and innovative packaging, mechanisation in post-harvest operations, developments in juice, dried, dehydrated and fermented products, ready to eat horticultural products, varieties for processing, utilization of horticulture waste.

- **Horticulture for Health and Nutrition:** Horticulture in meeting food and nutritional requirement; combating malnutrition; phytochemicals, nutraceuticals, pharmaceuticals and therapeutics; organic/natural colour; flavour, cosmetics, aroma, oleoresins, essential oils, edible oils from horticulture; horticulture in human disease management etc.

- **New Initiative in Produce Management:** Value Chain, Startups; Co-operative societies; One district one crop; other innovative approaches.

- **Improving Economy through Quality and Exports:** The session will discuss issues, opportunities and constraints in exports including pesticides residue, use of newer chemical and pesticides; harvesting and safe ripening; GAP; use national and international standards avoiding malpractices to ensure quality of horticulture produce, export potential of different horticultural crops.

**Participants**

The congress aims is open to all those interested in horticulture R&D and related sectors, e.g. representatives from both public and private sectors, central and state government ministries, scientists, development workers and students from agricultural institutes and universities, state horticulture departments, representatives from international agencies, farmers' associations, agri-input associations (like Seeds, Fertilizers, Plant Protection chemicals, etc), NGOs, etc. The deliberation of the Congress shall be in English.

**Presentation**

The Congress will cover Plenary & Memorial Lectures (invited only), Lead, Oral and Poster Presentations.

**Lead Papers:** Lead papers on specific topics related to each session will be accepted from the R&D institutions/ SAUs etc and on the basis of suggestions received. The extended abstracts (about 2 pages) of these papers are required to be submitted within three weeks of request, while the full-length papers will be required to be submitted latest by 31st August, 2020 for publication of proceeding and release during the inaugural session.

**Oral Presentations:** Both members and non-members of IAHS within India and abroad shall be considered for oral presentation subject to the relevance of the title and contents of the subject of presentations.
**Poster Papers:** The researchers/students are invited to submit abstracts (max two as senior registered author) relating to broad theme areas of the congress, which would be peer reviewed and presented as poster papers in the four day event. Abstract(s) of only registered authors will be published.

The abstract should be prepared in MS word not exceeding 250 words. It must contain a clear title, name and affiliation of the authors. The name of the presenting author should be underlined and E-mail should be given at the end. There should not be any sub-headings, figures, tables or references in the abstract. The abstract may be submitted through email and/or by post along with a soft copy. The detailed specifications for preparing the poster paper (size 4½” Length x 3”width), would be mailed to those authors whose abstracts are accepted for presentation.

The abstract may please be emailed to: iahsihc2020@gmail.com

**Important Dates**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Last date for receiving abstract(s)</th>
<th>: June 30, 2020</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Last date for sending acceptance letter</td>
<td>: July 31, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last date for sending full length paper</td>
<td>: August 31, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last date for sending registration fee</td>
<td>: September 30, 2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Registration Fees**

Details of Registration Fee for various categories of participants are as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>On time</th>
<th>With late fee</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-members of IAHS/</td>
<td>10,000/-</td>
<td>11,000/-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corporate Sector</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>IAHS members/ State Hort.</td>
<td>7,500/-</td>
<td>8,500/-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>3,000/-</td>
<td>3,500/-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Students and Research Fellows</td>
<td>2,500/-</td>
<td>2,500/-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Farmers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Foreign delegates</td>
<td>SAARC countries (US$ 150) others US$ 200 or € 150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**About Jaipur**

**Jaipur** is the capital and the largest city of the Indian state of Rajasthan. As of 2011, the city had a population of 3.1 million, making it the tenth most populous city in the country. Jaipur is also known as the *Pink City*, due to the dominant color scheme of its buildings. It is located 268 km (167 miles) from the national capital New Delhi.

Jaipur was founded in 1727 by the Rajput ruler Jai Singh II, the ruler of Ajmer, after whom the city is named. It was one of the earliest planned cities of modern India, designed by Vidyadhar Bhattacharya. During the British Colonial period, the city served as the capital of Jaipur State. After independence in 1947, Jaipur was made capital of the newly-formed state of Rajasthan.

Jaipur is a popular tourist destination in India and forms a part of the west Golden Triangle tourist circuit along with Delhi and Agra (240 km, 149 mi). It also serves as a gateway to other tourist destinations in Rajasthan such as Jodhpur (348 km, 216 mi), Jaisalmer (571 km, 355 mi), Udaipur (421 km, 262 mi), Kota (252 km, 156 mi) and Mount Abu (520 km, 323 mi). Jaipur is located 616 km from Shimla.

Jaipur has a monsoon influenced hot semi-arid climate (Köppen climate classification Bsh) with long, extremely hot summers and short, mild to warm winters. Annual precipitation is over 63 cm, falling mostly in July and August due to monsoon, causing the average temperatures in these two months to be lower compared to drier May and June. During the monsoon, there are frequent, heavy rains and thunderstorms, but flooding is not common. The highest temperature ever