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Relationship between profile of turmeric growers with their adoption of recommended cultivation practices.

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Abstract

The study was conducted to Relationship between profile of turmeric growers with their adoption of recommended cultivation practices in Marathwada region of Maharashtra. The present study was conducted in two tahsils of Hingoli district *viz*., Aundha Nagnath and Basmat. Six villages from each tahsil selected by randomly. The data were collected from 10 respondents from each of these 12 villages. Data were collected using a well-structured interview schedule. Data were analysed by using frequency, percentage, mean, Pearson's coefficient of correlation and standard deviation. The result was concluded that the majority of turmeric growers were middle aged farmers (56.67%), educated up to 25% of the respondents, can both read and write, having small land holding farmers land holdings (30.83%), with medium level of annual income (85.83%), medium size of area under turmeric cultivation (51.67), medium farming experience (69.16), medium level of social participation (57.50%), majority of the respondents had not received any training (68.33), medium market orientation and belonged to medium level of knowledge (60.83%).

Regarding to the correlation analysis, namely education, farming experience, social participation and knowledge were positively and highly significantly related with adoption of recommended cultivation practices of the turmeric growers. Along with this, age, land holding, annual income, area under turmeric cultivation market orientation were positively and significantly related with the adoption of recommended cultivation practices of turmeric growers.

Keywords: Profile, adoption, correlation, turmeric growers

1. Introduction

Turmeric (*Curcuma longa* L.), the historic and sacred spice of India known as 'Indian saffron', is a major commercial spice crop farmed in India. It is the rhizome, or subterranean stem, of a ginger-like plant. The plant is a herbaceous perennial that grows to a height of 60 to 90 cm. it may also help with skin illnesses, joint discomfort, respiratory difficulties, digestive issues, and so on. It is referred to as the "Sacred Spice" of India because to its use in religious festivals, marriages, and ceremonial celebrations. During the bath, turmeric paste is supposed to cleanse the skin and make the face appear more attractive. It measures the pace at which hair grows on the skin's surface. It exhibits anticancer and antiviral properties. Turmeric is used to cure inflammation, ulcers, worms, cough, bronchitis, dyspepsia, asthma, and skin discolouration (Spice Board India, 2022).

In 2023-24, Maharashtra was the leading turmeric-producing state in India, with a production of 326.97 thousand metric tons. The state's area under turmeric cultivation was 0.90 lakh ha (2.22 lakh acres). Maharashtra was the top producer of turmeric in India, followed by Karnataka (129.4 thousand MT) and Tamil Nadu (111.67 thousand MT). In 2023-24, turmeric cultivation in Hingoli, Maharashtra experienced an increase in both area and production, driven by good demand for seed and expectations of higher yields. The Agricultural Market Intelligence Centre (PJTSAU) estimates that turmeric production in Maharashtra reached 1.74 lakh tonnes from 0.23 lakh hectares (0.56 lakh acres) with a productivity of 7565 Kg/ha (3062 Kg/acre). While not specific to Hingoli, these figures indicate a significant contribution to the state's overall turmeric output. Turmeric has been used in Indian

Ayurvedic medicine from ancient times.

2. Materials and Methods

The present study was conducted randomly in the Hingoli district of the Marathwada region in Maharashtra, where a considerable number of turmeric growers are there. The objective was to analyze the relationship between the profile of turmeric growers with the adoption of the recommended cultivation practices of turmeric. Two taluka, Basmat and Aundha Nagnath, is selected randomly from the district. From the taluka, six villages with a significant number of turmeric growers who were practicing agriculture were randomly chosen. In each village, 10 turmeric growers who are practicing turmeric cultivation were selected randomly, making a total of 120 respondents for the study. One dependent variables adoption and ten independent variables *viz*, age, education, farming experience, land holding, area under turmeric cultivation, annual income, social participation, training received, market orientation, knowledge, were selected for the study. Data were collected from respondents using an interview schedule through personal interviews. The data were analyzed using frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, and Pearson's coefficient of correlation.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Profile turmeric grower

Table 1: Distribution of respondents according to their profile

Sr. No	Category	Frequency	Percentage
A. Age			
1	Young (Below 32 years)	27	22.50
2	Middle (32 to 52 years)	68	56.67
3	Old (52 years & Above)	25	20.83
B. Education			
1	Illiterate	13	10.83
2	(Can read only)	17	14.17
3	Can read and write	30	25.00
4	Primary School	14	23.33
5	Middle School	20	35.83
6	Higher Sec. School	11	9.17
7	Graduation	15	12.50
C. Land holding			
1	Marginal (Up to 1.00 ha)	35	29.16
2	Small (1.01 to 2.00 ha)	37	30.83
3	Semi-medium (2.01 to 4.00 ha)	33	27.50
4	Medium (4.01 to 10.00 ha)	13	10.83
5	Large (above 10.01 ha)	02	01.67
D. Annual income			
1	Low (Up to Rs. 66205)	02	1.67
2	Medium (Rs. 66205 to 373777)	103	85.83
3	High (Rs. 373778 & above)	15	12.50
E. Area under Turmeric crops			
1	Low (Up to 0.5 ha.)	33	27.50
2	Medium (0.50 to 2.0 ha.)	62	51.67
3	High (Above 2.0 ha.)	25	20.83
f. Farming Experience			
1	Low (up to 9 years)	26	21.66
2	Medium (9 to 26 years)	83	69.16
3	High (above 26 years)	11	9.16
G.Social participation			
1	Low (up to 3)	30	25.00
2	Medium (4 to 12)	69	57.50
3	High (12 & above)	21	17.50
H. Training Received			
1	Training received Yes (1)	38	31.66
2	Training received No (0)	82	68.33
I. Market orientation			
1	Low (up to 13)	20	16.67
2	Medium (13 to 23)	92	76.67
3	High (24 & above)	8	6.67
J. Knowledge			
1	Low (Up to 24)	13	10.83
2	Medium (24 to 29)	73	60.83
3	High (30 & above)	34	28.33

It was observed from table 1 that, majority of the turmeric growers were middle aged farmers (56.67%), educated up to Can read and write level (25.00%), have small land holding (1.01 to 2.00 ha) is (30.83%), with medium level of annual income (85.83%), area under turmeric crops medium (0.50 to 2.0 ha.) is (51.67%), have farming experience medium (9 to 26 years) is (69.16%), have medium level of social participation (57.50%), have no training received is (68.33%) and medium level market orientation is (76.67%), level of knowledge is about (60.83%).

Table 2: Relationship between the profile and adoption of recommended practices by turmeric growers.

Sr. No	Independent variables	Adoption "r"
1	Age	0.202*
2	Education	0.279**
3	Land holding	0.224*
4	Annual income	0.223*
5	Area under Turmeric crop	0.253*
6	Farming experience	0.287**
7	Social participation	0.302**
8	Training Received	0.145^{NS}
9	Market orientation	0.261*
10	Knowledge	0.277**

NS=Non-significant, **=Significant at 0.01 per cent level, *=Significant at 0.05 per cent level

Education, farming experience, social participation, knowledge were positively and highly significantly related with adoption of recommended cultivation practices of the turmeric growers.

Age, land holding, annual income, area under turmeric cultivation, market orientation, were positively and significantly related with adoption of recommended cultivation practices of turmeric.

The independent variable training received was showing positive and non-significantly related with the adoption of recommended practices of the turmeric growers.

4. Conclusion

It was observed that majority of the turmeric growers were middle aged farmers (56.67%), (25.00%) of the turmeric growers were can both read and write, indicating basic literacy skills, turmeric growers (30.83%) possessed small category of land holding, (51.67%) of the turmeric growers had medium size of area (0.50 to 2.0 hectares) under turmeric cultivation, Maximum percentage of turmeric growers i.e., (85.83%) belonging to medium annual income category (66205 to 373777), (69.16%) of the turmeric growers belonged to medium farming experience category. It was found that a majority of the respondents, accounting for (57.50%) belonged to the medium level of social participation category. It is revealed that a majority of the respondents (68.33%) reported that they had not received any training. (76.67%) of the turmeric growers had medium level market orientation, Maximum (60.83%) of the turmeric growers had possessed medium level of knowledge. The study also identifies relationship between the profile and adoption of recommended practices by turmeric growers. independent variables namely education, farming experience, social participation and knowledge were positively and highly significantly related with adoption of recommended cultivation practices of the turmeric growers. While the results of correlation coefficient (r) showed that the independent variables namely age, land holding, annual income, area under turmeric cultivation, market orientation were positively and significantly related with the adoption of recommended cultivation practices of turmeric growers.one independent variable training received was observed non-significant with the adoption of recommended cultivation practices of turmeric growers.

Overall, the study suggests that promoting the adoption of recommended cultivation practices of turmeric growers requires a multi-faceted approach that addresses knowledge gaps, ensures availability and accessibility and provides policy support. By addressing the ignorance of harvesting and processing technology lack of knowledge of proper boiling, drying, polishing. inadequate irrigation system many areas do not have water scarcity or proper irrigation system, Lack of certified and quality rhizomes, disease free seeds are not readily available. Lack of knowledge about on fertilizer and pesticides recommended. Lack of knowledge about soil testing, lack of information about weather forecasting and loss of yield due to rainfall uncertainty, unavailability of organic fertilizers and high cost manure

Ultimately, this can contribute to improved crop productivity, soil health, and environmental sustainability and farmer economic status.

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