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CONSTRAINTS FACED BY THE TURMERIC GROWERS AND SUGGESTIONS GIVEN TO OVERCOME IT

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ABSTRACT

The present study entitled "Constraints faced by the turmeric growers and suggestions given to overcome it" The study was conducted in the Hingoli district of the Marathwada region of Maharashtra. The study was purposefully conducted in Vasmat and Aundha tahsils of Hingoli district as a major area under turmeric cultivation. In all, 150 respondents were selected randomly. The data were collected through a personal interview. The collected data was processed and statistically analysed using statistical tools like frequency and percentage, mean, standard deviation, and coefficient of correlation.

The major constraints expressed by the respondent Unavailability of nutrient at proper time 96.66 High cost of labour 94.66 per cent Lack of guidance for control pest and disease 90.66 per cent, Fluctuation in turmeric price 90.00 per cent, Transportation problem 85.33 per cent), High cost of rhizome 80.00 per cent Exploitation by middle man 79.33 per cent. Use of pressure cooker for processing is costly 68.00 per cent. Inadequate supply of rhizome 64.00 per cent. The major suggestions given by the respondents to overcome the constraints like 93.33 per cent of the respondents suggested that need to improve marketing knowledge and market facilities and 92.00 per cent of them said that there is a need to provide subsidy help to the entrepreneurs. While, 85.33 per cent respondents suggested government plan strategy to help entrepreneurs, 75.33 per cent respondents suggested that there is necessity to provide timely information by the Government Institution for entrepreneurial growth and 68.00 per cent of them said that need to provide effective training program.

Keywords **:** Turmeric growers, entrepreneurial behavior, standard deviation, ex-post-facto research design, innovativeness, decision making ability

Introduction

Turmeric (*Curcuma longa* L.) is a well-known medicinal plant of family *Zingiberaceae*. It is used in diversified forms as a condiment, flavoring and coloring agent and as a principal ingredient in Indian culinary as curry powder. It has anti cancer and anti viral activities and hence finds use in the drug industry and cosmetic industry. 'Kum-kum', popular with every house wife, is also a by-product of turmeric. It finds a place in offerings on religious and ceremonial occasions. India is the largest producer of turmeric in the whole world. The use of turmeric in India was dated 4000 years back as evident from Vedic culture. It might have reached to China in 700AD, then to East Africa by 800AD and later to West Africa.

Among the spices, turmeric is one of the most important and ancient spices of India and traditional item of export. India is the largest producer and exporter country of turmeric crop. Out of the total production of the world. Principle states Andra Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa, Tamilnadu, Kerala and Maharashtra. Out of annual production, 93.00 per cent is consumed within country and remaining 7.00 per cent is exported.

In Maharashtra the turmeric is mainly grown in districts Sangli, Satara Kolhapur, Hingoli, Parbhani and Nanded.Among spices, turmeric is ranked second

in export earning in India. Turmeric from India is mostly exported as fresh and dried whole root (rhizome), in powdered form, and processed form, such as oil and oleoresin, mainly to UK, USA, Japan, the Netherlands, Iran, UAE, Bangladesh, France and South Africa. India has monopoly in turmeric trade at world level.

Materials and Methods

The study was based on the primary data collected from the Hingoli district. The study was purposefully conducted in Vasmat and Aundha tahsils of Hingoli district, a major area under turmeric cultivation. Turmeric growers who have cultivated turmeric on more than 0.20 ha. Areas were selected, the list of respondents was obtained from Talathi, and from each village, 15 respondents were drawn by random sampling. Thus, the final sample was comprised of 150 respondents. An interview schedule was prepared in Marathi language based on the objectives of the study for data collection. The data was collected with the help of pre tested interview schedule by personal interview method. Statistical tools such as frequency and percentage were used for the analysis of data.

Results and Discussion

Constraints faced by the turmeric growers

The information regarding the constraints faced by the respondents was collected, tabulated, analyzed and presented in the Table no. 1

Table 1 : Distribution of respondent according to constrains faced by them

Sr. No.	Constraints	F	%	Rank
1)	Inadequate supply of rhizome	96	64	**IX**
2)	High cost of rhizome	120	80	**VI**
3)	Use of pressure cooker for processing is costly	102	68	**VIII**
4)	Unavailability of nutrient at proper time	145	96.66	**I**
5)	High cost of labour	142	94.66	**II**
6)	Lack of guidance for control pest and disease	136	90.66	**III**
7)	Transportation problem	128	85.33	**V**
8)	Exploitation by middle man	119	79.33	**VII**
9)	Fluctuation in turmeric price	135	90	**IV**

Constraint refers to situations or circumstances that impede or restrict the activity of an individual. In this study, it was operationalized as the items of difficulties faced by respondents to carry out their day-to-day operations in Turmeric production From the above table 1 it can be observed that 96.66 per cent of the respondents had expressed unavailability of nutrient at proper time was ranked I. Whereas 94.66 per cent of the respondents expressed high cost of labour which was ranked II .Lack of guidance for control pest and disease problems were faced by the 90.66 per cent of the respondents which was ranked III. Most 90.00 per cent Fluctuation in turmeric price was ranked IV. Transportation problem 85.33 per cent was ranked V. High cost of rhizome was ranked VI. Exploitation by middle man 79.33 per cent was ranked VII. Use of pressure cooker for processing is costly was ranked VIII. Inadequate supply of rhizome was ranked IX

Suggestions given by the Turmeric growers for development of Turmeric production enterprises:

The Turmeric growers were approximately unanimous as revealed by the suggestions they sought to render to the government for the development of their turmeric production enterprises.

Table 2 : Distribution of respondents according to given suggestion by them;

Sr. No.	Suggestions	F	%	Rank
1)	Need to provide subsidy help to the entrepreneurs.	138	92.00	**II**
2)	Need to provide effective training program	102	68.00	**V**
3)	Government plan strategy to help entrepreneurs.	128	85.33	**III**
4)	Need to improve marketing knowledge and market facilities	140	93.33	**I**
5)	There is necessity to provide timely information by the Govt. Institution for entrepreneurial growth	113	75.33	**IV**

Regarding entrepreneurial attributes of Turmeric growers, the data from Table 2 revealed that 93.33 per cent of the respondents suggested need to improve marketing knowledge and market facilities was ranked I. Need to provide subsidy help to the entrepreneurs 92.00 per cent of them said that there is a need to provide subsidy help to the entrepreneurs was ranked II. While, 85.33 per cent respondents suggested government plan strategy to help entrepreneurs was ranked III. There is necessity to provide timely information by the Govt. Institution for entrepreneurial growth 75.33 per cent respondents suggested that there is necessity to provide timely information by the Government Institution for entrepreneurial growth was ranked IV. Need to provide effective training program was ranked V

Conclusion

The study revealed that most of the respondents faced problem in nutrient supply, control and management of pest and disease, so various extension agencies like krushi vigyan kendra non-government organization, agriculture technology manegment agency should be take lead for organizing different training programme, skill-oriented training programmes for rural youth, farmers for developing better entrepreneurial activities among themselves.

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