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CONSTRAINTS FACED BY THE FARMERS IN ADOPTION OF CORIANDER PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY

ABSTRACT

Coriander (Coriandrumsativum L.) is an annual aromatic herb, grown for its leaves, seed, essential oil and oleoresin. Among all the spices crops, coriander is the important spices crop in Junagadh district. The Present study was conducted in eight villages of Junagadh district of Gujarat. Twenty respondents were selected from the each selected villages by random sampling method. Thus total 160 respondents were selected for the study. An interview schedule was prepared in light of objectives and the coriander growers personally interviewed by the investigator. Majority of farmers belong to medium level of adoption followed by low and high level. The main constrains faced by the farmers were the inadequate & irregular power supply, weight and quality loss during storage and transportation, high charges of electricity, inadequate storage facilities, lack of marketing infrastructure facilities, lack of proper post harvest management facilities, fluctuation of coriander price in the market and insufficient plant protection measures. The study suggest that farmers may be trained regarding improved technologies of coriander crop through farmer training, field demonstration and exposure visit etc. and availability of inputs at reasonable cost at village level be ensured.

INTRODUCTION

Coriander, also known as cilantro and Chinese parsley is a member of family Apiaceae (Umbelliferae). Its name is derived from the Greek world 'Koris' meaning bedbug because of the unpleasant fetid bug-like odour of the green herb and unripe fruits, it was eventually loaned to Latin Coriandrum. Coriander has originated in the Mediterranean region from where it had moved eastward to Asia (Nawataet al., 1995). It is commonly known as "Dhania" or "Dhana". India has been known as the "home of the spices" from very ancient times. Spices play pivotalrole in human dietary as they give an agreeable flavor and aroma to food and add greatly to the pleasure of eating (Aiyanduai, 1966).

Among all the spices crops, coriander is the important spices crop in Junagadh district. Considering the area and production of coriander crop in Gujarat state, Junagadh ranked second, while Kutch district ranked first having an area of 4605 ha and production 10591 metric tons of coriander. In Junagadh district, the area under coriander cultivation is 3490 ha and production is 5422.5 metric tones

India also exports coriander seeds but the quantity is negligible compared to demand levels in major consuming countries like USA, Saudi Arabia and Germany (Raju, 1990). However, among seed spices, coriander export quantum is the highest, followed by cumin seed. But value wise, cumin seeds stand first, followed by coriander.

Coriander is well known for its uses as medicine, oil, perfumery and culinary purposes, consumed in large quantities and earns a large sum of foreign exchange.

METHODOLOGY

The present study was carried out in Junagadh District of Gujarat. The Junagadh district consists of 14 talukas. Out of which 2 talukas were selected purposely due to researcher well know to the area. Four villages from each selected talukas were taken by random sampling method for the

study, with twenty farmers from each villages total sample size was 160. Data collected from a set of structured schedule from the farmer through personal interview. The data were tabulated, analyzed and interpreted in the light of the objectives. The statistical measures like frequency, percentage, Mean and S.D. were used.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

Table : 1 Distribution of respondents based on their adoption about coriander production technology.

n=160

Category	Adoption score	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	Standard deviation
Low	Below 41.64	38	23.75	64.00	22.30
Medium	Between 41.64 to 86.4	99	61.87		
High	Above 86.4	23	14.37		

From the perusal of the data in Table-1 it is clear that 61.87 per cent of the coriander growers were medium adoption of improved coriander production technology. Followed by 23.75 and 14.37 per cent of respondents were in low and high adoption adoption about coriander production technology, respectively.

Table- 2: Constraints faced by the respondents in adoption of recommended Coriander production technology.

n=160

Sr. No.	Constraints	Frequency	Percent	Rank
1	Insufficient availability of quality seed	64	40.00	XV
2	Inadequate storage facilities	120	75.00	IV
3	Lack of marketing infrastructure facilities	114	71.25	V
4	Insufficient plant protection measures	104	65.00	VIII
5	Weight and quality loss during storage and transportation	125	78.12	II
6	Lack of proper post harvest management facilities	112	70.00	VI
7	High wages of labour	69	43.12	XIV
8	Non- availability of irrigated water at the time of requirement	72	45.00	XIII
9	High price of fertilizers	80	50.00	XI
10	Inadequate & irregular power supply	131	81.87	I
11	High cost of pesticides	60	37.50	XVI
12	Lack of knowledge about recommended coriander production technology	77	48.12	XII
13	High cost of seeds	95	59.37	IX
14	High cost of weedicides	82	51.25	X
15	Inadequate guidance by extension personnel	53	33.12	XVIII
16	Lack of training at village level	50	31.25	XIX
17	High charges of electricity	124	77.50	III
18	Fluctuation of coriander price in the market	110	68.75	VII
19	Soil testing laboratory is far away from village	60	37.50	XVII
20	Less availability of FYM	48	30.00	XX

Among the constrains followed the farmers inadequate and irregular power supply ranked first (81.87) percent, Weight and quality loss during storage and transportation ranked second (78.12) percent , High charges of electricity ranked third (77.50) percent, Inadequate storage facilities ranked forth (75.00) per cent, lack of marketing infrastructure facilities ranked fifth (71.25) per cent, lack of post-harvest management facilities ranked sixth (70.00) per cent, fluctuation of coriander price in the market ranked seventh (68.75) per cent, This might be due to the facts that income and risk orientation them to sell their produce immediately after the harvest at the prevailing market price. The moderate percentage observed in constraints were, insufficient plant protection measures ranked eight (65.00) per cent, high cost of seeds ranked nine (59.37) and high cost of weedicide (51.25) per cent. The probable reason for the above facts might be that the economic conditions of the farmers inhibit them to purchase high cost of farm inputs. Less important constraints faced by the farmers were, lack of knowledge about recommended coriander production technology, followed by non-availability of irrigation water at the time of requirement, high wages of labour, insufficient availability of quality seed, high cost of pesticides, soil testing laboratory is far away from village, inadequate guidance by extension personnel, lack of training at village level and less availability of FYM.

CONCLUSION

From the above discussion, it can be concluded that the majority of the coriander growers had medium adoption of the recommended coriander production technology followed by low and high group, respectively. The main constrains faced by the farmers were inadequate and irregular power supply, weight and quality loss during storage and transportation, high charges of electricity, Inadequate storage facilities, lack of marketing infrastructure facilities, lack of post harvest management facilities, fluctuation of coriander price in the market, insufficient plant protection measures, high cost of seeds, high cost of weedicide, high price of fertilizers, lack of knowledge about recommended coriander production technology. Farmers may be trained regarding improved technologies of coriander crop through farmer training, field demonstration and expose visit etc. Availability of inputs at reasonable cost at village level be ensured.

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