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Abhishek R Raut
M.Sc. Scholar, Department of
Agricultural Extension
Education, College of
Agriculture, Vasant Rao Naik
Marathwada Krishi
Vidyapeeth, Parbhani,
Maharashtra, India

Vidyanand S Manvar
Assistant Professor,
Department of Community
Extension and Communication
Management, College of
Community Science,
V.N.M.K.V. Parbhani
Maharashtra, India

Rajesh P Kadam
Professor & Head, Department
of Agricultural Extension
Education, College of
Agriculture, Vasant Rao Naik
Marathwada Krishi
Vidyapeeth, Parbhani
Maharashtra, India

SR Jakkawad
Associate Professor,
Department of Agricultural
Extension Education, College
of Agriculture, Vasant Rao Naik
Marathwada Krishi
Vidyapeeth, Parbhani
Maharashtra, India

SS More
Head, Department of
Agricultural Economics,
College of Agriculture,
Vasant Rao Naik Marathwada
Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani
Maharashtra, India

Corresponding Author:
Abhishek R Raut
M.Sc. Scholar, Department of
Agricultural Extension
Education, College of
Agriculture, Vasant Rao Naik
Marathwada Krishi
Vidyapeeth, Parbhani,
Maharashtra, India

A study of profile of turmeric growers in Hingoli district

Abhishek R Raut, Vidyanand S Manvar, Rajesh P Kadam, SR Jakkawad and SS More

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Abstract

The study was conducted to Relationship between profile of turmeric growers with their adoption of recommended cultivation practices of turmeric 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

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.

Materials and Methods

Ex-post facto research design was used to conduct the investigation. 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.

Results And Discussion

As regard with the profile of turmeric growers it was observed that, majority (56.67%) of the turmeric growers had middle age, majority of them (25.00 %) turmeric growers were educated up to middle school, majority of them (30.83 %) turmeric growers belonged to marginal land holding category, majority (85.83 %) of the turmeric growers had medium annual income, majority (51.67 %) of turmeric growers had medium area under turmeric cultivation, majority (69.16 %) of turmeric growers had medium level of farming experience, majority of them (57.50 %) of turmeric growers had medium level of social participation, majority (68.33 %) of turmeric growers had medium level of training received, majority (76.67 %) of turmeric growers had medium level of market orientation, majority (60.83 %) of the turmeric growers had medium level of knowledge.

Table 1: Distribution of the turmeric growers according to their profile

SL. No.	Category	Respondents (n = 120)	
		Frequency	Percentage
A.	Age		
1	Young (Up to 32 years)	27	22.50
2	Middle (32 to 52 years)	68	56.67
3	Old (Above 52 years)	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	11.67
5	Middle School	20	16.67
6	Higher sec. School	11	09.17
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 (10.01 ha. and above)	02	01.67
D.	Annual income		
1	Low (Rs.up to 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 cultivation		
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 23)	23	19.16
2	Medium (24 to 41)	79	65.84
3	High (Above 41)	18	15.00
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

The data pertaining to table 1 depicts profile of turmeric growers as following

Age

It was observed from table 1 majority 56.67 per cent of respondent had a middle age, remaining 22.50 per cent and 20.83 per cent had young and old age respectively.

The findings are supported by the results of Thakare (2013), Shende (2019).

Education

It was revealed from table 1 that majority 25.00 per cent of the respondents belongs to middle school category followed by higher secondary school 09.17 per cent, primary school 11.67 per cent, illiterate 10.83, can read and write 25.00 per cent as well as also graduate 12.50 per cent, can read only 14.17 per cent.

The results were supported by the findings of Thorat *et al.* (2005) and Kadam (2019) [8].

Land holding

Result presented in table 1 show that maximum number 29.16 per cent of the turmeric growers had marginal land holding (up to 1.00 ha.), 30.83 per cent turmeric growers had small land holding (1.01 to 2.00 ha.), 27.50 per cent turmeric growers had semi-medium land holding (2.01 to 4.00 ha.), whereas (4.01 to 10.00 ha) 10.83 per cent and large land holding (10.01 ha. and above) is 01.67 per cent respectively.

The findings are supported by the results of Chouhan *et al.* (2013), Reddy (2017).

Annual income

The data indicated that, 85.83 percent of the turmeric growers had medium annual income (66205 to 373777) while 12.50 percent of turmeric growers had high income (Above 373778), while 1.67 percent of the turmeric growers were from low annual income.

This similar finding was also reported by Thakare (2013), Shende (2019).

Area under turmeric cultivation

The data from table indicated (51.67) of the turmeric growers had medium size of area (0.50 to 2.0 hectares) under turmeric cultivation similar (20.83%) of them had large (Above 2.0 ha) and small (Up to 0.5 hectares) area under turmeric cultivation. Similar findings were reported by Mate (2006) [9], Maghade (2007) and Hawale (2009).

Farming Experience

The data presented it was found that 69.16 per cent of the turmeric growers had medium farming experience, ranging from 9 to 26 years. This indicates that most growers are quite experienced and likely possess good practical knowledge of cultivation practices.

On the other hand, 21.66 per cent of the turmeric growers were found to have low farming experience, with up to 9 years of involvement in farming. Meanwhile, only 9.16 per

cent of the growers had high farming experience, that is, more than 26 years of experience.

The above findings were in accordance with Bhandare (2011) and Chavan (2016), Patel *et al.* (2019), Shinde *et al.* (2017) [15].

Social Participation

It reveals the extent of social participation among turmeric growers in the study area. It was found that a majority of the respondents, accounting for 57.50 per cent, belonged to the medium level of social participation category, indicating that they were moderately involved in formal and informal organizations such as gram panchayats, co-operative societies, farmers' clubs, and other community groups.

Further, 25.00 percent of the respondents showed low levels of social participation (up to 3), suggesting limited involvement in social and community activities. Meanwhile, only 17.50 per cent of the growers exhibited high levels of social participation (12 and above).

As a result, the majority of turmeric growers fell into the category of medium social participation these findings are consistent with the results reported by Thakure *et al.* (2020), Dhadave (202) [6].

Training Received

It was observed that only 31.66 percent of the respondents had received training related to turmeric cultivation. In contrast, a majority of the respondents (68.33 per cent) reported that they had not received any training.

Market orientation

Result presented in table 1 that majority 70.00 per cent had medium risk orientation followed by 19.17 per cent and 10.83 per cent had low and high-risk orientation respectively.

The findings are supported by the results of Praveenbabu (2014), Shende (2019), Karthiga (2021).

Knowledge

It was found that a significant majority, accounting for 76.67 per cent, of the respondents belonged to the medium market orientation category. Thus 16.67 per cent, of the growers were found to have low market orientation, indicating limited market focus and relatively passive marketing behavior. Meanwhile, only 6.67 per cent of the respondents exhibited high market orientation.

Conclusion

As regard with the profile of turmeric growers it was observed that, majority (56.67 %) of the turmeric growers had middle age, majority of them (25.00 %) turmeric growers were educated up to middle school, majority of them (30.83 %) turmeric growers belonged to small land holding category, majority (85.83 %) of the turmeric growers had medium annual income, majority (51.67 %) of turmeric growers had medium area under turmeric cultivation, majority (69.16 %) of turmeric growers had medium level of farming experience, majority of them (57.50 %) of turmeric growers had medium extent of social

participation, only (31.66 %) of turmeric growers had received any training programmes, majority (76.67%) of turmeric growers had medium level of market orientation, majority (60.83 %) of the turmeric growers had medium level of knowledge.

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