

A study on constraints faced by the cumin growers' in adoption of recommended cumin production technology

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Accepted : September, 2009

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ABSTRACT

The gap between know how already attained and their application in field is still large despite of considerable advancement in cumin production technology. Cumin is the important spices crop of the Junagadh district. The present research was conceived to know the Constraints faced by the cumin growers' in adoption of recommended cumin production technology. The important constraints perceived by cumin growers were weight and quality loss during storage and transportation, inadequate and irregular power supply, high charges of electricity, inadequate storage facilities, lack of marketing infrastructure facilities, lack of post harvest management facilities and fluctuation of cumin price in the market.

Key words : Cumin, Adoption, Storage, Market

Cumin (*Cuminum cyminum L.*) has got an important place in seed spices. It is one of the most important spices crop grown all over the country. Cumin give an agreeable flavour and aroma to food and add greatly to the pleasure of eating (Alyaduraj, 1966). It occupies an area of 2,64,018 hectares producing 1,07,858 tones in India (Singhal, 2003). Under the circumstance, with a view to know the constraints faced by the cumin growers' in adoption of recommended cumin production technology, it was planned to conduct a study with the specific objectives.

To constraints faced by the cumin growers in adoption of recommended cumin production technology and their suggestions to over come the constraints in adoption of recommended cumin production technology.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was conducted in 4 villages of 2 taluka of South Saurashtra agro-climatic zone of Gujarat state. By proportionate random sampling method a total of 100 respondents were selected. Data were collected by personal interview method

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results obtained from the present investigation are presented below :

Constraints :

From Table 1, it is clear that the highest percentage observed in constraints were inadequate and irregular

power supply (rank first), weight and quality loss during storage and transportation (rank second), high charges of electricity (rank third), inadequate storage facilities (rank forth), lack of marketing infrastructure facilities (rank fifth), lack of post harvest management facilities (rank sixth), fluctuation of cumin price in the market (rank seventh). This might be due to the facts that income and risk orientation compels 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 (rank eight), high cost of weedicide (rank ninth), high cost of seeds (rank tenth) and high price of fertilizers (rank eleventh). 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 cumin production technology (rank twelfth) 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.

Suggestions to over come the constraints :

The important suggestions offered by more than 60.00 per cent of cumin growers were irrigation sources should be increased (rank first), remunerative price should be