

RESEARCH ARTICLE :

Constraints faced by dry chilli growers in production and marketing of dry chilli in Wardha district of Maharashtra

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SUMMARY : Chilli is universal spice of India. Chillies are said to have originated in the Latin American regions of the New Mexico and Guatemala as a wild crop around 7500BC. There are over 50 spices produced in India and good numbers of them are grown in the country which is indigenous. Among them pepper, cardamom, ginger and dry chilli are important. Among spices, a few spices viz., clove, nutmeg, vanilla and certain varieties of chillies were introduced to the country. Among the spices consumed per head, dried chilli fruits constitute a major share. The objective was to study the problems faced by farmers in production of dry chilli. The result pertaining to this aspect was based on primary data collected through survey method from Wardha district for the year 2010-11. Overall 90 dry chilli growers were selected for the study. Farmers are distributed according to size of land holding i.e., small, medium and large farmers. The study revealed that, the farmers have major problem of the lack of technical knowledge in production while non-remunerative prices and high cost of transportation is major problem in marketing.

KEY WORDS :

Dry chilli, Dry chilli production, Marketing constraints

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BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Chilli is universal spice of India. Chillies are said to have originated in the Latin American regions of the New Mexico and Guatemala as a wild crop around 7500BC. The people native to these places domesticated this crop in 5000BC, as per the remains of the pre-historic Peru. Chilli is said to be the first ever domesticated crop in America. At that time, chillies were cultivated by the farmers together with a primary crop

to protect the primary crop from any damage that the birds could do.

There are over 50 spices produced in India and good numbers of them are grown in the country which is indigenous. Among them pepper, cardamom, ginger and turmeric are important. Among spices, a few spices viz., clove, nutmeg, vanilla and certain varieties of chillies were introduced to the country. Many varieties of chilli are grown for vegetables, spices, condiments, sauce and pickles. Chilli

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occupies an important place in Indian diet. It is an indispensable item in the kitchen as it is consumed daily as a condiment in one form or the other. Among the spices consumed per head, dried chilli fruits constitute a major share.

RESOURCES AND METHODS

The total tahasil in Nagpur district is 14. Tahasils were selected on basis of highest area in last five years. Tahasil wise last five year data was collected for the selection of Tahasils. Three Villages were selected purposely from each tahasil. From Kuhi tahasil selected Villages are Lanjala, Kuhi and Kuchadi. From Bhiwapur tahasil Mokhada, Jagatap-Mangli and Washi. Overall six villages were selected. From each village 15 farmers were selected randomly. Overall 90 dry chilli cultivators were selected for the present study.

The primary data was collected from the selected farmers by personal interview method with specially designed questionnaire. The data was collected for the year 2010-2011.

Constraints found during pre-testing structured. Relevant information was collected through a survey method with the help of pre-tested questionnaire. The frequency and percentage of each constraint were worked out to measure the constraints encountered by

the respondents.

OBSERVATIONS AND ANALYSIS

The results obtained from the present investigation as well as relevant discussion have been summarized below :

Constrains in production and marketing of dry chilli:

All the selected dry chilli growers were interviewed for the problems they are facing while producing and marketing of dry chilli. The information regarding the important problems faced by the growers is presented in Table 1.

The farmers have various problems like low price, heavy commission charges, the lack of finance, non-availability of manures, pesticides, water scarcity, the lack of storage facilities, high transport cost, the lack of regular payment and the like. They are analysed with the help of ranking technique. The overall results are presented in the following Table 1.

The Table 1 that the Lack of technical knowledge was major problem which was expressed by 81 farmers. Lack of financial facility it was expressed by 79 dry chilli growers and lack of drying space for red chilli which was expressed by 78 farmers.

In regarding to marketing of dry chilli non-

Table 1 : Problem face by farmer in cultivation of dry chilli

Sr. No.	Constraints	No. of farmer (n=90)	Percentage to total farmers	Rank
Production				
1.	Lack of drying space	78	86.66	III
2.	Irregular supply of fertilizers	62	68.88	V
3.	High cost of fertilizer	68	75.55	IV
4.	High cost of quality seed	35	47.77	VI
5.	Lack of technical knowledge	81	90.00	I
6.	Lack of financial facility	79	87.77	II
7.	Infestations of insect and pest	39	43.33	VII
8.	High cost of pesticide	34	37.77	VIII
Marketing				
9.	Heavy commission charges	45	50.50	III
10.	Lack of finance	32	35.55	VI
11.	Lack of market Intelligence	76	84.44	I
12.	Lack of storage facilities	31	46.66	IV
13.	High cost of transport	59	65.55	II
14.	Irregular payment by intermediaries	35	38.88	V

remunerative price of dry chilli and high cost of transportation and heavy commission charges as reported by farmers, happened to be the major problems which was expressed by 76, 59 and 45 farmers, respectively.

Conclusion :

The present study was conducted in Wardha district. Constraints found during pre-testing structured. Relevant information was collected through a survey method with the help of pre-tested questionnaire. The frequency and percentage of each constraint were worked out to measure the constraints encountered by the respondents. On the basis of results obtained from the study, following conclusions are drawn.

The Lack of technical knowledge was major problem in production which was expressed by 81 farmers. Lack of financial facility it was expressed by 79 dry chilli growers and lack of drying space for red chilli which was expressed by 78 farmers. In regarding to marketing of dry chilli non-remunerative price of dry chilli and high cost of transportation and heavy commission charges as reported by farmers, happened to be the major problems which was expressed by 76, 59 and 45 farmers, respectively.

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