Agriculture Update | February & May 2010 | Vol. 5 | Issue 1 & 2| 194-196 | *RESEARCH ARTICLE*

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

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ABSTRACT

The gap between the know how already attained and their application in field is still large despite of considerable advancement in cumin production technology. Cumin is the important spice 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,
Production,
Technology,
Constraints,
Suggestion

INTRODUCTION

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 gives an agreeable flavour and aroma to food and adds 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 following specific objectives.

– Constraints faced by the cumin growers in adoption of recommended cumin production technology.

– Suggestions to over come the constraints in adoption of recommended cumin production technology.

METHODOLOGY

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 findings of the present study as well as relevant discussion have been presented below:

Constraints:

From Table 1, it is clear that the highest percentage observed in constraints was 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 compel 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 seeds (rank ninth), high cost of seedicides (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 far away from village, inadequate guidance by extension personnel, lack of training at village level and less availability of FYM.

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Table 1: Constraints faced by the respondents in adoption of recommended cumin production technology (N=100)

Sr. No.	Constraints	Percentage	Rank
1.	Insufficient availability of quality seed	40	XV
2.	Inadequate storage facilities	75	IV
3.	Lack of marketing infrastructure facilities	71	V
4.	Insufficient plant protection measures	65	VIII
5.	Weight and quality loss during storage and transportation	78	II
6.	Lack of proper post harvest management facilities	70	VI
7.	High wages of labour	43	XIV
8.	Non- availability of irrigated water at the time of requirement	45	XIII
9.	High price of fertilizers	50	XI
10.	Inadequate and irregular power supply	82	I
11.	High cost of pesticides	38	XVI
12.	Lack of knowledge about recommended cumin production technology	48	XII
13.	High cost of seeds	60	IX
14.	High cost of weedicides	51	X
15.	Inadequate guidance by extension personnel	33	XVIII
16.	Lack of training at village level	31	XIX
17.	High charges of electricity	77	III
18.	Fluctuation of cumin price in the market	69	VII
19.	Soil testing laboratory far away from village	37	XVII
20.	Less availability of FYM	30	XX

Suggestions to over come the constraints:

It can be concluded from the observations of Table 2 that 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 given to the cumin growers (rank second), market facilities should be strengthened (rank third), regular and sufficient electricity should be provided (rank fourth) and all agricultural inputs should be made available at subsidized rate (rank fifth).

It is also clear from Table 2 about the suggestions made by the majority of the farmers that these suggestions are based on the facilities have been availed but are not sufficient and satisfactory up to the extent of their expectations.

Conclusion and implications:

It can be concluded that the facilities to the cumin growers' are already being provided by the human resources or by natural resources but there are needs to be strengthened and tailored according to the requirements of cumin growers. The other suggestions offered by the

Table 2 : Suggestions to over come the constraints in adoption of recommended cumin production technology (N=100)

Sr. No.	Suggestions	Percentage	Rank
1.	Inputs should be made available at subsidized rate	60	V
2.	Regular supply at electricity for irrigation purpose be should ensured	71	IV
3.	Sufficient and timely credit facility should be made available	49	VII
4.	Soil testing facilities should be available at least at taluka level	31	X
5.	Available of organic manure should be increased	54	VI
6.	Remunerative price should be given to cumin growers	73	II
7.	Market facilities should be strengthened	72	III
8.	Financial procedure should be simple	35	IX
9.	Effective soil moisture conservation technology should be developed	26	XI
10.	Agriculture literature should be provided	23	XII
11.	Training should be imparted to the cumin growers	39	VIII
12.	Irrigation sources should be increased	81	I

farmers need to be looked in to account very carefully by the appropriate agencies to improve the productivity of cumin crop.

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