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Study of profile of turmeric growers about adoption of post- harvest technology in turmeric

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Abstract
The present study was conducted mainly to study adoption of post-harvest technology by turmeric grower. For the study, the Hingoli district was selected from Marathwada region of Maharashtra state, India due to high area under turmeric production. Two Taluka viz., Vasmat and Aundha (Nagnath) were selected purposively based on maximum number turmeric grower and three villages from both Talukas were selected. From each village twenty respondents were selected constituting the sample size 120. Ex-post facto research design was used for the study. Collected data were classified, tabulated and analyzed by using statistical methods like frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, correlation coefficient. It was observed that, 66 percent of the turmeric growers belong to middle age group, 30.00 percent educated up to primary school level, 55.83 percent had marginal land holding, 64.16 percent had medium family size, 74.17 percent had annual income i.e. Rs.12097 to Rs. 292071, 41.16 percent had medium social participation, 57.50 percent had medium source of information, 57.50 percent had medium risk orientation,73.33 percent followed the seasonal cropping pattern, 55.83 percent had medium extension contact, 68.33 percent had well and tube well source of irrigation, 57.50 percent had medium market orientation and 43.33 percent received one training.

Keywords: Adoption, post-harvest, technology, turmeric

Introduction
Turmeric (*Curcuma longa* L.), the ancient and sacred spice of India known as, "Indian saffron" is an important commercial spice crop grown in India. The major turmeric-producing districts in Maharashtra are Sangli, Satara, Kolhapur, Parbhani, Hingoli, Nanded and parts of Chandrapur. Hingoli is one of the leading districts of Maharashtra in area and production of turmeric. The profile characteristics of turmeric growers play a crucial role in determining their agricultural practices, productivity, and overall success. This research paper aims to provide an in-depth analysis of the profile of turmeric growers, focusing on key characteristics such as age, education, land holding, family size, annual income, social participation, sources of information, risk orientation, cropping pattern, extension contact, sources of irrigation, market orientation and training received. Understanding these profile characteristics is essential for developing targeted agricultural policies, extension services, and training programs that can enhance turmeric production. Age and education levels of farmers influence their openness to adopting new technologies and practices. Land holding size and family size impact resource availability and labor dynamics. Annual income and social participation can affect the ability to invest in farm improvements and access to networks of support and information. Moreover, sources of information and extension contact are critical for disseminating agricultural innovations and best practices. Risk orientation and cropping patterns provide insights into the farmers' decision-making processes and adaptability to changing conditions. Sources of irrigation and market orientation highlight the infrastructural and economic factors influencing turmeric cultivation. Training received by farmers is a vital component in building their capacity to implement advanced agricultural techniques.

By systematically analyzing these profile characteristics, this study seeks to identify the strengths and challenges faced by turmeric growers. The findings will offer valuable insights for policymakers, agricultural extension agents, and other stakeholders to develop customized interventions that enhance the productivity, sustainability, and profitability of turmeric farming. This, in turn, will contribute to the overall growth and development of the agricultural sector.

Materials and Methods

The present study was undertaken in the Marathwada region of Maharashtra state. The study was conducted in the Hingoli district. Out of five talukas of Hingoli district, two talukas namely Vasmat and Aundha (Nagnath), were selected purposively as maximum area under turmeric cultivation. Three villages were selected randomly from each taluka. Thus, six villages from two talukas were selected for the study. From the selected village, twenty (20) respondents or turmeric growers from each village were selected randomly. In this way, from 6 villages 120 turmeric growers selected for the present study. An Ex-post-facto research design was followed for the study. Data was collected by personally interviewing the turmeric growers. The collected data was analyzed, classified and tabulated. Statistical tools such as frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, and coefficient of correlation were used to interpret findings and draw conclusions.

Specific Objective

To study the profile of turmeric growers**.**

Results and Discussion

The Profile of Turmeric Growers

Distribution of Turmeric growers according to their Profile Characteristics

Table 1: Distribution of Turmeric growers according to their Profile Characteristics

Sr. No.	Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
1	**Age**		
i	Young (Up to 29 years)	16	13.34
ii	Middle (30 years to 52 years)	80	66.66
iii	Old (53 years & above)	24	20.00
2	**Education**		
i	Illiterate	15	12.50
ii	Can read & write only	17	14.17
iii	Primary school level	36	30.00
iv	Middle school level	11	09.17
v	High school level	18	15.00
vi	College level/ graduate/diploma	23	19.16
3	**Land Holding**		
i	Marginal (Up to 1.00 ha)	67	55.83
ii	Small (1.01 to 2.00 ha)	43	35.83
iii	Semi-medium (2.01 to 4.00 ha)	08	06.67
iv	Medium (4.01 to 10.00 ha)	02	01.67
v	Large (above 10.01 ha)	00	00.00
4	**Family size**		
i	Small (up to 4)	28	23.33
ii	Medium (5 to 8)	77	64.16
iii	Large (9 and above)	15	12.51
5	**Annual Income**		
i	Low (Up to Rs.12096)	09	07.50
ii	Medium (Rs.12097 to Rs.292071)	89	74.17
iii	High (Rs.292071 and above)	22	18.33
6	**Social Participation**		
i	Low (up to 2)	41	34.16
ii	Medium (3 to 5)	53	44.16
iii	High (6 & above)	26	21.67
7	**Sources of Information**		
i	Low (up to 15)	26	21.67
ii	Medium (16 to 28)	69	57.50
iii	High (29 & above)	25	20.83
8	**Risk Orientation**		
i	Low (up to 15)	32	26.67
ii	Medium (16 to 25)	48	40.00
iii	High (26 & above)	40	33.33
9	**Cropping Pattern**		
i	Seasonal	88	73.33
ii	Bi-Seasonal	13	10.83
iii	Annaul	09	07.50
iv	Biannual	07	05.84
v	Perennial	03	02.50
10	**Extension Contact**		
i	Low (up to 15)	25	20.83
ii	Medium (16 to 26)	67	55.83
iii	High (27 & above)	28	23.34
11	**Sources of Irrigation**		
i	No source	10	08.34
ii	River	06	05.00
iii	Well/Tube well	82	68.33

iv	Canal	22	18.33
12	**Market Orientation**		
i	Low (up to 17)	25	20.84
ii	Medium (18 to 28)	69	57.50
iii	High (29 & above)	26	21.66
13	**Training received**		
1	No training	45	37.50
ii	1 training	52	43.34
iii	2 training	12	10.00
iv	3 training	11	09.16

The data pertaining to Table 1 depicts Profile characteristics of turmeric growers (respondents) as following

1. Age

The age wise distribution of the respondents in Table 1 shows that the majority of the respondent (66.66 percent) were from middle age group, 20.00 percent respondents were from old age group, followed by 13.34 percent of the respondent belongs to young group respectively. It has been reported that, young and middle-aged farmers tends to be more receptive and adoptive for improvements. Also, middle aged farmers have free hands in financial affairs and take decision independently to implement their ideas. The similar finding was reported by Shende (2019) [7].

2. Education

The education wise distribution of the respondents in Table 1 shows that majority 30.00 percent of the respondent were educated up to primary school, 19.16 percent were educated up to collage level/ graduate/ diploma, 15.00 percent educated up to higher secondary education, 14.17 percent can read and write only, 12.50 percent of the respondent are illiterate and remaining 9.17 percent educated up to secondary school. The reason behind that, government provides primary and secondary school level facility in village to avoid migration of people towards city for education purpose. The similar finding is reported by Kharade (2003) [5].

3. Land Holding

The data furnished in Table 1 indicated that majority 55.83 percent of the turmeric grower belong to category of marginal land holding, 35.83 percent belong to small land holding category, 6.67 percent of the turmeric grower belong to semi medium land holding, 1.67 percent of the turmeric grower belong to medium land holding category and no one is found in big land holding category. The reason behind that, reduction in land holding due to the fragmentation might be happened that, maximum turmeric growers from marginal land holding category. The similar finding reported by Kharade (2003) [5].

4. Family size

It shows from Table 1 that majority 64.16 percent respondent had medium family size, 23.33 percent of the turmeric growers had small family size category and remaining 12.51 percent belong to big family size category. The similar finding reported by Shende (2019) [7].

5. Annual income

It is observed from Table 1 that, majority of the turmeric grower i.e. 74.17 percent had annual income of Rs. 12,097 to 2,92,071, followed by 18.33 percent had high annual income i.e. Rs. 2,92,071 and above, rest of 7.50 percent of the turmeric grower had annual income below Rs. 12096. Such findings are due to the majority of the respondents were belonging small land holing category. Naturally, majority of the respondents possessed medium annual income group. The similar finding is reported by Agalawe (2012) [1] and Patil (2014) [6].

6. Social Participation

It was depicted from Table 1 that majority 44.16 percent of the turmeric grower had medium social participation, 34.16 percent of the turmeric grower had low social participation and remaining 21.66 percent of the turmeric grower had high social participation. It might be due to turmeric grower always engaged in farming operation and participates in different social organization. They participate only when it is an important on the basis of their interest. Therefore, most of turmeric growers from medium social participation. The similar finding is reported by Shende (2019) [7].

7. Sources of information

It was observed from Table 1 that 57.50 percent of the turmeric grower had medium sources of information, followed by 21.67 percent of the turmeric growers had low sources of information and remaining 20.83 percent had high sources of information. Naturally respondents who had large extension contact and more social participation having more available sources of information. The similar finding was reported by Shende (2019) [7].

8. Risk orientation

From the above Table 1, it was observed that majority of 40.00 percent of the turmeric grower had medium risk bearing ability, 33.33 percent of the turmeric grower had high risk orientation followed by 26.67 percent turmeric grower had low risk orientation. The reason behind that, turmeric grower who has willingness to earn much income from small unit area they were ready to take risk. Due to this reason majority of turmeric growers found in medium risk orientation.

9. Cropping Pattern

From table 1 it is indicated that, majority 73.33 percent of the respondent belong to seasonal cropping pattern category, followed by 10.83 percent of the respondent belong to biseasonal category, 7.50 percent had annual category, 5.84 percent of the respondent belong to biannual category and only 2.5 percent of the respondent had perennial category. The similar finding reported by Barkhade (2015) [2].

10. Extension Contact

The above table 1 indicated that, majority 55.83 percent of the turmeric grower belong to medium extension contact category, followed by 23.34 percent belong to high extension contact category and rest of 20.83 percent of the respondent belong to low extension contact category. It might be due to lack of interest and easy availability of the knowledge about

post-harvest technology from local resources.

11. Sources of Irrigation

The above table 1 indicated that, majority 68.33 percent of the respondent had well or tube well their source of irrigation, 18.33 percent had canal whereas 8.34 percent of them had no source of irrigation, only 5.00 percent had river as a source of irrigation. Because proper sources of irrigation are available i.e. well and tube well which helps to increase agricultural production leads to increase their annual income. The similar finding reported by Gavade (2013) [4].

12. Market orientation

It is depicted from Table 1 that, majority 57.50 percent of the turmeric grower had medium market orientation, followed by 21.66 percent of the turmeric grower had high market orientation and rest of 20.84 percent of the respondent had low market orientation. The grower with more market orientation is more prone towards market and market prices, in order to get maximum returns they tend to get more knowledge and adopt more. The respondents were belonging to medium level of market orientation they were much aware about product market price. The similar finding is reported that, Chikane (2018) [3] and Shende (2019) [7].

13. Training received

The above table 1 indicated that, majority 43.34 percent of the respondent received one training, followed by 37.5 percent do not receive any training, 10.00 percent of the respondent received two training and rest of 9.16 percent of the respondent received three training. The reason behind that, majority of farmers educated only up to primary school level but also they had good social participation so they are not interested in receiving training.

Conclusion

It was observed that, 66 percent of the respondent belong to middle age group, 30.00 percent educated up to primary school level 55.83 percent had marginal land holding, 64.16 percent had medium family size, 74.17 percent had annual income i.e. Rs.12097 to Rs. 292071, 41.16 percent had medium social participation, 57.50 percent had medium source of information, 57.50 percent had medium risk orientation,73.33 percent followed the seasonal cropping, 55.83 percent had medium extension contact, 68.33 percent had well and tube well source of irrigation 57.50 percent had medium market orientation, 43.33 percent received one training.

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