

EXTENT OF ADOPTION OF RECOMMENDED CORIANDER PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY BY THE FARMERS

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ABSTRACT

Present study was conducted in Baran district which was selected purposely. The Baran district consists of eight tehsils. Out of which two tehsils namely Atru and Chhipabarod were selected randomly. Atru and Chhipabarod tehsils comprises of 34 and 29 gram panchayats, respectively. Among these two gram panchayats from Atru tehsil and two gram panchayats from Chhipabarod tehsil were selected randomly. Eight villages were selected from the selected four gram panchayats by using simple random sampling technique. A sample of 120 coriander growers were selected from these selected villages by using simple random sampling with proportion to size of sample. Majority of the farmers had medium knowledge level about the recommended coriander production technology. More than half of the respondents were medium adopters of recommended coriander production technology. The good adoption about recommended coriander production technology were like "Field preparation", "Time of sowing", and "Harvesting, threshing and storage", while minimum adoption was about "Seed treatment," and "High yielding varieties."

INTRODUCTION

India has been the 'Home of Spices' since time immemorial. It is the world largest producer, consumer and exporter of seed spices which are being cultivated widely in the country over different agro-climatic zones. Seed species crop occupy prominent place in the total basket of spices of the country and play a significant role in our national economy. The group of spices account for about 37 per cent and 18 per cent of the total area and production of spices in the country, respectively. Coriander is a winter season crop and requires moderately cool climate for its proper growth and development. In India, it is grown mainly in rabi season. India has a unique place in seed spices map of world which produces 1042200 tonnes seed from 1207100 hectare area. Out of the total seed spices produce in India, coriander which contributes 46.24 per cent whereas, in respect of area, coriander covers 43.98 per cent. (Spices Board and CMIE 2010-11)

Rajasthan contributes around 44 per cent of the total national production. The major coriander producing districts of Rajasthan are Jhalawar, Baran, Kota, Chittorgarh and Bundi. Kota region alone con-

tributes nearly about 98 per cent of the area and production and coriander crop and productivity is 1106 kg/ha and there is possibilities to increase its productivity up-to 40 to 50 per cent by adoption of improved technologies. (Vital Agriculture Statistics, Directorate of Agriculture Rajasthan 2010-11)

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

To measure the extent of adoption on the three point continuum, the scale developed by Chaturvedi (2000) was adopted. Ten package of practices of coriander production technology were included in the schedule as suggested by the expert of Department of Extension Education and SMS of plant breeding and genetics, Horticulture, Entomology, pathology, agronomy and soil science. Some of the practices were further divided into sub practice. In the adoption test 21 questions were included in the schedule for measuring the adoption level of farmers about coriander production technology. One score was given to every correct answer and zero for wrong answer. The possible maximum score one could obtain was 32. Finally the adoption index was calculated by the following formula:

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Further more, the extent of adoption of recommended coriander production technology was also analyzed separately. The relative adoption of all the ten practices of recommended coriander production technology was highlighted by ranking their extent of adoption on the basis of mean per cent scores. The mean per cent score (MPS) were obtained by multiplying total obtained scores of the respondents by hundred and divided by the maximum obtained score under each practices.

The data presented in Table 2 indicates that the average extent of adoption of recommended coriander production technology were 54.95 per cent. Out of ten selected practices, the extent of adoption of "field preparation" was (73.83 MPS) was higher than the other adopted practices of coriander and it was ranked first followed by the adoption of "Time of sowing (71.11 MPS) and "Harvesting, threshing and storage (69.16 MPS) and were ranked second and third, respectively.

The extent of adoption of the recommended coriander production technology like "Fertilizer application" and "Irrigation management" (67.14 MPS), 63.83 MPS and were ranked fourth and fifth, respectively. While the extent of adoption of recommended coriander production technology likes "Seed rate and recommended spacing", "Weed management", with 56.66 and 50.00 MPS, was ranked sixth and seventh, respectively. The "Plant protection measures" practices (39.16 MPS) was ranked at eight position whereas, the "Seed treatment", and "High yielding varieties" (30.00 MPS) practices (28.61 MPS) were ranked ninth and tenth, respectively.

Adoption of farmers about recommended coriander production technology by farmers is directly or indirectly related to adoption of coriander growers. Hence, it was considered necessary to assess the adoption of the farmers about coriander production technology while the adoption about the technology had influence on the decision making about it is adoption with this view in mind the adoption test was applied to farmers to know their adoption about coriander production technology.

From the findings, it is clear that majority of the farmers (68.33 per cent) had medium adoption level about coriander production technology, because most of the farmers were literature, due to which they may read literature regarding recommended coriander production technology.

CONCLUSION

It was found that 19.17 per cent, 68.33 per cent and 12.50 per cent farmer were low, medium and high knowledge level, respectively regarding coriander production technology. Majority coriander grower's good adoption about recommended coriander production technology like "field preparation" "Time of sowing" and "Harvesting, threshing and storage". While minimum adoption was possessed in "Seed treatment" and "High yielding varieties".

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Received : August, 2013

Accepted : January, 2014