



MEDICINAL PLANT TURMERIC FOR SOCIOECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT HINGOLI DISTRICT

¹Shubham V. Jadhav ²Dr. Satish B. Kosalge ³Umesh B. Telrandhe ⁴Sharad S. Chaudhri

⁵Nandakishor B. Deshmukh

¹ Student Of Master Of Pharmacy Department Of Pharmacognosy Hi-Tech College Of Pharmacy Chandrapur 442406 (M.S.) India

² Principal Pharmacognosy Hi-Tech College Of Pharmacy Chandrapur 442406.

³ Professor Hi-Tech College Of Pharmacy Chandrapur 442406.

⁴ Associate Professor MUP's. College Of Pharmacy (B.Pharm) Degaon, Risod 444506

⁵ Assistant Professor Shradha Instiute Of Phrmacy (B.Pharm) Kondala Zambre, Washim 444505

ABSTRACT

India is reflected as the largest producer, user as well as exporter of turmeric in the world. Here an attempt has been made to analyze the socio-economic conditions and a mixture of constraints faced by the turmeric growers in Hingoli district. The area selected for the study was Akhadabalapur, Basmat, Hingoli, Kalmnuri, Sengaon market of Hingoli district which is highest in area under cultivation of turmeric. The present study has been done for helpful the socio-economic conditions of the turmeric growers. It was decided that many of the turmeric farmers. In vision of the financial importance of turmeric in both national and farm economy, production and marketing of

turmeric the present study was taken up with the specific objective to study the economics and input use effectiveness in production of turmeric in Hingoli district. Turmeric is an ancient spice, a native of south East Asia and is also a kharif culture. Indian turmeric powder is considered to be the best in the world market due to its high curcumin content. Turmeric is used as aromatic, anti-inflammatory, stomachic, uretic, tonic, carminative, blood purifier and common household remedy for cold and cough. Turmeric contains yellow colouring matter called as curcuminoids. The chief constituent of the colouring matter.

INTRODUCTION

Turmeric (*curcuma longa* L.) is the dried rhizome belongs to the family 'Zingiberaceae'. Turmeric is native of India,

Pakistan, Bangladesh. Turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) is native to Asia and India. India has monopoly in turmeric trade at world level. The term turmeric is derived from the French word

'Terre-merite' meaning merit of the earth. The genus name curcuma is most likely derived from the Persian

word 'kurkum' a name also applied to saffron. Essential spice of turmeric used as an important ingredient in the kitchen around the world. India is known as "Home is called as 'Yellow gold', 'Indian saffron', and 'The golden spice of life'. It is one of the most important spices used as an important ingredient in cooking all over the world. India is known as "Home of Spices" and "Spice bowl of the world".

Turmeric futures are held near their highest in 6-years boosted by getting better domestic demand for the new season crop amid reports of lower production prospected in the coming season due to bad weather conditions during the growing season. Although India is the largest producer of turmeric in the world (846700 tons) but it exported only 6% of the total production. In view of the economic importance of turmeric in both national and farm economy and the problems faced by farmers in production and marketing of turmeric the present study was taken up with the specific objective to study the economics and input use efficiency in production of turmeric in India. The results showed that per hectare cost-A with regard to turmeric cultivation was Rs. 167905.68 while cost-B was, Rs. 291440.55 and cost-C was Rs. 309138.55. It was found that, gross return was Rs. 739170.00. It was clear that farm business income, family labour income and net profit were Rs. 571264.32, Rs. 447729.45 and Rs. 430031.45 respectively in turmeric production. Output input ratio was found to be 1: 2.39.

In India, turmeric is grown on an area of 11.40 lakh hectares with a yield of 2.6 lakh

tons in 2020-2021. Turmeric from Maharashtra accounted for over three billion Indian rupees in the Indian economy in monetarist year 2019. This value was lower than the previous year's contribution of turmeric from the state. Telangana was the largest contributor for turmeric to the agricultural gross value added among other states in the south Asian country, followed by Maharashtra.

The most active Turmeric April 2022 contract is up more than 9% in 2022 at ₹10,500 per quintal having touched highest for the contract (₹10,960 per quintal) in the first week of new year. Turmeric prices have surged more than 35% in last one month while it is higher by about 69% on year when the market is expecting arrivals of new season crop in months' times.

Turmeric production in India has shown a fluctuating trend in last three years. It was 389000 tones in 2018-19, and decreased to 137000 tones in 2019-20. Again increased to 171000 tones in 2020-21 .Hence price of turmeric is not fixed and tend to fluctuate year by year. Maharashtra state in India ranks sixth in area under turmeric cultivation. The area under crop was 11000 hectare with a production of 45000 tonnes and productivity of 4.09 tonnes/hectare during 2015-16. In Maharashtra Sangali, Satara, Hingoli, Nanded, Parbhani are the major turmeric growing districts. It is one of the major crop in Sangali district. In Sangali the area under turmeric is 1500 hectares, whereas production and productivity is 13000 tonnes and 8.6 tonnes /hectare, respectively in 2015- 16. Turmeric is likely to trade in price range between Rs. 6000 – 6200 per quintal during January 2020.

INPUT

Particular	Unit	Turmeric	Price
Hired human labour	Man days	87	26100
Bullock labour	Pair days	15	9000
Machine labour	Hrs.	10	6000
Rhizome	Qt	27	81000
Manure	Qt	35	3500
Nitrogen	Kg	185	9250

Phosphorus	Kg	86	4300
Potash	Kg	87	4350
Irrigation	No	Drip Irrigation	30000
Human labour	Man days	88	26400
		Total	199900

OUTPUT

Particular	Unit	Turmeric	Price
Fresh fingers	Qt	158	869000
Fresh mother sets	Qt	30	165000
		Total	1034000

Profit = Output-Input = 1034000 – 199900
 = 834100 Per Hectare

Table : Turmeric Arrival Quintal yearwise

Year	Arrival Quintal	Average Rate
2018	132043.55	6608
2019	172769.45	5754
2020	181854.20	4858
2021	23105.80	5896

(Source : <http://www.apmchingoli.com/bajarBhavReport.php>)

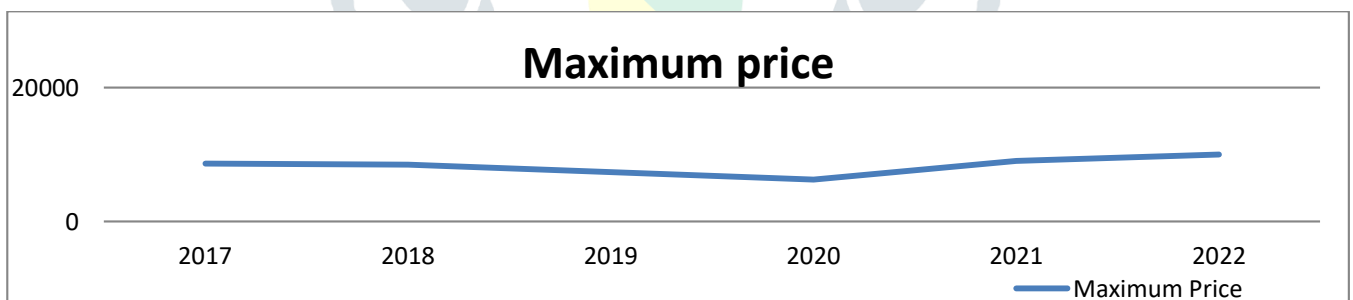


Figure: Turmeric maximum price year wise (Source : <http://www.apmchingoli.com/bajarBhavReport.php>)

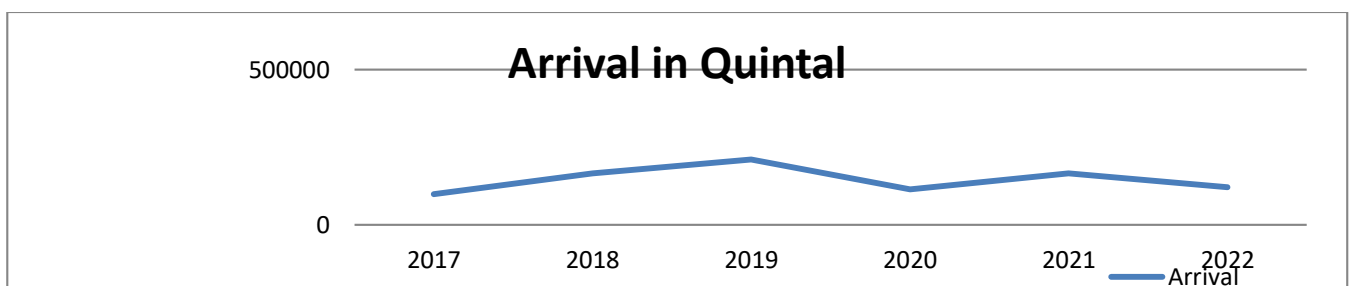


Figure: Turmeric arrival in quintal price year wise (Source : <http://www.apmchingoli.com/bajarBhavReport.php>)

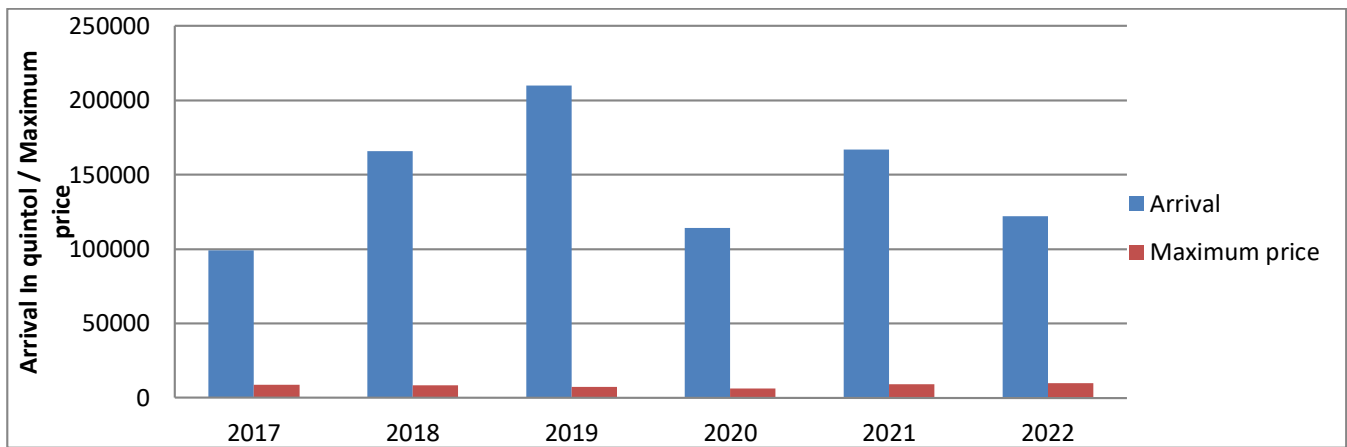


Figure: Turmeric arrival and maximum price year wise (Source : <http://www.apmchingoli.com/bajarBhavReport.php>)

Table: Distribution of the respondents according to their annual income.

Sr. No.	Annual Income	Respondent (n=150)	
		Number	Percentage
1	Low (Up to 1.00 ha.)	23	15.33
2	Medium(99177 to 38023)	114	76
3	High (380824 and Above)	13	8.67
Total		150	100

Table: Distribution of the respondents according to their annual education.

Sr. No.	Level of education	Respondent (n=150)	
		Number	Percentage
1	Illiterate	9	6
2	can read and write	5	3.33
3	Primary school (1 st to 4 th)	17	11.33
4	Secondary (5 th to 10 th)	25	16.67
5	High school (11 th to 12 th)	57	38
6	Collage/Diploma/Graduate	37	24.67
Total		150	100

Results and Discussion

Majority 76.00 per cent had annual income of Rs. 99176 to Rs. 380824, followed by 15.33 per cent of the respondent had annual income of below Rs. 99175 and only 08.67 per cent had annual income of Rs.380822 and above. It is considerably evident from the study that 9 Percent of the farmers were illiterate or

Otherwise having only middle level education 65 Percent. Therefore, the government should concentrate more on educating and provide facts about available recent technologies and giving enough technical assistance such as proper warehousing services, conducting guidance programmes and providing subsidies for inputs.

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