Association between Knowledge level of Respondents about Coriander Production Technology

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ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted in purposively selected Khanpur Panchayat Samiti of Jhalawar district, to study association between knowledge level of respondents about coriander (*Coriandrum sativum L.*). From Khanpur Panchayat Samiti, five Gram Panchayats, 32 growers (16 tribal and 16 non-tribal) were selected on the basis of having highest area and production of coriander among all the Gram Panchayats of Samiti. In each village seed spices are not only cash-crop but also they can be termed as dynamic crop commodities particularly in the view of their great export potential. There was significant association between different variables, viz. age, education, family size, family type and size of land holding with knowledge level of tribal, non-tribal as well as over all coriander growing farmers.

Keywords- Association, Knowledge coriander, Tribal and non-tribal farmers

INTRODUCTION

Seed spices particularly coriander, fenugreek, cumin and fennels are very important not only for home consumption but also for improving economic condition of the farmers at large. Seed spices are the crops in which interest of industries is also increasing consistently. Traders and exporters are equally concerned about development of seed spices in the country. Therefore, seed spices are not only cash-crop but also they can be termed as dynamic crop commodities in the view of their great export potential. Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum L.*) is an important dominant and highly valued spice grown in India. It is probably the first spices to be used by men as common flavouring substance. The stem leaves and grains have a pleasant aroma. The entire plant used in preparing *Chatany* whereas, leaves are used for flavouring curries, sauce and soups. The dry grains are extensively used in preparation of curry powder, pickling spices and seasoning.

METHODOLOGY

The present study was conducted in Khanpur Panchayat Samiti of Jhalawar district, which was selected purposively. Similarly, from Khanpur Panchayat Samiti, five Gram Panchayats were selected on the basis of having highest area and production of coriander among all the Panchayats of the Samiti. From the selected Gram Panchayats, five villages were selected on the basis of area as well as having tribal population. From each village, 32 coriander growers (16 tribal and 16 non-tribal) were selected randomly. The data were collected through interview schedule and analyzed statistically.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Association between characteristics of coriander growers with their knowledge about coriander production technology:

In order to ascertain the association between selected personal characteristics of coriander growers with their level knowledge of about coriander production technology, a *chi*-square test was applied. Paradigm showing association between personal attributes and the level of knowledge of respondents about coriander production technology is presented in Table 1.

Association between age and knowledge: The calculated *chi*-square value was 23.02 for overall, for 9.93 tribal and 13.92 for non-tribal coriander growers, (Table 1), which is highly significantly associated with the knowledge of farmers about coriander production technology at one per cent level of significance. Thus, the null hypothesis H_0 was rejected and an alternative hypothesis was accepted. It means that age of respondents exerted a highly significant effect on the knowledge level.

Association between education and Knowledge : The data of table 1 showed that the calculated *chi*- square value was 26.13 for overall, 7.13 for tribal and 17.53 for non-tribal coriander growers which is highly significantly associated with the knowledge of farmers about coriander production technology at 1 and 5 per cent level of significance, thus the null hypothesis H_0 was rejected and an alternative hypothesis was accepted. It means educational level of respondent's effect significantly on the knowledge level coriander growers.

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Association between family size and knowledge: The calculated *chi*-square value was 17.11 for overall, 5.22 for tribal, 11.80 for non-tribal coriander growers were significant at both the levels of significance. Thus, the null hypothesis was rejected and an alternative hypothesis was accepted. It means family size exert highly significant effect on the knowledge level of farmers.

Association between family type and knowledge: The calculated *chi*-square value being 20.51 for overall, 8.13 for tribal and 13.39 for non-tribal coriander growers, were significant at 1 per cent level of significance (Table 1). Thus, the null hypothesis was rejected and an alternative

hypothesis was accepted it means family type exerted significant effect on the knowledge level of farmers.

Association between Size of land holding and Knowledge : The study of table 1 revealed that calculated *chi*- square value was 17.43 for overall, 4.12 for tribal and 9.07 for non-tribal coriander growers, respectively, were significant at 1 and 5 per cent level of significance. Thus, the null hypothesis H_0 was rejected and an alternative hypothesis was accepted. It means land holding of respondents effect significantly on the knowledge level of respondents.

Table 1 : Association between personal attributes and knowledge level of respondents about coriander production technology

Sl. No.	Personal attributes	Knowledge level Tribal (n = 80)				Knowledge level Non-tribal (n = 80)				Knowledge level Overall (n = 160)			
		Low (below 62)	Medium & High (above 62)	Total	'x^2,' & 'C' value	Low (below 62)	Medium & High (above 62)	Total	'x^2,' & 'C' value	Low (below 62)	Medium & High (above 62)	Total	'x^2,' & 'C' value
1.	Age												
(i)	Young (below 44 years)	20	12	32	9.93**	14	16	30	13.92**	34	28	62	23.02**
(ii)	Old (above 44 years)	13	35	48	0.33	5	45	50	0.38	18	80	98	0.35
2.	Education												
(i)	Illiterate	24	20	44	7.13*	12	9	21	17.53**	36	29	65	26.13**
(ii)	Literate	9	27	36	0.28	7	52	59	0.42	16	79	95	0.37
3.	Family size												
(i)	Small	14	32	46	5.22*	7	48	55	11.80**	21	80	101	17.11**
(ii)	Big	19	15	34	0.24	12	13	25	0.35	31	28	59	0.31
4.	Family type												
(i)	Nuclear	15	36	51	8.13**	6	47	53	13.39**	21	83	104	20.51**
(ii)	joint	18	11	29	0.30	13	14	27	0.37	31	25	56	0.33
5.	Size of land holding												
(i)	Marginal + Small	19	37	56	4.12*	5	40	45	9.07**	24	77	101	17.43**
(ii)	Big	14	10	24	0.22	14	21	35	0.31	28	31	59	0.31
	Pooled	33	47	80		19	61	80		52	108	160	

* P=0.0 5 %; **P= 0.01 %;

CONCLUSION

There was significant association between different variables viz., age, education, family size, family type and size of land holding with knowledge level of tribal, non-tribal as well as over all coriander growing farmers.

Coriander growers possessed less knowledge regarding high-yielding varieties and plant protection measures for improving the knowledge level of farmers. The training on these aspects may be organized where in

farmers of the area could participate actively.

Efforts may be made to developed varieties of coriander that maintained green colour of seed after harvest and mature in short period so that loss due to frost can be minimize.

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