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## Short Communication

# The major constraints in production and marketing of coriander in Mungeli district of Chhattisgarh

**Naresh Kumar and Bhag Chandra Jain**

### Abstract

India is a land of spices. Indian spices are popularly known for their flavor both in the domestic and international market. They are not indispensable for the dietary pattern but are also known for their medicinal and curative effects since time immemorial. India is the largest spice producing country in the world. A large number of spices are cultivated in India. India is the largest producer (2.48 million tonnes), exporter (0.20 million tonnes) consumer of spices. In India Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Telangana are the major state cultivating spices in larger area. In 2013-14 the total spices area in India is coriander (4.47 lakh ha.). In total production of spices followed by other important spices like coriander (5.13 percent).

**Keywords:** major constraints, production, marketing, coriander, Mungeli District

### Introduction

Chhattisgarh is an agricultural major land and due to large production of rice, Chhattisgarh is known as the rice bowl. Highest area under growing chilli (41,359 ha.) spices crop and coriander (13,374 ha.). Mungeli district of Chhattisgarh are coriander, chilli, methi. spices crop in Chhattisgarh 92,769 ha. and Mungeli district under spices growing in 2,295 ha.

### Material and Methods

Multi stage sampling design was adopted for the ultimate selection of coriander growing farmers. Mungeli district was selected purposively as study area in the first stage, in the second stage Lormi block was selected. In the third stage 12 numbers of villages in Mungeli block and 3 numbers of villages in Lormi block are selected from these two blocks. Therefore Devri, Surighat, Ramgarh, Rehuta, Surda, Silli, Jujharbhatha, Fandwani, Chatan, Jhitkaniha, Majgao, Newaspur villages from Mungeli block, and Koylari, Khirwar, Chilphi villages in Lormi block, and fourth stage 150 farmers were randomly selected for the study. To estimate cost of cultivation of coriander standard method was adopted which include cost A, A<sub>1</sub>, B and cost C. Total cost of cultivation is calculated separately for the different category of farmers as well as for overall farmers collectively. Both, variable and fixed cost is included for the calculation of cost of cultivation. Cost concept worked out i.e. Cost A<sub>1</sub>: It includes the expenditure on seed, manures and fertilizers, hired human labour, land revenue, irrigation charges, machinery charges, interest on working capital and depreciation on farm implement.

Cost A<sub>2</sub>: = Cost A<sub>1</sub> + Rent paid for leased in land.

Cost B: Cost A + Rental value of owned land + interest on own fixed capital (excluding land).

Cost C: Cost B + imputed value of family labour.

Input output ratio

It is the ratio between input and output and computed by dividing value of total output by value of total input.

Input output ratio =  $O/I$

Where,

I = Total input and

O = Total output

Marketable surplus: For calculating the marketable surplus following formula will be used.

$MS = P - (C+S)$

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Where,

MS = Marketable Surplus

P = Total Production

C = Family Consumption

S = Quantity kept for seed purpose

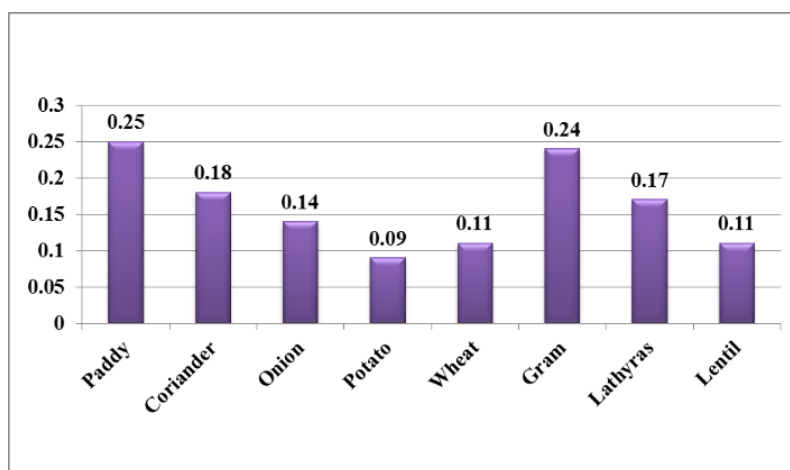
## Result and Discussion

### Constraints analysis in production and marketing

The problem faced in cultivation and marketing of spice growers of the study area were listed out during field survey. From the responses obtained from the spice growers, frequency and percentages were calculated for each constraint faced by the respondent. To examine the existing marketing pattern of spices crop, following estimates are obtained as month-wise and agency wise quantity sold of spices crop in different months at sample farms, price received in the different month and to estimate the marketing cost are included to examine the marketing pattern of spices crop. The simple analysis is used to fulfill this objective Chhattisgarh

state is administratively divided into 27 districts and 146 blocks. Out of these, 85 blocks are the tribal blocks. The state consists 20,308 villages. Mungeli district is administratively divided into 3 blocks. The whole information related to Mungeli district is provided. The paddy crop occupies the largest area of the total cropped area. Being a mono cropped region, paddy is the principle cereal crop in the district. Though, most of the area is covered by this crop, however, several other crops are also being grown in kharif as well as rabi season in this district.

Paddy occupies the largest area (61,672 ha.) and production (22, 0811 metric tonnes). Lathyrus is the second important crop of the region during kharif season which occupies 6, 1100 area of the gross cropped area, and third largest area of soybean is the kharif season which occupies (6,185 ha.) and production of (5,344 metric tonnes.) the remaining area is allocated under other crops like, wheat, gram, lentil, kodo-kutki, potato, sugarcane, linseed, coriander, chilli, in the district.



**Fig 1:** Crop wise area (Rabi Season) in sampled households (In Percentage)

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