



International Journal of Home Science

ISSN: 2395-7476

IJHS 2020; 6(3): 71-72

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www.homesciencejournal.com

Received: 07-07-2020

Accepted: 09-08-2020

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Problem faced by farmers in cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants

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Abstract

In modern trend of farming medicinal farming played a vital role in agri farming. Medicinal plants, since times immemorial, have been used in virtually all cultures as a source of medicine. Therefore, present study entitled “ Problems of medicinal and aromatic plants cultivation ” was conducted in district Kanpur Nagar and district Lucknow of Uttar Pradesh state during the year 2015-2016 there are 2 blocks Bilhor and Kakori were randomly selected and, three village were randomly selected from the each block so six villages were randomly selected from the list of chosen block. From each village 20 farmers selected randomly thus, in all 120 respondents were selected.

Out of total respondents, majority of the respondents belonged to 45.8 percent respondents belonged to 40 and above 35.0 percent of farmers are educated up to primary level 65.8 percent respondents belonged to nuclear family system and 60.8 percent of respondents belonged to those families whose annual income was between Rs. 50,001-1,00,000. Major problems of the species for cultivation are: unavailability of markets, lower price, lack of knowledge about markets, no any security for risks and uncertainty for cultivation and marketing; no subsidy for cultivation and market facilities.

Keywords: Aromatic plants, cultivation, marketing, medicinal plants

Introduction

India is a vast country with diversified agro-climatic conditions. Agriculture is the main occupation in the country, majority of population still dependent on agriculture and allied sector. Most of the farmers are engaged in agricultural operations for about 8-9 months of a calendar year under such conditions. In modern trend of farming medicinal farming played a vital role in agri farming. Medicinal plants, since times immemorial, have been used in virtually all cultures as a source of medicine. Human beings have always made use of their native flora, not just as a source of nutrition, but also for fuel, medicines, clothing, dwelling, and chemical production. Traditional knowledge of plants and their properties has always been transmitted from generation to generation through the natural course of everyday life. Documentation of the indigenous knowledge through ethnobotanical studies is important for the conservation and utilization of biological resources. Therefore, establishment of the local names and indigenous uses of plants has significant potential societal benefits in recent years, traditional use of plants for medical purposes has drawn the attention of researchers in our country as well. World over tribal population still store a vast knowledge of using local plants as food material and other specific uses.

Research Methodology

study entitled “Problems of medicinal and aromatic plants cultivation” was conducted in district Kanpur Nagar and district Lucknow of Uttar Pradesh state during the year 2015-2016 there are 2 blocks Bilhor and Kakori were randomly selected and, three village were randomly selected from each block so six villages were randomly selected from the list of chosen block. From each village 20 farmers selected randomly thus, in all 120 respondents were selected. The data was collected with the help of structured questionnaires and independent variables namely, age, sex, education, Occupation, etc. percent, weighted mean, rank, correlation coefficient were used as statistical tools.

Results

Table 1: Distribution of respondents according to education

Education level	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	31	25.8
Up to primary	42	35.0
High school	21	17.5
Intermediate	17	14.2
Graduation and above	9	7.5
Total	120	100.0

Table 1 shows the distribution of farmers according to education, 25.8 percent of rural farmers were illiterate, followed by 35.0 percent of farmers are educated up to primary level, 17.5 percent of farmers are educated to high school level, 14.2 percent of farmers are educated to intermediate level and 7.5 percent are educated graduate and

above level.

Table 2: Distribution of respondents according to size of land holding

Size of land holding	Frequency	Percent
Landless	17	14.1
Small farmers (less than 1 hectare)	43	35.8
Marginal farmers (1-2 hectare)	46	38.3
Large farmers (2 hectare & above)	14	11.8
Total	120	100.0

Table 2 depicts the distribution of farmers as per land holding, 38.3 percent farmers have marginal land, followed by 35.8 percent farmers have small land, 14.1 percent farmers are landless, 11.8 percent farmers have large land. Hence, it may be concluded that land holding has become marginalized in the study area.

Table 3: Problems faced by farmers in cultivation of Aromatic and Medicinal Plants

S. No.	Problems	Always		Sometime		Never		Mean Score	Rank
		f	%	f	%	F	%		
1.	Lack of training on cultivation methods	74	61.6	11	9.2	35	29.2	2.32	II
2.	Lack of awareness	57	47.5	23	19.2	40	33.3	2.14	V
3.	Electricity problem	79	65.8	30	25.0	11	9.2	2.56	I
4.	High input cost	61	50.8	25	20.8	34	28.4	2.22	IV
5.	Lack of trained labor for cultivation	51	42.5	48	40.0	21	17.5	2.25	III

Table 3 indicates the different suggestive measures perceived by the respondents, the problems related cultivation suggestions like 'Electricity problem' ranked at I with mean score value 2.56, followed by 'Lack of training on cultivation methods' with mean score value 2.32 at ranked II 'Lack of trained labor for cultivation' ranked III with mean score 2.25 'High input cost' ranked IV with mean score 2.22 'Lack of awareness' ranked V with mean score 2.14 so electricity problem is more faced problem by farmers in Uttar Pradesh.

Conclusion

Medicinal plants and their various products can be viewed as an important commodity items for sustainable economic development of the country. There is also need of organized marketing and trade of medicinal plants and their various products. To meet the internal and international demands, it has now become imperative to produce the quality raw materials in significant quantities. This can only be achieved to promote the domestication and cultivation of medicinal plants which have internal demand in large quantity and have export and import potential Regarding problems, there are no any security for risks and uncertainty providing subsidy and facilities for cultivation

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