



SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE - CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIES



Editors

• Dr. Suma Singh • Dr. Shanthi S. • Dr. Vijaya Priya S. • Dr. Lakshmi C.J.



Department of Economics

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Chief Editors

Dr. Suma Singh Dr. Shanthi S Dr. Vijaya Priya S Dr. Lakshmi C J



Mount Carmel College, Autonomous

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GINGER PRODUCTION IN INDIA - A STUDY

Dr. S. Karthikeyan

Department of Economics and Centre for Research in Economics, The Madura College (Autonomous), Madurai - 625 011.

I. Ramakrishnan

Ph.D. Research Schooling and Centre for Research in Ph.D. Research Scholar (Full-time). The Madura College (Autonomous). Madurai - 625011.

Abstract

The ginger creeping perennial plant with tuberous producing the lance shaped leaves are bright green, s The ginger creeping perential plant is green, s. The ginger creeping perential plant green, s. 20 cm in long, with a prominent longitudinal enclosing conical cluster of small green flowers marked with 20 cm in long, with a promitted tongs. The ginger propagated cuttings, planted and rich well drained loam. It requires tropical purple speckies. The ginger propagation of the shoot in ten days and harvested after nine to ten months ginger meter high with long, narrow leaves and specie has been grown in ginger propagates through budding from knotty. The fresh ginger versatile ingredient the eastern cuisine, and now commonly used in most of the world. The ginger grows well in warm and humid climate and is production from sea level to an altitude of 1500 above sea level. Ginger can be grown both under rained and irrigated conditions. The successful production of the crop, a moderated rainfall at sowing fairly have and well distributed showers during the growing period and dry weather about a month before harvesting are necessary. The ginger best in drained soils like clay loam, red loam lateritic loam. India is a leading producer of ginger in the world. During 2017-2018 the country produced 7.45 lakhs tons of the spices and area of 157839 hectares. This paper aims to present the origin of ginger, production in india, production in kerala, uses, and medicinal value, natural benefits and food.

Keywords: Spices, ginger cultivation, medicinal value of ginger, benefits, production.

Introduction

Ginger has numerous medicinal properties and it is known from ancient times and cultivation of ginger has unrecorded history. In ancient times ginger was more valued for its medicinal properties than spices and played an important role in primary health care in ancient India and China. In European medicine ginger was also among the most highly valued of all mild carminatives and it was an important constituent of many pharmaceutical products. The opinion that the original word for ginger was in all probability that it is found with minor variations in about 20 languages extending from China and the islands of the Pacific Ocean to England horn shaped, indicating the shape of the rhizome. In certain languages there are separate terms for fresh ginger and dried ginger, which indicate the importance of both commodities as well as the fact that they are put to uses that are often distinct and different manner.

Infections of Ginger

The ginger is affected many numbers of pest and disease. The common diseases are rhizome, bacteria will, yellow, leaf spot and storage that bights. yellow, leaf spot and storage that highly affect in economic loss the nine potent pathogen microorganism causing soft, vellow bacteria will and the causing soft, yellow, bacteria wilt and dry in the field in storage. The diseases of ginger are divided into two categories parasitic and non parasitic. two categories parasitic and non-parasitic. The diseases are which exist in entire plant which makes the ginger plant to survive difficult. Non parasitic it ginger plant to survive difficult. Non-parasitic diseases are which exist in entire plant which make ginger plant to survive difficult. Non-parasitic diseases are caused by different unfavourable environments condition like drought, temperature, and soil putting the survive diseases. condition like drought, temperature, and soil nutrient deficiencies. Information on these dieses of ginger is available.

ABOUT THE COLLEGE

Mount Carmel College Autonomous, Bengaluru is a reputed educational institution dedicated to the cause of "Empowerment of Women through Education" since 1948. The college is owned and managed by Carmelite Sisters of St. Teresa (CSST) and over the decades has set the benchmark in quality education. Generations of women have passed through their corridors as empowered agents of change in society.

Mount Carmel College is affiliated to Bangalore University and Bengaluru Central University, and is recognised under 2(f) and 12(b) of the UGC Act. The college was granted autonomous status in 2005. MCC has successfully completed 4 rounds of Accreditation by NAAC and was awarded 'A+' grade in the last round of accreditation in 2019. The Research Centres are recognised by IGNOU and Bangalore University.

The college offers undergraduate and postgraduate programs in Arts, Science and Commerce. It offers 36 UG programs and 12 PG programs. With a student strength of nearly 5,000, Mount Carmel College is ranked among the top 20 colleges at the all India level in all the streams.

