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Constraints faced by the groundnut growers in adoption of recommended *kharif* groundnut production technology

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Abstract
The study was conducted in Banaskantha district. The district was selected purposively as the area of groundnut is increasing day by day. Three talukas *viz.*, Dantiwada, Deesa and Dhanera having higher area under groundnut cultivation were selected purposively. Five villages were selected randomly from the list of groundnut growing villages of each taluka. Ten groundnut growers were selected, randomly from each selected village. Thus, the final sample was of 150 groundnut growers. Ex-post facto research design was used for the study. Result revealed that the major constraints faced by the groundnut growers in adoption of recommended *kharif* groundnut production technology were; high cost of input (96.67%), high wages of labour (92.00%), high cost of seed (85.33%), lack of pure and good quality seed/certified seed (80.00%), non-availability of sufficient labour in time (72.00%) and lack of improved implements (70.00%).

Keywords: Groundnut growers, constraints faced by groundnut growers, recommended *kharif* groundnut production technology

Introduction
The groundnut (*Arachis hypogaea* L.) is grown on a large scale in almost all the tropical and sub-tropical countries of the world. Production of groundnut has grown almost double in last decade. The major producer's states of groundnut are Gujarat (26.34%), Andhra Pradesh (19.08%), Rajasthan (17.68%), Tamil Nadu (9.54%), Karnataka (7.63%), Madhya Pradesh (7.25%), Maharashtra (5.34%). Gujarat is one of the leading oilseed producing states. The groundnut has an important place among all oilseed crops (Castor, Sesamum, Rapeseed, Mustard, Sunflower, Safflower etc.) grown in the state. Groundnut alone contributed as high as 62 per cent of total oilseed area and 70 per cent of the total oilseed production of the state. (Anon., 2012b). In Gujarat, groundnut is cultivated during *kharif* as well as summer seasons. The *per capita* land is declining rapidly with the increase in demographic pressure, soil degradation, urbanization and transformation of agricultural land to non-agricultural land use. The groundnut crop is grown mainly in the districts of Junagadh, Amareli, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Sabarkantha and Banaskantha.Thus, area under oilseeds is not likely to increase in the near future because of proportionally increase the population, *per capita* land is not sufficient and diversification may happen, because of the above reasons and competition with crops especially the food crops. Thus, an attempt was made to identify the constraints faced by *kharif* groundnut growers in adoption of recommended *kharif* groundnut production technology.

Objective of the Study
To identify the constraints faced by the groundnut growers in adoption of recommended *kharif* groundnut production technology

Methodology
Ex-post facto research design was used for the study. Banaskantha district of Gujarat State was selected purposively as the area of groundnut was increasing day by day. Three talukas *viz.*, Dantiwada, Deesa and Dhanera were having higher area under groundnut cultivation selected purposively. Five villages were selected randomly from the list of groundnut growing selected villages of each taluka. Ten groundnut growers were selected, randomly from each village.

Thus, the final sample size was 150 groundnut growers. The data were collected by personal interview method with the help of structured interview schedule. For knowing constraints faced by the groundnut growers in adoption recommended *kharif* groundnut production technology the respondents were asked to give the constraints actually faced by them. Later on the frequency of each constraint was counted and converted into percentage and ranks were assigned.

Result and Discussion

Table 1: Constraints faced by groundnut growers in adoption of recommended *kharif* groundnut production technology (n=150)

Sr. No.	Constraints	Frequency	Per cent	Rank
1.	High cost of inputs (fertilizer, insecticides, pesticides, herbicide etc.)	145	96.67	I
2.	High wages of labour	138	92.00	II
3.	High cost of seed	128	85.33	III
4.	Lack of pure and good quality seed/certified seed	120	80.00	IV
5.	Non-availability of sufficient labour in time	108	72.00	V
6.	Lack of improved implements	105	70.00	VI
7.	Non-remunerative price	97	64.67	VII
8.	Inadequate credit	85	56.67	VIII
9.	Lack of storage facility	67	44.66	IX
10.	Lack of timely and appropriate extension services	62	41.33	X
11.	Lack of knowledge about recommended groundnut production technology	50	33.33	XI
12.	Lack of knowledge about storage	15	10.00	XII
13.	Lack of knowledge about selling	8	5.33	XIII

As seen from Table the major constraints faced by the groundnut growers in adoption of recommended *kharif* groundnut production technology were; high cost of input (96.67%), high wages of labour (92.00%), high cost of seed (85.33%), lack of pure and good quality seed/certified seed (80.00%), non-availability of sufficient labour in time (72.00%) and lack of improved implements (70.00%) and which were ranked one to six, respectively.

Whereas non-remunerative price (64.67%), inadequate credit (56.67%), lack of storage facility (44.67%) and lack of timely and appropriate extension services (41.33%) were ranked seven to ten, respectively. While, lack of knowledge about recommended groundnut production technology (33.33%), lack of knowledge about storage (10.00%) and lack of knowledge about selling (5.33%) which were ranked eleven to thirteen, respectively.

It can be inferred from the above results that high cost of input (fertilizer, insecticides, pesticides, herbicide etc.), high wages of labour, irregularity in crop production price, high cost of seed, lack of pure and good quality seed/certified seed, were the main constraints.

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Conclusion

The major constraints faced by the groundnut growers in adoption of recommended *kharif* groundnut production technology were; high cost of input high wages of labour, high cost of seed lack of pure and good quality seed/certified seed, non-availability of sufficient labour in time, lack of improved implements the according to order of importance.

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