

Constraints in Adoption of Recommended Summer Groundnut Production Technology

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INTRODUCTION

Low agriculture production would remain India's major problem for many years to come. Looking towards the growing population of India, it is felt very essential to follow scientific agriculture. In an effort leading to increased agricultural production, the farmer who is the producer of food and fibre is of vital importance. His attitude towards the new technology and extent of his knowledge about the same, determines the extent and rate of adoption. The farmers are required to change all the traditional agronomic practices to harvest bumper crop.

With a view to study the major constraints in adoption of recommended summer groundnut production technology, the present study was undertaken.

METHODOLOGY

The present investigation was carried out in Sabarkantha District of Gujarat State. From the Sabarkantha District - two talukas viz. Prantij and Meghraj were selected purposively as they occupy maximum area under summer groundnut cultivation. Five villages having more area under summer groundnut cultivation were purposively selected from each of the selected talukas. Thus, total 10 villages were purposively selected for the study. From each selected village, 15 per cent of

summer groundnut growers were randomly selected in order to have the uniformity in achieving the representative sample from each village. Thus, total sample consisted of 120 summer groundnut growers. An interview schedule was used to collect the data from the respondents by personal interview method. The respondents were asked to state the constraints they faced in adoption of recommended practices. The responses were compiled and percentage were calculated. The rank order was given from the highest to lowest percentage.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The perusal of the data presented in Table 1 reveal that, non-availability of timely credit was the main constraint faced by the summer groundnut growers which ranked first followed by high rate of seed, high cost of fertilizers/weedicides/fungicides, irregular electricity supply and non-availability of certified seed.

This finding was supported by Thakrar (1986) and Patel (1989).

The suggestions were collected under the headings such as (i) education and training (ii) research (iii) supply and services and (iv) marketing.

As evident from the data presented in Table 2 reveal that, provision of sufficient and timely credit facility was the main sug-

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Table 1. Constraints in adoption of recommended summer groundnut production technology.

N = 120

Sr. No.	Constraints	Number	Per cent	Rank
1.	Non-availability of timely credit	120	100.00	I
2.	Non-availability of certified seed in time	104	86.67	V
3.	High rate of seed	114	95.00	II
4.	Irregular electricity supply	106	88.33	IV
5.	Non-availability of labours at the time of harvesting	65	54.17	VIII
6.	High cost of fertilizers/weedicides/fungicides	107	89.17	III
7.	Non-availability of chemical fertilizers	53	44.17	IX
8.	High wages of labours	80	66.67	VI
9.	Lack of knowledge about pests and diseases	46	38.33	X
10.	Lack of technical guidance	29	24.17	XI
11.	High cost of crude oil	25	20.83	XII
12.	Not getting remunerative price of produce	76	63.33	VII

gestion which ranked first followed by reducing price of fertilizers, weedicides and fungicides, developing high yielding, tikka, rust and rootrot resistant/tolerant variety, development of short duration variety and providing support price to the producer and imparting training on new production technology. This finding was in line with the findings reported by Patel (1989) and Prajapati (1990).

CONCLUSION

Non-availability of timely credit, high rate of seed, high cost of fertilizers/

weedicides/fungicides, irregular electricity supply and non-availability of certified seeds were the major constraints reported by the summer groundnut growers in the adoption of recommended technology which should be removed by providing timely inputs required for the same. As such, all types of farm finance should be extended timely and from single agency as far as possible. Supply of electricity for irrigation purpose must be ensured by G.E. Board and to provide timely groundnut seeds of newly evolved varieties from different agencies.

Table 2. Suggestions to overcome the constraints in adoption of recommended groundnut production technology.

N = 120

Sr. No.	Suggestions	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
1.	Educational and training			
	(i) Imparting training on new production technology	92	76.66	VI
2.	Research			
	(i) Developing high yielding tikka, rust and root rot resistant/tolerant variety	110	91.66	III
	(ii) Development of short duration variety	105	87.50	IV
3.	Supply and services			
	(i) Sufficient and timely credit facility	120	100.00	I
	(ii) Availability of certified seed from co-operative society	60	50.00	IX
	(iii) Reducing price of fertilizers, weedicides and fungicides	118	98.33	II
	(iv) Regular supply of electricity for irrigation purpose	80	66.66	VIII
	(v) Reducing price of crude oil for irrigation purpose	25	20.83	XII
	(vi) Regular supply of crude oil for irrigation purpose	29	24.16	XI
	(vii) Availability of plant protection appliances on hired basis in the villages	66	55.00	VIII
	(viii) Writing impact messages on the blackboard in the village by VEW.	31	25.83	X
4.	Marketing			
	(i) Providing support price to the producer	100	83.33	V

REFERENCE

- Patel, H.K. 1989. A study of technological gaps in mustard cultivation in Banaskantha and Mehsana districts of North Gujarat. Thesis (M.Sc.), G.A.U., Sardar Krushinagar.
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There are 3 difficulties in authorship, to write anything worth publishing, to find honest man to publish it and to get sensible man to read it.

— Colton

Editor is a person employed on a news paper, whose business is to separate the wheat from chaff and to see that chaff is printed.