

RESEARCH NOTE:

To study the knowledge and adoption about recommended package of practices of summer groundnut

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SUMMARY : Groundnut is the single largest source of edible oils in India and constitutes roughly about 50 per cent of the total oilseeds production. India occupies the first place in acreage and second in production of groundnut. The list of summer groundnut growing villages of Rahuri, Sangamner, Akole, Rahata, Newasa and Shrirampur tehsils was obtained from taluka Krishi Adhikari. Two villages from each tehsil that is 12 villages were selected for the study on the basis of area under summer groundnut crop. A total of 10 summer groundnut growers from each village were selected randomly on the basis of area under summer groundnut crop. Hence, in 6 tehsils, 12 villages and 120 respondents were selected for the present study. It is concluded that about 60.84 per cent respondents had medium knowledge level, followed by 22.50 per cent respondents had low knowledge level and 16.66 per cent respondent summer groundnut growers had high knowledge level. And 65.83 per cent respondents had medium adoption level, followed by 18.34 per cent respondents had low adoption level and 15.83 per cent respondent summer groundnut growers had high adoption level.

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BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Groundnut (*Arachis hypogaea* L.), also known as peanuts or monkey nuts, are the edible seeds of a legume plant that grow to maturity in the ground. The 'nuts' are high in edible oil content (40-50%) and protein (25%), and also a good source of a variety of essential vitamins and minerals. Groundnut is the single largest source of edible oils in India and constitutes roughly about 50 per cent of the total oilseeds production. India occupies the

first place in acreage and second in production of groundnut. Seventy per cent of the area and 75 per cent of the production are concentrated in the four states of Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. In India, groundnut is grown over an area of 6.41 million hectares with total production of 9.36 million tonnes. From 5 million tonnes in the year 1980-81 the production has increased to 8.06 million tonnes during the year 1994-95 and the production in the year 2007-08 was

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9.36 million tonnes. The area under groundnut was 4.49 million ha during 1950-51 which has increased to 6.41 million ha in 2007-08.

In India, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orisa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra are the important groundnut growing states. The present study will also help to extension workers those who are working with the summer groundnut growers in general and plan and transfer of messages about sustainable cultivation. The present study was designed with the objective; to study the knowledge and adoption about recommended package of practices of summer groundnut.

The study was conducted in purposively selected Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra state. Ahmednagar district was selected as it has largest area among the districts of Maharashtra state. Six tahsils namely Rahuri, Sangamner, Akola, Rahata, Newasa and Shrirampur were purposively selected for present study. For the study, four stage sampling method namely selection of district, taluka, selection of villages and selection of respondents was followed. The list of summer groundnut growing villages of Rahuri, Sangamner, Akola, Rahata, Newasa and Shrirampur tehsils was obtained from Taluka Krishi Adhikari. Two villages from each tehsil that is 12 villages were selected for the study on the basis of area under summer groundnut crop. A total of 10 summer groundnut growers from each village were selected randomly on the basis of area under summer

groundnut crop. Hence, in 6 tehsils and 12 villages, 120 respondents were selected for the present study. The ex-post-facto research design of social research was used for present study.

From Table 1 it is observed that 60.84 per cent respondents had medium knowledge level, followed by 22.50 per cent respondents had low knowledge level and 16.66 per cent respondents (summer groundnut growers) had high knowledge level.

Thus, it is concluded that, more than half (60.84%) of the respondents belonged to medium knowledge level category.

From Table 2, it is observed that 65.83 per cent respondents had medium adoption level, followed by 18.34 per cent respondents had low adoption level and 15.83 per cent respondents (summer groundnut growers) had high adoption level. Thus, it is concluded that, more than half (65.83%) of the respondents (summer groundnut growers) belonged to medium adoption level category. Similar work related to the present investigation was also carried out by Nagaraj and Katteppa (2002) and Patil (2007).

Conclusion :

It is concluded that about 60.84 per cent respondents had medium knowledge level, followed by 22.50 per cent respondents had low knowledge level and 16.66 per cent respondents (summer groundnut growers) had high knowledge level. And 65.83 per cent respondents had medium adoption level, followed by 18.34 per cent

Sr. No.	Knowledge level	No. of respondents	Percentage
1.	Low (upto 51 scores)	27	22.50
2.	Medium (52 to 58 scores)	73	60.84
3.	High (59 and above scores)	20	16.66
	Total	120	100.00

Sr. No.	Adoption level	No. of respondents	Percentage
1.	Low (upto 43 score)	22	18.34
2.	Medium (44 to 50 score)	79	65.83
3.	High (51 and above score)	19	15.83
	Total	120	100.00

respondents had low adoption level and 15.83 per cent respondents (summer groundnut growers) had high adoption level.

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