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## Relationship between profile and adoption of recommended practices by groundnut growers

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### Abstract

The present study was conducted in Latur district from Marathwada region of Maharashtra State and it is confined to 12 villages in two tehsils Ausa and Latur. Ex-post facto research design was used for the study. The primary data was collected from 120 respondents by following personal interview method and using structured interview schedule.

It was found among the selected nine variables, five variables namely farming experience, education, area under groundnut crop, social participation, extension contact have positive and high significant influence on adoption of recommended practices by groundnut growers. Thus, variables namely family size, land holding, annual income and knowledge have positive and significant contribution in adoption of recommended practices by groundnut growers.

**Keywords:** Groundnut growers, adoption, profile, farming experience

### Introduction

Groundnut (*Arachis hypogaea* L.), commonly known as peanut, goober pea, jack nut, manila nut, pig nut, monkey nut and it is also known as king of oil seeds. It belongs to the family Leguminaceae and originated from South America. Groundnut is one of the most important cash crops of our country.

It is a low priced commodity, but a valuable source of all the nutrients. Groundnut seeds contain oil (46-52%) which is used for cooking purposes. It also contain protein (22-26%), carbohydrate (26%), fat (3%) and high calcium, thiamine and niacin contents, which make a substantial contribution of protein for human and animal nutrition. Groundnut grown in 100 countries but, India occupies first position, both as regard to the area and the production of groundnut in the world. It was cultivated as early as 1000 B.C. in India. Groundnut is mostly grown in five states viz., Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Maharashtra, which account for (80%) of the total area and production of groundnut. Groundnut is rich in energy (567 calories per 100 g) and contains health benefiting nutrients, minerals, antioxidants and vitamins which are essential for optimum health. The kernels are good source of dietary protein; compose fine quality amino acids that are essential for growth and development. They compose sufficient levels of mono-unsaturated fatty acids especially oleic acid. It helps to lower LDL or "bad cholesterol" and increase HDL or "good cholesterol level in the blood".

Groundnut oil is second largest source of vegetable oil in the world. It is extensively used in cooking both as refined oil as well as vanaspati ghee. The crude oil is also used in the manufacturing number of products such as detergents, soap, varnishes and synthetic fibres etc. The residual oil cake contains 7 to 8 per cent N, 1.5 per cent P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and 1.2 per cent K<sub>2</sub>O. This is used as fertilizer and also as important protein supplement in cattle and poultry rations. The plant either green, dried or silage is feed to livestock and deoiled groundnut cake are utilize as cattle feed and organic fertilizers. Groundnut seeds are rich in protein and have better palatability and digestibility.

In India, total cultivated area of groundnut according to 2020-21 was recorded 4825.20 thousand ha, production 9952.02 thousand metric tonnes and productivity 2063 kg /ha. In Maharashtra, groundnut cultivated over an area of 282.4 thousand ha, production 324.4 thousand tonnes and productivity 1148.8 kg /ha. In Latur, groundnut cultivated over an area of 4550 thousand ha, production 4322 metric tonnes and productivity 950 kg / ha.

### Objective

To study the relationship between profile and adoption of recommended practices by groundnut growers.

## Materials and Methods

The present study was carried out in Latur district of Maharashtra State. Two talukas namely Ausa and Latur were selected for the study. From each talukas six villages were selected and from each villages ten respondents were selected. Thus, from twelve villages total 120 respondents were selected for the present study. An interview schedule based on the objective of the study was developed and respondent were personally interviewed for collection of information. Ex-post facto research design was used for the study. All the responses were recorded and transferred to the master excel sheet. The data was compiled, scored, tabulated and analyzed by using statistical measures. Relationship between profile and adoption of recommended practices by groundnut growers was calculated by using coefficient of correlation.

## Result and Discussions

### 1. Relationship between profile and adoption of recommended practices by groundnut growers

**Table 1:** Coefficient of correlation the profile and adoption of recommended practices by the groundnut growers.

Sl. No.	Independent variable	Correlation Coefficient ('r')
1	Farming experience	0.260**
2	Education	0.268**
3	Family size	0.243*
4	Land holding	0.223*
5	Annual income	0.238*
6	Area under Groundnut crop	0.268**
7	Social participation	0.267**
8	Extension contact	0.257**
9	Knowledge	0.244*

\* = Significant at 0.05% level of probability

\*\* = Significant at 0.01% level of probability

NS= Non-Significant

It was observed from table 1 that, the results of correlation coefficient (r) showed that the independent variables namely farm experience, education, area under groundnut crop, social participation, extension contact were positively and highly significantly related with adoption of recommended practices of the groundnut growers. While the results of correlation coefficient (r) showed that, the independent variables namely type of family, land holding, annual income and knowledge were positively and significantly related with the adoption of recommended practices of the groundnut growers.

#### 1. Farming experience and adoption

Table 1 showed that, the correlation coefficient (0.260) showed the positive and highly significant relationship between the farming experience and level of adoption of recommended practices by the groundnut growers. It clearly indicates that in farming experience, increase the level of adoption of recommended practices by the groundnut growers.

These findings were consistent with the Mane (2012) [13] and Meena (2014) [7].

#### 2. Education and adoption

The data of results of the present study clearly explained from table 1 that, the correlation coefficient (0.268) indicated the positive and highly significant relationship between the groundnut growers education and their level of adoption of

recommended practices by the groundnut growers.

It can, therefore, be inferred that higher the education of groundnut growers higher the adoption level of the recommended practices by the groundnut growers. The level of education also helps to an individual to get himself acquainted with the skill that are required for undertaking the modern techniques of agriculture.

These findings were consistent with the Chouhan *et al.* (2013) [4], Dhepe (2014) [5] and Meena (2014) [7].

#### 3. Family size and adoption

It was noticed from table 1 that, correlation coefficient (0.243) indicated the positively and significantly relationship between family size of the groundnut growers and their level of adoption of recommended practices by the groundnut growers.

The number of member in a family with sound knowledge can provide more labour and managerial force for production of recommended practices. Due to members was from medium level of knowledge may increases the adoption of recommended practices by the groundnut growers. This might be reason of positive and significant relationship.

#### 4. Land holding and adoption

It was noticed from table 1 that, correlation coefficient (0.223) land holding was positively and significantly related with the level of adoption of recommended practices by the groundnut growers. This clearly shows that increase in land holding, also increase the level of adoption of groundnut growers. Groundnut growers with larger size of land holding could affords to use recommended practices by the groundnut growers. For better farming due to which land holding might be established positively and significantly related with adoption.

These findings were similar to the findings of Mane (2012) [13] and Jadhav (2013) [6].

#### 5. Annual income and adoption

It was revealed from table 1 that, correlation coefficient (0.238) described the relationship between annual income and adoption level of the groundnut growers as positive and significant.

Annual income determines the economic status of the groundnut growers. They could afford to spend money on purchase of inputs as required for the recommended practices. This indicates that higher the annual income, higher will be the adoption of recommended practices by the groundnut growers. Annual income of the groundnut growers therefore, could establish positive and significant relationship with adoption of recommended practices by the groundnut growers.

These findings were similar to the findings of Sasane (2010) [11] and Chandan Kumar Panda (2014) [3].

#### 6. Area under Groundnut crop and adoption

Table 1 showed that, the correlation coefficient (0.268) showed the positive and highly significant relationship between the area under groundnut crop and level of adoption of recommended practices by the groundnut growers.

This finding is similar to the findings of Tagore (2017) [12].

#### 7. Social participation and adoption

It was revealed from table 1 that, correlation coefficient

(0.238) indicated the relationship between social participation and adoption level of the groundnut growers as positive and highly significant.

The study portrayed that the adoption level of recommended practices increase with increase in social participation. They might have been communicated about the advantages of recommended practices hence adoption was to a greater extent. It may result in positive and highly significant relationship between these two variables.

This finding was similar to the findings of Sarade (2015)<sup>[10]</sup>.

### 8. Extension contact and adoption

It was elucidated from table 1 that, the correlation coefficient (0.257) indicated the relationship between extension contact and adoption of recommended practices was positive and highly significant. This might be due to the selected respondents were high degree of contact with extension personnel to get on opportunity to see different important practices and to adopt them.

These findings were similar to the findings of Neware (2011)<sup>[8]</sup>, Chouhan *et al.* (2013)<sup>[4]</sup>, Meena (2014)<sup>[7]</sup>.

### 9. Knowledge and adoption

It was noticed from table 1 that, correlation coefficient (0.244) knowledge was positively and significantly related with the level of adoption of recommended practices by the groundnut growers.

Farmers having high knowledge of recommended practices are generally early adoption and venturesome. The same might be done with groundnut growers as indicated by results. These findings were similar to the findings of Bhadodiya *et al.* (2011)<sup>[1]</sup>, Pounraj *et al.* (2011)<sup>[9]</sup>.

### Conclusion

It was observed that, the results of correlation coefficient (r) showed that the independent variables namely farm experience, education, area under groundnut crop social participation, extension contact were positively and highly significantly related with adoption of recommended practices of the groundnut growers. While the results of correlation coefficient (r) showed that the independent variables namely type of family, land holding, annual income and knowledge were positively and significantly related with the adoption of recommended practices of the groundnut growers.

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