The Pharma Innovation Journal 2023; SP-12(9): 2560-2561

www.ThePharmaJournal.com

The Pharma Innovation

ISSN (E): 2277-7695
ISSN (P): 2349-8242
NAAS Rating: 5.23
TPI 2023; SP-12(9): 2560-2561

www.thepharmajournal.com
Received: 11-06-2023
Accepted: 21-07-2023

Deepika Toppo
Department of Agricultural Extension, CoA, I.G.K.V., Raipur, Chhattisgarh, India

Dr. HK Awasthi
Professor, Department of Agricultural Extension, College of Agriculture, I.G.K.V, Raipur, Chhattisgarh, India

Akanksha Minj
Department of Agricultural Extension, CoA, I.G.K.V., Raipur, Chhattisgarh, India

Corresponding Author:
Deepika Toppo
Department of Agricultural Extension, CoA, I.G.K.V., Raipur, Chhattisgarh, India

Problem faced by the tribal farmers during adoption of groundnut production technology and suggestions to overcome

Deepika Toppo, Dr. HK Awasthi and Akanksha Minj

Abstract
The study was conducted in the Jashpur district of Chhattisgarh state because in this district groundnut was grown on second -largest area. A total of 120 tribal farmers were selected for this study. Study shows that the majority of respondents faced the problem lack of groundnut processing unit, followed by lack of knowledge about disease management, lack of knowledge about weedicides, lack of knowledge about insect and pest management. The major suggestions that were made by the respondents were a groundnut processing unit should be established by the government, followed by market facilities should be improved, training regarding insect and disease management, weed management and fertilizer application should be provided.

Keywords: Problem, suggestions, groundnut, processing unit and tribal farmers

Introduction
The Indian economy is based on agriculture. To build a strong agricultural foundation, rural people must be rapidly uplifted, and millions of farmers must be convinced to adopt superior agricultural technologies. Because of the acceptance of contemporary agricultural technologies by the farming community, Indian agriculture has demonstrated encouraging outcomes in transitioning from traditional to modern farming methods.

Groundnut (*Arachis hypogaea*) is a legume (or "bean") species. The peanut was most likely domesticated and farmed in Paraguay's valleys. Oilseeds play a vital role in our country's agriculture and economy. The oil content of the kernels varies between 40 and 50 percent, and it is widely utilised in cooking and the preparation of vegetable oil. Its oil is also used to make soaps, cosmetics, cold cream, and a variety of other industrial products. According to 2020 study, China was the world's top producer of peanuts, producing over 18 million metric tonnes. It is the world's 13th most important food crop and the 4th most important oilseed crop. Groundnut kernels contain about 25% protein, which is 1.3 times that of meat, 2.5 times that of eggs, and 8 times that of fruit. Jsuit Fathers introduced it to India in the first half of the 16th century. Shri Pdmabhai Patel of Pipaliya village, Taluka Dhoraji (Rajkot) brought it to Gujarat from Tamil Nadu in 1910. India is the world's second-largest producer of groundnuts (10 millions metric tonns). Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, and Uttar Pradesh are the fastest rising states. Bold or Runner, Java or Spanish, and Red Natal are some of the variations. Kadiri-2, Kadiri-3, Chitra, Kaushal, Prakash, and amber are the most common groundnut cultivars grown in India. Groundnuts are available all year in India thanks to a two-crop cycle gathered in March and October. Groundnuts are a significant protein crop in India, where they are mostly cultivated in rain-fed conditions.

Groundnut can be grown in both the Rabi and Kharif seasons in Chhattisgarh. Groundnut has a total area of 67.7 thousand hectares in Chhattisgarh, with a production of 70.2 thousand tonnes and a productivity of 1036 kg per hectare. CGM-1 is ideal for growing in three Agro- climatic Zones of Chhattisgarh, namely, Chhattisgarh lowlands, Northern Hills Zone, and Bastar Plateau region of Chhattisgarh. At a meeting of the State Variety Release Committee (SVRC) on June 12, 2020, CGM-1 was approved for growing in Chhattisgarh. It is only grown in the kharif season in Jashpur district, and it covers the second greatest area of any significant oilseed crop. The Jyoti variety is cultivated primarily in this district. Groundnut production, area, and productivity in 2013-14 were 12000 ha, 18100 tonnes, and 1466 kg/ha, respectively. (Source: CCH9-Jashpur, 2013).

Materials and Methods

It comprises of 8 blocks, 3 of which (Pathalgaon, Bagicha, and Kansabel) were purposefully chosen since they had the most groundnut cultivation area compared to the other blocks. Four villages were chosen at random from each of the blocks. (3*4=12). From each chosen villages, 10 farmers were chosen, for a total of 120 farmers who were chosen at random.

The information was acquired utilising the personal interview method by contacting the respondents (farmers) on their fields and houses. The responders first displayed some hesitation to supply the needed data. As a result, information was gathered directly from each respondent using an interview schedule.

Results and Discussion

Problems faced by the groundnut growers in adoption of recommended groundnut production technology

Table 1: Distribution of the respondents according to their problem faced by the Groundnut growers in adoption of Groundnut production technology. (n=120)

Sl. No.	Problems	F	%	Rank
1.	Lack of knowledge about insect & pest management.	80	66.66	IV
2.	Lack of knowledge about disease management.	95	79.16	II
3.	Lack of knowledge about weedicides.	86	71.66	III
4.	Lack of knowledge about fertilizer application.	78	65	V
5.	Non- availability of extension officers at proper time.	40	33.33	VII
6.	Lack of Groundnut processing unit.	112	93.33	I
7.	Poor socio- economic condition of tribal farmers.	72	60	VI

*Frequency based on Multiple Responses

In terms of the challenges faced by groundnut growers in adopting technology, it was discovered that the majority of respondents cited a lack of Groundnut processing unit (93.33%), similar findings in result by Phuse A. *et al*. (2008) [3] and Ahmad R. *et al*. (2021) [1], lack of knowledge about disease management (79.16%), a lack of knowledge about weedicides (71.66%), lack of knowledge about insect & pest management (66.66%),similar findings by Reddy *et al*. (2017) [4] and Sharma *et al*. (2019) [5], lack of knowledge about fertilizer application (65%), poor socio economic profile of tribal farmer (60%), and a lack of extension officers at the appropriate time (33.33%).

Suggestions given by the Groundnut growers to overcome the problems

Table 2: Distribution of the respondents according to their suggestions given by the Groundnut growers for minimizing the problems. (n=120)

Sl. No.	Suggestions	F	%	Rank
1.	Training should be provided about insect and disease management.	80	66.66	III
2.	Training should be provided about weed management and fertilizer application.	77	64.16	IV
3.	Market facilities should be increased.	104	86.66	II
4.	Processing unit should be established by the govt. for the processing of groundnut.	112	93.33	I
5.	There should be provision to provide Agro- inputs on subsidised rate to the tribal farmers.	60	50	V

*Frequency based on Multiple Responses

Regarding the suggestions that were made by the respondents to address the challenges they faced when implementing groundnut production technology, the findings are presented. A groundnut processing unit should be established by the government (93.33%), similar findings by Deshmukh A.N. *et al*. (2013) [2], market facilities should be improved (86.66%), training regarding insect and disease management should be provided (66.66%), training should be provided about weedicides & fertilizer application (64.16%), and There should be provision to provide agro-inputs on subsidised rate to the tribal farmers (50%).

Conclusion

This study conclude that majority of challenges faced by the respondents was lack of processing unit, lack of knowledge about disease management, lack of knowledge about weedicides, lack of knowledge about insect and pest management, lack of knowledge about fertilizer application, poor socio economic profile of tribal farmer, and lack of extension officers at the appropriate time.

Similarly in case of suggestion that were made by the respondents are groundnut processing unit should be established by the government, market facilities should be improved, training regarding insect and disease management should be provided, training should be provided about weed & fertilizer application and there should be provision to provide agro-inputs on subsidised rate to the tribal farmers.

References

1. Ahmad R, Singh KK, Sengar SV, Annu, Singh JK, Gautam A. Study on constraints analysis of production and marketing of Anola in Pratapgarh district of Uttar Pradesh. The Pharma Innovation Journal. 2021;10(7):286-288.
2. Deshmukh AN, Deshmukh SJ. Constraints in production and marketing of soyabean. Agriculture update. 2013;S8(3):64-66.
3. Phuse AP, Prakash A, Vitonde AK, Wankhade RS. Constraints and suggestion in Nagpur Maindrain Orange production. Journal of soils and crop. 2008;18(2):417-421.
4. Reddy VI, Wakle PK, Kosthi NR, Sonkamble AM. Constraints and suggestions of the Chilli farmers in Bhiwapur panchayt samiti of Nagpur district. Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry. 2017;1:625-628.
5. Sharma S, Raghuwanshi JS, Jaulkar AM, Shrivastava S. Constraints in production, marketing and processing in Rapeseed – Mustard cultivation and suitable measures to overcome these constraints. International Journal of Current Microbiology and Applied Sciences; c2019. p. 8(1).
6. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/306285699_GROUNDNUT_Post
7. harvest_Operations_-_Post-harvest_Compendium https://www.chips.gov.in/sites/default/files/jashpur.pdf