

***FACTORS AFFECTING THE ADOPTION OF IMPROVED GROUND NUTS VARIETIES
BY THE FARMERS OF KHABUTOOLA SUB COUNTY MANAFWA DISTRICT***

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**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN
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BACHELORS' DEGREE OF SCIENCE EDUCATION OF BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY**

DECLARATION

I declare that this research report is my own original work and it has not been submitted partially or wholly for any award in any university or institution.

KITOYI ANTHONY.....

Signature.....

Date

APPROVAL

I confirm that this research report has been prepared under my supervision and has been successfully accomplished

SUPERVISORS NAME:

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Date

DEDICATION

I dedicate this research report to my Mother **KHAINZA FLOURENCE**, and my beloved father **MATANDA GEORGE** **and my brother MUCHUMA IVAN** for the financial support they rendered to me towards coming up with this report and completion of the bachelor's degree in agriculture education of Busitema University.

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List of acronyms

NARO National Agricultural Research Organization

FAO Food and Agricultural Organization

FPEAK Fresh Produce Exporters' Association of Kenya

PMA Plan for Modernization of Agriculture

SPSS Statistical Package for Social Sciences

NAADS National Agricultural Advisory services.

ICRISAT International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics

FPEAK Fresh Produce Exporters' Association of Kenya

PMA Plan for Modernization of Agriculture

SPS Statistical Package for Social Sciences

NAADS National Agricultural Advisory services

FAO – Food and Agricultural Organization

FFA – Future and Farmers of America

GDP – Gross Domestic Product

ICRAF – International Centre for Research in Agro – forestry

ICT – Information Communication Technology

NARO- National Agricultural Research Organization

NDP – National Development Plan

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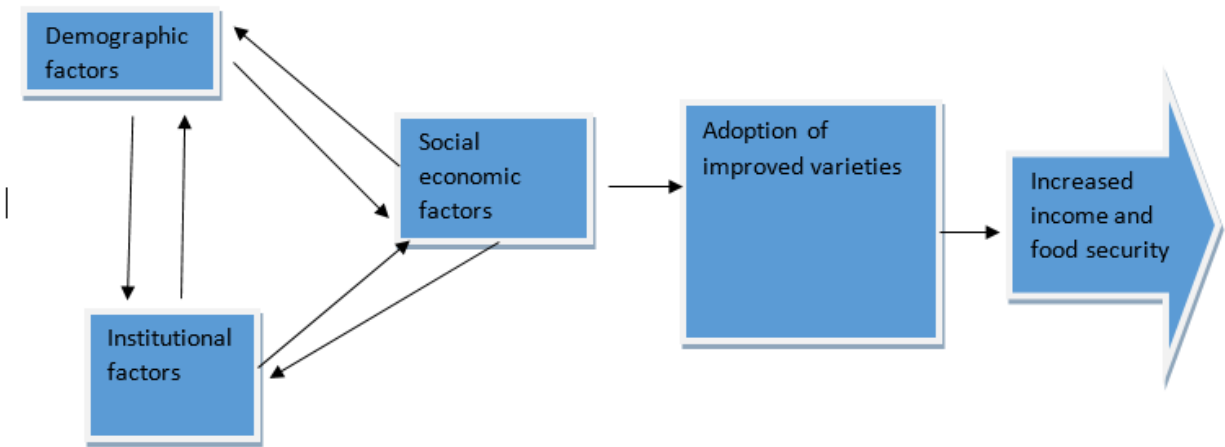
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ABSTRACT

A survey was carried out in Khabutoola Sub County to assess the factors affecting the adoption of improved groundnuts varieties in Manafwa District. The survey employed qualitative and non-experimental research method where 40 farmers were interviewed by using open ended and structured questionnaires. These farmers had either grown local groundnuts varieties or improved groundnuts varieties. The study established that about 80% of the farmers were growing local groundnuts varieties which has led to food insecurity in the area of study due to low yields obtained per unit area. This has also increased the poverty levels in the Sub County because these local varieties have been grown purposely for home consumption. The study concludes that there is need to increase on the yields of ground per unit area by adopting improved groundnuts varieties, addition of organic manures and also encouraging farmers to grow these improved varieties on large scale for both home consumption and commercial use.

Conceptual framework



CHAPTER ONE

1. O. OVER VIEW

This study examines the adoption of high-yielding varieties (HYVs) of groundnut by Smallholders in Khabutoola sub county, Manafwa district in eastern Uganda. The primary focus of this work was to assess the factors affecting the adoption of improved groundnut varieties Manafwa district by farmers for their sustainability.

1.2 BACK GROUND

According to Tweneboah, 2000, Groundnut (*Arachis hypogaea* L.) is a cultivated annual of South American origin, domesticated in the broad area among Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Peru Unknown outside the New World in pre-Columbus times, groundnut was first taken to the West Coast of Africa by the Portuguese in the 16th century, while the Spanish took it to the Philippines from Peru.

According to Purse glove (1998), groundnut was taken across the pacific to the Philippines by the Spaniards before spreading to Asia. *Arachis hypogaea* L. belongs to the family Leguminosae and sub-family Papilionoideae

According to Waele and Swanevelder, 2001, the botanical name of groundnut is derived from the Greek *arachis* meaning 'legume' and *hypogaea* meaning 'below ground', referring to the formation of pods in the soil. Like the Bambara groundnut of West Africa, all species of *Arachis* are geocarpic, opening their fruits underground and the plant is cultivated in tropical and sub-tropical regions all over the world as well as warm temperate regions (Kochhar, 1986). Most of the crop is produced in regions with an annual rainfall of 400mm or more under low evaporative demand but there is a minimum requirement for 200mm during the growing season although this is greater in soils that do not store winter rainfall (Gibbon and Pain, 1985). A good rainfall distribution during the vegetative.

Groundnuts (*Arachis hypogaea*) are one of the major crops grown in Uganda, which can also be called peanut, earthnut, monkey-nut and goobers. It is an oil seed and grain legume crop. Groundnut is a legume, it fixes atmospheric nitrogen in the soil, and this improves on the soil fertility and saves fertilizer use and costs of using fertilizers in subsequent crops. This is important when considered in the context of rising prices of chemical fertilizers, which makes it difficult for

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