BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY
Pursuing Excellence

P.O. Box 236, Tororo, Uganda
Gen: +256 - 45 444 8838
Fax: +256 - 45 4436517
Email: info@adm.busitema.ac.ug

www.busitema.ac.ug

FACTORS AFFECTING GROUNDNUT PRODUCTIVITY AMONG SMALL SCALE FARMERS IN SOROTI DISTRICT

Title 2/2.5
Abstract 2/2.5
Introduction & Literature 19/20
Materials & methods 12/15
Result & 13/15
Discussion of findings 20/25
Referencing 3/5
Unity Explor 4/5

✓2

75%

BY

EBUSA PETER

BU/UP/2017/1797

peterebusa@gmail.com

BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY
DATE.....
LIBRARY

SUPERVISOR

DR.LUBADDE GEOFREY (PhD)

RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRIBUSINESS AND EXTENSION IN PARTIAL FULLFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE A WARD OF BACHELORS OF SCIENCE AGRIBUSINESS OF BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY

FEBUARY, 2021

DECLRATION

I, the undersigned, declare that this research project in its content is my original work and has not been presented for a ward of a degree in any University.

Signed……. Date…22/02/2021……

EBUSA PETER

APPROVAL

This research has been submitted for examination with the approval by the University supervisor.

Signed…… Date…22/02/2024…

DR.LUBADDE GEOFREY (PhD)

Department of Crop Science

Busitema University Arapai Campus

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, I do appreciate the Almighty God for giving me good health and life during my research.

Secondly, my sincere appreciation goes to my parents Mr. Aliu Johnson and Mrs. Aanyu Stella for wonderful support offered in the course of my research.

I do send my sincere gratitude to my supervisor, Dr. Lubadde Geofrey for having helped me professionally during the entire research process. On other hand, I do appreciate all my lecturers who trained me to achieve my career.

Finally, my regards extend to all my course mates and friends who have been with me in all hassles to ensure that we achieve the career.

DEDICATION

This research project is dedicated to all those who give inspiration to my academics especially my dad, sisters, brothers, friends and lecturers. Thanks a lot for your support and encouragement towards my career. May the Almighty God bless you?

Table of Contents

ABBREVIATIONS

MAAIF-	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
NGOs-	Non-government Organizations
SSA-	Sub-Saharan Africa
Gov't-	Government
NARO-	National Agricultural Research Organization
NaSAARI-	National Semi-Arid Agricultural Research Institute
NAADs-	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NDP III-	National Development Plan III
e.g-	For example
i.e-	That is to say
SPSS-	Statistical Package for Social Science
RM-	Regression Model
CRSP-	Collaborative Research Support Program

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

ABSTRACT

The research investigated on factors affecting groundnut productivity among small scale farmers in Arapai sub-county in Soroti district. Despite the economic, social and cultural importance of groundnuts, its productivity is severely constrained by biotic, a biotic and socioeconomic constraints, resulting into depressed yields of about 700kg/ha compared to potential yields of 2000kg/ha. The specific objectives in this case study included: to assess access to extension services by groundnut peasants in Arapai sub-county, to identify the effect of post-harvest handling on groundnut productivity among peasants in Arapai sub-county. The survey employed descriptive survey design of both qualitative and quantitative research approach with the help of a structured questionnaire. A total of 51 households were interviewed in 4 parishes, (Aloet, Odudui, Dakabela and Arapai) in Arapai sub-county. Random sampling technique was used to select households in 4 parishes for interview. The data collected was analyzed using spss v20 and linear regression model was used to generate the significant ($p<0.05$) relationship between dependent and independent variables. It was found out that, only two variables had effect on groundnut productivity, i.e frequency of drying groundnuts ($p=0.045$) and method of storage ($p=0.039$) significantly affects groundnut productivity among peasants in Arapai sub-county. It was observed that the majority of the peasants in the area of study lack awareness about extension services provided by local government at sub-county level. Drying and storage proved to be seriously affecting groundnut productivity. The study recommends government to focus on delivering extension services to local farmers to bridge the gap. Storage of unshelled groundnuts reduces the incidence of damage by insect pests.Other development partners should be involved to cause change in groundnut production.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Back ground of the study

Groundnut is one of the dominant leguminous crops grown in sub-Saharan Africa. It's botanical name is Arachis hypogaea Linn, derived from two Greek terms; Arachis meaning Legume and Hypogaea meaning below ground, referring to the formation of pods in the soil (Compendium, n.d.).It is the 13th most important food crop, the 4th most important oilseed crop and the 3rd most important vegetable protein of the world (Taru et al., 2010). Groundnut yields in SSA are generally low (964kg/ha) which is far less than potential yields of up to 3500kg/ha (Abady et al., 2019). The low yields of groundnuts in Sub-Saharan Africa are attributed to various factors that include biotic, abiotic and socioeconomic constraints.

Groundnut is the second most widely grown crop in Uganda and there has been substantial increase in groundnut production both as a food or cash crop (Interface and Simatic, 1998).

The small-scale holder farmers have picked interest in growing groundnuts for cash to enable them access health care, educate children and invest. The groundnut varietiesgrown were recently introduced through research organizations and institutes such as NARO e.g, Igola- 1, Serenut1R, Serenut 2T, Serenut 3R and Serenut 4T among others, these are resistant to pests and diseases with better yields and short maturity period (Shiferaw et al., 2010). Further, farmers should adopt these varieties to reduce production and market constraints. These varieties are also high yielding.

The crop is mainly grown by small scale farmers in eastern and northern regions of Uganda and preferred to be beneficial than some cereal and oil crops such as sorghum, millet and simsim. Groundnut seed has been asserted to contain 40-50% fat, 20-50% protein and 10-20% carbohydrate depending on the variety (Okello et al., 2010). Furthermore,with the animal proteins becoming dangerous to human health, groundnut is becoming an even more valuablesource of protein in household diets. Groundnut seeds are also nutritional source of vitaminswhich are essential in strengthening the immune system and reduce diseases associated with deficiencies.Groundnut is consumed raw, roasted, blanched, as groundnut oil, crashed and mixed with some dishes (groundnut paste). Groundnuts being a leguminous crop, therefore improves on soil fertility by fixing nitrogen into the soil by root nodules that