

## Navigating Scarcity: Performance of Groundnut under Resource Constraints

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### Abstract

Groundnut is an energy rich crop but grown under energy starved conditions. A field experiment was conducted at Coconut Research Station, Aliyarnagar with eight treatments comprising of T<sub>1</sub> – Complete pack of practice, T<sub>2</sub> : T<sub>1</sub> – Fertilizer, T<sub>3</sub> : T<sub>1</sub> – Plant Protection, T<sub>4</sub> : T<sub>1</sub> – Weeding, T<sub>5</sub> : T<sub>1</sub> – (Fertilizer + Weeding), T<sub>6</sub> : T<sub>1</sub> – (Plant Protection + Weeding), T<sub>7</sub> : T<sub>1</sub> – (Fertilizer + Plant Protection) and T<sub>8</sub>: T<sub>1</sub> – (Fertilizer + Plant Protection + Weeding) in Randomized Block Design with each of the above treatments replicated thrice to elicit the impact of resource constraints on the cultivation of *kharif* groundnut. Growth attributes like plant height and number of branches together with yield attributes and yield were higher in the treatment which received complete package of practice. Of the individual constraints, unweeded plots had a drowning effect on yield and in the interaction effects, treatment devoid of weeding and fertilizer application had a negative impact on yield. Net returns and BCR were higher in T<sub>1</sub> (2.60) and the lowest benefit was witnessed in T<sub>7</sub> (1.92). **Authors are requested to give a clear conclusion.**

**Key words :** Groundnut, Weeding, Fertilizer, Plant Protection, Resource Constraint

### Introduction

Groundnut (*Arachis hypogaea* L.) eulogized as 'King of Oilseeds' assumes a significant role in the agrarian and agro-industrial economy of South Asia (IOPEP, 2017; Heba *et al.*, 2021). It is rich in oil (48.50 %), protein (25-28 %), carbohydrates (20-26%) and energy (56 kcal g<sup>-1</sup>) together with several minerals, vitamins, dietary fiber, phytosterols, flavonoids and phenolic acids (Bishi *et al.*, 2015). Groundnut is the predominant leguminous oilseed crop of India which has turned out to be a sensitive victim to climate change episodes like rising CO<sub>2</sub> levels, erratic rainfall pattern, high temperature and moisture stress leaving deleterious imprints in physiology, disease resistance, fertility and productivity (Sudhalakshmi *et al.*, 2022). Globally, groundnut is cultivated over an area of 32.7 million ha (mha) with a production of 53.9 million tons (mt) and productivity of 1,648 kg/ha (FAOSTAT, 2023). India is the second largest

groundnut producer of the world wherein the crop is cultivated over an area of 5.97 mha area with a production of 10.2 mt and productivity of 1,716 kg/ha (FAOSTAT, 2023). Groundnut is an energy rich crop but grown under energy starved conditions (Sudhalakshmi *et al.*, 2021) and there is immense scope for enhancing the productivity through appropriate use of resources.

The average yield in *Kharif* groundnut is 900 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> and that during rabi is 900 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> (Patro and Ray, 2016) and there is possibility for improvement in yield of *Kharif* groundnut. Groundnut yield is affected by climate, crop species, soil, crop management practices and choice of cultivar. Biotic and abiotic stresses pull down the potential productivity of groundnut. Groundnut cultivation is a victim to an array of constraints like inadequate fertilization, weed menace, lack of appropriate plant protection and water scarcity. Farmers are neglecting the application of fertilizers, use of plant protection measures and weed control due to paucity of funds and lack of knowledge (Patil *et al.*, 2003). Walia *et al.*, (2007) opined that a better understanding of the resource constraints is imperative to correlate the yield loss witnessed due to a specific constraint. Hence the present investigation was undertaken to identify the impact of resource limitation on the yield of *Kharif* groundnut to prioritize resource allocation for the system to reap maximum productivity.

Background of the research problem may be highlighted well and the influence of weeds, fertilizers and plant protections may be highlighted in introduction.

### **Material and Methods**

An experiment was conducted at Coconut Research Station, Aliyarnagar to elicit the impact of resource constraints on *Kharif* groundnut. Experiment was conducted in Randomized Block Design with each of the following treatments replicated thrice across a plot size of 5 x 4 m<sup>2</sup>. Test variety was VRI 6 with a duration of 110 days. The soil is sandy loam in texture classified taxonomically as *Vertic Ustropept* with pH – 7.35, electrical conductivity – 0.51 dSm<sup>-1</sup>, organic carbon – 0.32 %, KmnO<sub>4</sub> N- 218 kg /ha, Olsen P – 22.16 kg/ha and 1NNH<sub>4</sub>Oac-K – 248 kg/ha. Authors are requested to mention the soil nutrients availability status for NPK (as Low/medium/high) and also sulphur application if any. Recommended dose of nutrients (RDN) is 12.5 kg N, 25 kg P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and 12.5 kg K<sub>2</sub>O ha<sup>-1</sup> applied as urea, single super phosphate and muriate of potash. Weeding was done on 20 and 45 days after planting in all the treatments except T<sub>4</sub>, T<sub>5</sub>, T<sub>6</sub> and T<sub>8</sub>. Seeds were treated with Tebuconazole @ 1.5 g kg<sup>-1</sup> seeds except for the

treatments T<sub>3</sub>, T<sub>6</sub>, T<sub>7</sub> and T<sub>8</sub>. Experimental view is depicted in **Fig. 1**. Principal Component Analysis was performed employed KAU Grapes Software (Gopinath *et al.*, 2020). Authors mentioned T<sub>1</sub> is full complete pack of practice. Hence they are requested to state it in materials and methods.

In the abstract T<sub>1</sub> was given as complete pack of practice but in materials and methods it was given as Full package as per recommendation.

Authors are requested to maintain uniformity throughout the text.

### Treatment Details

T <sub>1</sub>	Full package as per recommendation
T <sub>2</sub>	T <sub>1</sub> – Fertilizer (F)
T <sub>3</sub>	T <sub>1</sub> –Plant protection (PP)
T <sub>4</sub>	T <sub>1</sub> – Weeding (W)
T <sub>5</sub>	T <sub>1</sub> –(Fertilizer +Weeding)
T <sub>6</sub>	T <sub>1</sub> – (Plant protection + Weeding)
T <sub>7</sub>	T <sub>1</sub> – (Fertilizer + PP)
T <sub>8</sub>	T <sub>1</sub> – (Fertilizer + PP + Weeding)



**Fig. 1. Overall view of the Experimental Site**

The crop was harvested manually after attaining the physiological maturity (110 days). Harvested nuts were dried to 12% moisture, and weighed. Shelling percentage was calculated by dividing seed weight by pod weight. Kernel yield was calculated as the multiple of pod yield and shelling percentage. Harvest Index was computed as the ratio of economic yield and biological yield. Data was analysed statistically employing Panse and Sukhatme, 1985.

## Results and Discussion

### (i) Growth attributes (Table 1)

The plant height was maximum in the treatment, which received the recommended package of practice without any constraint ( $T_1$ ). The lowest plant height with a percent reduction of 13.7 % over  $T_1$  was recorded in the treatment in which fertilizer, plant protection and weeding practices were not adopted. Of the various constrained environments, weeding holds great promise on the plant height by reducing the relative competition of other plant species in the growth environment. Similar result was reported by Madhu Bala and Kedarnath, 2015 in groundnut at Gujarat wherein non-weeded plots showed concomitant reduction in plant height. Number of branches per plant was higher in the treatment which received full package and the lowest number of branches was recorded in the treatment devoid of fertilizer and weeding. The results are in close correlation with Sagvekar *et al.*, 2017 who underlined that appropriate nutrient and weed management is imperative for improved growth attributes in groundnut.

### (ii) Yield attributes and Yield

Yield attributes and yield recorded across different treatments is presented in **Table 2**. Number of pods per plant was highest in the treatment which received the complete package of practice. The weight of dry pods per plant was highest in the treatment which received full package and was lowest in the treatment devoid of nutrient application, plant protection and weeding. One of the major factors responsible for low productivity of groundnut is weed infestation. Weeds present a formidable challenge to achieving optimal crop yields, competing fiercely with crops for essential resources like light, nutrients, water and space. In groundnut cultivation, weed infestation stands out prominently among various constraints (Chaitanya *et al.*, 2012). Bhattarai *et al.*, 2021 postulated that groundnut crop compete with the repeated flush of diverse weeds throughout the growing season which causes substantial yield loss up to 50 -70 %. It is a natural corollary that the weed free environment has resulted in increased number of matured pods at harvest. As the crop was not infested by major pest, lack of adoption of plant protection did not have a great say on the number of pods per plant.

Dry pod yield and kernel yield were higher in the treatment which received full package of practice (2593 and 2008 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> respectively) and it was followed by the treatment lacking plant protection (**Fig.2**). Synergistic interaction of non-adoption of weeding, plant protection and fertilizer management resulted in conspicuous decline in pod and kernel yield of groundnut to the tune of 42 %. Among the individual factors, weeding plays a crucial role in improving crop productivity rather than fertilizer application and plant protection. According to Wesley *et al.* (2008) the critical period of grass weed control was found to be from four to nine weeks after planting whereas, that of broad leaved weeds control was from two to eight weeks. Zimdhal (2004) reported that groundnut yield decreased with increasing time of weed interference and hence not performing weeding is the major constraint in the yield depression in the present experiment. Singh *et al.*, 1997 opined that productivity of groundnut in India remains low to the tune of 1000 kg/ha and low consumption of fertilizer (3.8%) inspite of prominent nutrient deficiencies is the major factor limiting groundnut yield. The principal component analysis depicting the influence of various treatments is presented in **Fig. 3**.

Authors focused more on weeds than fertilizers and plant protection. Hence they are requested to justify the results by including the impact of non fertilization and plant protections measures

### **(iii) Harvest Index, Shelling out turn and Sound matured kernels (Table 3)**

Dry haulm yield and harvest index were highest in the treatment which received full package as per recommendation (T<sub>1</sub>). In the same treatment, sound matured kernels, shelling percentage and 100 kernel weight were higher. Weed-free environment facilitates better growth and development of plants, flowering, peg initiation and entry into the soil, pod formation and development, and harvesting which tends to increase mature pods per plant (Olorunmaiye and Olorunmaiye, 2009). The losses due to diseases may amount to 40–50% in terms of mortality of crop (Aulakh and Sandhu, 1970) particularly in *kharif* groundnut when the climatic conditions are more favourable for pathogen. Also balanced nutrition and better management of pre-harvest diseases helped in high shelling out-turn compared to the rest of the treatments in which groundnut was grown in a constrained environment.

### **(iv) Economics of Cultivation**

The economics of cultivation is presented in **Table 4**. The cost of cultivation was higher in T<sub>1</sub> due to the expenditure incurred towards weeding, fertilizers and plant

protection chemicals and the lowest was recorded in T<sub>8</sub>. Gross returns was highest in T<sub>1</sub> and lowest in the treatment T<sub>8</sub>. Of the individual factors of production, unweeded plots resulted in concomitant reduction in gross returns followed by non-application of fertilizers. In the interaction effects, non adoption of weeding and fertilization (T<sub>5</sub>) showed a dip in gross returns compared to other factors. Highest net returns of Rs. 55137 per ha and Benefit cost ratio of 2.60 was realized in T<sub>1</sub> and the lowest net returns of Rs. 23433 and ratio of 1.92 was observed in T<sub>7</sub>. These findings are in tune with Madhu Bala and Kedarnath, 2015, Patro and Ray, 2016 and Sagvekar *et al.*, 2017.

Authors are requested to follow standard format for giving references.

### Conclusion

Thus in the present study it is confirmed that to achieve highest productivity in *kharif* groundnut, appropriate nutrient management, regular weed control and timely plant protection is imperative. Highest pod yield and kernel yield of 2593 and 2008 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> was obtained due to the adoption of complete package of practice. Of the various factors of production, weeding is an essential operation which otherwise would pave way for drowning effect in yield and net returns in *kharif* groundnut cultivation.

Authors mentioned appropriate nutrient management, regular weed control and timely plant protection is imperative to achieve highest productivity in *kharif* groundnut. Hence the above management practices to be given in materials and methods.

**Table 1. Growth attributes of groundnut at harvest as influenced by resource constraints**

Treatments	Plant height (cm)	Number of branches plant <sup>-1</sup> at harvest	Number of matured pods plant <sup>-1</sup> at harvest	Dry pod weight (g plant <sup>-1</sup> )
T <sub>1</sub> : Full package as per recommendation	62.00	7.33	26.14	18.14
T <sub>2</sub> : T <sub>1</sub> – Fertilizer (F)	59.40	7.13	23.65	16.12
T <sub>3</sub> : T <sub>1</sub> – Plant protection (PP)	58.20	6.60	25.13	17.74
T <sub>4</sub> : T <sub>1</sub> – Weeding (W)	54.53	5.93	23.82	13.89
T <sub>5</sub> : T <sub>1</sub> – (Fertilizer + Weeding)	53.60	5.80	18.13	14.38
T <sub>6</sub> : T <sub>1</sub> – (Plant protection + Weeding)	56.13	6.40	18.16	13.52
T <sub>7</sub> : T <sub>1</sub> – (Fertilizer + PP)	58.00	7.07	17.61	16.52
T <sub>8</sub> : T <sub>1</sub> – (Fertilizer + PP + Weeding)	53.53	6.13	15.27	12.50
<b>S.Em ±</b>	<b>3.796</b>	<b>0.640</b>	<b>2.118</b>	<b>1.675</b>
<b>LSD (0.05)</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>4.543</b>	<b>3.592</b>

<b>CV (%)</b>	<b>8.17</b>	<b>11.97</b>	<b>12.36</b>	<b>13.36</b>
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**Table 2. Yield of groundnut at harvest as influenced by resource constraints**

<b>Treatments</b>	<b>Dry pod yield (kg ha<sup>-1</sup>)</b>	<b>Kernel yield (kg ha<sup>-1</sup>)</b>	<b>Dry haulm yield (kg ha<sup>-1</sup>)</b>	<b>Harvest Index</b>
T <sub>1</sub> : Full package as per recommendation	2593	2008	3963	0.40
T <sub>2</sub> : T <sub>1</sub> – Fertilizer (F)	2295	1752 (12.7 %)	3828	0.37
T <sub>3</sub> : T <sub>1</sub> –Plant protection (PP)	2350	1895 (5.6 %)	3713	0.39
T <sub>4</sub> : T <sub>1</sub> – Weeding (W)	1840	1403 (30.1 %)	2868	0.39
T <sub>5</sub> : T <sub>1</sub> –(Fertilizer +Weeding)	1820	1260 (37.3 %)	2870	0.39
T <sub>6</sub> : T <sub>1</sub> – (Plant protection + Weeding)	1925	1500 (25.3 %)	2952	0.39
T <sub>7</sub> : T <sub>1</sub> – (Fertilizer + PP)	2227	1647 (18.0 %)	3618	0.38
T <sub>8</sub> : T <sub>1</sub> – (Fertilizer + PP + Weeding)(G)	1633	1163 (42.1 %)	2650	0.38
<b>S.Em ±</b>	<b>170.95</b>	<b>107.95</b>	<b>270.46</b>	<b>170.95</b>
<b>LSD (0.05)</b>	<b>366.69</b>	<b>231.56</b>	580.14	<b>366.69</b>
<b>CV (%)</b>	10.04	9.69	10.01	<b>10.04</b>

(Figures in parantheses represent percent reduction in yield over.....?????)

**Table 3. Shelling percentage, Sound Mature Kernels and 100 kernel weight of groundnut at harvest as influenced by resource constraints**

<b>Treatments</b>	<b>Shelling per cent</b>	<b>Sound mature Kernels (%)</b>	<b>100-Kernel weight (g)</b>
T <sub>1</sub> : Full package as per recommendation	<b>70.58</b>	<b>92.97</b>	<b>38.64</b>
T <sub>2</sub> : T <sub>1</sub> – Fertilizer (F)	<b>66.78</b>	<b>88.97</b>	<b>35.34</b>
T <sub>3</sub> : T <sub>1</sub> –Plant protection (PP)	<b>68.67</b>	<b>90.05</b>	<b>38.42</b>
T <sub>4</sub> : T <sub>1</sub> – Weeding (W)	<b>63.20</b>	<b>83.52</b>	<b>32.80</b>
T <sub>5</sub> : T <sub>1</sub> –(Fertilizer +Weeding)	<b>62.45</b>	<b>84.05</b>	<b>32.92</b>
T <sub>6</sub> : T <sub>1</sub> – (Plant protection + Weeding)	<b>63.24</b>	<b>83.07</b>	<b>32.34</b>
T <sub>7</sub> : T <sub>1</sub> – (Fertilizer + PP)	<b>66.69</b>	<b>89.01</b>	<b>35.59</b>
T <sub>8</sub> : T <sub>1</sub> – (Fertilizer + PP + Weeding)	<b>58.41</b>	<b>80.50</b>	<b>30.62</b>

<b>S.Em ±</b>	<b>3.216</b>	<b>2.949</b>	<b>2.010</b>
<b>LSD (0.05)</b>	<b>3.899</b>	<b>6.325</b>	<b>4.312</b>
<b>CV (%)</b>	<b>3.06</b>	<b>4.17</b>	<b>7.12</b>

**Table 4. Economics of groundnut cultivation as influenced by resource constraints**

<b>Treatments</b>	<b>Cost of cultivation (Rs.ha<sup>-1</sup>)</b>	<b>Gross returns (Rs.ha<sup>-1</sup>)</b>	<b>Net returns (Rs.ha<sup>-1</sup>)</b>	<b>B:C Ratio</b>
T <sub>1</sub> : Full package as per recommendation	89587	34450	55137	2.60
T <sub>2</sub> : T <sub>1</sub> – Fertilizer (F)	77113	31685	45428	2.43
T <sub>3</sub> : T <sub>1</sub> – Plant protection (PP)	78853	33000	45853	2.39
T <sub>4</sub> : T <sub>1</sub> – Weeding (W)	63540	26250	37290	2.42
T <sub>5</sub> : T <sub>1</sub> – (Fertilizer + Weeding)	54280	24850	29430	2.18
T <sub>6</sub> : T <sub>1</sub> – (Plant protection + Weeding)	55407	25450	29957	2.18
T <sub>7</sub> : T <sub>1</sub> – (Fertilizer + PP)	58473	30500	27973	1.92
T <sub>8</sub> : T <sub>1</sub> – (Fertilizer + PP + Weeding)	45933	22500	23433	2.04

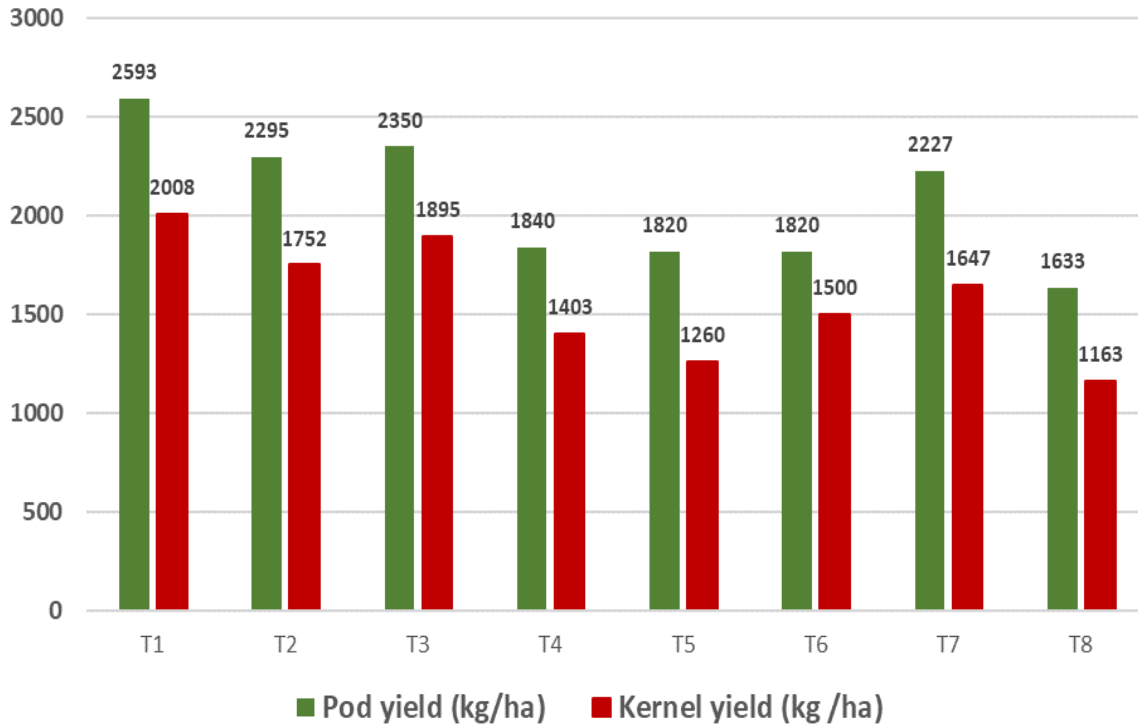


Fig. 2. Pod and Kernel yield of groundnut as influenced by resource constraints

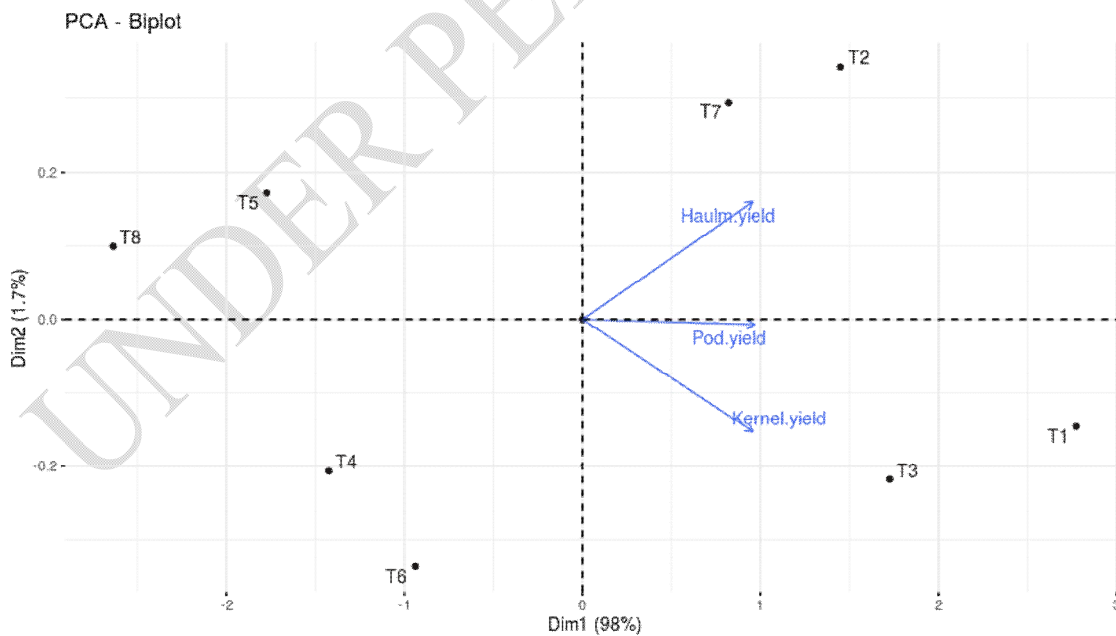


Fig. 3. Principal Component Analysis of various treatments on yield of groundnut

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