

RESEARCH NOTE

Constraints in adoption of Hybrid-6 Cotton in Sabarkantha District of Gujarat

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INTRODUCTION

Hybrid-6 cotton crop occupies a large cultivated area in Sabarkantha district. However, the average yield per hectare for hybrid-6 cotton is low (4 q/ha) as compared to maximum yield (6 q/ha) at some progressive farmer's fields. This difference shows that there is yield gap between the achieved and potential yield. This is because of partial adoption of production technology by the farmers and due to some other constraints. Therefore, it was necessary to analyse the constraints faced by the cotton growers of Sabarkantha district in adoption of Hybrid-6 cotton.

MTHODOLOGY

Idar taluka of Sabarkantha district was purposively selected for this study as

this taluka occupies the highest area under hybrid cotton cultivation. The study was conducted in 1986-87. Ten villages from this taluka were randomly selected. A list of the farmers who cultivate Hybrid-6 cotton was collected from the village level workers, from which 100 farmers were selected randomly. The data were collected by personal interview method with the help of structured schedule.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The constraints faced by the farmers in adoption of Hybrid-6 cotton production technology have been grouped into four major categories : (1) Marketing, (2) input and manpower, (3) supply and services and (4) knowledge regarding improved production technology. They are presented in Table-1.

Table 1 : Constraints faced by the farmers in adoption of Hybrid-6 cotton technology.

			N=100
Sr.No.	Constraints	Percentage of respondents	Overall rank
A. Marketing			
1.	Non-availability of market facilities at village level.	97	I

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Sr.No.	Constraints	Percentage of respondents	Overall rank
2.	Low price of cotton produce	93	III
3.	Lack of storage facilities	73	VII
4.	Lack of transportation of produce to market	58	VIII
B. Inputs and Manpower			
1.	Non-availability of hybrid cotton seed	89	VI
2.	High cost of hybrid cotton seed	92	IV
3.	Non-availability of improved farm implements	25	XVI
4.	High cost of fertilizers, weedicides and pesticides	64	X
5.	Non-availability of labour at picking time	71	VIII
6.	High wages of labour	90	V
C. Supply and Services			
1.	Inadequate irrigation supply	95	II
2.	Inadequate credit facilities to purchase inputs	62	XI
3.	Non-availability of diesel and mobile oil	21	XVII
4.	High cost of diesel and mobile oil	65	IX
5.	Frequent power break down	45	XV
D. Knowledge of Production Technology			
1.	Lack of knowledge about marketing facilities etc.	59	XII
2.	Lack of technical guidance	50	XIV

It was observed that non-availability of market facilities at village level, inadequate irrigation supply, low price of cotton produce, high cost of hybrid cotton seed, high wages of labour and non-availability of hybrid cotton seed were the main constraints faced by the cotton growers and ranked first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth respectively.

IMPLICATIONS

1. Efforts should be made to create market facilities at village level through co-operative societies.

2. Adequate credit facilities and hybrid cotton at subsidised rate should be made available to the cotton growers by the Government.
3. Cotton growers should be educated about the improved production technology of Hybrid-6 cotton.
4. Efforts should be made so that recommended technology is moved to farmer's field at appropriate time without much time lag to accelerate Hybrid-6 cotton production.