

RESEARCH NOTE

A study on adoption of Hybrid-6 cotton cultivation technology

1 2 3
V.B. Patel, K.F. Patel, K.A. Thakkar

INTRODUCTION

The innovation of the high yielding varieties alone is not enough to increase the yield. To have an impact on production, technological message of these inventions are required to be communicated to the farmers successfully in time and they should be adopted by the people in a social system. Some are prone to change to this new agricultural technology. While others are hesitant to adopt and some are not adopting at all. Therefore, it was felt necessary to study the adoption of Hybrid-6 Cotton cultivation technology by the cotton growers. The specific objectives were :

1. To study the personal characteristics of cotton cultivators.
2. To find out the extent of adoption of Hybrid-6 cotton cultivation technology by cultivators.
3. To ascertain the relationship between personal characteristic of cultivators and their extent of adoption of technology.

METHODOLOGY

The present investigation was carried out in Idar taluka of Sabarkantha district, the major cotton growing pocket. Twelve villages from the taluka were purposively selected having larger cultivation

of cotton crop. Finally 150 respondents from the selected villages constituted the sample.

For the purpose of measurement of extent of adoption, the simple adoption scale developed by Gupta (1967) was used.

To findout the existance of relationship between independent and dependent variables, Chi-square (X^2) test was applied.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Personal Characteristics

It was observed that majority of the hybrid cotton growers were middle in age (56 per cent) were having either primary or secondary education (62 per cent) belonged to intermediate caste (63.33 per cent) were number of more than one organisations (65.33 per cent) and had medium socio-economic status (68 per cent). Nearly half of the respondents possessed medium size of land holding with annual earning between Rs.6000 to 12,000 (48.57 per cent and 46 per cent respectively). It was also observed that the majority of cotton growers had (61.33 per cent) medium economic motivation.

Extension of Adoption

With a view to find out the extent of

-
1. Agricultural Officer, Agril. School, GAU Khedbrahma.
 2. Professor and Head, Deptt. of Extension Education, SSK, GAU Anand.
 3. Associate Extension Educationist, Tribal Upliftment Project, GAU Khedbrahma.

adoption, seven practices, viz. preparatory tillage, seed rate, seed treatment, time of sowing, application of manures and fertilizers, time of irrigation and insect-pest and

diseases control were considered. On the basis of A.Q., the respondents were classified into three levels. The results of which are presented in Table 1.

Table 1 : Distribution of respondents according to their extent of adoption of recommended cotton technology.

Sr. No.	Extent of adoption	Number	Percentage
1.	Low (Up to 33.33 score)	41	27.33
2.	Medium (33.34 to 66.66 score)	81	54.00
3.	High (above 66.66 score)	28	18.67
Total		150	100.00

The data presented in Table 1 portaray that more than half of the respondents (54.00 per cent) were belonged to the category of medium extent of adoption. While, the respondents belonged to

low extent of adoption were next in order (27.33 per cent). Only 18.67 per cent of the respondents were found in high extent of adoption category.

Table 2 : Relationship between personal characteristics of the respondents and their extent of adoption.

(n=150)

Sr. No.	Characteristics	X ² -Value
1.	Age	0.904 NS
2.	Education	66.00 **
3.	Caste	53.45 **
4.	Social participation	53.43 **
5.	Socio-economic status	81.30 **
6.	Size of land holding	59.57 **
7.	Annual income	63.74 **
8.	Economic motivation	31.03 **

** Significant at 0.01 level.

