Technology adoption gap in different strains of cotton

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ABSTRACT: The present study was conducted in Akola district of Maharashtra with major objectives to workout technology adoption gap in different strains of cotton. The study was based on primary data of 300 farmers of which content 100 farmers of each strain of cotton from Akola district for the year 2007-08. The average size of holding of marginal, small, medium and large size group was 0.71 ha, 1.46 ha, 2.73 ha and 7.20 ha. respectively. The average composite adoption index for Deshi, American and hybrid cotton growers was observed 56.48 per cent 59.05 per cent and 57.69 per cent respectively. Majority of farmers were in the group of medium level of adoption. The technology regarding quantity of FYM applied showed highest share in total production in all strains. Percentage of yield gap I was higher in all strains. High cost of seed, non-availability of FYM, lack of knowledge about recommended dose of fertilizers, high cost of fertilizers and crop protection measures etc. were found as the major constraints faced by farmers in adoption of technology. The result of study indicated that the technologies like soil type, preparatory village operations were showing more extent of adoption and in some technologies the extent of adoption is very less like in FYM applications irrigation, plant protection majors, fertilizer applications etc. The findings of the study suggested that extension system has not been percolated at the bottom. As some farmers are in the group of high level of adoption i.e. if some can adopt technology to a high level it must be possible for other farmers in the some agro-climatic environment to reach that level by relaxing the constraints faced by them. It is therefore necessary and there is need to upgrade extension system so as to make them more accountable to the farmers.

Key Words: Technology adoption, yield gap, cotton, American, Deshi, Hybrid.