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## A study on knowledge of BT cotton cultivation practices in Rangareddy district of Telangana

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#### Abstract

Cotton, the 'White Gold' and 'King of Fibers' is a crop of prosperity and is taken into account to be an industrial goods of worldwide importance. It's a vital fiber crop of worldwide significance, cultivated in tropical and sub-tropical regions of around eighty countries, which accounts for forty-five % of world fiber. The key producers of cotton are USA, China, India, Pakistan, Uzbekistan, Argentina, Australia, Greece, Brazil, United Mexican States and Turkey. Southern zone involving Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu is a zone for developing hirsutum-arboreum-herbaceum-barbadense and crossover cottons. Soils of this zone are both dark and red and poor in fruitfulness. Cotton development is done both under watered and rain sustained conditions. It was revealed that majority of the respondents (65.33%) had medium adoption level about the improved cultivation practices of pomegranate.

**Keywords:** cotton, adoption level, cultivation practices

#### Introduction

Cotton, the 'White Gold' and 'King of Fibers' is a crop of prosperity and is taken into account to be an industrial goods of worldwide importance. It's a vital fiber crop of worldwide significance, cultivated in tropical and sub-tropical regions of around eighty countries, which accounts for forty-five % of world fiber. The key producers of cotton are USA, China, India, Pakistan, Uzbekistan, Argentina, Australia, Greece, Brazil, United Mexican States and Turkey. These countries contribute regarding eighty-five per cent to the world cotton production. Cotton production in India amounted to around 5.88 million tons. (Cotton production by country worldwide, 2017 (statista.com.)). Asian has the most important acreage (9.4 m. ha) beneath cotton at world level and has the productivity of 560-kilogram Lint/ha and ranks second in production when China.

Cotton is a natural plant fiber which grows around the seed of the cotton plant. Fibers are used in the textile industry, where they are the starting point of the production chain. First, the cotton fiber is obtained from the cotton plant and then spun into yarn. From there, the cotton yarn is woven or knitted into fabric.

Various investigations have analyzed the huge financial, natural and social advantages got from developing Bt cotton in India and world, yet the investigations directed on rancher's information and selection levels of Bt cotton are less. Despite the fact that various enhanced creation innovations are prescribed by the analysts and expansion specialists to get most extreme benefit, estimating the rancher's information and appropriation level of Bt cotton are vital to help them to understand the total yield capability of the product. The audit of writing Obviously demonstrated that relatively few examinations are led toward this path. Along these lines, the present investigation was composed with the accompanying particular targets. So present study was taken in Telangana state regarding adoption level of respondents in Bt cotton.

#### Research Methodology

The study was conducted in district of Ranga reddy district in Telangana having Bt cotton area A Pre-structured interview schedule was administered on 150 cotton growers to gather the general and specific information, highlighting on the Adoption of Improved cultivation practices of Bt cotton. The data was further analyzed and tabulated by calculating frequency, percentage

#### Results and Discussion

The results obtained of the present study and relevant discussion have been presented under following heads:

**Table 1:** Socio-economic status of respondents

| Variables            | Category   | Frequency | Percentage |
|----------------------|--|-----------|------------|
| Age                  | Young age (20-35 years)                              | 42        | 28.00      |
|                      | Middle age (36-50 years)                             | 87        | 58.00      |
|                      | Old age (>50 years)                                  | 21        | 14.00      |
| Education            | Illiterate   | 17        | 11.33      |
|                      | Primary school (1 <sup>st</sup> to 7 <sup>th</sup> ) | 27        | 18.00      |
|                      | Middle school  | 31        | 20.66      |
|                      | High school (8 <sup>th</sup> -10 <sup>th</sup> )     | 44        | 29.33      |
|                      | Pre-university                                       | 25        | 16.66      |
|                      | Graduate and above                                   | 6         | 4.00       |
| Land holding         | Marginal farmers (upto 1 ha)                         | 13        | 8.66       |
|                      | Small farmers (1 to 2 ha)                            | 22        | 16.00      |
|                      | Medium farmers (2 to 4 ha)                           | 42        | 28.00      |
|                      | Big farmers (more than 4 ha)                         | 73        | 48.66      |
| Farming experience   | Low (1-10) years                                     | 52        | 34.66      |
|                      | Medium (10-20) years                                 | 91        | 60.67      |
|                      | Above (>20 years)                                    | 7         | 4.66       |
| Annual income        | Low (Upto to rs 17000)                               | 12        | 8.00       |
|                      | Semi Medium (Rs 17000-Rs 34000)                      | 20        | 13.33      |
|                      | Medium (Rs 34000-Rs51000)                            | 39        | 26.00      |
| Social Participation | No membership  | 86        | 57.33      |
|                      | Membership of one organization                       | 46        | 30.67      |
|                      | Membership of more than one organization.            | 18        | 12.00      |

Table 1 indicates that majority (58.00%) respondents belong to middle age group i.e. (36-50) years. About 29.33 per cent were high school, about 45.83 per cent were having medium size of land holding. Majority of the respondents (60.67%) had medium farming experience About 26.00 per cent respondents had (Rs 34000-Rs 51000) lakh annual income. Majority (57.33%) had no membership in any organization.

**Table 2:** Level of adoption of the respondents regarding improved cultivation of Bt cotton

| Category               | Frequency | Percentage |
|------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Low (mean-0.425*SD)    | 30        | 20.00      |
| Medium (mean±0.425*SD) | 98        | 65.33      |
| High (mean+0.425*SD)   | 22        | 14.66      |

Majority of the respondents (65.33%) were having medium adoption level of followed by 20.00 per cent had low adoption and 14.66 per cent respondents had high level adoption.

### Discussion

58.00 per cent respondents belongs to middle age group i.e. (36-50) years. 29.363 per cent were having education upto high school, 52.67 per cent respondents were having high annual income, 60.67 per cent respondents have medium farming experience 57.33 per cent respondents were not member of any organization, and Majority of the respondents (65.33%) were having medium adoption level.

### Conclusion

It is concluded that majority of the respondents were middle aged people and majority of them were having education up to high school level and majority of them were having medium level of farming experience, majority of them were not having membership in any of the organization. Majority of them had medium level of adoption of improved cultivation practices of Bt cotton crop.

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