| Research Paper |
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# Correlation of profile of farmers with adoption of bio-control measures for cotton

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**ABSTRACT**
The study was undertaken of 150 cotton growers from 10 villages of Narkhed Tahsil in Nagpur district of Maharashtra state. The main object of study was to find adoption level of bio-control measures and profile of cotton growers. In respect of overall adoption level it was found that 65.33 per cent cotton growers were in medium category of adoption. As per their profile it was observed that cotton grower those were old aged, low educated having low land, low socio-economic status, low extension contact and low change proneness had low level of adoption of bio-control measures for cotton while those have medium economic motivation, medium annual income, medium scientific orientation and knowledge had medium level of adoption.

## INTRODUCTION

India today is the third largest producer of cotton next to China and U.S.A in the world. Our production level of this crop has satisfactorily increased by five folds since independence yet the current yield tends to linger on lower average which has been a matter of concern and a national challenge. Total area under cotton in India is 81.22 lakh hectors with production of 146 lakh bales and productivity is 306 lint kg per hectors in year 2000-2001(Anonymous, 2000)

Cotton is important cash crops in Vidharbha region of Maharashtra. Cotton production per unit area is comparatively low in this area. The lower yields are attributed due to infestation of the crop by insect pests and diseases and non-adoption of plant protection measures for control of insect pests and diseases by cotton growers. Biological control is one of the important tool in pest management. This is the area which requires much more attention. The judicious and timely use of bio control practices is of prime importance to minimize the use of pesticides and control of insect. Hence, present study was undertaken with the objectives: to study socio-economic, psychological and communication characteristics of cotton growers and to find adoption level of bio-control measures by cotton growers.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

From Table 1, it is observed that majority of respondents (65.33%) were in medium category in respect to their adoption. This was followed by low category which comprised 20.67 Per cent respondents, while 14.00 per cent of respondents were found in high category. It could thus be inferred that the majority of the respondents were in medium category of adoption of bio-control measures for cotton. Similar findings reported by Bodake *et. al.* (2009).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

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