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Studies on marketing of bullocks in Nanded district of Maharashtra

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Marketing of bullocks play an important role in rural area. There are too many difficulties in bullock marketing which are faced by farmers. For the study of cattle market, four cattle markets from Nanded district were selected and these are Biloli, Loha, Mudkhed and Naigaon Bazar. The investigation revealed that majority of small land holders are involved in the sell and majority of medium land holders are involved in purchase of bullocks, 91.67 per cent sellers and 78.34 per cent purchasers from short distance. Mostly sellers brought their bullocks to the market by road (walking) for sell. Maximum bullock sellers 61.67 per cent were from up to Rs. 1,00,000 income group. However, 63.34 per cent bullock purchasers were from up to Rs 1,00,000 annual income group. Majority of sellers and purchaser were preferred 'Red coated' bullocks. Adult bullocks were preferred by 60.00 per cent sellers and 73.33 per cent purchasers in bullock marketing. 95.00 per cent sellers brought their bullocks to the market on the day of market. Majority of sellers and purchasers adopt direct channel following by seller-broker-purchaser and through friends and relatives channels. In all the market broker was need for negotiate the price and for searching customers and bullocks. In selection practices of bullock purchaser check the teeth, hump, walking style, hooves, colour and horn.

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Heterosis for yield and yield contributing characters in rainfed Cotton (*Gossypium* Spp.)

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In Line x Testers analysis ten lines were crossed with 4 testers to obtain 40 hybrids for evaluation of heterosis analysis. Fourty crosses and fourteen parents with two checks (Bunny and NHH 44) were evaluated in a randomized block design with two replications during Kharif, 2013 at three different locations. Data were recorded on 11 characters viz., days to 50 per cent flowering, days to maturity, plant height (cm), number of monopodia plant-1, number of sympodia plant-1, number of bolls plant-1, boll weight (g), ginning outturn, seed index (g), harvest index, seed cotton yield plant-1 (g) and seed cotton yield plot-1 (g). Analysis of variance for means revealed significant differences for all the characters except number of monopodia plant-1. The magnitude of heterobeltosis and heterosis for all the characters in the present study was highly appreciable. Considering the average heterotic effects over three environments, the highest positive significant heterosis over better parent was noticed in the cross NH 635 x RHCB 001 (95.94 %), while the cross PH 1060 x PH 1009 exhibited maximum significant positive heterosis over commercial hybrid Bunny (64.89 %) and standard hybrids NHH 44 (48.37 %) respectively for seed cotton yield plant-1 (g). PH 1060 x PH 1009 hybrid also showed significant heterosis for days to 50 per cent flowering, days to maturity, plant height (cm), number of sympodia plant-1, number of bolls per plant, boll weight (g) and ginning outturn over Bunny and NHH 44 respectively.

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