IMPLICATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The conclusions suggested by this study have the following possible implications.

i) Decrease in technological gap is possible only by the increase in adoption of improved technology such as choice of suitable varieties, plant protection measures, and good marketing management etc. in sugarcane cultivation.

ii) The variables which exert maximum direct affects on technological gap of farmers are education, credit orientation, attitude, knowledge, extension contact and source of credibility. The low level of knowledge even among the big farmers of study clearly suggests that functional literacy and adult literacy programmes should be paid special attention. Uptodate knowledge to the cane growers will help the development of a favourable attitude towards sugarcane cultivation.

iii) The result brought out by the investigation, a main influencing factor-credit orientation is emerged from the three categories of farmers of the study area. Positive efforts should be made to increase the credit facilities to the cane growers in time.
iv) Dishonesty at cane weighing centres, low rate and dissatisfactory mill purchase were found lethal constraints in increasing the gap in sugarcane technology. The cooperative Dharamkantas should be installed in villages as like truck goods agencies have in cities. A need of these Kantas was very much desired by the respondents of the study area. The price has been one of the major causes for the fluctuations in sugarcane production apart from other factors. The district produced 83.31 lakh tonne sugarcane, thereof 27.31 lakh tonne was crushed by the seven sugar factories during 1986-87. The question for the purchase of remaining 56 lakh tonne should be materialized by other means.

v) The present system of cane purchasing by the sugar factories of U.P. need may be improvement and remodelling. The system of purchase of sugar-cane should be in a way that the small farmers may be given adequate facilities to sell their crops in the month of November and December so that the fellow soil may be available for sowing rabi crops to them.
POLICY IMPLICATIONS

1. Sufficient time has passed i.e. a span of forty years in which agriculture has suffered gravely on account for the apathy of block personnel and bureaucrats. Now, in this stage of uncertainty, the responsibility of transfer of technology should be seized without delaying from V.D.Os, A.D.Os and B.D.Os. Hence, it should be allocated to the scientists of Agriculture faculties.

ii. To develop the sound and proper knowledge among the farmers the Krishi Vigyan Kendra may be opened at Meerut. A separate Indian Sugarcane Research Institute and Agriculture University are imperative for the development of the cultivators of this Sugar belt.

iii. However, the government of India not only managed to establish many financial institutions to the rurals but also make many beneficial provisions in the budget for the year 1988-89. But the process of loaning should be more convenient i.e. the bribery and much time consuming tactics, should be eradicated in order to case the farmers.

iv. The purchase of cane should be made at village level just like in Maharashtra. The process of cane purchasing may be borrowed from other countries like France.
The advance announcement of the statutory minimum sugarcane price should be declared in the month of September i.e. before the onset of the next crop season. Rate of cane at sulphur plants should be decided by the government compulsarily. Fifty percent of the total remaining cane (56 lakh tonnes) may properly be consumed after increasing the crushing capacity of seven factories (as Mawana 8.11 lakh tonne annually). For rest 28 lakh tonne cane, three sugar factories (Mawana type) should be installed at Atrara (Kharkhoda), Machhra and Barnawa (Binauli) in rural Meerut in cooperative sector promptly.

**SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH**

i. The present study was conducted in Meerut district only because of suffering for usual limitations of technical man-power, time and finances at the disposal of researcher. Further, it may be extended to all of Uttar Pradesh.

ii. A fresh study may be designed and extended to compare the effectiveness of marketing pattern of sugarcane on adoption of modern technology in Uttar Pradesh and Maharastra states.
iii. The other study may be suggested to determine the impact of purchase made by sugar mills and sulphur plants on technological gaps of improved sugarcane technology.

iv. On the basis of the findings next study may be suggested credit difficulties experienced by small, medium and big farmers in adopting the modern sugarcane technology.