
**FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO LOW COTTON PRODUCTION IN KUMI SUB COUNTY,
KUMI DISTRICT.**

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**UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
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**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY, FACULTY OF
SCIENCE AND EDUCATION IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE
AWARD OF THE DEGREE, BACHELOR OF SCIENCE AND EDUCATION,**

Declaration

I Okoropot Joseph hereby declare that, this piece of work in this report was produced by me and has never been submitted to any institute for any award at higher education.

Sign



Date: 14/05/2023

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Lists of abbreviations

MAIF. Ministry Of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries

NARO. National Agricultural Research Organization

NaLIRRI. National Livestock Resources Institute

MT. Metric Tones

CCB. Cotton Control Board

ICA. International Cotton Association

BCE. Bremen Cotton Exchange

CSDP. Cotton Sub Sector Development Programme

GOU. Government Of Uganda

CDO. Cotton Development Organization

LDCs. Low Developing Countries

SATU. Alber Type Uganda

BPA. Bukalasa Pedigree Alber

DDT. Dichloro Diethyl Trichloro Ethane

IPM.I Integrated Pest Management

FAO. Food and Agriculture Organization

ICAC. International Cotton Advisory Committee

BCGA. Brazilian Cotton Growers Association

CBD. Convention Biological Diversity

List of tables

Approval

This research report was successfully carried at Kumi Sub County between March 2022 and May 2022. It was carried out by Okoropot Joseph under the supervision of Mr. Dramadri Gerald Afayo all through and it's now ready to be submitted to Busitema University.

Sign



Date: 14/06/2023

Mr. Dramadri Gerald Afayo.

Supervisor

Dedication

In loving memories to the soul of departed Francis Obukui, may his soul rest in peace. I further dedicate this report to my beloved mother Amongin Penninah Loy, to all my brothers and sisters especially my brother Simon Ewalu who financially supported me wherever I was in need.

My sincere thanks goes to all my beloved friends especially Oluka Ismael, Muteesi Grace and Aanyu Flowrence who were always by my side during the struggle of this work.

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Credit goes to the department of agriculture Busitema University for their academic guidance.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>Declaration</i>	ii
<i>Lists of abbreviations</i>	iii
<i>List of tables</i>	iv
<i>Approval</i>	v
<i>Dedication</i>	vi
<i>Acknowledgement</i>	vii
CHAPTER	
ONE	1
1.1 <i>Background of cotton</i>	1
1.2 <i>Problem statement</i>	3
1.3 <i>The purpose of the study</i>	3
1.4 <i>Objectives</i>	4
1.4.1 <i>The main objective</i>	4
1.4.2 <i>Specific Objectives</i>	4
1.5 <i>Research questions</i>	4
1.6 <i>Hypothesis</i>	4
1.7 <i>Scope</i>	4
1.8 <i>Significance of the study</i>	5
1.9 <i>Justification</i>	5
1.10 <i>Conceptual frame work</i>	6
CHAPTER TWO	7
2.0 <i>LITERATURE REVIEW</i>	7
2.1 <i>Level of production</i>	7
2.2 <i>Importance of Cotton Production</i>	10
2.3 <i>Factors contributing to the decline of cotton production</i>	12
2.4 <i>Suggestions for improvement</i>	15
CHAPTER THREE	19

3.0	METHODOLOGY	19
3.1	RESEARCH DESIGN	19
3.2	AREA OF STUDY	19
3.3	TARGET POPULATION	20
3.4	SAMPLING	20
3.5	RESEARCH TOOLS	21
3.6	DATA ANALYSIS	21
3.7	LIMITATION TO THE STUDY	21
CHAPTER FOUR		23
4.1	RESEARCH FINDINGS	23
CHAPTER FIVE		28
5.1	Discussion of the results	28
5.2	Conclusion	31
5.3	Recommendations	33
APPENDIX		34
	References	34
	Location of kumi	44
	QUESTIONNAIRE TO FARMERS	45

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 Background of cotton

Cotton is a plant of Genus Gossypium and is important vegetable fiber grown in the tropics. In the world, about 8% of the cotton traded is harvested in Sub Saharan Africa (Rukuni et al. In Africa cotton is extensively grown by smallholder farmers and there are very few large plantations. African countries which grow cotton include South Africa, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Uganda, Tanzania and Zambia with largest proportion once grown in Zimbabwe (Mahofa, 2007). Wild species of cotton are indigenous to the desert areas of Australia, Central America, Africa and Asia. In Zimbabwe cotton is grown by small scale and large scale farmers as well. Cotton is mainly grown by small scale farmers in Gokwe, Sanyati, Muzarabani, Mt Darwin, Guruve and Cheshire. Cotton production is mainly done in low rainfall areas since it does not require a lot of rainfall.

Cotton is one of the major traditional export crops in Uganda. The crop is grown by smallholder farmers on 1 ha or less, with average yield of 388 kg/ha. Seed cotton yields, however, range between 200 kg/ha in the North-East to 1000 kg/ha in the West. At research institutes, yields of between 1500 kg and 2500 kg/ha are obtainable. The huge yield gap between the actual and the potential is attributed to a number of factors. Due to continuous cultivation in most parts of the country, soil fertility is on the decline and pest incidences, on the increase. Recommended agronomic practices such as optimum plant populations, timely sowing and fertilizer uses are not practiced by farmers. Socio-economic factors such as labour, capital, cotton farm size and profitability also influence cotton productivity. Now that seed cotton marketing is liberalized, farmers are eager to resume cotton growing. To narrow down the gap between the potential and farmers' yields, concerted efforts are needed from all stakeholders. Soil fertility and pest problems should be tackled urgently. Farmers should be encouraged to use locally available materials like bio-fertilizers and botanicals. Farmers should, in addition, have access to credit. Cotton demand should be stimulated by sell of lint and seeds to local consumers such as textile mills, oil processors, soap and feed factories.

In Ugandan cotton had been found growing wild but it was not until 1904 that the

and earn the nation some foreign exchange such that social services can be extended to them.

APPENDIX

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