Research Article

Comparative economic analysis and constraints in farming systems practiced in northern transitional zone of Karnataka

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SUMMARY : The study examined the economics of farming systems in northern transitional zone of Karnataka. It was based on primary data collected from the sample respondents in peri-urban and rural areas of the zone. The top four farming systems in each of the situations based on highest per cent of adoption were considered for economic analysis. In peri-urban area of Dharwad the net returns was highest in the system involving crops and dairy. In rural area of Dharwad, the net returns was higher in the system involving crops, dairy and plantation. Whereas, in the case of Belgaum peri-urban area the net returns were highest in system involving crop, vegetables, dairy and poultry. In rural area the farming system consisting of crops, dairy, goat performed much better. In peri-urban area of Dharwad, lack of field demonstrations, lack of funds to purchase improved inputs, labour shortage during peak operation and price fluctuation were the major constraints in adoption of farming systems. Similarly lack of training, too many formalities in getting credit, lack of irrigation and high marketing cost in rural areas of Dharwad. and lack of field demonstrations, lack of funds to purchase improved inputs, labour shortage in peak period and price fluctuation were the major constraints in peri-urban areas of Belgaum, In the case of rural area of Belgaum, lack of extension trainings, too many formalities in getting credit, lack of irrigation and high marketing cost were the major constraints.

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