



Research Article

Constraints in adoption of improved dryland technologies

■ P. S. CHOPADE AND J. H. GAIKWAD

ARTICLE CHRONICLE :

Received:

27.06.2013;

Revised :

15.08.2013;

Accepted:

17.08.2013

SUMMARY : Present study entitled constraints in adoption of improved dryland farming technologies was conducted with the objectives of to study personal, socio-economic and psychological characters of dryland farmers and to study the constraints faced by farmers in adoption of improved dryland technologies. Majority of the dryland farmers were middle aged (55.83 per cent), educated (86.67 per cent). They were having medium size of family (47.50 per cent), low level of annual income (44.17 per cent), medium land holding (44.17 per cent), low cosmopolitaness (55.00 per cent), medium risk orientation (40.00 per cent), moderate in use of sources of information (34.17 per cent), medium knowledge about dryland farming technologies (60.00 per cent) and medium adoption of dryland farming technologies (56.67 per cent). The major constraints reported by dryland farmers were high labour cost and their shortage, high input cost, lack of information about antitranspirants, biofertilizer seed treatment, strip cropping and inadequate capital.

How to cite this article : Chopade, P.S. and Gaikwad, J.H. (2013). Constraints in adoption of improved dryland technologies. *Agric. Update*, 8(3): 443-445.

KEY WORDS :

Adoption, Constraints,
Dryland technologies

Author for correspondence :

J.H. GAIKWAD

Department of Extension
Education, Mahatma Phule
Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri,
AHMEDNAGAR (M.S.)
INDIA

See end of the article for
authors' affiliations