



Barriers to Adoption of some Agricultural Innovations in a Village in the New Valley Governorate

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Abstract:

This research aims to determine rates of adoption and continuation of some selected innovations (Wheat Seds1, El-Gorma Watermelon, Sprinkler Irrigation System, and Sugar Beet) and to determine perceived barriers to adoption and diffusion of these selected innovations from farmers' point of view. In order to achieve these objectives, an empirical study targeted all farmers of The Third Village in Darb El-Arbaeen area, Paris District, The New Valley Governorate. Data were collected during January 2008 through personal interviews with farmers using a questionnaire form constructed and pre-tested to fulfill the study objectives. Frequencies and percentages were used for data processing and presentation. Results showed that high price of fertilizers, its unavailability and high shelling of grains were the most important barriers to the adoption and diffusion of Wheat Seds1. Lack of farmers experience and lack of extension activities were the most important barriers to the adoption and diffusion of El-Gorma Watermelon. Barrier to the adoption and diffusion of Sprinkler Irrigation System were: (1) it requires more labor, (2) it requires more effort, time, and money, (3) losses in yields caused by transferring pipes, (4) damage of pipes, (5) type of soil is not suitable, and (6) prefer surface irrigation system. Barriers to the adoption and diffusion Sugar Beet were: sugar factory did not implement its promises, lack and late arrival of transportation means, prefer wheat cultivation and have no experience about it.

Keywords:

Agricultural innovations, Barriers to Adoption, Egypt

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