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AbstractAlthough green revolution has changed the face of rural areas by rising productivity and generating more farm income, it has been limited to the coverage on three counts crops, land and regions only. From the angle of crops it has covered wheat and rice. The green revolution package programmes have been applied to the areas, which have adequate and assured water supply through irrigation facilities. In, India, a large proportion of the agricultural land is without irrigation facilities. Nearly 60 per cent of the agricultural land depends on rainfall for crop cultivation. These areas receive low or erratic rainfall. There is a tendency of frequent crop failures. Since cultivation in dryland region depends on rainfall for cultivation, uncertainty and instability in production and low yields are the hallmarks of dryland farming. The incomes of farmers in this region are not only small but also fluctuate widely from year to year. As a result there is a serious decline in farm income, consequently affecting the livelihood of the people living on dryland farms.

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