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DOI: 10.15740/HAS/AU/10.1/1-5

Agriculture Update

Volume 10 | Issue 1 | February, 2015 | 1-5 |

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■ e ISSN-0976-6847

RESEARCH ARTICLE :

Technological interventions in rice production for rural livelihood management

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ARTICLE CHRONICLE :

Received :

01.12.2014;

Revised :

15.12.2014;

Accepted :

01.01.2015

SUMMARY : Technological interventions with respect to rice production and suitable methods of approach for transfer of technology under rain fed and irrigated areas to sustain a livelihood system specifying attributes of innovations were studied taking 240 respondents from 4 villages comprising both rain fed and irrigated situations. It was found that the extent of adoption was highest in nutrient management followed by variety replacement, whereas in irrigated condition variety replacement topped the list (70.83%) followed by nutrient management, SRI method. The 'z' value was found to be significantly different in case of SRI method, nutrient management and variety replacement whereas extent of adoption of IPM and hybrid rice cultivation remains same. The 'z_r' value of 4.19 in case of rainfed condition implies rice cultivation is a huge water-demanding enterprise. However, role of poverty reduction and feedback system registered minimum role. Market was also an important component for paddy technology adoption.

How to cite this article : Satpathy, Bineeta and Dasgupta, D. (2015). Technological interventions in rice production for rural livelihood management. *Agric. Update*, 10(1): 1-5.

KEY WORDS :

Rice cultivation,
Technological
interventions,
Adoption, Attributes of
innovation

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