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Research Paper

Economics and resource use efficiency of SRI and traditional method of paddy cultivation in Gujarat

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ABSTRACT : Rice being a staple food of most Indians occupies largest area and second largest production in the world. Operational holding is shrinking and land, water resources are getting degraded. Henceforth, the evaluation of innovative production practices is needed to meet the growing demand of rice. Under such a scenario, System of Rice Intensification (SRI) has emerged as an important technology to increase rice productivity. For this study 120 farmers (60 SRI+60 Traditional) were selected. Cost-C2 for SRI and traditional method was found to 43790 and 40985 per ha, respectively. Average per hectare yield of SRI and traditional method was reported to 51.25 and 41.25 qtl, respectively. The return per hectare over operating cost- A for SRI and traditional method was to the tune of 49758 and 33865, respectively. In SRI method, resource use efficiency of human labour contributed positive and significant while for traditional method manure and fertilizer found positive and significant towards paddy production.

KEY WORDS : Costs, Returns, Resource use efficiency, System of rice intensification (SRI), Traditional method, Rice.

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