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Determinants of Resource Conservation Technologies (RCTs) Adoption in Rice (*Oryza Sativa* L.) Cultivation under Rainfed Farming Condition

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ABSTRACT The study for assessing the determinants of adoption of resource conservation technologies in rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) cultivation was conducted in Imphal West district of Manipur state, India with 120 sample size selected through proportionate random sampling from 10 villages in the district during January-March, 2012. Data collection from the selected respondents was made with the help of pre-tested structured schedule through personal interview method. The study reveals that nearly half of the respondents had medium level of adoption of resource conservation technologies in rice cultivation followed by low and high. Investigation reveals that a formidable proportion of farmers in the study area although had good knowledge on resource conservation technologies in agriculture, could not adopt them with full recommendations. Except the practices like seed selection and water management, all other practices were with partial adoption by almost every respondents in rice cultivation The study further shows that out of 12 selected independent variables under study, except age and size of operational land holding, all the variables were found having positively significant relationship with the adoption level of the respondents. While three variables namely; innovation proneness, attitude towards RCTs and knowledge towards RCTs had emerged as the most dominant factors influencing to the adoption level of farmers of resource conservation technologies in rice cultivation.