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Abstract: Rice is the most important staple food crop for more than two-third of the population of India. For a strong agriculture system, it is necessary to improve productivity of this crop. For this purpose, attention needs to be given to improve productivity by adoption of H.Y.V. rice technology by the farmers. Keeping in view the above facts, the present study was undertaken in Kanke block of Ranchi district with a purpose to address the issues like cropping pattern, input intensity, adoption level of H.Y.V. and resource use efficiency on paddy farms. For these purpose three villages namely; Husir, Boreya, and Semartola were selected randomly in the block and 45 rice growers were selected randomly. The study revealed that, more than 51 percent of total cropped area was occupied by paddy. Of the total area under paddy, 55.14 per cent accounted for H.Y.V. paddy, 32.36 per cent for hybrid paddy and 12.50 per cent for local variety. As far as the numbers of adopter farmers of H.Y.V. and hybrid were concerned, more than 78 per cent of the farmers were found cultivating H.Y.V. and hybrid paddy. Efficiency of different inputs used on the farms indicated that land, seed and fertilizers were found to be used inefficiently in profit maximization sense. The study further revealed that, significantly higher amount of inputs were used in cultivation of H.Y.V. and hybrid rice as compared to local paddy variety. The gross return and net return were found maximum on hybrid paddy farms and minimum on local variety paddy farms. The highest and the lowest net returns for respective paddy varieties were Rs. 6813.30 and Rs. 1711.92 on per hectare basis. It can, thus, be concluded that productivity of paddy crop can be increased by adopting H.Y.V. and hybrid paddy by farmers and profits can be enhanced with proper allocation of the resources available with them particularly, land and fertilizers.

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