STUDY OF THE RESOURCE USE EFFICIENCY OF FENUGREEK CROP IN THE STATE OF RAJASTHAN

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ABSTRACT

Rajasthan state is major producer of the fenugreek and this study was aimed to estimate the resource use efficiency of fenugreek crop in the state of Rajasthan. Two regulated markets, Shri-Madhopur mandi (Sikar) and Chomu mandi (Jaipur) were selected. The total number of fenugreek growing farmers in the sample villages was 261 and 354, in Sikar and Jaipur districts, respectively. The cumulative total of fenugreek growing farmers in selected village was 615, from which a sample of 150 farmers was selected on the basis of systematic sampling. The regression coefficient (linear and non-linear), auto-correlation, multicollinearity, autocorrelation, returns to scale were applied on collected data from the selected farmers. Out of seven explanatory variables, only four variables namely; machine labour, seed, irrigation and human labour for Jaipur district and machine labour, seed, fertilizer and human labour for Sikar farms were significant factors influencing gross return. For overall Rajasthan, only five variables machine labour, seed, fertilizer, irrigation and machine labour were significantly affect the gross return. On Jaipur, Sikar and state farms the MVPs of different factor inputs on different size groups positively influenced the gross return. It was taken to mean that all factors were underutilized on Jaipur, Sikar and state farms.

KEYWORDS: Resource Use, Efficiency Fenugreek, Rajasthan