

IMPLICATIONS OF THE METHODS OF CROP DIVERSIFICATION:

A COMPARATIVE STUDY

LOKESH KUMAR MEENA¹, CHANDRA SEN² & SAKET KUSHWAHA³

¹Assistant Professor-cum-Junior Scientist, Department of Agricultural Economics,

Bihar Agricultural University, Sabour, Bihar, India

²Professor, Department of Agricultural Economics, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, India

³Vice Chancellor, Lalit Narayan Mithila University, Darbhanga, Bihar, India

ABSTRACT

This paper aims to measure crop diversification for a uniform data set of 35 year for two districts of Rajasthan state of India namely Kota and Jaisalmer. At the same time it focuses on status and changing pattern of crop diversification in the districts with a comparative outlook of both. Data used for the study were collected from year 1980 to 2014 and whole study was divided in to five periods and separate analysis was done for all period. Herfindahl indexes, Simpson index and Index of maximum proportion were used to measure the crop diversification in the districts for comparative study. Results of the study shows complete diversification was found in the Kota district in all period through all index and likewise in Jaisalmer district crop specialization was found in first and second period through all indices, Moderate diversification was found in third and fourth period through all indices and finally complete diversification was found in fifth period through all three indices in Jaisalmer district. During the study I was found that all indice provided same results for the both the district.

KEYWORDS: High Value Commodities, Agro Ecosystems, Risk and Climate Change

Received: Nov 25, 2015; Accepted: Dec 03, 2015; Published: Jan 23, 2015; Paper Id.: IJEEFUSFEB20169