Research Paper

Economic analysis of agricultural diversification in Morena district of Madhya Pradesh based on different farming patterns

■ **MUNESH KUMAR SHAKYA, SONU JAIN** AND **P. S. BADAL**

See end of the paper for authors' affiliations

Correspondence to :
SONU JAIN
Banaras Hindu University,
VARANASI (U.P.) INDIA
Email:sonujain.karauli
@gmail.com

ABSTRACT : Agricultural diversification can be described in terms of the shift from the regional dominance of one crop towards the production of a large number of crops to meet the increasing demand of these crops. Two types of diversification – horizontal and vertical diversification. The diversification of agriculture towards non-food-grain and high value commodities has been the right answer for it, because these commodities have potential of income augmentation, employment generation, poverty alleviation and export promotion. it takes note of different bases of measuring diversification more importantly, income, output and resource based agricultural diversification. In India, mixed farming has been a way of life and in such a system, agriculture and livestock have a complementary relationship. The study is based on farms in the Morena district shows that around 15 per cent of cropped area is under fodder. The share of horticulture in crop, cross-bred in bovine, bovine in livestock, inland in total fisheries and fisheries in allied sectors has increased thereby suggesting significant changes in the structure of agriculture and allied economies. Resource diversification also play an important role in agriculture diversity. Madhya Pradesh is endowed with rich and diverse forest resources. Fisheries also an important for agriculture diversity which create more money. Data were obtained by survey from the farmers. Stratified multi-stage sampling method was used to select sample households. There are many methods for computing Agricultural diversification like diversification index, entrophy index, simpson index, herphindal index. According to diversification index, 13.75 per cent farmers are having perfect specialization or no diversification and 16.25 per cent farmers are highly diversified. According to entropy index, 7.5 per cent farmers are having highly specialization or no diversification and 35 per cent farmers are highly diversified. According to herphindal index, 7.5 per cent farmers are having more specialization or less diversification and 37.50 per cent farmers are highly diversified. According to simpson index, 6.25 per cent farmers are having more specialization or less diversification and 45 per cent farmers are highly diversified.

KEY WORDS : Economic analysis, Agricultural diversification