

Growth Rate in Area Production and Productivity of Watermelon in Jaipur district and Rajasthan state

Abstract

An attempt has been made in this paper to estimate the growth trends in area, production and productivity of watermelon in Jaipur district and Rajasthan state. For the present study, secondary data on area, production and productivity of watermelon in Jaipur district and Rajasthan state as a whole for the period 2009-10 to 2018-19 were collected from Department of Horticulture, Pant KrishiBhawan etc. The data were analyzed through growth rate, co-efficient of determination and root mean square techniques to study the growth in area, production and productivity of watermelon in Jaipur district and Rajasthan state. Analysis of growth rates revealed that the exponential growth model was found best fitted model in this analysis. Growth rates in area, production and productivity of watermelon were estimated to be significantly negative in Jaipur district and in Rajasthan state for the study period 2009-10 to 2018-19.

Introduction:

Watermelon (*Citrulluslanatus*) is the major commercial crop in India. It is one of the most important fruit cultivated in the tropics. In South Carolina, watermelon is called “Smile Fruit”, but it is actually not a fruit. It is a vegetable like cucumber, squash, pumpkin and cantaloupe, the watermelon is really a member of the gourd family (i.e., Cucurbitaceae). Watermelon is a native of tropical Africa. Watermelon is grown worldwide in tropical and subtropical areas for its large edible fruit. A large fruit is a kind of modified berry called a *pepo* with a thick rind (exocarp) and fleshy center (mesocarp and endocarp). The fruit is juicy, pink, red or yellow flesh with numerous small black seeds. The watermelon is an annual crop that has a prostrate or climbing habit. The watermelon fruit has 78 per cent edible portion. The edible portion in watermelon fruit contains moisture (95.8 per cent), protein (0.2 per cent), minerals (0.3 per cent), carbohydrates (3.3 per cent) and energy (16 k. cal).

Global area under watermelon cultivation was 32.41 million hectare with the production of 1039.31 million tonnes in the year 2018. Major watermelon producing countries

are China, Iran, Turkey, Brazil, United States, India etc. in the world. China ranked first in watermelon production with 628.03 million tonnes from an area of 14.99 million hectare in the year 2018(Source: India Agri Stat.com).

Major watermelon growing states in India are Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, Assam, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Telangana and Maharashtra. In India, area under watermelon cultivation was estimated at 100 thousand hectares with production of 2495 thousand MT in the year 2018-19 (Source: Indian Horticultural Database, National Horticulture Board, 2018-19).

In Rajasthan, area under watermelon cultivation was 2113 hectares with production of 15120 MT in the year 2018-19. It is sown during late February to mid-March in Rajasthan state. In this state, large area was put under watermelon crop in only Jaipur and Sikar districts and in remaining districts, area under watermelon crop. Jaipur district occupied first position in area under watermelon cultivation with 1408 hectares with production of 3926 MT during the year 2018-19 (Source: Rajasthan agriculture statistics at a glance, Horticulture department, Jaipur, 2018-19).

In Rajasthan, few cultivators practice in particular regions as well as on little area put under watermelon crop at present. This is mainly due to the lack of the information on economic aspects like growth in production, costs of and returns from cultivation of watermelon, marketing costs, margins and price spread in marketing of watermelon. Further, cultivators do not know about the potential of watermelon for generating high income. Thus, vital information on the economic aspects of watermelon cultivation needs to be generated.

What is growth rate mean to the watermelon (cultivation) farmers or to the government or researchers etc...(why is the importance of determining the growth rate for the three parameters?).

Objective:

1. Growth rate in area, production and productivity of watermelon in Jaipur district and Rajasthan state.

Methodology:

To study the growth rates in area, production and productivity of watermelon, the following growth models was tested:

Linear function:

$$Y = a_0 + a_1 x_1 + \dots + u_t$$

Where,

Y = Area / production / productivity of watermelon crop

a_0 = Constant

a_1 = Coefficient factor

x_1 = Production factor

u = Error term

t_1 = time factor

Semi log function:

$$\text{Log } Y = \alpha + \beta^t$$

Where,

Y = Area / production / productivity of watermelon crop

α = Constant

β = Regression coefficient

t = time in year

Exponential function:

$$Y = \alpha \beta^t$$

Taking log both side for linear transformation of functional model

$$\text{Log } Y = \log \alpha + t \log \beta$$

$$Y^* = \alpha^* + \beta^*$$

Where,

$$Y^* = \log Y$$

$$\alpha^* = \log \alpha$$

$$\beta^* = \log \beta$$

Where,

Y = Area / production / productivity of watermelon crop

α = Constant

β = Regression coefficient

t= time in year

Compound growth rate (%) = (Antilog β -1)100.

After fitting the first linear trend function by least-square method, we get the estimate of β_1 . Then, annual linear growth rate was computed as follows

$$r = \frac{\beta_1}{\bar{y}} \times 100$$

Where,

\bar{Y} is arithmetic mean of Y_t

To obtain annual semi- log growth rate, it was computed as follows

$$r = \beta_1 \times 100$$

The annual Exponential growth rate was then computed as

$$r = (\text{Antilog } \beta_1 - 1)100$$

Results and Discussion:

Growth rates in area, production and productivity of watermelon in Jaipur district

Why are the raw (or averaged?) data Tables of the three parameters (area, production and productivity) used in calculating the growth rate of each parameter are not provided?.Would be good to have them.

The growth rates in area, production and productivity of watermelon during the period 2009-10 to 2018-19 in Jaipur district are shown in table no.1 The simple growth trends in area, production and productivity of watermelon in Jaipur district from 2009-10 to 2018-19 are given in Fig.No.1, 2 and 3, respectively.

Table No. 1 shows that growth rate in area under the watermelon cultivation in Jaipur district decreased at an exponential growth rate of 2.34 per cent per annum which was significant at 1 per cent level of significance. Production of the watermelon was significantly decreased at

exponential growth rate of 1.12 per cent per annum due to decreased in area under watermelon cultivation. The negative growth rate in productivity of watermelon was registered 2.11 per cent per annum at 5 per cent level of significance because of the decrease in area and production of watermelon in the study area. The coefficient of determination (R^2) was estimated to be 0.55, 0.57 and 0.49 indicated that 55 per cent, 57 per cent and 49 per cent of variation in area, production and productivity, respectively, was due to time variable. Similar study finding were reported by Acharya *et al.* (2012), Dakhare and Bhattchary (2013). (Please say something on the findings of the literatures mentioned (Acharya et al., 2012....) related to your findings).

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Table No. 1 Growth rates in area, production and productivity of watermelon during the period 2009-10 to 2018-19 in Jaipur district.

s.no	Growth model	Response variable	Coefficients		Growth-rate (%per annum)	R ²	RMSE	F value
			β_0	β_1				
1.	Linear	Area	2304.06**	-79.28**	-4.24	0.52	242.72**	8.80**
	Semi-log		2233.48*	-241.97*	-2.41	0.28	297.23*	3.20*
	Exponential		2358.62**	-0.0451**	-2.34	0.55	0.1303**	10.02**
2.	Linear	Production	16793.06**	-1002.88**	-8.89	0.57	2793.27**	10.62**
	Semi-log		16082.86*	-3181.63*	-3.18	0.33	3472.64*	4.05*
	Exponential		20185.13**	-0.122**	-1.12	0.57	0.339**	10.62**
3.	Linear	Productivity	7791.53**	-351.62**	-6.0	0.48	1173.06*	7.41*
	Semi-log		7586.77**	-1144.81**	-1.14	0.29	1363.40**	3.41**
	Exponential		8557.68*	-0.077*	-2.11	0.49	0.2489*	7.85*

Figures in parentheses are level of significant

** Indicating significant at 1% level of significant.

* Indicating significant at 5% level of significant.

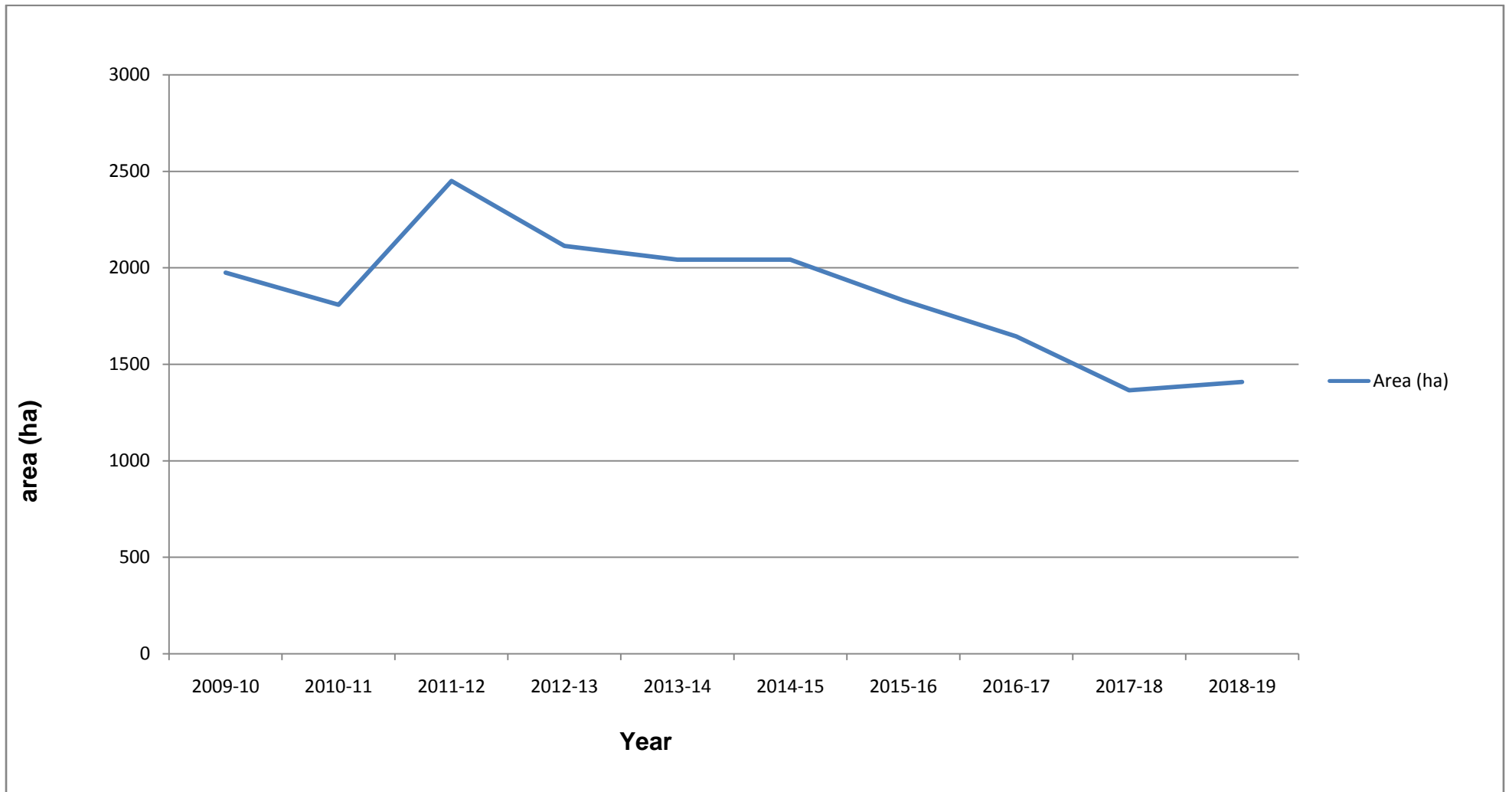


Fig.No.1 Simple growth trend in area of watermelon in Jaipur district from 2009 – 10 to 2018 - 19

(Graph/Figure No. 1, 2 and 3 can be (should be combined together in one Figure, rather than separating area, production and productivities in each one graph).

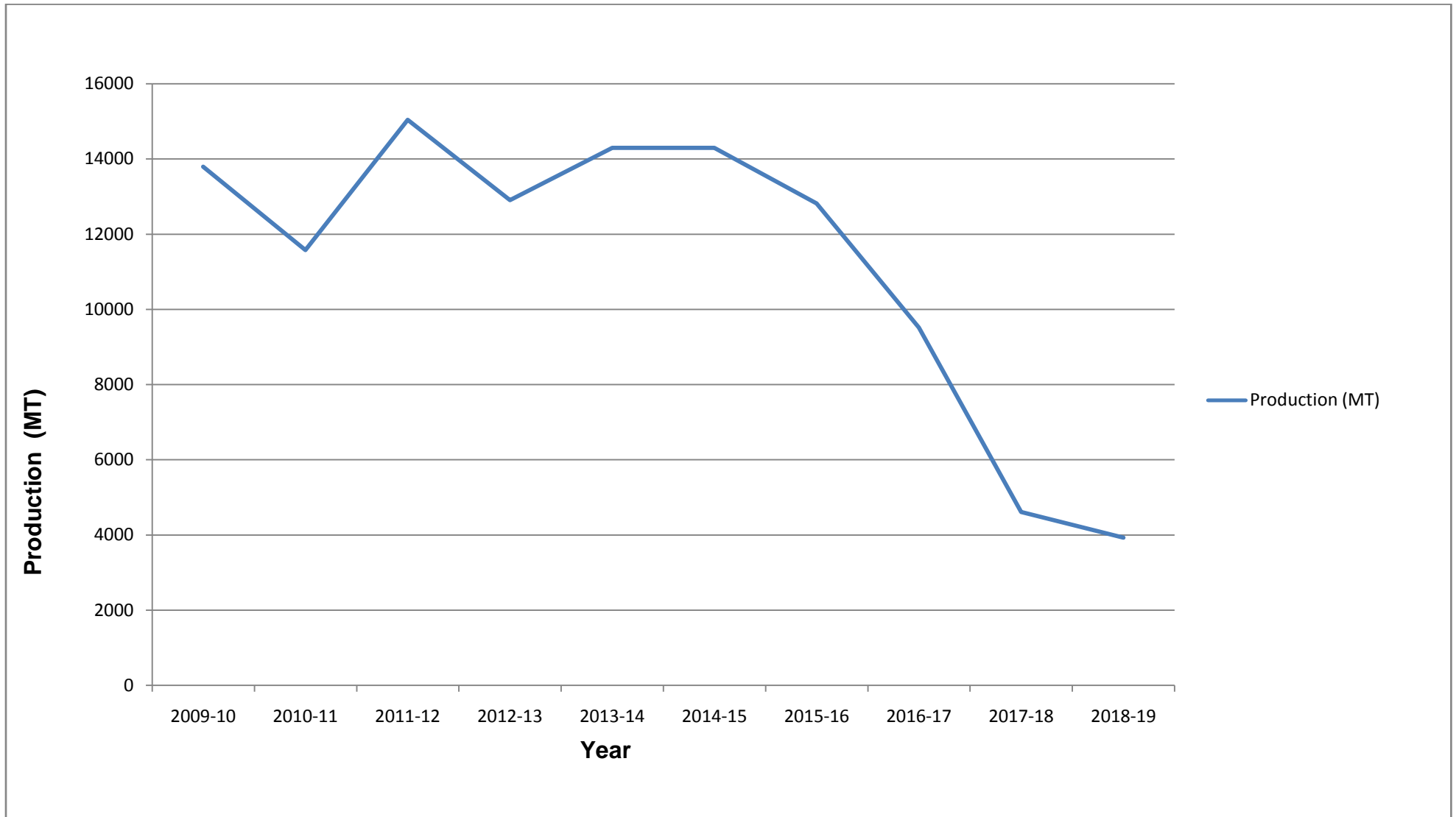


Fig.No.2 Simple growth trend in production of watermelon in Jaipur district from 2009 – 10 to 2018 - 19

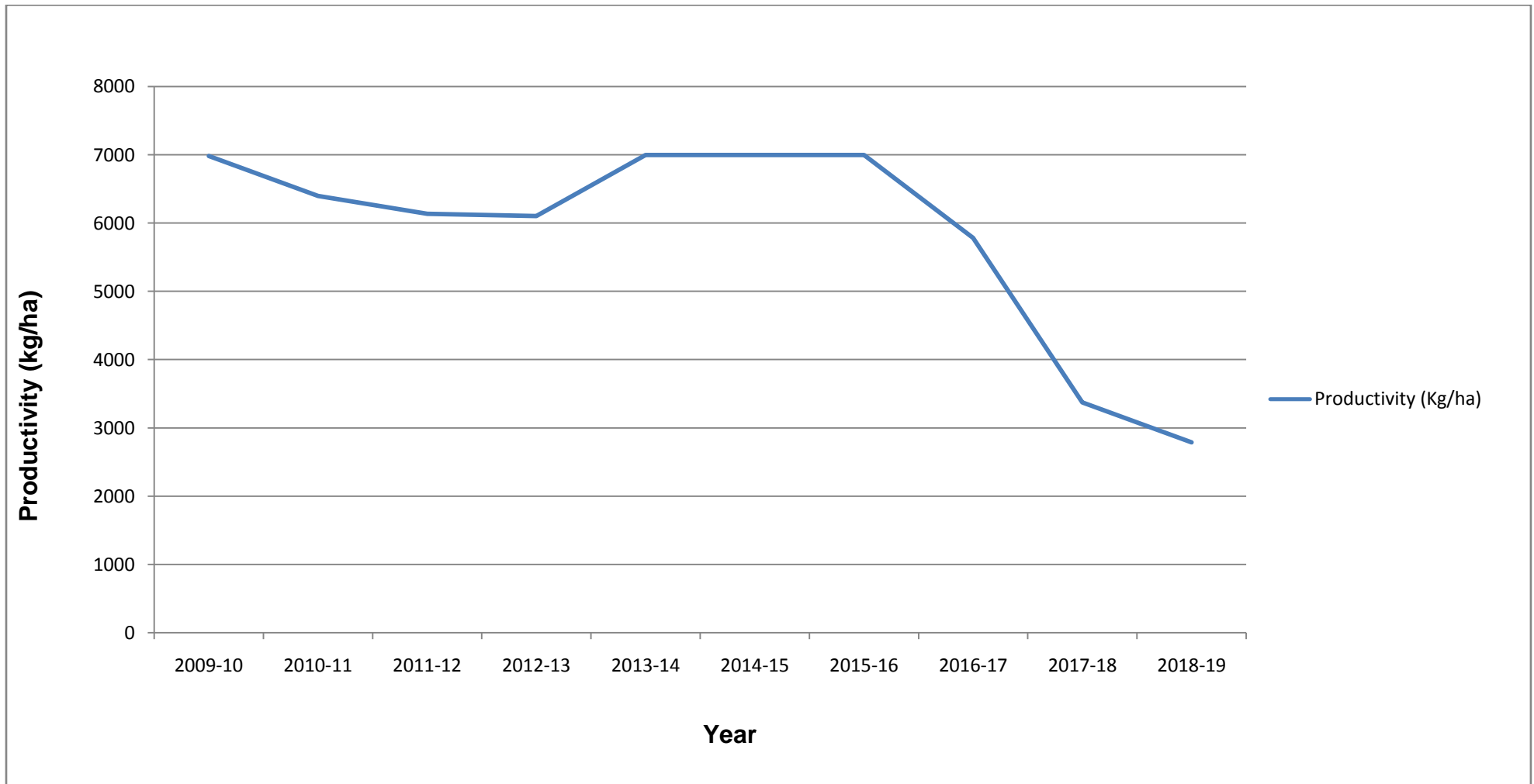


Fig.No. 3 Simple growth trend in productivity of watermelon in Jaipur district from 2009 – 10 to 2018 - 19

Growth rates in area, production and productivity of watermelon in Rajasthan state

Table No.2 depicts that growth rates in area, production and productivity of watermelon in Rajasthan state as a whole for the period 2009-10 to 2018-19. The simple growth trends in area, production and productivity of watermelon in Rajasthan state during the study periods are given in Fig.No.4,5 and 6, respectively.

This table indicates that growth rate in area under watermelon cultivation was decrease at 1.03 per cent per annum which was significant at 5 per cent level of significance. The growth rates in production and productivity of watermelon were found negative i.e., 1.43 and 10.13 per cent per annum, respectively. It was also found significant at 5 per cent level of significance. Watermelon cultivation recorded a negative growth rates in area, production and productivity during the study period in the state as whole. The coefficient of determination (R^2) for area, production and productivity of watermelon was 0.59, 0.53 and 0.52, respectively. It was also explained in term of 59 per cent, 53 per cent and 52 per cent of variation in area, production and productivity, respectively. Similar study was supported by Singh and Rani (2013). (What are the similarities? need some explanations)

Which of the trend (linear, log or exponential) fit to the condition (data/raw data in years used in this study) or should be used/discussed in this study following the calculations?and why?

There should be explanation on why the trend shown in the graph (negative) or reduction on the parameters measured in agricultural terms and not only statistical term.

Table No. 2 Growth rates in area, production and productivity of watermelon during 2009-10 to 2018-19 in Rajasthan state.

s.no	Growth model	Response variable	Coefficients		Growth-rate per annum)	R ²	RMSE	F value
			β_0	β_1				
1.	Linear	Area 3MA	3257.16*	-97.891*	-3.60	0.59	215.98*	8.62*
	Semi-log		3149.78+	-251.30+	-2.51	0.32	299.98+	2.83+
	Exponential		3308.10*	-0.037*	-1.03	0.59	0.0836*	8.68*
2.	Linear	Production 3MA	16572.79*	736.56*	3.86	0.51	1907.74*	6.26*
	Semi-log		16435.83	2603.77	3.41	0.52	1877.17	6.66
	Exponential		16720.8*0	0.037*	-1.43	0.53	0.0894*	6.77*
3.	Linear	Productivity	5004.06*	389.84*	5.45	0.49	1253.75*	7.97*
	Semi-log		5007.56*	1417.22*	3.51	0.38	1387.45*	5.04*
	Exponential		5224.61**	0.053**	-10.13	0.52	0.1612**	8.76**

Figures in parentheses are level of significant

** Indicating significant at 1% level of significant.

* Indicating significant at 5% level of significant.

+ Indicating significant at 10% level of significant.

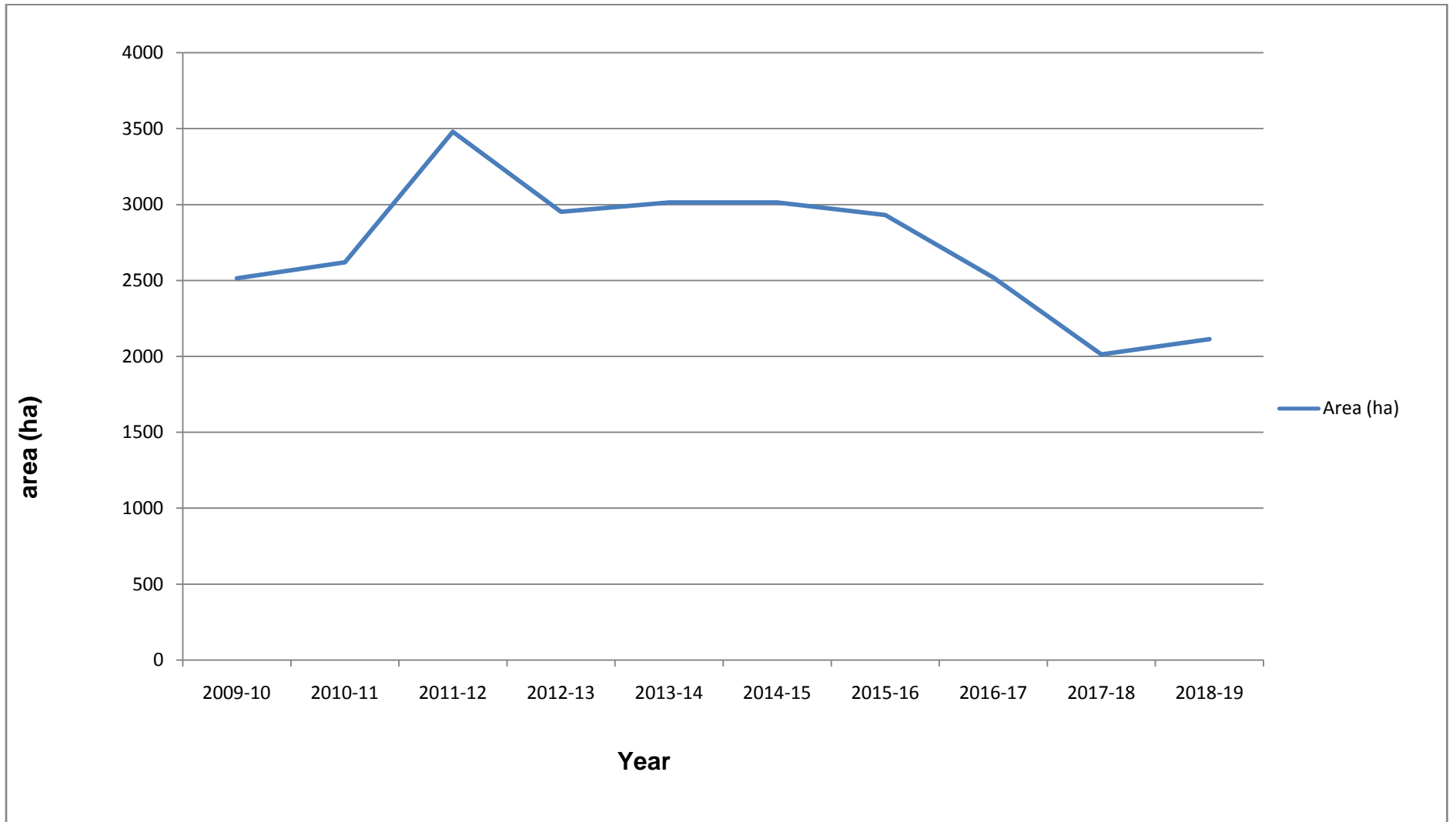


Fig.No. 4 Simple growth trend in area of watermelon in Rajasthan state from 2009-10 to 2018-19

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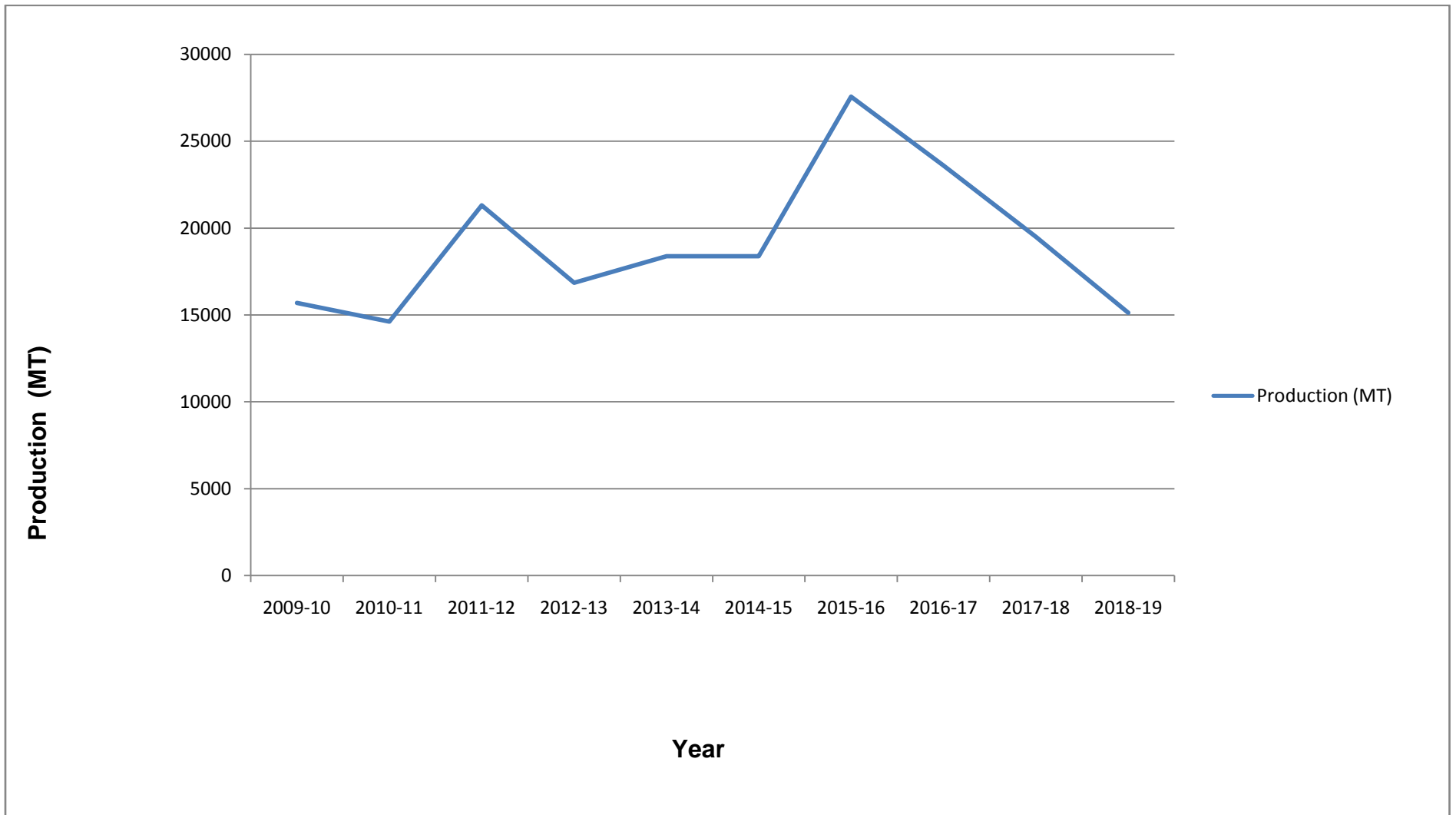


Fig.No.5 Simple growth trend in production of watermelon in Rajasthan state from 2009 – 10 to 2018 - 19

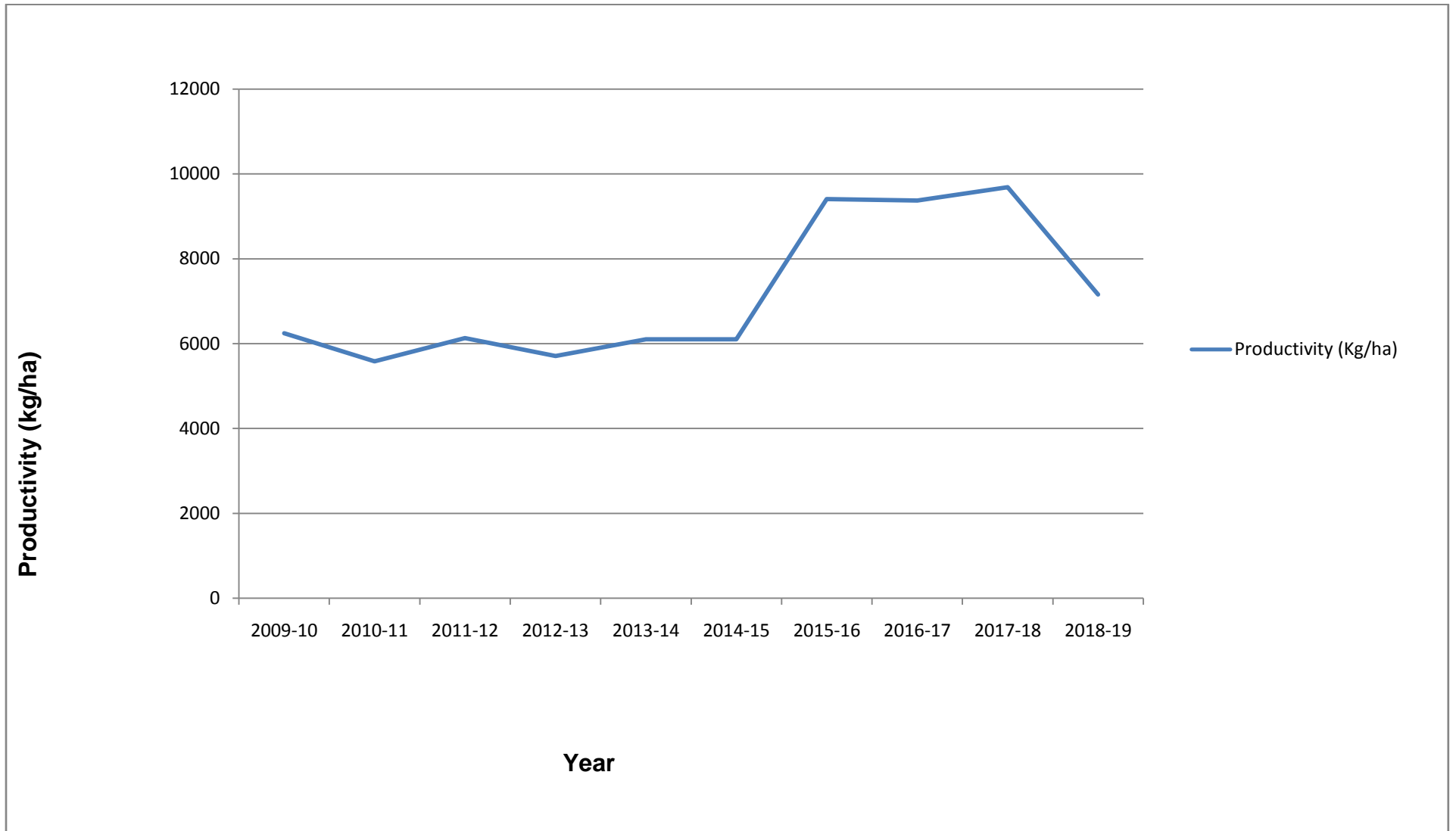


Fig.No.6 Simple growth trend in productivity of watermelon in Rajasthan state from 2009 – 10 to 2018 – 19

Conclusion:

The growth rates in area, production and productivity of watermelon were calculated significantly negative in the Jaipur district and in the Rajasthan state.

References:

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