

Decadal Performance of Major Kharif Pulse Crops in Madhya Pradesh: In Context of Growth, Decomposition and Instability Analysis

Abstract

The study purpose examined the growth, decomposition and instability of major kharif pulses i.e. pigeon pea, green gram and black gram in Madhya Pradesh. The study was based on secondary data. The data of area, production and productivity of selected pulse crops have been taken for 30 years from 1992-93 to 2021-22. The study period was divided into four periods i.e. period-I (1992-93 to 2001-02), period-II (2002-03 to 2011-12), period-III (2012-13 to 2021-22) and overall period (1992-93 to 2021-22). Three different analyses had been carried out in the study viz. (a) Compound annual growth rates, (b) Decomposition analysis and (c) Instability analysis. It was revealed from the outcomes that during entire study period, mixed growth pattern was observed in area, production and productivity of pigeon pea and green gram while significant and positive growth was noticed in area, production and productivity of black gram with the magnitude of 4.31, 6.19 and 1.80 per cent, respectively in Madhya Pradesh. During overall study period, area expansion was major instrument to increase the production of pigeon pea and black gram. The highest variability was noticed production of all selected crops during period – I, II, III and entire study period.

Key words: Growth, Decomposition, Instability, Pigeon pea, Green gram and Black gram.

Introduction

One of the most important part of agriculture after cereals and oilseeds is pulses. Pulses production in India is categorized by diversity of crops and their regional specificity based on adaptation to prevailing agro climatic conditions. Pulses are important source of proteins for poor as well as vegetarians which constituent major population of country. These pulses mainly includes chickpea, lentil, pigeon pea, green gram, black gram and field pea (Balai, *et al.* 2021e). The split grains of pulses known as dal are excellent source of high quality protein, essential amino acid, fatty acids, fibers, minerals and vitamins. Almost fifty per cent of world pulses output concentrated in Asia, twenty two per cent concentrated in Africa, nineteen per cent in America and nine per cent in Europe (Balai, *et al.* 2021e). India is the largest producer as well as

consumer of pulses, and is the largest importer in the world. Pulses were cultivated over 29 million hectare area, 27.30 million tones production with productivity of 888 kg./ha. Among the all the states, Madhya Pradesh hold first position both in area (5.35 million hectare) and production (5.69 million tones)(Anonymous, 2021-22). Decomposition analysis in agricultural output is an important part of interest to researchers and policy makers. A breakdown of growth in different components, area and yield facilitates in output projection with alternative targets and policies (Balai, et al 2021). Instability in pulse crop area, production and productivity over the years indicated that the large variation of production and the major reasons i.e.(1) highly sensitive to environmental fluctuation, (2) being rainfed crop, pulses experience drought at critical growth stages, (3) highly sensitive to abiotic stresses (temperature extremities, excessive moisture and salinity), (4) vulnerable to large number of disease and emergence of new race of pathogens, (5) prone to attract by insect – pests and (6) unpredictable nature of host - pest relationship due to dynamic changes of the pest behavior under changing climates (Anonymous, 2015).

Methodology

The study was based on secondary data collected from different sources i.e. Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOI, Directorate of pulses development Bhopal, various issues of Agriculture Statistical Year Book and Agriculture Statistics at a Glance, etc. The time series data of area, production and productivity of selected pulse crops have been taken for 30 years from 1992-93 to 2021-22. The study period (1992-93 to 2021-22) was divided into four periods i.e. period-I (1992-93 to 2001-02), period-II (2002-03 to 2011-12), period- III (2012-13 to 2021-22) and overall period (1992-93 to 2021-22). Three different analyses had been carried out in the study viz. (a) Compound annual growth rates was calculated period wise to study the growth in area, production and yield of selected pulses, (b) Decomposition analysis and (c) Instability analysis. Compound growth rates (CGR) in area, production and productivity of selected kharif pulse crops were worked out for different periods as well as for entire period of analysis by fitting exponential function. To measure the relative contribution in area and yield towards the total output change with respect of individual pulse crops, Minhas and Vaidyanthan, (1965) model had been used. Instability in area, production and productivity of selected kharif pulse crops were worked out for entire period of analysis by Cuddy- Della Valle index (1978).

RESULTS AND DISSCUATION

Compound Growth Rate

Compound annual growth rates was estimated to know the growth pattern on area, production and productivity of major rabi pulse crops in Madhya Pradesh. The growth rate was estimated by using exponential trend model (Balai, *et al.*, 2021a, 2021b, 2021c, 2021d, 2023 and Bairwa, *et al.* 2021a, 2021b, 2021c and 2022).

$$\text{Exponential trend equation: } Y = ab^t$$

The compound growth rate was obtained for the logarithmic form of the equation as below:

$$\text{Log } Y = \log a + t \log b$$

Where,

Y = area/production/yield

a = Intercept

b = regression coefficient / (1 + r)

t = Year

r = Compound growth rate / (Antilog b) - 1

The percent compound growth rate (r) will be as,

$$r = [(\text{Anti log of } b) - 1] \times 100$$

Student 't' test was used for testing significance level of growth in area, production and productivity of selected rabi pulse crops (Mishra, *et al.*, 2023a, 2023b).

$$t = \frac{\text{CGR}}{\text{SE (CGR)}}$$

Where,

't' = Student 't' test

CGR = Compound growth rate

SE (CGR) = Standard error of Compound growth rate

Standard error of Compound growth rate is calculated by using following formula (Bairwa, *et al.*, 2020a, 2020b).

$$SE (CGR) = \frac{100b}{\ln 10} \times SE (\ln b)$$

Decomposition Analysis

To study the contribution of area, yield and the interaction of area and yield towards increasing the pulses production in Madhya Pradesh, a decomposition analysis was used as expressed below (Minhas and Vaidyanthan, 1965):

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta P &= AB * \Delta Y + YB * \Delta A + \Delta A * \Delta Y \\ &= (\text{Yield effect}) + (\text{Area effect}) + (\text{Interaction effect}) \end{aligned}$$

Where,

$$\Delta A = AC - AB$$

$$\Delta P = PC - PB$$

$$\Delta Y = YC - YB$$

AB, PB and YB are the area, production and yield of pulses for the base year.

AC, PC and YC are the area, production and yield of pulses for the current year.

ΔA = Change in area

ΔP = Change in production

ΔY = Change in yield

Instability

Instability index was calculated by using of Cuddy- Della Valle index (Cuddy and Della, 1978).

$$\text{Instability Index} = CV * \sqrt{(1 - R^2)}$$

$$C.V.= \frac{\text{Standard Deviation}}{\text{Arithmetic Mean}} \times 100$$

$R^2 = \text{ESS}/\text{TSS}$ i.e. ratio of explained variation to total variation.

Where, CV is Coefficient of Variation

R^2 is the Coefficient of Determination

ESS = Variation explained by explanatory variable.

TSS = Total Variation.

The ranges of instability are as follows(Balai *et al.*, 2021a):

Low instability	=	Between 0 to 15
Median instability	=	Greater than 15 and lower than 30
High instability	=	Greater than 30

Pigeon pea:

Compound annual growth rate in area, production and productivity in pigeon pea in Madhya Pradesh depicted in the Table – 1. During overall study period, compound annual growth rate in area, production and productivity reported at the rate of -0.03, 0.69 and 0.72 per cent, respectively in Madhya Pradesh. In the mean time growth in state production might be increased due to positive growth in the productivity. Similar findings were reported by Baghel, *et al.* 2023. During period – I, declined growth was noticed in area production and productivity with the magnitude of -3.33, -4.95 and -1.68 per cent, respectively. In mean time, production might be decreased due to downward growth in area and productivity of pigeon pea in the state. During period – II, positive growth was noticed in area and production at the rate of 5.37 and 1.98 per cent, respectively. In the same time, growth in production was upward due to augmented growth in area. During Period – III, negative growth in area and production were observed with the magnitude of -11.28 and -7.76 per cent, respectively, while in productivity affirmative growth was noticed at the rate of 3.94 per cent. In this period, production of pigeon pea was increased in Madhya Pradesh; it might be due to declined growth in area. Similar outcomes were noticed by Bairwa, *et al.* 2021a.

Table 1: Compound annual growth rate of area production and productivity of Pigeon pea in Madhya Pradesh

(CAGR in Per cent)

Aspects/ Periods	Period – I (1992-93 to 2001-02)	Period – II (2002-03 to 2011-12)	Period – III (2012-13 to 2021-22)	Overall Period (1992-93 to 2021-22)
Area	-3.33* (0.008)	5.37* (0.014)	-11.28 (0.38)	-0.03 (0.070)
Production	-4.95* (0.015)	1.98 (0.024)	-7.76 (0.58)	0.69 (0.008)
Productivity	-1.68 (0.011)	-3.23 (0.029)	3.94 (0.024)	0.72 (0.005)

Source: Authors own computation from compiled time series data.

Note: Figures in parenthesis are standard error of selected growth model.

* Significant at 1 per cent level of significance and ** significant at 5 per cent level of significance.

Green Gram:

The findings of growth rates in area, production and productivity of green gram were noticed in the Table 2. During overall period, affirmative growth was observed in production and productivity with the magnitude of 0.82 and 1.08 per cent, respectively whereas growth in area was declined at the rate of -0.23 per cent in Madhya Pradesh. The state production under green gram could be increased due to positive growth in productivity. During period – I, negative growth in area, production and productivity were reported with the magnitude of -4.86, -5.90 and -1.23 per cent, respectively. In the period – II, area and production increased at the rate 0.31 and 0.04 per cent, respectively whereas growth in productivity was reported negative at the rate of -0.16 per cent. At the same time, production was increase due to positive growth in area of green gram pulse crop. During period – III, area, production and productivity were decreased at the rate of -5.79, -9.27 and -3.65 per cent, respectively. In the mean time, production of green gram declined in Madhya Pradesh; it might be due to downward growth in area and productivity. Similar outcomes were noticed by Joshi, *et al.* 2021a.

Table 2: Compound annual growth rate of area production and productivity of Green gram in Madhya Pradesh

(CAGR in Per cent)

Aspects/ Periods	Period – I	Period – II	Period – III	Overall Period
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	(1992-93 to 2001-02)	(2002-03 to 2011-12)	(2012-13 to 2021-22)	(1992-93 to 2021-22)
Area	-4.86* (0.005)	0.31 (0.009)	-5.79 (0.060)	-0.23 (0.007)
Production	-5.90* (0.014)	0.04 (0.016)	-9.27 (0.078)	0.82 (0.011)
Productivity	-1.23 (0.010)	-0.16 (0.013)	-3.65 (0.021)	1.08* (0.008)

Source: Authors own computation from compiled time series data.

Note: Figures in parenthesis are standard error of selected growth model.

* Significant at 1 per cent level of significance and ** significant at 5 per cent level of significance.

Black gram:

Table 3 depicted the results in area, production and productivity of black gram in Madhya Pradesh. During entire study period, area production and productivity were significantly increased of black gram with the magnitude of 4.31, 6.19 and 1.80 per cent, respectively. In this period, production of black gram could be increased due to upward growth in area and productivity. During period – I, the compound annual growth was reported negative in area and production at the rate of -1.54 and -1.31 per cent, respectively whereas growth in productivity was noticed positive with the magnitude of 0.23 per cent. In the same time, declined growth in production founded due to negative growth in area of black gram. During period – II, positive and non significant growth was observed in production and productivity of the black gram at the rate of 0.32 and 0.38 per cent, respectively while negative and non significant growth in area was reported at the rate of 0.06 per cent. In the mean time, production of black gram might be increased due to positive and non significant growth in productivity of black gram. During period – III, augmented growth in area and production were reported with the magnitude of 12.99 and 8.67 per cent, respectively whereas negative growth in productivity was reported at the rate of -3.83 per cent. At the same time, production of black gram might be increased due to remarkable growth in area of the same crop. Similar outcomes were noticed by Meena, *et al.* 2022.

Table 3: Compound annual growth rate of area production and productivity of Black gram in Madhya Pradesh

(CAGR in Per cent)

Aspects/ Periods	Period – I (1992-93 to 2001-02)	Period – II (2002-03 to 2011-12)	Period – III (2012-13 to 2021-22)	Overall Period (1992-93 to 2021-22)
Area	-1.54 (0.010)	-0.06 (0.014)	12.99* (0.033)	4.31* (0.007)
Production	-1.31 (0.020)	0.32 (0.020)	8.67 (0.056)	6.19* (0.009)
Productivity	0.23 (0.015)	0.38 (0.015)	-3.83 (0.036)	1.80* (0.005)

Source: Authors own computation from compiled time series data.

Note: Figures in parenthesis are standard error of selected growth model.

* Significant at 1 per cent level of significance and ** significant at 5 per cent level of significance.

Decomposition:

The growth in output of pigeon pea, green gram and black gram pulse crops were therefore allocated to the various factors by breaking the change in output in three effects i.e. yield effect, area effect and their interaction effect

Pigeon pea:

The relative contribution in yield, area and interaction to change in output of pigeon pea in Madhya Pradesh were presented in the Table 4. During overall period, area expansion comparatively more instrumental in increasing the output of pigeon pea at the rate of 223.41 per cent. During period – I, area effect was mainly responsible to increase the production of the crop with the magnitude of 103.41 per cent and yield effect had very small contribution to extend of 11.08 per cent to total output growth of pigeon pea in Madhya Pradesh while interaction effect on production was negative accounting -14.49 per cent. Area effect was most dominant in period – II and III with the magnitude of 114.75 and 268.44 per cent. Similar outcomes were noticed by Balai, *et al.* 2021a.

Table 4: Percent contribution of area, yield and their interaction on production of Pigeon pea in Madhya Pradesh

Aspects/ Periods	Period - I (1992-93 to 2001-02)	Period - II (2002-03 to 2011-12)	Period - III (2012-13 to 2021- 22)	Overall Period (1992-93 to 2021- 22)
Yield effect	11.08	17.52	-36.81	-17.93
Area effect	103.41	114.75	268.44	223.41
Interaction effect	-14.49	-32.27	-131.63	-105.48

Source: Authors own computation from compiled time series data.

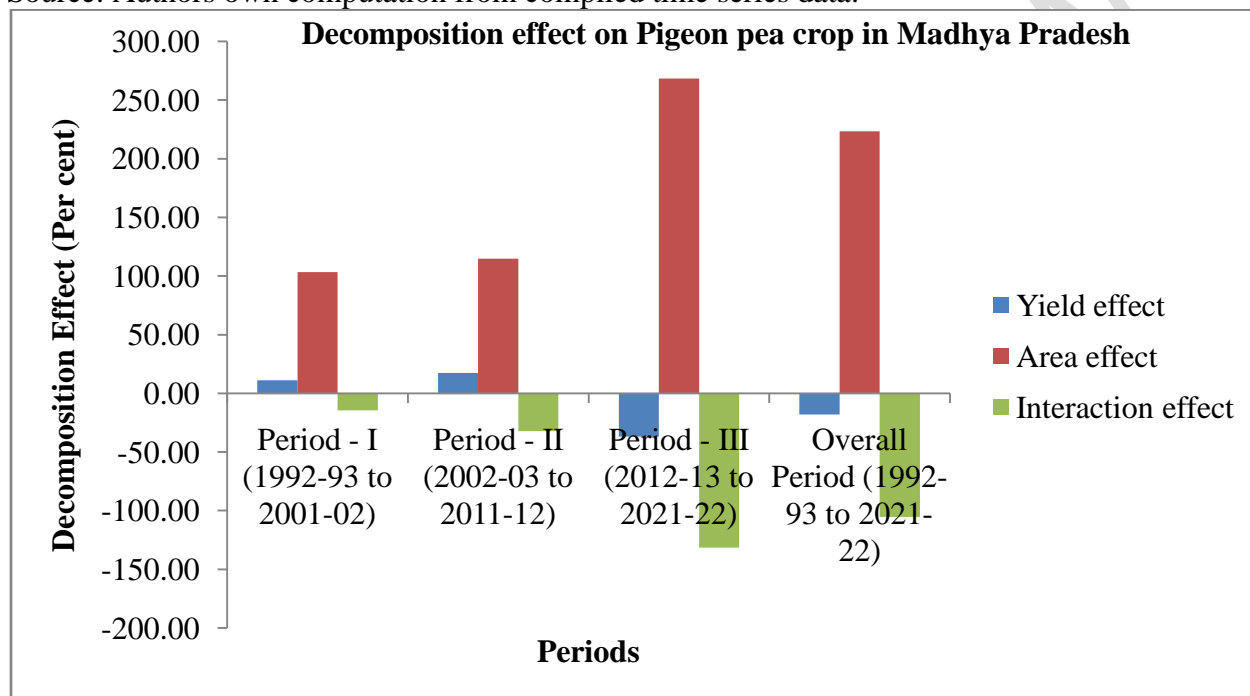


Figure 1: Decomposition effect on Pigeon pea crop in Madhya Pradesh

Green gram:

Decomposition of output growth in its into its constitutes forces for green gram in Madhya Pradesh was presented in the Table 5. It was revealed from the table that during overall period and period – III area effect was mainly responsible to uplift growth of output with the magnitude of 260.77 and 286.27 per cent. During period – I, area effect was more dominant than yield effect at the rate of 93.86 and 11.96 per cent, respectively, while yield effect was the most powerful instrument to increase the output of green gram in Madhya Pradesh at the rate of 221.48 per cent during period – II. Similar outcomes were noticed by Joshi, *et al.* 2023b.

Table 5: Percent contribution of area, yield and their interaction on production of Green gram in Madhya Pradesh

Aspects/ Periods	Period - I (1992-93 to 2001-02)	Period - II (2002-03 to 2011-12)	Period - III (2012-13 to 2021- 22)	Overall Period (1992-93 to 2021- 22)
Yield effect	11.96	221.48	285.40	96.14
Area effect	93.86	-3.32	286.27	260.77
Interaction effect	-5.82	-118.16	-471.67	-256.91

Source: Authors own computation from compiled time series data.

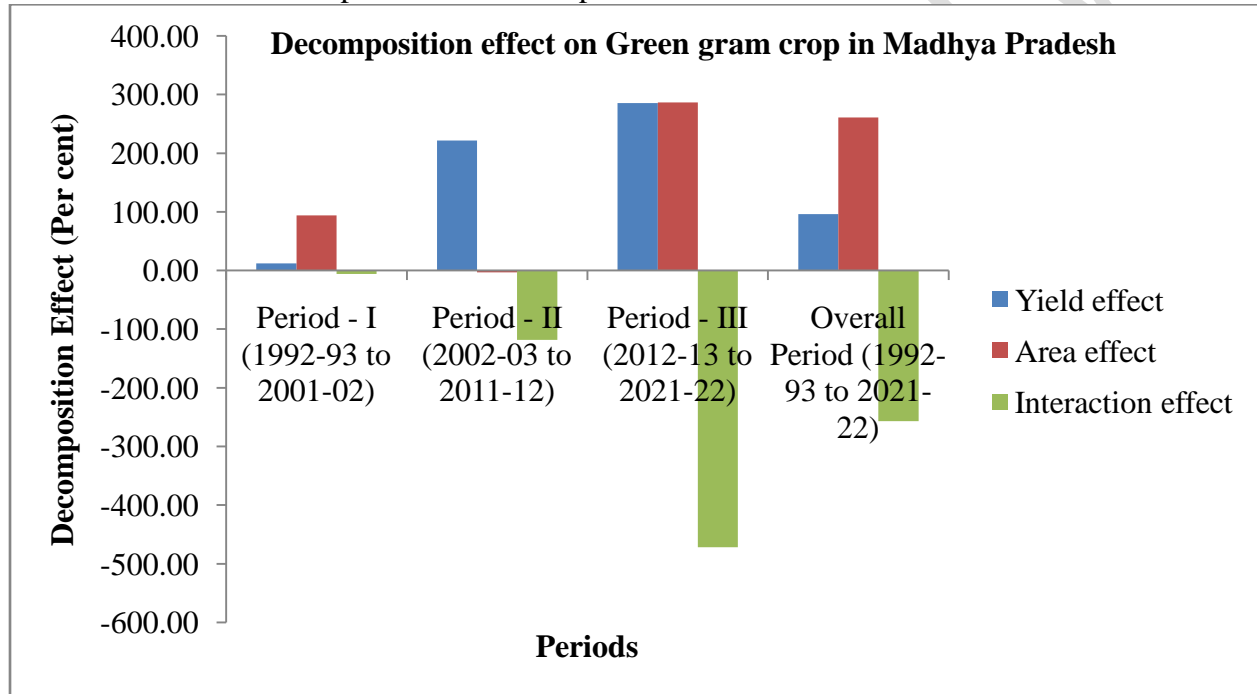


Figure 2: Decomposition effect on Green gram crop in Madhya Pradesh

Black gram:

The Table 6 represented the contribution of area, yield and their interaction to the output growth of black gram in Madhya Pradesh. During overall period, however area effect turned out to be the most powerful factor in the growth of production of black gram with 126.91 per cent. During period – I, growth in production of black gram was mainly achieved through area alone, while yield and interaction effect had negative effect on change of production. In the mean time, the area effect contributed as high 628.16 per cent while yield and interaction effect had negative contribution to the extend of -297.02 and 231.14 per cent respectively. During period – II,

increment in the output was due to interaction effect (479.37%) and area effect (130.72%) while yield effect observed negative (-510.09%). During period – III, change in production was observed by the area effect and interaction effect to the extend of 191.86 and 28.79 per cent, respectively whereas yield effect founded negative to change in the output at the rate of -120.65 per cent. Similar findings were reported by Bairwa, *et al.* 2021c.

Table 6: Percent contribution of area, yield and their interaction on production of Black gram in Madhya Pradesh

Aspects/ Periods	Period - I (1992-93 to 2001-02)	Period - II (2002-03 to 2011-12)	Period - III (2012-13 to 2021- 22)	Overall Period (1992-93 to 2021- 22)
Yield effect	-297.02	-510.09	-120.65	-53.57
Area effect	628.16	130.72	191.86	126.91
Interaction effect	-231.14	479.37	28.79	26.65

Source: Authors own computation from compiled time series data.

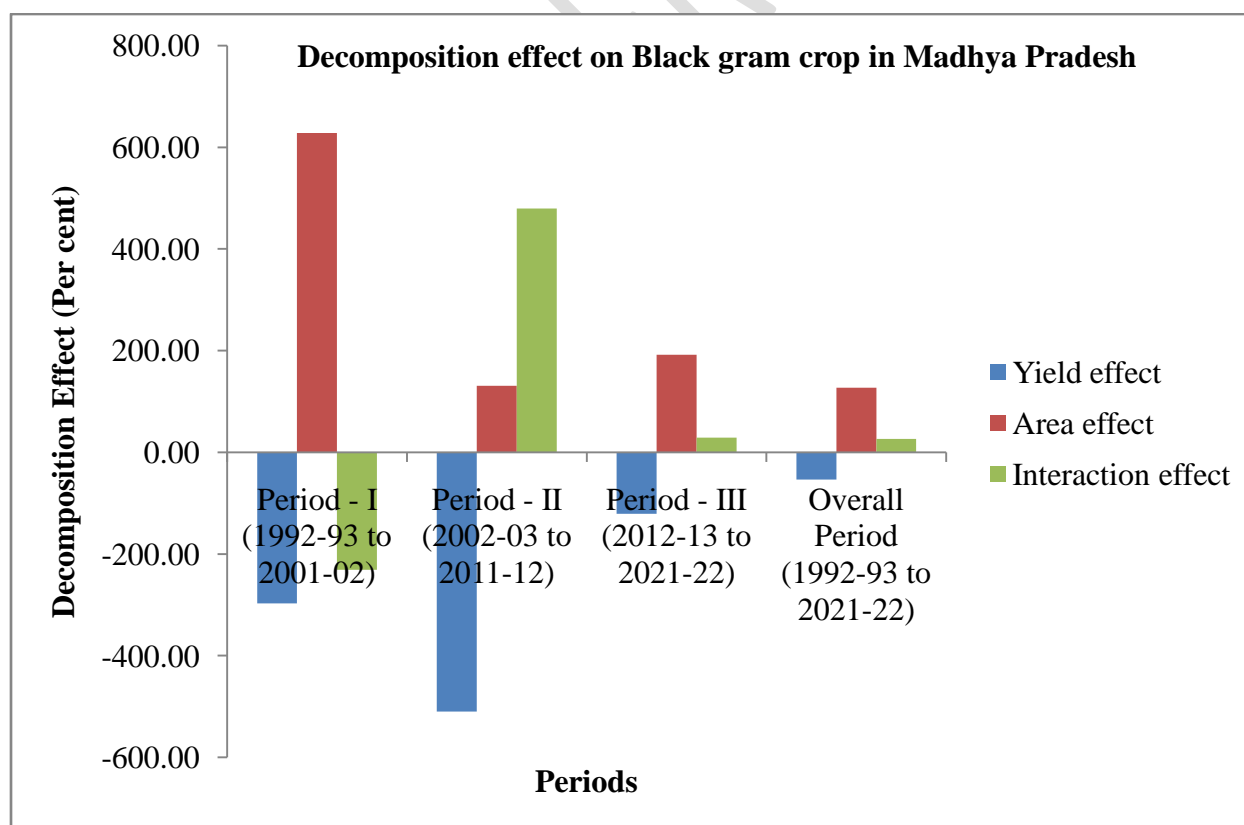


Figure 3: Decomposition effect on Black gram crop in Madhya Pradesh

Instability: The instability is serious concern for the farmers. It is directly related to inconsistent earnings. It causes the barrier between the total demand and actual supply of the commodity. The instability in area, production and productivity of major kharif pulse crops in Rajasthan is an important to understand whether there is stable in growth performance of pigeon pea, green gram and black gram pulse crops. The instability analysis helps to find out which crops performed well in the region in terms of area, production and productivity. Similar results were observed by Mishra, *et al.* 2023a.

Pigeon pea: Instability in area, production and productivity of pigeon pea is presented in the Table 7. It was revealed from the table that the highest instability was found in production (48.99%) followed by area (31.51%) and productivity (23.41%) during entire study period. The maximum instability was observed in production during period – I, II and III with the magnitude of 12.72, 20.09 and 49.99 per cent, respectively. Similar outcomes were noticed by Balaia, *et al.* 2021d.

Table 7: Instability in area, production and productivity of Pigeon pea crop in Madhya Pradesh

Periods/ Aspects	(In Per cent)		
	Area	Production	Productivity
Period - I (1992-93 to 2001-02)	6.69	12.72	8.80
Period - II (2002-03 to 2011-12)	13.28	20.09	19.95
Period - III (2012-13 to 2021-22)	29.32	49.09	19.68
Overall Period (1992-93 to 2021-22)	31.51	48.99	23.41

Source: Authors own computation from compiled time series data.

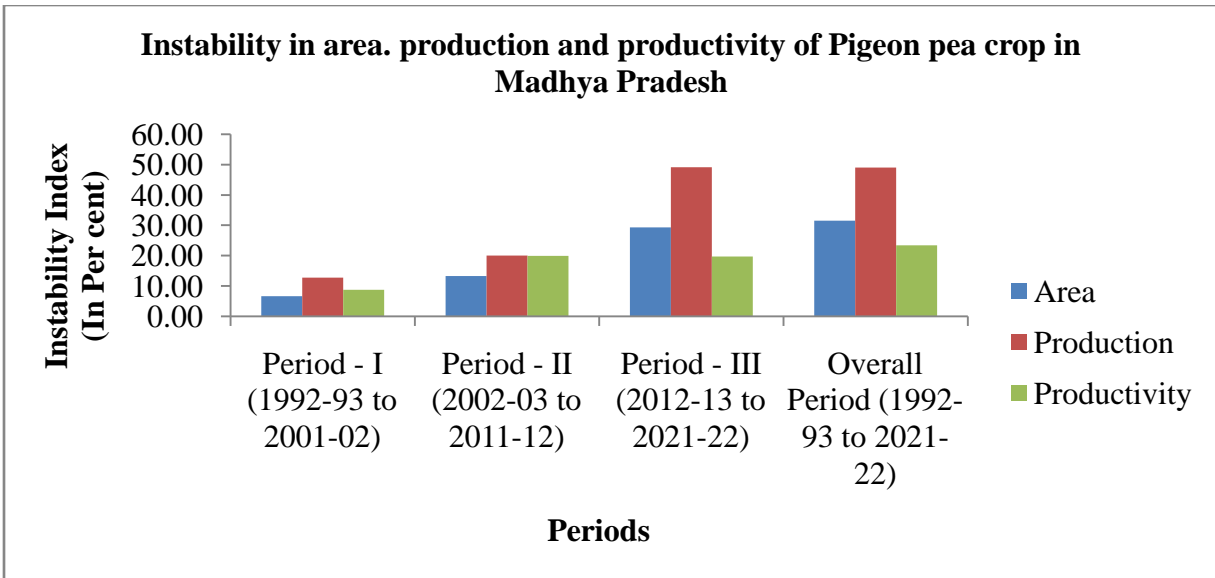


Figure 4: Instability in area, production and productivity of Pigeon pea crop in Madhya Pradesh

Green gram: The variability in area, production and productivity of green gram is presented in the Table 8. It was revealed from the table that during the entire study period, the variability was observed the highest in production of green gram was observed the highest (69.16%) followed by area (40.53%) and productivity (19.53%) in Madhya Pradesh. During period – III, same pattern of instability was followed as overall study period. During period – I, the highest instability was found in production followed by productivity area at the rate of 11.20, 8.27 and 3.94 per cent, respectively. During period – II, same pattern of variability was followed as period – I. Similar outcomes were noticed by Bairwa, *et al.* 2021a.

Table 8: Instability in area, production and productivity of Green gram crop in Madhya Pradesh

Periods/ Aspects	(In Per cent)		
	Area	Production	Productivity
Period - I (1992-93 to 2001-02)	3.94	11.20	8.27
Period - II (2002-03 to 2011-12)	7.77	14.24	10.75
Period - III (2012-13 to 2021-22)	50.10	65.98	18.70

to 2021-22)			
Overall Period (1992-93 to 2021-22)	40.53	69.16	19.53

Source: Authors own computation from compiled time series data.

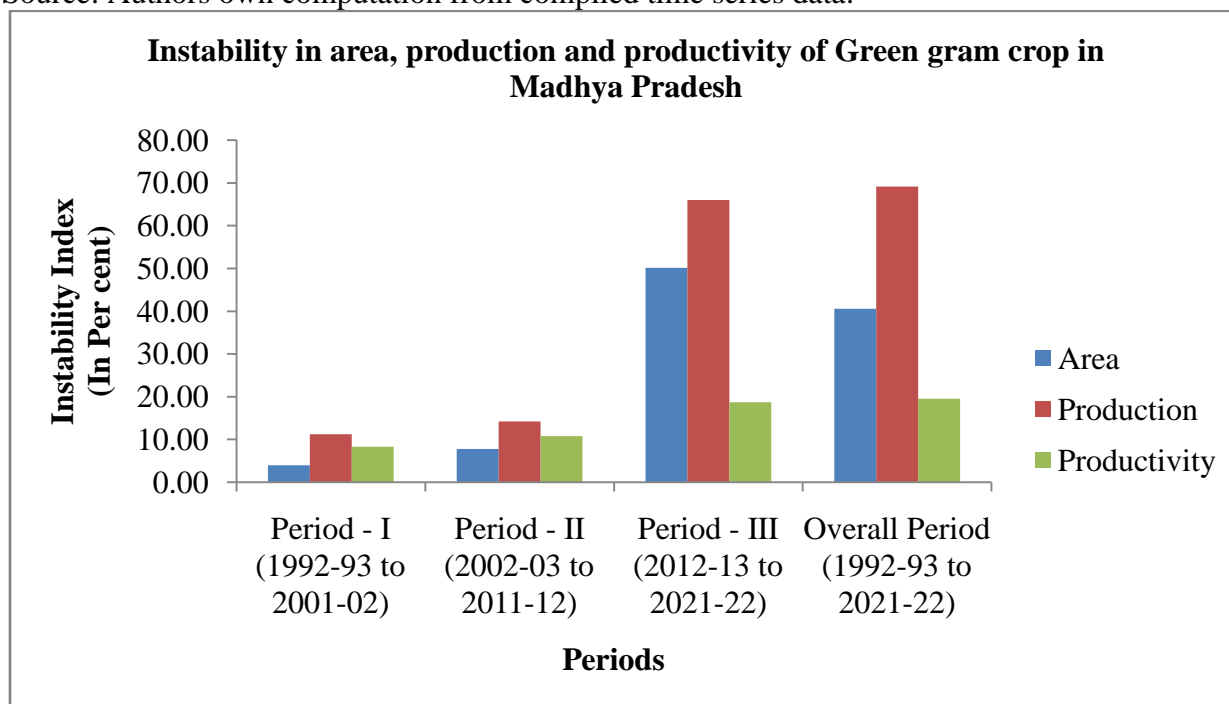


Figure 5: Instability in area, production and productivity of Green gram crop in Madhya Pradesh

Black gram: Instability in area, production and productivity of black gram in Madhya Pradesh is presented in the Table 9. It was revealed from the table that the highest instability in production was noticed with the magnitude 57.41 per cent followed by area and productivity 42.46 and 25.70 per cent, respectively. During period – I, II and III, the highest instability was observed in production followed by productivity and area of black gram in Madhya Pradesh. Similar outcomes were noticed by Bairwa, *et al.* 2020a.

Table 9: Instability in area, production and productivity of Black gram crop in Madhya Pradesh

Periods/ Aspects	(In Per cent)		
	Area	Production	Productivity
Period - I (1992-93 to	8.27	15.53	12.10

2001-02)			
Period - II (2002-03 to 2011-12)	11.78	17.28	11.84
Period - III (2012-13 to 2021-22)	27.41	48.17	27.95
Overall Period (1992-93 to 2021-22)	42.46	57.41	25.70

Source: Authors own computation from compiled time series data.

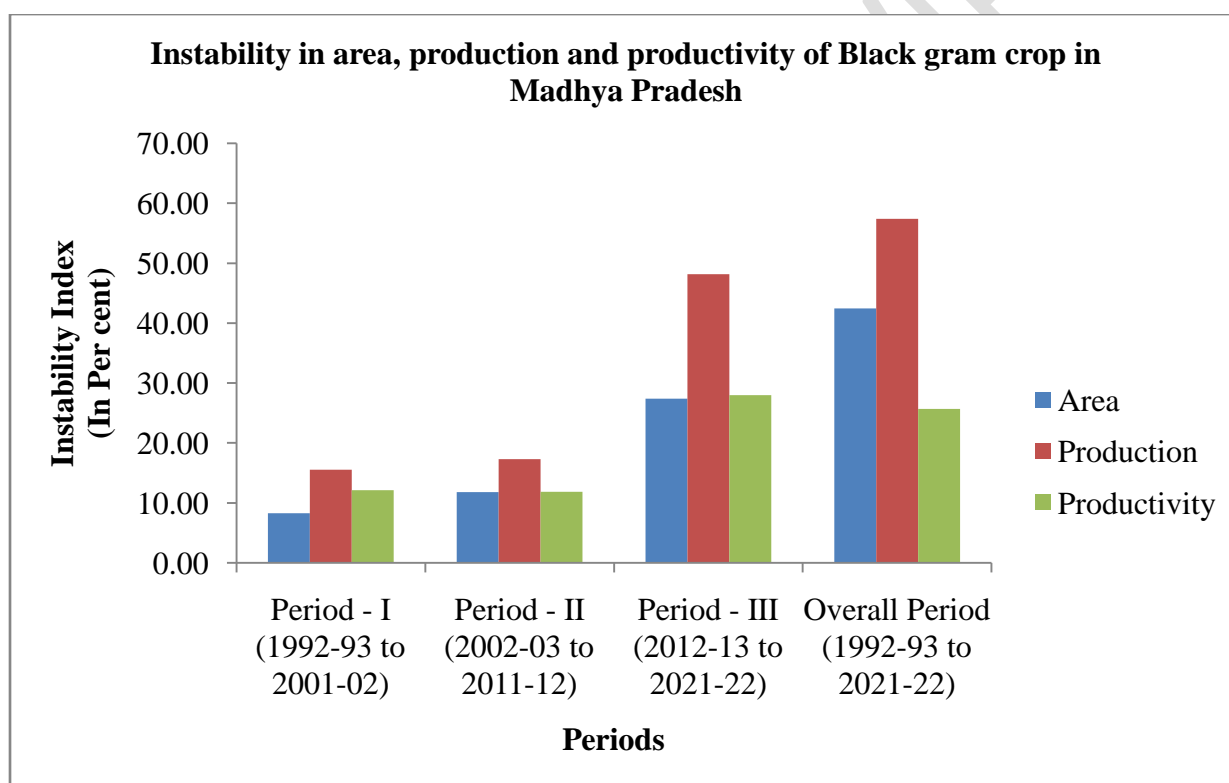


Figure 6: Instability in area, production and productivity of Black gram crop in Madhya Pradesh

Conclusions

Therefore, it can be concluded from the analysis that during entire study period, mixed growth pattern was observed in area, production and productivity of pigeon pea and green gram while significant and positive growth was noticed in area, production and productivity of black gram with the magnitude of 4.31, 6.19 and 1.80 per cent, respectively in Madhya Pradesh. During

period –I, II, III and overall study period, area expansion was major instrument to increase the production of pigeon pea and black gram. During period- I, III and overall study period area effect was more responsible to uplift the output of green gram while yield effect was most powerful instrument to increase the production of green gram in Madhya Pradesh during period – II. The highest variability was noticed production of pigeon pea, green gram and black gram during period – I, II, III and entire study period.

Highlights:

- The highest growth was observed in area of black gram in Madhya Pradesh During entire study period.
- The area effect was mainly responsible to increase the production of pigeon pea, green gram and black gram.
- The highest variability was found in production of pigeon pea, green gram and black gram during period – I, II, III and entire study period.

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