

Growth in area, production and productivity of gram in Madhya Pradesh and their sustainability index

H.K. Niranjana¹ and J.K. Gupta²

Received September 20, 2016 and Accepted December 25, 2016

ABSTRACT : For the average Indian household, *dal* has to be part of the daily menu. For the majority, *dal* is the only source of protein. But unfortunately, it was never accorded the kind of priority it deserves, neither by policy makers nor by agricultural scientists. Pulses are rich in proteins and found to be main source of protein to vegetarian people of India. It is second important constituent of Indian diet after cereals. Low genetic yield of Indian pulses and their vulnerability to pests and diseases is a major hindrance to adoption of pulses by farmers. Being rain-fed, pulses often experience drought at critical growth stages. The risk of low productivity and income is too high for farmers to bear. The lack of drought- and disease-resistant varieties of pulse seeds is alarming. Present study data covered from 1979-80 to 2010-11 of Madhya Pradesh of area, production and productivity of Gram. To see the status in production and productivity of Gram, descriptive statistics, different parametric trend models like (Linear, Cubic, Power etc.) were used.

Key Words: Parametric model, sustainability yield index and production.