



Economic Analysis of Pea Farming in High Hills of Himachal Pradesh, India

**Samriti^{a++}, Ankit Pathania^{b+++*}, Subhash Sharma^{a#},
Nikita^{a†}, Sakshi Thakur^{a†} and Udit Bhanwal^{a†}**

^a Department of Social Sciences, Dr Yashwant Singh Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry Nauni-Solan-173230 (HP), India.

^b Department of Management, Akal College of Economics, Commerce and Management, Eternal University, Baru Sahib-173101 District Sirmaur (HP), India.

Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Article Information

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.9734/ajaees/2024/v42i72511>

Open Peer Review History:

This journal follows the Advanced Open Peer Review policy. Identity of the Reviewers, Editor(s) and additional Reviewers, peer review comments, different versions of the manuscript, comments of the editors, etc are available here: <https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/117789>

Original Research Article

Received: 10/05/2024

Accepted: 13/07/2024

Published: 20/07/2024

ABSTRACT

Pea cultivation is an important agricultural activity in the region, contributing significantly to the local economy and providing livelihood opportunities for farmers. The study examines the cost and returns analysis associated with pea cultivation in the high hills of the state. Simple random sampling has been used for the selection of respondents to collect the primary data. The study stated that the total cost (C₃) incurred for the cultivation of pea was Rs 107123.15 per hectare. However, it was found highest in marginal farms (Rs 115210.12/ha) and lowest in medium farms (Rs 91297.73/ha). Furthermore, net income was worked out to be Rs 277918.34 per hectare. The output- input ratio implied that each rupee spent would yield a profit of Rs 2.59 for pea in the study

⁺⁺Assistant Professor;

[#]Associate Professor & Head;

[†] Student;

^{*}Corresponding author: E-mail: ankitpathania6067@gmail.com;

Cite as: Samriti, Ankit Pathania, Subhash Sharma, Nikita, Sakshi Thakur, and Udit Bhanwal. 2024. "Economic Analysis of Pea Farming in High Hills of Himachal Pradesh, India". *Asian Journal of Agricultural Extension, Economics & Sociology* 42 (7):5-10. <https://doi.org/10.9734/ajaees/2024/v42i72511>.

area. Hence, the findings of the study contribute to a better understanding of the economic viability of pea cultivation and can guide efforts towards improving the efficiency and profitability of this agricultural practice in the high hills of Himachal Pradesh.

Keywords: Food security; sustainability; farmers' income; economic viability.

1. INTRODUCTION

Pea (*Pisum sativum* L.) is leguminous vegetable rich in essential nutrients, including proteins, vitamins, and minerals [1]. China is the world's largest producer of peas, producing 11.56 million tonnes in 2022 followed by India (6.18 million tonnes), the United States (0.31 million tonnes), France (0.23 million tonnes), and Egypt (0.15 million tonnes) [2]. In India, during the year 2021-22, the area dedicated to pea cultivation was 0.64 million hectares. Himachal Pradesh is the 5th largest producer of pea and accounts for 5.79 per cent of the total production of the country. The area under pea cultivation for the year 2021-22 was 26000 hectares, with a recorded production of 328.80 thousand tonnes in the state [3]. Pea cultivation is prevalent in regions like Shimla, Kullu, and Mandi districts, benefiting from the state's favorable climate and suitable agro-ecological conditions in the state. Peas are considered a high-value crop in the state, fetching relatively better prices compared to other agricultural commodities. The cultivation of peas not only provides a valuable source of income for the farmers but also helps in addressing food security challenges. Additionally, pea cultivation often adopts sustainable and organic farming practices, aligning with the growing demand for chemical-free produce in the market [4]. Therefore, the cost and benefit analysis of pea cultivation in the high hills of Himachal Pradesh demonstrates the economic and nutritional advantages associated with this agricultural practice. While there are initial costs involved in terms of investments and labor, the financial returns from pea cultivation contribute to the economic well-being of farmers and local communities. Moreover, the nutritional value of peas ensures improved dietary diversity, addressing food security challenges. Finally, the cultivation of peas in this region promotes environmental sustainability by reducing the reliance on synthetic fertilizers and herbicides. Thus, keeping in view the facts, the present study has been conducted in the high hills of Himachal Pradesh. Hence, by understanding and appreciating these costs and benefits, we can further support and promote pea cultivation as a sustainable and profitable agricultural activity in the high hills of Himachal Pradesh.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study has been undertaken in high hills of Himachal Pradesh. Rohru, Chopal, Nankhari and Anni blocks of Shimla and Kullu districts were selected. The simple random sampling technique was applied for the selection of households in the selected blocks. A complete list of pea growers was prepared from the available data with the Directorate of Horticulture, Government of Himachal Pradesh. It's possible that the population is so vast that reaching every person would be difficult. As a result, the population should be sampled while keeping in mind the constraints of time and resources. Thus, the sample of 144 was chosen from the selected four blocks for the present study. The total pea growers were divided into three classes according to the size of their land holdings, viz., marginal (<1 ha), small (1-2 ha) and medium (2-4 ha) for the collection of primary data in the study area.

2.1 Analytical Tools

Cost of cultivation: The cost of cultivation of Pea was worked out by using various cost concepts defined below:

Cost A₁: It includes:

- (a) Cost of hired human labour
- (b) Cost of owned machinery
- (c) Cost of hired machinery
- (d) Cost of fertilizer
- (e) Cost of manure
- (f) Cost of seed (owned / purchased)
- (g) Cost of plant protection chemicals
- (h) Land revenue
- (i) Depreciation of farm machinery, equipments and farm buildings
- (j) Interest on owned working capital

Cost A₂: Cost A₁+ Rent paid for leased in land

Cost B₁: Cost A₁+ Interest on owned fixed capital assets excluding land

Cost B₂: Cost B₁+ Rental value of own land + Rent paid for leased in land

Cost C₁: Cost B₁+ Imputed value of family labour

Cost C₂: Cost B₂+ Imputed value of family labour

Cost C₃: Cost C₂+10 per cent of cost C₂₀n account of managerial function performed by the farmer.

$$\text{Output-input ratio} = \frac{\text{Net returns}}{\text{Cost } C_3}$$

Income measures: For working out profitability of pea cultivation in the study areas following income measures were worked out:

(a) Farm business income (FBI)

It is the disposal income out of the enterprise and is defined as:

FBI = Gross income - Cost A₁ (cost A₂ in case of tenant operated land)

(b) Family labour income (FLI)

It is the return to family labour (including management).

F.L.I. = Gross income - Cost B₂

(c) Net income (NI)

It is the net profit after deducting all cost items *i.e.*, variable and fixed costs from gross income.

NI = Gross income - Total cost (Cost C₃)

d) Output Input Ratio

It is returns per rupee and was calculated as:

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Demographic Profile of the Respondents

The analysis of current demographic profile provides an overview of basic information related to family size and structure, their educational and occupational status of sampled households. The socio-economic status of sampled households has a significant effect on the productive use of available capital, deciding the size and efficiency of labour force that can boost their livelihood security and well-being. Table 1 revealed that the average family size in the study area was 5 persons per household, with 51.22 per cent of males and 48.78 per cent of females. The average family size in the selected area ranged from 5.00 persons per household in small and medium farm categories to 6 persons per household in marginal farmers. The proportion of males was higher than that of females in all farm categories. Nuclear families made up a larger proportion of the population in the study region compared to joint families. Nuclear families accounted for 51.04 per cent of total sample households, while joint families accounted for 48.96 per cent in the study area.

Table 1. Demographic profile of the sampled households in High Hills of Himachal Pradesh

Particulars	Marginal	Small	Medium	Overall
Family size (No.)	6.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Male (%)	51.80	50.37	51.71	51.22
Female (%)	48.20	49.63	48.29	48.78
Family structure (%)				
Joint	51.06	47.37	45.45	48.96
Nuclear	48.94	52.63	54.55	51.04
Educational status (%)				
Illiterate	5.16	4.13	8.06	4.85
Primary	11.46	11.85	3.23	11.08
Middle	16.62	14.88	17.74	15.84
Matriculate	24.07	23.97	27.42	24.25
Intermediate	23.50	24.79	30.65	24.63
Graduate and above	19.20	20.39	12.90	19.35
Literacy rate (%)	94.84	95.87	91.94	95.15
Literacy index	3.17	3.18	2.96	3.16
Occupational status (%)				
Agriculture	69.37	80.93	73.33	75.35
Business	18.92	10.59	17.78	14.73
Service	11.71	8.47	8.89	9.92
Average no. of workers	3.52	3.32	4.50	3.49
Average no. of dependents	0.95	0.94	0.80	0.94
Dependency w.r.t. total workers	0.27	0.28	0.18	0.27

Table 2. Cost of cultivation of pea in high hills of Himachal Pradesh (Rs/ha)

Particulars	Marginal	Small	Medium	Overall
Cost A₁				
Human hired labour	10984.25	9402.52	8808.88	10053.30
Seed/plants	10841.56	8565.89	7192.36	9466.11
FYM cost	17259.25	16156.23	13980.25	16487.69
Fertilizer cost	8824.56	7420.36	6589.31	7976.99
Plant protection	9081.69	7547.68	5402.87	8069.86
Depreciation	4548.69	3124.52	2839.65	3727.81
Land Revenue	31.25	31.25	31.25	31.25
Interest on working capital	409.28	389.44	395.68	398.56
Sub-total	61980.53	52637.89	45240.25	56211.57
Cost A₂				
Cost A ₁	61980.53	52637.89	45240.25	56211.57
Rental value of leased in land	-	-	-	-
Sub-total	61980.53	52637.89	45240.25	56211.57
Cost B₁				
Cost A ₁	61980.53	52637.89	45240.25	56211.57
Interest on Fixed capital	2558.01	2115.61	1287.11	2251.62
Sub-total	64538.54	54753.50	46527.36	58463.20
Cost B₂				
Cost B ₁	64538.54	54753.50	46527.36	58463.20
Rental value of land	13768.28	13768.28	13768.28	13768.28
Rental value of leased in land	-	-	-	-
Sub-total	78306.82	68521.78	60295.64	72231.48
Cost C₁				
Cost B ₁	64538.54	54753.50	46527.36	58463.20
Imputed value of family labour	26429.65	24365.78	22702.29	25153.20
Sub-total	90968.19	79119.28	69229.65	83616.40
Cost C₂				
Cost B ₂	78306.82	68521.78	60295.64	72231.48
Imputed value of family labour	26429.65	24365.78	22702.29	25153.20
Sub-total	104736.47	92887.56	82997.93	97384.68
Cost C₃				
Cost C ₂	104736.47	92887.56	82997.93	97384.68
Value of management input (10% of cost C ₂)	10473.65	9288.76	8299.79	9738.47
Sub-total	115210.12	102176.32	91297.73	107123.15

Table 3. Return analysis of pea cultivation in high hills of Himachal Pradesh (Rs/ha)

Particulars	Marginal	Small	Medium	Overall
Yield(q)	116.79	105.87	96.74	110.01
Gross income	408754.82	370542.96	338586.96	385041.48
Farm business income	346774.29	317905.07	293346.71	328829.91
Farm labour income	330448.00	302021.18	278291.32	312810.01
Net income	293544.70	268366.65	247289.23	277918.34
Output input ratio	2.55	2.63	2.71	2.59

Literacy is one of the important factors capable of revealing socio-economic characteristics. Analysis of literacy status becomes important to visualize the efficient utilization of limited resources for the production process and maximization of the returns. The educational status of the farmers showed that the majority of

respondents in the study area were intermediate (24.63%), followed by matriculate (24.25%) and graduates and above (19.35%). The literacy rate in three farm categories ranged from 91.94 to 95.87 percent, with an overall literacy rate of 95.15 per cent in the study area. To reflect the quality of education, the weighted literacy indices

were worked out and it is found that literacy index was high (3.18) in small farm category and low (2.96) in medium farm category with an overall literacy index of 3.16. Household's economy is directly proportional to the number of active members in the family. Agriculture was found to be the most common occupation with 75.35 per cent of sampled farmers engaged in it followed by business (14.73%) and service sector (9.92%). It is clear from the table that the average number of workers in a family was 3.49 and dependency ratio w.r.t. total workers were 0.27. It indicates that on an average one worker has to support less than one family member in all farm size categories in the study area.

3.2 Cost and Return Analysis

Cost and return analysis of pea cultivation per hectare involves assessing the expenses incurred in growing peas and the corresponding returns or profits generated from the cultivation. Hence, farm category wise cost of cultivation of pea was estimated and results have been presented in Table 2. It is found from the table that, the costs A_1 , B_2 , C_3 that incurred for the production of pea were Rs 56211.57, Rs 72231.48 and Rs 107123.15 per hectare at overall level. Total cost (C_3) was highest in marginal farms (Rs 115210.12/ha) and lowest in medium farms (Rs 91297.73/ha). Among all the inputs, human hired labour accounted for a major chunk of the total expenditure, affirming the claim made by Khunt and Desai [5] and Rao and Tripathi [6] that vegetable cultivation is highly labour intensive [7].

The cost of human family labour was more on the marginal farms (Rs 26429.65) than small (Rs 24365.78) and medium (Rs 22702.29) farms because of involvement of more family labour in the case of marginal farms. Human labour cost constituted a major portion of total cost because the harvesting/picking of peas was done manually. The results are in line with Singla et al. [8] and Singh et al [9].

It is clear from the Table 3 that the recorded yield for pea was 110.01 quintals per hectare in the study area for the year 2022. Gross income per hectare was worked out to Rs 385041.48 at overall level in the study area. It was found highest on marginal farms (Rs 408754.82/ha) and lowest on medium farms (Rs 338586.96/ha). As a result, the farm business income and farm labour income was highest on marginal farms (Rs 346774.29 and Rs 330448.00/ha). At overall

level these incomes were worked out to be Rs 328829.91 and Rs 312810.01 per hectare in the study area. Net income varied from Rs 293544.70 (marginal farms) to Rs 247289.23 (medium farms) per hectare. At overall level it worked out to be Rs 277918.34 per hectare. The output-input ratio implied that each rupee spent would yield a profit of Rs 2.59 for pea at overall level. Chaudhary et al. [10] also reported that the returns per rupee invested from pea were 1.56 and it is profitable for vegetable growers to adopt cultivation in the region [11].

4. CONCLUSION

Pea farming in Himachal Pradesh showed encouraging results despite the difficulties posed by the high-altitude terrain, with a sizable area under cultivation, large production levels, and impressive productivity rates. The research also revealed the positive returns on investment in pea farming by balancing the costs involved against the advantages obtained. These results add to a greater comprehension of the potential profitability and sustainability of pea farming in Himachal Pradesh's high mountains, offering useful data to farmers, decision-makers, and other stakeholders involved in the region's agricultural development.

DISCLAIMER (ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE)

Author(s) hereby declare that NO generative AI technologies such as Large Language Models (ChatGPT, COPILOT, etc) and text-to-image generators have been used during writing or editing of manuscripts.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

REFERENCES

1. Ludvikova M, G riga M. Pea transformation: History, current status and challenges. *Czech Journal of Genetics and Plant Breeding*. 2022; 58:127–161.
2. FAO. FAOSTAT; 2022. Available: <https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#home> (Accessed April, 2023).
3. National horticulture board. Ministry of agriculture and farmers welfare, Government of India; 2022.
4. Baite, Veilalkim F, Tabuiliu Abonmai, Kshetrimayum Devi M, Singh MS. Yield

- and economics of Pea (*Pisum sativum* L.) As influence by spacing and nipping in Manipur. International Journal of Plant & Soil Science.2023;35:(9):132-38.
Available:<https://doi.org/10.9734/ijpss/2023/v35i92913>.
5. Khunt KA, Desai DB. Economic feasibility and marketing of perennial vegetables in South Gujarat. Financing Agriculture. 1996;28:9-14.
 6. Rao NS, Tripathi BN. 1979. A study of economics of production and marketing of some vegetable crops in Kankipadu block of Krishna District, AP. Allahabad Farmer. 50: 341-347.
 7. Thakur DS, Thakur S and Sharma KD. 1994. Economics of off-season vegetable production and marketing in hills. Indian Journal of Agricultural Marketing. 8: 72-82.
 8. Singla R, Chahal SS and Kataria P. 2006. Economics of Production of Green Peas (*Pisum sativum* L.) in Punjab. Agricultural Economics Research Review. 19: 237-250.
 9. Singh N, Sharma R, Kayastha R. Economic analysis of pea (*Pisum sativum*) in Himachal Pradesh. Economic Affairs. 202065(2):191-195.
 10. Choudhary H, Bisht D, Badal PS, Singh V, Shah R and Saryam M. Profitability of vegetables in hill agriculture: an economic analysis. International Journal of Current Microbiology and Applied Science. 2017; 6:1674-82.
Available:<https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2017.608.201>
 11. Shah KK, Modi B, Pandey HP, Subedi A, Aryal G, Pandey M, Shrestha J. Diversified crop rotation: an approach for sustainable agriculture production. Advances in Agriculture. 2021 Jul 22; 2021:1-9.

Disclaimer/Publisher's Note: The statements, opinions and data contained in all publications are solely those of the individual author(s) and contributor(s) and not of the publisher and/or the editor(s). This publisher and/or the editor(s) disclaim responsibility for any injury to people or property resulting from any ideas, methods, instructions or products referred to in the content.

© Copyright (2024): Author(s). The licensee is the journal publisher. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Peer-review history:

The peer review history for this paper can be accessed here:
<https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/117789>