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GROWTH TRENDS, COMPOSITION AND CHANGING BEHAVIOR OF MPCE IN MADHYA PRADESH: WITH REFERENCE OF INDIA

PRABHA BHATT
PROFESSOR
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
HAMIDIA ARTS & COMMERCE COLLEGE
BHOPAL

TRISHA SINGH TOMAR
RESEARCH SCHOLAR
DEPARTMENT OF RPEG
BARKATULLAH UNIVERSITY
BHOPAL

ABSTRACT

Present study focused to know the behavior of Madhya Pradesh in marginal propensity to consumption expenditure with reference of India. MPCE has lowered than the national average in Madhya Pradesh in rural as well as in urban areas. The growth rate of consumption expenditure has lower than the nation during 1993-94 to 2004-05. Nevertheless, due to agricultural revelatory growth in Madhya Pradesh has changed the marginal propensity to consumption expenditure and state MPCE has high growth than national average. Cumulative distribution of population according to consumption expenditure has better behavior in urban areas of Madhya Pradesh than national behavior. On the other side its worst in rural areas in the state.

KEYWORDS

Madhya Pradesh, growth, trend, $MPCE_{URP}$.

INTRODUCTION

Generally, Indian policymakers have always been concerned with the reduction of poverty and inequality. However, between the first five year plan after independence in 1947 and the turn of the century, Indian economic policy making went through a sea of change. After independence and for a period of about forty years, India followed a development strategy based on central planning. One of the reasons for adopting an interventionist economic policy was the apprehension that total reliance on the market mechanism would result in excessive consumption by upper-income groups, along with relative under-investment in sectors essential to the development of the economy (Chakravarty, 1987). Policymakers in India adopted a middle path, in which there was a tolerance towards income inequality, provided it was not excessive and could be seen to result in a higher rate of growth than would be possible otherwise. In this context however, the macroeconomic sensitivity to inflation as fallout from growth reflected government concerns regarding the redistributive effects of inflation, which typically affected workers, peasants and unorganized sectors more.

India has witnessed significant progress in food production and income growth during the past two decades. The food production has increased by 69 per cent with positive implications on food security. The economic development is evident from the substantial increase in real per capita from Rs. 1388 to Rs. 3554, and reduction in poverty levels from 45 per cent to 22 per cent between 1993-94 and 2011-12 (Radhakrishna, 2005; Chand and Jumrani, 2013). A wide variation in food consumption pattern of poor and rich households also exists (Shariff and Mallick, 1999; Kumar et al., 2007; Srivastava et al., 2013). However, these developments are not preformed across all states in the country.

There is some of states are struggling with the serious problems like poverty and undernourishment. During the development process, change in consumption pattern is a common phenomenon. The existing literature however, lacks in evidence on the changes in relative consumption pattern in Madhya Pradesh as well as rural areas of the state also. So the present mainly focused on the studied of objects: to study the changing pattern and growth performance of MPCE in Madhya Pradesh and to analyses the Changing pattern in food verses nonfood MPCE in the state with reference to India.

DATA AND METHODOLOGY

The National Sample Survey Organization releases data on 'consumption expenditure' on quinquennial basis. Data of Madhya Pradesh and all India level for the years 1993-94, 2004-05 and 2011-12 have been used for the present analysis. This data collected from the reports on "Key indicator of consumption expenditure survey" for different period published by Central Survey Organization. To convert MPCE in constant prices, we have collected consumer prices index with the base of 2004-05. Ratios are estimated from current data and growth trends fitted after convert data in constant prices.

GROWTH RATE ANALYSIS

The compound growth rate of $MPCE_{URP}$ is calculated for selected periods of time. Compound growth rate was estimated with the following exponential model.

$$Y = ((MPCE_t / MPCE_{t-n})^{(1/n - 1)} - 1) * 100$$

Where,

Y= compound Annual Growth rate,

$MPCE_t$ = Marginal propensity to consumption expenditure at 't' time,

$MPCE_{t-1}$ = Marginal propensity to consumption expenditure at 't-n' previous time, and

$1/n-1$ = 1/ no of gap year.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Agriculture growth in Madhya Pradesh (MP) during the decade long period of 2005-06 to 2014-15 was around 9.7 per cent per annum, which is the highest growth rate registered in agriculture by any major state of India over a ten year period. The last five years have been even more spectacular: agricultural GDP grew at 14.2 per cent per annum. Many people therefore see this growth rate even with skepticism. Nonetheless, agriculture growth is critical for easing poverty, as is indicated by earlier research by the World Bank. MP has high poverty levels, and much of that is concentrated in rural areas. Therefore, high growth in agriculture must result in substantial reduction in rural poverty. The poverty numbers do suggest that rural poverty has declined from 53.6 per cent in 2004-05 to 35.7 per cent in 2011-12. And when poverty numbers of later years come about, one should expect even faster reduction in rural poverty in MP. Such improvement had happened due to agricultural development of the state, state agriculture grows at a very high growth rate (9.7 per cent) during the 2000-011 to 2014-15 (Gulati et al. 2017).

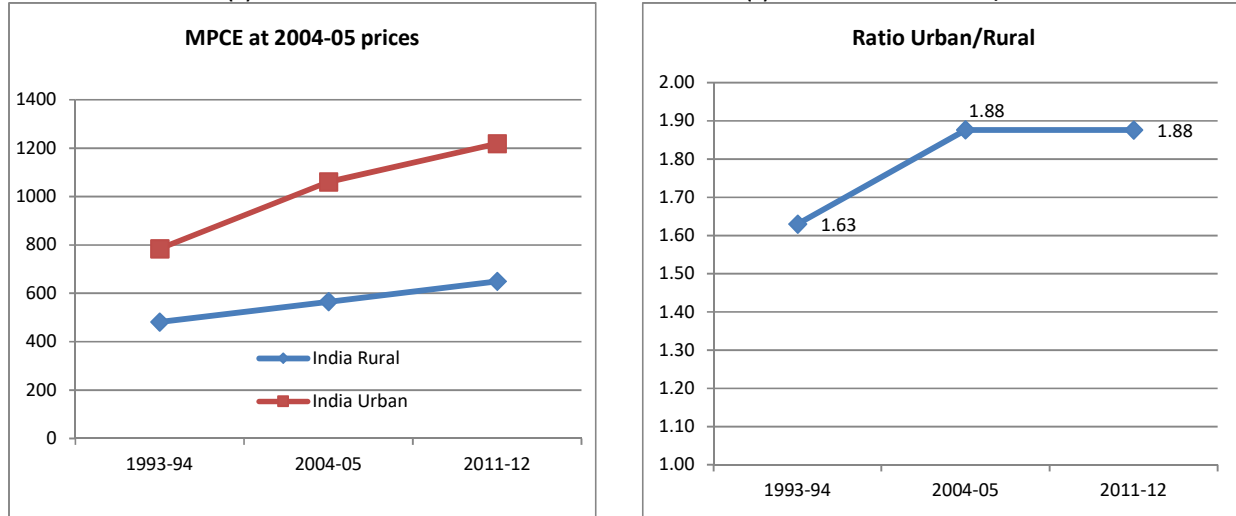
TABLE 1: MPCE_{URP} OF RURAL AND URBAN AREA IN MADHYA PRADESH AND INDIA AT 2004-05 PRICES

Year	India		Madhya Pradesh	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1993-94	481	784	431	698
2004-05	565	1060	437	793
2011-12	649	1218	531	999

Source: Author's estimation based on survey data by NSSO.

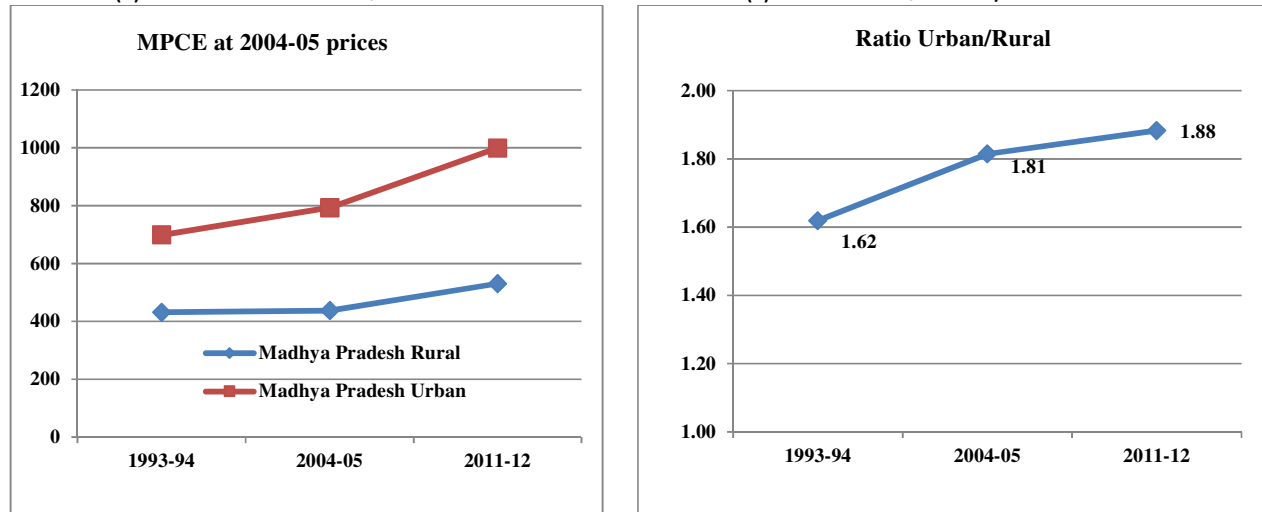
It is clear from the table 1 that MPCE in Madhya Pradesh has less than national average in rural as well as in urban areas in selected times. Gap between MPCE in Madhya Pradesh and India has highest in 2004-05 and it was trending to reduce after 2004-05. Rural areas of Madhya Pradesh are about 10.3 percent, 22.7 per cent and 18.3 per cent less expenditure in 1993-94, 2004-05 and 2011-12, than national average. Similar trends are also found in urban area during the same periods.

FIGURE 1 (A): RURAL AND URBAN MPCE_{URP} OF INDIA AT 2004-05 PRICES (B) RATIO OF MPCE_{URP} URBAN/RURAL IN INDIA



Marginal propensity of consumer expenditure at 2004-04 prices of India in rural and urban area are presented in figure 1 (penal A) and ratio of urban expenditure in terms of rural areas are presented in the same figure (penal B). It is clear from the figure that gap in MPCE between rural and urban areas were increased during the 1993-94 to 2004-05. MPCE in urban areas in India are about 1.63 times more than rural areas in 1993-94 and it will have increased in 2004-05 (reached at 1.88 times). After that it has stable at the same rate.

FIGURE 2 (A): RURAL AND URBAN MPCE_{URP} OF MADHYA PRADESH AT 2004-05 PRICES (B) RATIO OF MPCE_{URP} URBAN/RURAL IN MADHYA PRADESH



Marginal propensity of consumer expenditure at 2004-04 prices of Madhya Pradesh in rural and urban area are presented in figure 2 (penal A) and ratio of urban expenditure in terms of rural areas are presented in the same figure (penal B). It is clear from the figure that gap in MPCE between rural and urban areas were increased during the 1993-94 to 2004-05. MPCE in urban areas in India are about 1.62 times more than rural areas in 1993-94 and it will have increased in 2004-05 (reached at 1.81 times). This gap in rural and urban areas less than national average, but it presented as national behavior in 2011-12.

TABLE 2: GROWTH RATE OF MPCE OF MADHYA PRADESH AND INDIA AT 2004-05 PRICES

Period	India		Madhya Pradesh	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1993-94 to 2004-05	1.62	3.06	0.13	1.28
2004-05 to 2011-12	2.35	2.35	3.28	3.92
1993-94 to 2011-12	1.89	2.79	1.30	2.26

Source: Author's estimation based on survey data by NSSO.

Growth trend of MPCE has very slower than national growth rate during the 1993-94 to 2004-05 in rural as well as urban areas in Madhya Pradesh. MPCE has grows at 3.28 per cent and 3.92 per cent per annum, rate in Madhya Pradesh during the 2004-05 to 2011-12 in rural and urban areas. But growth rate in rural

areas are slower than urban areas of the state during same period. On the other side growth rate MPCE has lower than Madhya Pradesh. This happened due to revolutionary growth in agricultural development in Madhya Pradesh during the same period.

TABLE 3: AVERAGE EXPENDITURE ON FOOD AND NON FOOD COMMODITIES IN INDIA AND MP AT 2004-05 PRICES

Year	Rural		Urban	
	Food	Non food	Food	Non food
Madhya Pradesh				
1993-94	264	167	369	329
2004-05	234	203	336	457
2011-12	253	278	352	647
India				
1993-94	305	178	428	356
2004-05	305	260	441	619
2011-12	316	316	469	750

Source: Author's estimation based on survey data by NSSO.

Table 3 has presented the food and non food expenditure in Madhya Pradesh and India at selected points of time. Food expenditure lowers than the national average in rural as well as in urban areas. Non food expenditure in rural areas of Madhya Pradesh is in comparable position with national average in 1993-94 and 2004-05, in 2011-12 MPCE has lagging behind the national sanitation. In urban areas MPCE has been lower side in 2004-05 and 2011-12 than national average.

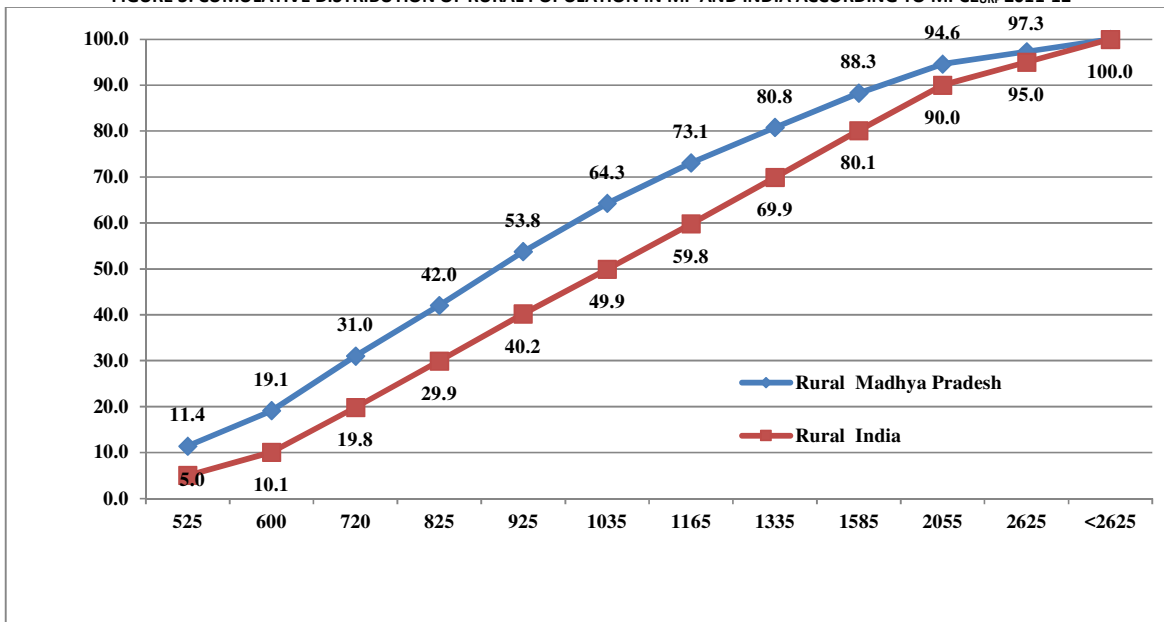
TABLE 4: CHANGE THE RATIOS OF FOOD VERSES NON FOOD EXPENDITURE IN MP AND INDIA

Year	MP		India	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1993-94	1.58	1.12	1.71	1.20
2004-05	1.16	0.73	1.17	0.71
2011-12	0.91	0.54	1.00	0.63

Source: Author's estimation based on survey data by NSSO.

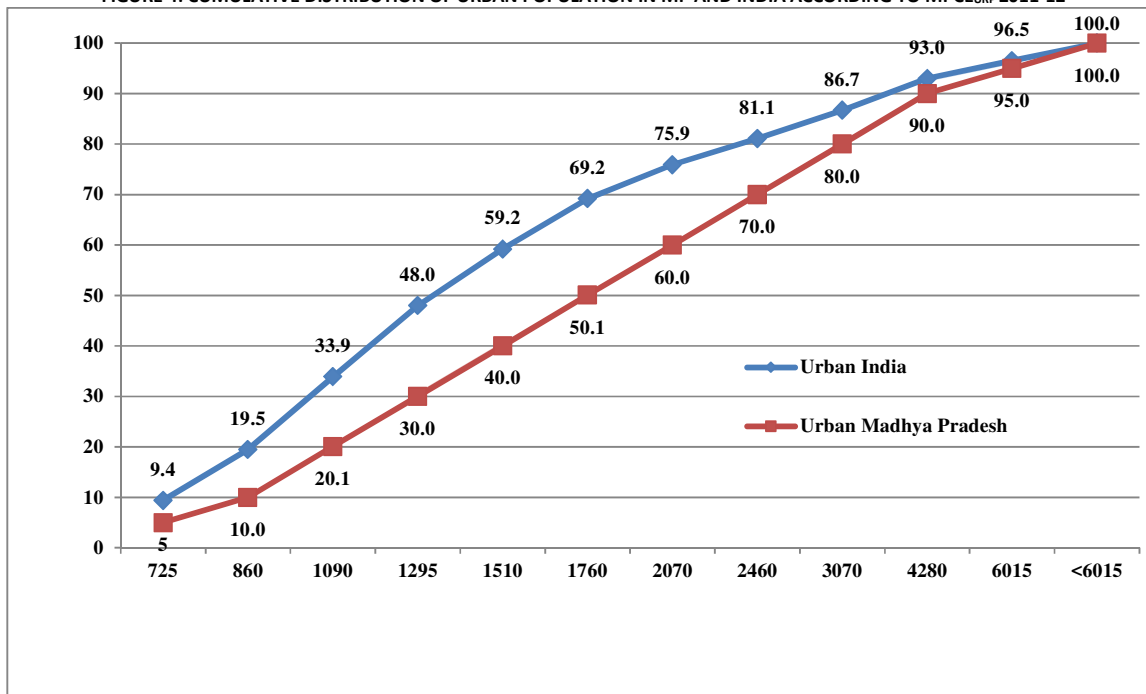
Ratio on food verses non-food shows that how much expenditure on food more than non food expenditure. Table 4 presented that expenditure on food will reduced in terms of non food expenditure over the period of time in Madhya Pradesh as well as in India in rural and urban areas. Food expenditure in rural in terms of non food expenditure in Madhya Pradesh are less than the national average. During 2011-12 non food expenditure is increased than food expenditure in Madhya Pradesh and also in India. Now in urban areas of the state has almost half portion on food than non food.

FIGURE 3: CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL POPULATION IN MP AND INDIA ACCORDING TO MPCE_{URP} 2011-12



Cumulative distribution of rural population according to MPCE_{URP} in Madhya Pradesh and India has been presented in the figure 3. It is clear from the figure that cumulative curve of Madhya Pradesh has above the National curve and this presented more population of rural areas in Madhya Pradesh has spent less amount than national behavior. In Madhya Pradesh 64.3 percent of rural population spent less than 1035 rupee per month. On the other side, in nation average about 49.9 per cent of rural population has below the same expenditure range. So this is clear the figure that marginal propensity of consumption expenditure has less than the national average in rural areas of Madhya Pradesh.

FIGURE 4: CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN POPULATION IN MP AND INDIA ACCORDING TO MPCE_{URP} 2011-12



Cumulative distribution of urban population according to MPCE_{URP} in Madhya Pradesh and India has been presented in the figure 4. It is clear from the figure that cumulative curve of Madhya Pradesh has below the National curve and this presented more population of urban areas in Madhya Pradesh has spent more amount than national behavior. In India 69.2 per cent of urban population spent less than 1760 rupee per month. On the other side, in Madhya Pradesh about 50.1 per cent of urban population has below the same expenditure range. So this is clear the figure that marginal propensity of consumption expenditure has more than the national average in urban areas of Madhya Pradesh.

CONCLUSION

Madhya Pradesh success to change their position in agricultural production, productivity in last decade and it will help to change the per capita food availability, poverty and malnutrition of the state. One decade ago Madhya Pradesh is counting in the group of high poverty and malnutrition states. Present study highlights the growth achievement of marginal propensity to consumption expenditure of Madhya Pradesh with special reference of India. We found in the study marginal propensity to consumption expenditure in Madhya Pradesh has less than the national average in rural and urban areas. Growth trend of MPCE has very slower than national growth rate during the 1993-94 to 2004-05 in rural as well as urban areas in Madhya Pradesh. MPCE has grows at 3.28 per cent and 3.92 per cent per annum, rate in Madhya Pradesh during the 2004-05 to 2011-12 in rural and urban areas. This happened due to revolutionary growth in agricultural development in Madhya Pradesh during the same period. We also found that expenditure on food will reduced in terms of non food expenditure over the period of time in Madhya Pradesh as well as in India in rural and urban areas. Food expenditure in rural in terms of non food expenditure in Madhya Pradesh are less than the national average. But in the recent time, non food expenditure is increased than food expenditure in Madhya Pradesh and also in India. Now in urban areas of the state has almost half portion on food than non food.

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