

Research Article



Technical Efficiency of Growing Sugarcane Crop in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan

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Abstract | In this study technical efficiency of sugarcane crop at province level was analyzed. A total of 299 sugarcane growers were interviewed in three main sugarcane growing districts (D.I. Khan, Malakand and Charsadda) of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP). Through a structured questionnaire, key questions were asked to gather data with respect to inputs utilization and socio-economic characteristics of selected sample of sugarcane growers. Using Stochastic Frontier Approach (SFA), mean technical efficiency of sugarcane crop in KP was around 70 percent ranging from minimum 53 to maximum possible efficient level of 98 percent. Results of study indicate that on average with same technology and resource base, yield of sugarcane can be increased by about 28% in order to reach the efficient fellow growers of sugarcane crop. Around 48.49% of the selected growers were below the mean technical efficiency level. Results from efficiency analysis show that age and off-farm income are quite influential socio-economic factors that affect technical efficiency of sugarcane growers in the study area. On inputs side farm size, labor, seed rate, tractor hours, irrigation and urea were found statistically significant. Therefore, based on findings, it is recommended that in order to encourage growers to apply optimal amount of these inputs and avoid uncertainty in returns, an effective system need to be put in place where cost of production might be considered while fixing sugarcane price. Also, there is need to keep experienced farmers involved in sugarcane production, because of positive relationship between grower's experience and technical efficiency.

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Introduction

Agricultural sector continues to dominate the economic scene of Pakistan, it account, for 19.8 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP); absorbs 38% of total labor force and also earns foreign exchange. It has established forward and backward linkages with other sectors of the economy. According to economic development literature, accelerated

economic growth needs sustained development of agricultural sector. In agricultural economy of Pakistan sugarcane is a major crop. It contributes in more than one dimensions. Sugarcane is second industrial crop after cotton which employ about 8.76 million people in its production and processing. Indirectly, several others agro and sugar related industries business are linked with this crop (Rizvi, 2000). Its production in Pakistan is managed by private producers. However,

its marketing has mainly been regulated or managed by the government in one or the other way (ACTP, 2001-2002; Scott et al., 1990). Unlike other crops, sugarcane is not imported into nor exported from Pakistan. Out of total produce, 85% goes to sugar mills, being the second largest industry after textile. The remaining production is retained for seed purpose or dispose-off by making gur (raw sugar) (Ahmad et al., 1991; Rehman et al., 1992; Shaheen, 2007).

Bi products such as paper, molasses ethanol and organic fertilizer, are also obtained from sugarcane. Sugarcane production at national level was 62.65 million tonnes from an area of 1.14 million hectares; however, both acreage and production fluctuate frequently (GOP, 2015).

Sugarcane is equally popular in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) among small holder and large scale commercial farming sectors. KP contribute 10.66 percent in total sugarcane production at national level and out of total share 8.33 percent area (GOP, 2015). In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) the supply of sugarcane to mills depends on gur and sugarcane prices and seed requirement. Seed requirement is quite high, depending upon variety 1/8 of the area is retained for planting as a seed. sugarcane production is still labor intensive because of exercising the traditional methods. Growers apply traditional methods of production which are mostly labor intensive and cause pre and post-harvest losses (Nazir et al., 2013).

Table 1 shows that per unit yield of sugarcane crop is lowest in KP compare to other provinces. Low yield limits investment opportunities and saving of farming community.

Table 1: Provincial yield of sugarcane in Pakistan (tonnes/hectare).

Year	Punjab	Sindh	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
2009-10	51.60	57.70	44.70
2010-11	55.75	60.43	45.59
2011-12	56.34	59.00	45.82
2012-13	56.00	63.00	44.70
2013-14	54.00	59.00	45.00

Source: Pakistan Sugar Mills Association, Annual Report, 2014.

In several previous studies conducted in KP (i.e Asif et al. (2005), Nazir et al. (2013) and Rehman et al. (2012) the agronomic aspects of sugarcane crop has been considered. Also in a number of studies Ali and

Chaudhary (1990), Ali et al. (2013) and Ali and Jan (2017) technical efficiency in sugarcane production has been measured, but exclusively confined to individual district or region level.

Reference to Pakistan, several previous studies has reported larger population reliance on farm income. Therefore, enhancing farm productivity and efficiency would enable farmers to get a position of higher level of income, will help to fill demand and supply gap and food shortage (Fatima et al., 2016). Quantitative analysis of productivity and discovering key determinants of farm technical efficiency is utmost necessary for policies and management. According to Belbase and Grabowski (1985) productivity is more important than new technology if farmers are not using the existing one efficiently.

Quantification of technical efficiency provide inputs to planners, growers and other's stake holders concerned. Sugarcane production is a job provider activity, therefore, growers performance and reasons of low yield across the province need to be investigated. In order to realize these objectives, this study was designed with main aim, to estimate technical efficiency of sugarcane growers and to identify its main determinants.

Materials and Methods

Study area

Ecologically Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) is divided into Northern, central and the southern regions. Climate in north is normal, moderate in center while sever in south (Figure 1) (Samreen and Amin, 2012). Crop under study is grown in central, southern and lower northern region. In order to represent entire province survey was conducted in three districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) (Malakand form north, Charsadda from central and D.I. Khan from southern region).

Sampling and data collection

This study was based on primary data, collected from sugarcane growers in KP during crop season 2015, using a well-structured questionnaire. As Battese et al. (1996) highlighted that questionnaire is an ordered list of questions for a survey. In survey numeric data about key practices in production and inputs utilization was focused. Population for current study are all sugarcane growers in these three districts.

Randomly through multistage sampling technique 300 sugarcane growers were interviewed in these three districts.

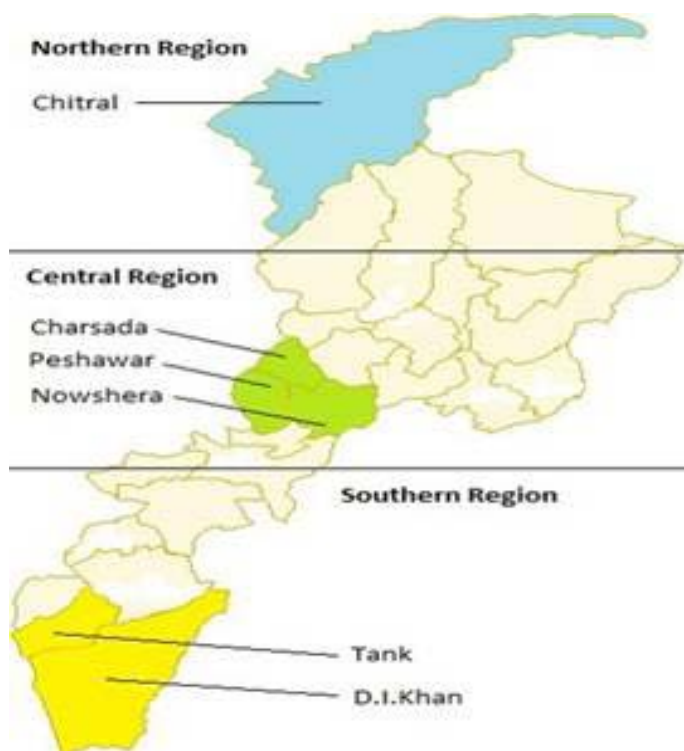


Figure 1: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa three climatic zones.
Sources: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa maps (2012).

Analysis of technical efficiency

Prior literature reveals that research article by Farrell (1957) paved the way for efficiency and productivity analysis. Fundamentally two approaches have been used in efficiency analysis, one is parametric based on Stochastic Frontier Analysis (SFA) and proposed by Aigner et al. (1977) and Meeusen and Ven Den Broke (1977). Second one is non-parametric, known as Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA), proposed by Charness et al. (1978).

Technical efficiency represents a firm's ability to produce maximum possible level of output at a given technology. Quantitatively it ranges from zero to one. A value different from unity reflects extent of technical inefficiency while a score of unity means technically efficient performance. According to Muller (1974) inefficiency arise due to grower's socio-economic characteristics but little is known about it.

Because of taking into account the stochastic noise SFA is convenient in agricultural sector. Therefore, in present study, the Stochastic Frontier Analysis (SFA) is used to measure technical efficiency accessible from a specific bundle of inputs and technology. Formally,

$$Y = f(X_i)\varepsilon_i \dots (1)$$

Where;

X_i represents the independent variables and ε_i is the error term. According to Aigner et al. (1977) the error term is decomposed into two components i.e. $\varepsilon_i = V_i - \mu_i$. Where v_i represent a symmetric component, that capture factors beyond the control of the producer such as droughts, floods etc. It is assumed to be independently and identically distributed as $N(0, \sigma_v^2)$. The term μ_i is assumed, one sided, account for inefficiency in outputs and mainly associated with socio-economic characteristics of grower's. According to Battese and Broca, 1997 " μ_i " is positive, half normal and imitates that each producer lie on or below its frontier.

When Y_i represent observed yield of i^{th} farmer and Y_i^* the maximum possible output or frontier yield for i^{th} farmer, than

$$TE_i = \frac{Y_i}{Y_i^*} \dots (2)$$

$$= \exp(X_i\beta + V_i - \mu_i) = \exp(-\mu_i)$$

The associated technical inefficiency effect was defined by Battese and Coelli (1995) as under:

$$U_i = \delta_0 + \delta_i Z_j + \omega_i \dots (3)$$

Where;

Z_i represents explanatory variables associated with technical inefficiency, δ represents unknown parameters to be estimated and ω_i encompass unobservable random variables.

Stochastic production frontier model

In current study, parametric approach under the formulation of Cobb-Douglas production function was applied, whose general form is given below:

$$\ln Y = \beta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{n=9} \beta_i \ln x_i + \varepsilon \dots (4)$$

Where;

Y_i = farm output (kg); X_1 = Farm size; X_2 = Labor man days; X_3 = Seed; X_4 = Tractor hours; X_5 = irrigation; X_6 = Urea; X_7 = DAP; X_8 = Farmyard manure; X_9 = Pesticides; $\varepsilon = v_i - \mu_i$ = compound error term. The terms β_0 and β_i are intercept and parameters to be estimated respectively.

Technical inefficiency estimation

It is implicit that not all farmers produce on the frontier some lie or produce below the frontier, thus represent inefficiency. For policy recommendations both measurement and identification of factors that lead to inefficiency are necessary to consider. In view of this, in-inefficiency was modeled as follow:

$$\mu_i = \delta_0 + \sum_{j=1}^6 \delta_j Z_{ji} + \omega_i \dots (5)$$

Where;

μ_i is inefficiency effect; Z_{1i} to Z_{6i} represents socio economic characteristics of respondent's such as grower's age, formal years of schooling, household size, off-farm income, contacts with extension agents and tenurial status. ω_i is random error and δ_0 and δ_i are intercept and unknown parameters.

Following Rahman and Rehman (2008) and Coelli and Battese (1996) estimates for all the parameters in Equation 2, 3 and 4 are estimated jointly by the method of maximum likelihood, using computer program STARTA.

Results and Discussion

Descriptive statistics presented in Table 1 helps to arrange data in a practical way. It shows average application of inputs, farm size and average yield. It is evident that average sugarcane yield per annum was 24319.72 kg acre⁻¹ under the average farm size of 2.21 acres in study area. Labor share constitute a mean of 48.76 man days, which indicate that sugarcane production is labor intensive in study area. Average seed rate 2413.04 kg indicate that sufficient quantity of produce need to be retained for plantation. Average numbers of irrigation (17.00) applied were found less than recommended numbers (25 per annum), which tend to effect output and grower's income. Regarding less numbers of irrigation Loony (1999) reported that it decrease the effectiveness of other inputs. For field operation on average tractor use arrived at 19.62 hours. In study area average consumption of fertilizer was 129.39 kg for urea, 82.03 kg for DAP and 1713.55 kgs for farmyard manure. Standard deviation shows dissimilarity if the rate of application. Per annum average pesticides (3327.03 milliliter) shows that in sugarcane crop its use is comparatively low.

Where; DAP stands for Chemical fertilizer Diammonium phosphate, FYM stands for Farmyard

manure, ML= milliliter. No. = Number, Kg= Kilogram, SD= Standard Deviation.

Table 2: Summary statistics for important variables.

Variables	Description	Mean	SD
Production variables			
Y	Sugarcane Yield (Kg)	24319.72	2557.27
X ₁	Farm size (acre)	2.21	1.01
X ₂	Hired labor (man days)	48.76	7.78
X ₃	Seed (kg)	2413.04	687.32
X ₄	Tractor (hours)	19.62	3.87
X ₅	Irrigation (No.)	17.00	3.17
X ₆	Urea (kg)	129.39	49.91
X ₇	DAP (kg)	82.03	18.05
X ₈	Fym (kg)	1713.55	748.43
X ₉	Pesticides (ml)	3327.03	3475.96

Source: Field Survey, 2015.

Production analysis

Based on the model discussed in the previous section the results are presented in Table 2. Results revealed that coefficients for area (X₁), labor (X₂), seed (X₃), tractor hours (X₄), irrigation (X₅) and urea (X₆) are positive and significant at 5% level, which mean that one percent change in these variables might increase sugarcane yield equal to coefficients associated with these variables. Moreover, the coefficient for DAP (X₇), Farmyard manure (FYM) (X₈) and pesticides (X₉) are non-significant but carry positive sign. Major reason might be underutilization of these inputs in study area.

Farm levels technical efficiency and inefficiency analysis

Technical inefficiency model results added in Table 2 revealed that age (age was used as a proxy for experience) carry negative signs and is significant at 5% level, which means that compare to younger sugarcane growers, because of practical know how, aged farmers are technically more efficient. The findings were supported by Padilla et al. (2001) and Coelli and Battese (1996).

The negative contribution of educational level to technical efficiency was noted in the study area. Results shows growers who has spent more years in formal education tends to be less efficient. Traditional production methods and trends of educated growers to search off-farm income opportunities were the obvious reasons. Musaba and Bwacha (2014) and Wang et al. (1996) has also reported similar results in

their research study.

Table 2: Production function estimates for sugarcane crop in study area.

Variables	Parameter	Coefficients	T-ratio	P-value
Production function				
Constant	β_0	4.353	29.06	0.000
Farm size (X_1)	β_1	0.022	3.67	0.000
Labor (X_2)	β_2	0.073	3.19	0.000
Seed (X_3)	β_3	0.136	5.11	0.000
Tractor hours (X_4)	β_4	0.041	3.21	0.000
Irrigation (X_5)	β_5	0.072	4.89	0.000
Urea (X_6)	β_6	0.081	5.51	0.000
DAP (X_7)	β_7	0.01	1.76	0.075
FYM (X_8)	β_8	0.021	1.52	0.051
Pesticides (X_9)	β_9	0.004	1.11	0.049
Inefficiency model				
Constant	δ_0	-3.71	-3.04	0.023
Age (Z_1)	δ_1	-0.168	-4.03	0.006
Education (Z_3)	δ_3	0.782	3.51	0.004
Family size (Z_4)	δ_4	-0.071	-1.29	0.310
Off farm income (Z_5)	δ_5	-0.624	-2.24	0.011
FHD (Z_6)	δ_6	-0.003	-0.4	0.549
Extension contacts (Z_7)	δ_7	-0.039	-1.09	0.103
Tenural status (Z_8)	δ_8	0.031	0.12	0.491
Variance Parameter				
Sigma Square				0.00153
Gamma				0.59

Source: Self calculation of Study results.

Negative and significant coefficient of off-farm income suggest that growers having off farm income opportunities are technical more efficient. Off farm income enable farmer's to make available the essential inputs on time. Results are consistent with Tesfay et al. (2005) and Pascaul (2005).

It was found that family size not contribute in technical efficiency. Large family size having maximum members below the age of ten years divert financial resources to their health and education.

Being a key policy instrument, increased sugarcane production need to be related to extension services but in study area its impact was found statistically non-significant. Possible reasons were weak linkage of extension workers with farming community, traditional methods of sugarcane production, top-down approach and trend of growers to prefer off

farm activities. The findings has been supported by Feder et al. (2003) and Zinnah et al. (1993).

The coefficient for land tenure is positive and non-significant, main reason realized during survey was share cropping system, which discouraged investment. Results reported by Gavian and Ehui (1999), Ali (2009), Oladela et al. (2011) and Abdulai et al. (2011) also depict decreased efficiency under share cropping system and increased under fixed land rent system.

Variables considered for production function and inefficiency model has been mostly used in previous studies. These variables were also justified by factual circumstances prevailed in the field. Gamma value, which indicate variation in production due to inefficiency arrived at 0.59, which mean that 59 % variation in sugarcane production is inefficiency, while the rest 41 % might represent random noise.

Table 3 shows average technical efficiency of sugarcane farms in study area is 70% with range from minimum 53 to maximum 98%. In a similar study, Heman et al. (2011) reported 75% average technical efficiency for sugarcane farms in Pakistan. Distribution in the technical efficiency reveals that 48.49 % of sample respondents have had TE index below the mean value, while remaining are above TE mean. Only 7.69 % sugarcane growers had technical efficiency level above 90%. Analysis shows that average grower could realize 28% yield gains to achieve maximum technical efficiency level (98%) of fellow efficient grower's.

Table 3: Frequency distribution and mean index of technical efficiency.

Frequency level	No.	%
<0.50	19	6.35
0.50-0.70	145	48.49
0.70-0.80	61	20.40
0.80-0.90	51	17.05
>0.90	23	7.69
Mean	0.70	
Min	0.53	
Max	0.98	

Source: Study results and self-calculation.

Conclusions and Recommendations

In current study technical efficiency of sugarcane crop was calculated in districts Malakand, D. I. Khan and Charsadda of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. To achieve

the set objectives a sample of 299 sugarcane growers were interviewed for inputs and output data. Cobb-Douglas type production function was estimated by maximum likelihood method. Findings of the study reveals that mean technical efficiency index is 70%, ranging from minimum 53 to maximum 98%. Maximum farmers are operating below mean technical efficiency level. Results also show that average grower is producing 28% less than potential yield of the efficient fellow grower. It is found that grower's age, experience and off-farm income are negatively correlated with technical inefficiency. Formal education of sample respondents exhibit positive relationship with technical inefficiency. In others socio-economic variables household size, distance for home to farm and contacts with extension agents were non-significant with negative signs. Tenure status was non-significant with positive coefficient. Priority implication of the study is that experience and off-farm income has the potential to increase technical efficiency are the policy variables. Output price based on cost of production and timely payment to growers might keep experience growers in sugarcane production. Similarly, improvement in extension services would help to convince growers on adopting new production techniques that will help to increase productivity.

Novelty Statement

Considering cost of sugarcane production while fixing its price might increase productivity and technical efficiency. It will also work as an incentive to keep experienced growers involved in its production.

Author's Contribution

Amjad Ali: Initial survey and draft writing.

Lal Almas: Technical assistance, overview of final draft and rectification accordingly.

Syed Attaullah Shah: helped in model fitting and econometric analysis.

Hina Fatima: Check the consistency of results with other similar studies.

Asim Khan: Helped in survey data publishing and analysis.

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