

Original Research Article

<https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2019.808.251>

Production and Marketing Patterns of Pearl Millet in India with Special Reference to Haryana

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ABSTRACT

This study is based on the data collected from a sample of 120 farmers selected from amongst the selected villages within the selected markets/mandis. The whole sample design consists of multistage random sampling. The selection of the district forms the first stage in sampling. Bhiwani and Mahendergarh districts of Haryana were purposively selected to represent a case study. These markets are selected because these market were the vicinity of the research. One block was selected from each selected district of Mahandragarh and Bhiwani. The block was selected based on higher area under the pearl millet. From the district Bhiwani block Siwani was selected and from the district Mahendergarh block Mahendergarh was selected. From each selected block, two villages were randomly selected. All the pearl millet cultivators of the four selected villages were selected according to their size of operational holdings. They were divided into four size groups and these groups were categorized on the basis of their land holdings *i.e.* marginal, small, medium and large. The time series and cross sectional data was collected. In contrast, production is increasing in both Haryana and Rajasthan by more than 4per cent per annum.It was assumed that the Stover productivity was at 2.5 time that of grain yield, and it was the same across all state and season, which was the average of previous five years Stover to grain yield ratio. It was assumed that per capita consumption of 2004/05 level would be maintained by both urban and rural population in 2011 and 2020.With the increase in the size of holding among the different component of the total consumption, Livestock consumption forms the major portion constituting 54.15 per cent and 51.63 per cent of total consumption followed by family consumption *i.e.* 30.68 per cent and 30.69 per cent in Mahendergarh and Bhiwani districts, respectively.

Keywords

Production,
Consumption,
Marketable,
Marketed,
Productivity

Article Info

Accepted:
17 July 2019
Available Online:
10 August 2019

Introduction

Pearl millet (*Pennisetum glaucum*) is a nutritious cereal cultivated as rain-fed crop. It has significant potential as feed and food grain in addition to its current use as fodder. Pearl millet grains contain 10 to 12 per cent protein, higher concentration of essential amino acids and higher gross energy. Consequently, its grain is not only used as a food but also used as feed for the poultry, cattle and swine. Pearl millet is also used for extracting the ethanol from its grains and thus it is of industrial use. Its economic importance is significant especially in semi-arid tropical zones of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana in India. Again, its importance in mixed farming is also well documented. Pearl millet is the next most important millet crop in India in terms of area and production after sorghum. India is also considered the secondary centre of origin for pearl millet with many distinct cultivars being grown throughout the country.

The area under pearl millet crop in Haryana was 7.73 lakh hectares during the year 1965-66, which declined to 5.85 lakh hectares in the year 2009-10. However, the yield has increased significantly over the above mentioned period. The growth in yield is significantly higher in Haryana. The production of pearl millet in Haryana has been increased from 2.06 lakh tonnes during the year 1965-66 to 9.32 lakh tonnes during 2009-10 and the productivity increased from 267 to 1593 kg/ha during the same period. This has increased further to 2069 kg/ha during the year 2011-12

In Haryana, the maximum area under pearl millet was in Bhiwani district followed by Mahendergarh, Rewari and Hisar districts during the year 2008-09. Studies on the marketed and marketable surplus have also been received attention by large number of economists in the recent years. The

importance of marketed and marketable surplus has greatly increased owing to the recent changes in agricultural technology as well as social pattern. Realizing the importance of accurate knowledge about marketing, it becomes essential to examine the pattern of production, consumption and marketable and marketed surplus, besides the trends of arrivals and prices of pearl millet on different farm sizes to provide an empirical base for smooth flow of produce from producer to consumer. An increasing proportion of its rising output should come to the market for the benefit of pearl millet growers and weaker sections of the community (Statistical abstract of Haryana, 2010-11).

The vital role of marketed and marketable surplus of agricultural products in economic development of a developing economy like India can hardly be over emphasized. Surplus from agriculture has been used as leverage for promoting industrialization in pre-dominantly agrarian economies. Thus, the rate at which agricultural production expands affording an increasing supply of food and raw materials, largely determines the pace of economic development. In view of high rate of population, the growth and high marginal propensity to consume, most of the increase in pearl millet production is utilized by the producers themselves for human and livestock utilized. Thus, the study of marketed and marketable surplus in the economic system is more important than the mere increase in agricultural production to find ways to increase the tempo of marketed surplus. There exists a considerable complimentary relationship between agriculture and industry. Surpluses from agriculture influence the volume of non-farm employment. The food surplus in particular and agriculture surplus in general, determine the nature and tempo of opportunities for non-farm employment and income generation (Minocha, 1962).

Materials and Methods

This study is based on the data collected from a sample of 120 farmers selected from amongst the selected villages within the selected markets/mandis. The whole sample design consists of multistage random sampling. The selection of the district forms the first stage in sampling. Bhiwani and Mahendergarh districts of Haryana were purposively selected to represent a case study. These markets are selected because these market were the vicinity of the research. One block was selected from each selected district of Mahandragarh and Bhiwani. The block was selected based on higher area under the pearl millet. From the district Bhiwani block Siwani was selected and from the district Mahendergarh block Mahendergarh was selected. From each selected block, two villages were randomly selected. All the pearl millet cultivators of the four selected villages were selected according to their size of operational holdings.

They were divided into four size groups and these groups were categorized on the basis of their land holdings i.e. marginal, small, medium and large. the primary data collected pertains to the year 2013-14. The time series and cross sectional data were also collected.

Results and Discussion

Economic development of a nation rests mainly upon the quantum of its marketed and marketable surplus.

The marketable and marketed surplus plays a significant role for economic development in a developing economy to meet the requirement of food, feed, fodder and raw material of nonfarm and urban population as the industrialization and urbanization is likely to increase rapidly.

In recent time importance of estimating marketed and marketable surplus of major food grains need no over emphasis in a developing country like India. In this section, an attempt has been made to examine the carry over stock, production, and consumption pattern, marketed and marketable surplus of pearl millet on different farm sizes and to study the factor affecting the marketed and marketable surplus.

Marketable surplus represents the surplus left with the farmer for disposal after his genuine requirements of family consumption, feed, seed and other obligations have been met. Marketed surplus represent only that portion of produce, which is actually marketed and is placed at the disposal of non-farming rural population and urban consumers.

Production, consumption, marketable and marketed surplus of pearl millet

Table 1 reveals that North-western India account for 72 per cent of area under pearl millet and 66per centof its production. Yield levels are the lowest in Rajasthan (650 kg/ha) while it is 1352 and 1733 hundred in Gujarat and Haryana, respectively. Haryana has high yield rates because more than 40per cent of the area under pearl millet is irrigated (partially with supplemental irrigation). In Gujarat most of the summer pearl millet area is irrigated which contributes high overall yields.

In Rajasthan in contrast, the bulk of the pearl millet is grown in rain fed condition and landraces still account for close 50per cent of total area in western districts.In contrast, production is increasing in both Haryana and Rajasthan by more than 4per cent per annum.Similar type of result wasobserved to in accordance with Reddy *et al.*,(2013). Table 2 reveals thatin the case of Haryana (3.23%) and Rajasthan (5.29%), only yield growth rate

was considered forecast production as it was assumed that area contribution to production growth would be negligible (zero) in future. This was done since the focus group discussions had reveals that the sustained growth area under pearl millet is difficult to achieve the Stover. Production was forecasted based on expected growth rate in grain production.

It was assumed that the Stover productivity was at 2.5 time that of grain yield, and it was the same across all state and season, which was the average of previous five years Stover to grain yield ratio calculate from cost of cultivation data for all three states (Directorate of economics and statistics, 2011). Similar

type of result was observed to in accordance with Reddy *et al.*, (2013). Table 3 reveals that consumption estimates for the year 2011 and 2020 were projected based on the per capita consumption in year 2004/05 base on NSSO 61st round and the census population for the year 2011 and projected population for the year 2020 (national commission on population, 2006). It was assumed that per capita consumption of 2004/05 level would be maintained by both urban and rural population in 2011 and 2020. This assumption was based on the recent policy development that the introduction of the pearl millet in the PDS food security bill (2011) arrests the decline in per capita consumption over the period.

Table.1 Pearl millet area, production and yield, 2007-09 and their compound annual growth rates (1990-2009)

Region/State	Area (000 ha)	Growth rate (%)	Production (000 tons)	Growth rate (%)	Yield (kg/ha)	Growth rate (%)
Western India	6513 (72)	0.003	5600(66)	3.12	860	3.1
Haryana	610 (7)	0.25	1057 (13)	4.49	1733	4.24
Rajasthan	5139 (57)	0.45	3511(42)	4.17	683	3.7
Gujarat	764 (8)	-2.4	1032(12)	-0.3	1352	2.15
All India	9080 (100)	-3.62	8455(100)	1.82	931	2.46

Note: Figures in parenthesis indicates share to all- India

Source: Prospects for *kharif* and summer pearl millet in western India (ICRISAT)

Table.2 Growth rates of pearl millet area, production and yield (1997-2009)

	Haryana	Rajasthan	Gujarat	Western India
TE 2008 (mean)				
Area (1000 ha)	762	163	925	6512
Production (1000 t)	955	3468	1133	5555
Yield (kg/ha)	1546	696	1225	852
ACGR 1997-2009				
Area (%)	0.45	1.16	-1.3	0.71
Production (%)	3.67	6.45	-0.64	4.22
Yield (%)	3.23	5.29	0.66	3.51

Source: Directorate of economics and statistics

Table.3 Population projection and per capita consumption of pearl millet

State	Urban/Rural	Population (million)		Consumption in TE 2004/05 (kg/capita/annum)
		2011	2020	
Haryana	Urban	8.8	11.1	0.4
	Rural	16.5	17.9	5
	Total	25.4	29	3.4
Rajasthan	Urban	17.1	18.7	6.9
	Rural	51.5	58	33
	Total	68.6	76.8	26.5
Gujarat	Urban	25.7	28.2	7.3
	Rural	34.7	37.3	28.1
	Total	60.4	65.5	19.2
Western India	Urban	51.6	58	6
	Rural	102.7	113.3	26.8
	Total	154.4	171.3	19.9

Source: GOI 2011, population projections are based on report of the technical group on population projections

Table.4 Percentage share of different uses of pearl millet grain in 2011 and 2020

Year	Utilization	Haryana	Rajasthan	Gujarat	Western India
2011	Food grain	10.6	46.3	58.1	45.6
	Cattle feed	39.2	39.3	33.5	37.5
	Poultry feed	34.1	3.5	5.4	7.7
	Brewery and other non-food uses	15.8	10.4	2.8	8.8
	Seed	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4
	Total	100	100	100	100
2020	Food grain	8.3	41.3	52.5	40
	Cattle feed	35.8	40.2	36.5	38.6
	Poultry feed	37	4.3	7	9.4
	Brewery and other non-food uses	18.7	13.8	3.9	11.7
	Seed	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3
	Total	100	100	100	100

Source: Prospects for kharif and summer pearl millet in western India (ICRISAT)

Table.5 Trends in consumption of pearl millet

Consumption of pearl millet	Response (%)	Reasons for decrease in consumption
Increased	15	1. Difficulty in preparation of dough 2. Cheap and readily available rice/wheat 3. Longer cooking time 4. Readily available fast foods
Decreased	70.5	
Constant	14.5	
Total	100	

Table.6 Production, consumption, marketable and marketed surplus of pearl millet in Mahindergarh district

Items / category	(kg per farm)				
	Marginal	Small	Medium	Large	Overall
Total production	1585 (100)	3371 (100)	6606 (100)	11975 (100)	5884.25 (100)
Total consumption	286 (18.04)	384 (11.39)	594 (8.99)	900 (7.51)	541 (9.19)
Marketable surplus	1299 (81.96)	2987 (88.61)	6012 (91.01)	11075 (92.49)	5343.25 (90.80)
Marketed surplus	1299 (81.96)	2987 (88.61)	6012 (91.01)	11075 (92.49)	5343.25 (90.80)

Figures in parenthesis are the percentage of total production

Table.7 Production, consumption, marketable and marketed surplus of pearl millet in Bhiwani district

Items	(kg per farm)				
	Marginal	Small	Medium	Large	Overall
Total production	1154 (100)	3002 (100)	6262 (100)	10990 (100)	5352 (100)
Total consumption	206 (17.85)	380 (12.69)	825 (13.17)	1475 (13.42)	721.50 (13.47)
Marketable surplus	948 (82.15)	2621 (87.31)	5437 (86.83)	9515 (86.58)	4630.25 (86.51)
Marketed surplus	948 (82.15)	2621 (87.31)	5437 (86.83)	9515 (86.58)	4630.25 (86.51)

Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage of total production

Table.8 Production and consumption pattern of pearl millet among different size groups in Mahindergarh district

Items	(kg per farm)				
	Marginal	Small	Medium	Large	Overall
Total production	1585	3371	6606	1197	5884.25
Total consumption	286 (100)	384 (100)	594 (100)	900 (100)	541 (100)
Livestock feed	176 (61.54)	228 (59.38)	368 (61.95)	400 (44.44)	293 (54.15)
Family consumption	110 (38.46)	128 (33.33)	175 (29.47)	250 (27.78)	165.5 (30.69)
Wages in kind	0 (0.00)	28 (7.29)	51 (8.58)	250 (27.78)	82 (15.16)

Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage of total consumption

Table.9 Production and consumption pattern of pearl millet among different size groups in Bhiwani disitric

(kg per farm)

Items	Size groups				
	Marginal	Small	Medium	Large	Overall
a) Total production	1154	3002	6262	10990	5352
Total consumption	206 (100)	380 (100)	825 (100)	1475 (100)	721.25 (100)
a) Livestock	125 (60.68)	215 (56.58)	400 (48.49)	750 (50.85)	372.50 (51.63)
b) Family consumption	81 (39.32)	155 (40.79)	275 (33.33)	375 (25.42)	221.25 (30.69)
c) Wages in kind	0 (0.00)	10 (2.63)	150 (18.18)	350 (23.73)	127.50 (17.68)

Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage of total consumption

Table 4 reveals that overall 2011, 45.60 per cent of production of pearl millet grain goes for food use, 37.50per cent for cattle feed, 7.70 poultry feed, 8.8per cent to alcohol industry and only 0.40per cent for seed purpose. The projected relative share of different uses by 2020 showed that the share of cattle feed will increase to 38.60 per cent, share of poultry feed will be increased 9.40per cent, share of alcohol industry and other non-food uses will be increased to 11.7per cent, while food uses will decrease to 40per cent The food share is high in Gujarat and Rajasthan, while share of cattle feed and poultry fee in much higher in Haryana.

Table 5 showed trends in consumption of pearl millet over last few years. Majority of respondent (70.50%) reported that consumption of pearl millet declined over time reportedly due to difficulty in preparation of dough, longer cooking time, cheap and readily available rice/wheat and readily available fast food.

Table 6 and 7 reveals that overall production of all the farm sizes was observed to be 5884.25 kg per acre in Mahindergarh and 5352 kg per acre in Bhiwani district which was more than as in case of marginal and

small farmers, whereas it is lower than as that of medium and large farmers.

Total production showed a tendency to increase with increase in farm size. Total consumption of pearl millet on farm was estimated as 9.19 per cent of total production in Mahindergarh and 13.48 per cent of total production in Bhiwani district. The analysis of marketable and marketed surplus of pearl millet reveals that overall marketable surplus was 5343.25 kg per acre and 4630.25kg per acre in Mahidergarh and Bhiwani districts, respectively. The results obtained are almost similar to the earlier results obtained by Sharma (2012).

From the above discussion, it was observed that there was no difference between marketed surplus and marketable surplus in both the districts. It was because no distress sale is recorded and no stock was retained by the farmers for the next year.

Pattern of production and consumption

Table 8 and 9 showed per farm pattern of production and consumption among different size groups. With the increase in the size of holding among the different component of the

total consumption, Livestock consumption forms the major portion constituting 54.15 per cent and 51.63 per cent of total consumption followed by family consumption i.e. 30.68percent and 30.69 per cent in Mahindergarh and Bhiwani districts, respectively. The results obtained are almost similar to the earlier results obtained by Sharma (2012).

The higher quantity held for livestock consumption may be due to fact that number of animal per farm increased with the increase in size of holding as well as produce was infested by diseases which was not found suitable for family consumption, instead fed to the animals.

It was assumed that the Stover productivity was at 2.5 time that of grain yield, and it was the same across all state and season, which was the average of previous five years Stover to grain yield ratio. It was assumed that per capita consumption of 2004/05 level would be maintained by both urban and rural population in 2011 and 2020. With the increase in the size of holding among the different component of the total consumption, Livestock consumption forms the major portion constituting 54.15 per cent and 51.63 per cent of total consumption followed by family consumption i.e. 30.68percent and 30.69 per cent in Mahindergarh and Bhiwani districts, respectively.

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How to cite this article:

Kundu, K.K., Dinesh Kumar and Sumit. 2019. Production and Marketing Patterns of Pearl Millet in India with Special Reference to Haryana. *Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.App.Sci.* 8(08): 2152-2160. doi: <https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2019.808.251>