Supply Response of Sorghum & Ragi Millets in Andhra Pradesh.

Ashwini I Byaligoudra, B. Aparna, N Vani and G Mohan Naidu

Department of Agricultural Economics, Agricultural College, Bapatla.

ABSTRACT

Millet are the small -seeded grasses also called as nutria cereals or dryland cereals which includes sorghum, bajra, ragi, small millet, proso millet, barnyard millet, kodo millet, foxtail millet, etc. A study on supply response of sorghum and ragi millets in Andhra Pradesh and five major districts growing each crop were selected. The required data for period from 1990-91 to 2017-18 was collected from various published documents of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Andhra Pradesh. Nerlovian adjustment model was used. The results of area response at state level showed that lagged area (At-1) has positively influenced the current years' area allocation by farmers under sorghum (0.54) and ragi (0.81). The production response of the selected millet crops showed that lagged farm harvest price (Pt-1) of sorghum has positive influence in Andhra Pradesh and Guntur but negative influence in Ananthapur. The yield response model of millet crops showed that price risk (PR), total rainfall (TRFt) of sorghum and lagged yield (Yt-1) of sorghum has influenced the yield in Andhra Pradesh. The non-price elasticities were found to be elastic in area allocation by farmers in all the selected millets. The coefficient of adjustment was quicker for area response of sorghum in Guntur and Kadapa. In ragi crop, production adjustment require more time in majority of the districts and state level also. The speed of yield adjustment was 12.70 years in Guntur for sorghum while it was almost in the range of 1-6 years for majority of the selected districts for the selected millets in Andhra Pradesh. There is need to increase demand for millets by giving effective system of available knowledge about nutritional advantage of millets and improved processing technology and enhancement of crops value chains thereby the area, production and yield of millets can be increased by use of new technologies.

Keywords: Long run & short run elasticities, Millets, Nerlovian supply response, Ragi and Sorghum.