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A study on producer surplus of major pulses growers in Azamgarh District of Uttar Pradesh

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Abstract

Pulse is important to enable food and nutrition security, and the potential for income and employment generation. It can increase the excess strength for the type that is optimal for food grain production systems. Impulse production and marketing took place in Azamgarh District, taking into account the importance of pulses and the importance of research. A sample of 100 farmers belonging to the size of Marginal, Small and Medium size retention were drawn from five villages of Thekma block, randomly, with intentional proportionality. Primary and secondary data were collected from block and district office using personal interview methods with the help of prepared schedules. Tabular and functional analyses were performed to analyse the data and results presentation. The study area had three channels, which were taken over by the disposal of marketable surplus. Under all of this channel, it is the most efficient because of its marketing satisfaction, and it is the lowest for channel IIIrd. However, the total amount disposed of by Channel IIIrd was the highest and the total amount of channels was the lowest.

Keywords: Weighted mean and tabular analysis, marketable and marketed surplus

Introduction

Pulse is an excellent source of protein, commonly referred to as the meat of the poor (Reddy 2010). Impulse consumption is much higher than any other protein source. Approximately 89.00% of the population consumes impulses at least once a week, while only 35.40% of Indians consume fish and chicken/meat (IIP, or Macro, 2007). India, grows an annual production of 13.15 million tons (MT) of 2,223 million hectares. India accounts for 33% of the world region and 22% of the world's pulses. Approximately 90.00% of the world's Pigeon Pea, 65.00% of the chickpeas and 37.00% of the Lens region in India correspond to 93.00, 68.00 and 32.00%. global production (FAO Stat 2011). Pulses is grown worldwide on a large dimension of approximately 750 million hectares in the region, with a total production of 57.27 million tons of the various countries with pulse producers, India accounts for 29.96% of the total pulse construction area (2003to2004), but only 22.52% of the world's pulse production. Pulse production and productivity in India was 2,347 million hakte, 18.34 million tonnes or 781 kg/ha (National Economic Research Council New Delhi 2012to2013). Regions of Uttar Pradesh, production and productivity of 2.31 million hectares, 1.71 million tones or 742.00 kg/hectare (Bureau Economic Statistics, Agricultural Cooperation Bureau 2013to2014). The period was from 2011 to 2012. (Statistical Report District, Azamgarh, 2011

to 12). 2011 to 12. (Statistical Reporting District, Azamgarh, 2011-12). (Statistical Reporting District, Azamgarh, 2011-12).

Material and Methods

Sampling Technique: The purposive com random sampling technique used for selection of districts, blocks, villages and respondents. It was initially selected to avoid operational inconveniences for Azamgarh District investigators in Eastern U.P. of the two blocks in the selected district, the block with the highest area under the gram, pea, and pigeon pea, i.e. Thekma, was selected. A list of all villages that fell under the selected block was selected and placed from the list according to the harvest area of Gram and Pigeon Pair and five villages. A list of grams, peas and pigeon farmers from selected villages was prepared in retention sizes. Thus, the farm was divided into three size groups are (1) Marginal: (Below 1.0 ha;) (2) Small: (1.0-2.0 ha;) (3) Medium: (2.0-4.0 ha). From this list a sample of 100 respondents were selected following the proportionate random sampling technique.

Collection of Data: Primary data were collected through personal interview methods for the pre organized schedule special designed for this study, while secondary data were collected from public/unpublished records such as districts and blocks, headquarters, books, magazines, periodicals,

and news. Grams, peas and Pigaon pea (Arhar) covered the best. That is, 3213.00, 6546.00, or 8397.00 hectares. Therefore, these three pulses and plants were considered for research. Data for 2015-16 Agricultural Year. Harvest costs and returns, etc. It was calculated and presented in tabular form. Weighted averages were used in this calculation.

$$W.A. = \frac{\sum W_i X_i}{\sum W_i}$$

Where, W.A.= Weighted average,
Xi = Variable and Wi=Weight of variable

Discussion

Disposal pattern of pulses in Azamgarh district: Though total number of sample respondents were (Marginal-87, Small-8, and Medium-5) 100 but all the selected farmers did not grow all three crops under study area. As only 20, 84 and 21 farmer grow gram, pea and pigeon pea respectively under marginal farms category, where as all respondents had grown all three crops under study. Total yield of pulses production on the farms were 45.68qts. Gram, 106.12qts Pea and 64.88qts of Arhar (Table 1).

Table 1: Disposal pattern of pulses in Azamgarh district

Sl. No.	Particulars	Number of Respondents grown the pulses			Total yield of Pulses on sample farm		
		Gram	Pea	Pigeon pea	Gram	Pea	Pigeon pea
1.	Marginal	20 (60.61)	84 (86.60)	21 (61.76)	16.58 (36.29)	78.92 (74.37)	31.93 (49.21)
2.	Small	8 (24.24)	8 (8.28)	8 (23.53)	15.90 (34.80)	15.00 (14.13)	19.50 (30.05)
3.	Medium	5 (15.15)	5 (5.15)	5 (14.70)	13.20 (28.90)	12.20 (11.50)	13.45 (20.73)
	Total	33 (100)	97 (100)	34 (100)	45.68 (100)	106.12 (100)	64.88 (100)

(Figure in parenthesis indicate the percentage)

a) Nature and extent of Producer Surplus of Gram (qt.): Table 2 shows the disposal of total gram yields by respondents of various categories. From the table, it should be emphasized that 35.79% of the total product of grams is maintained for home consumption, while

6.70% for seeds and 57.51% are sold by differential marketing channels. House consumption was 33.33%, a lower amount, i.e. 28.56% for medium-sized farm groups.

Table 2: Nature and extent of producer surplus of Gram. (qt.)

S. No	Particulars	Total Production	Home consumption	Seed	Marketable surplus	Marketed surplus
1.	Marginal	16.58 (100)	7.28 (43.90)	0.98 (5.91)	8.32 (50.18)	8.32 (50.18)
2.	Small	15.90 (100)	5.30 (33.33)	1.05 (6.60)	9.55 (60)	9.55 (60)
3.	Medium	13.20 (100)	3.77 (28.56)	1.03 (7.80)	8.40 (63.63)	8.40 (63.63)
	Total	45.68 (100)	16.35 (35.79)	3.06 (6.70)	26.27 (57.51)	26.27 (57.51)

(Figure in parentheses indicate the percentage to total)

b) Additional charges for peas in the type and range of marketability and sales. (Qt.): Disposal of overall yield of peas by farmers of various categories is shown in Table 3. From the table, it should be emphasized that 43.81% were maintained from the overall production of

pea for home consumption. This table also shows that farmers' border categories retain higher product volumes. home consumption is 47.83% of homes are smaller quantities, i.e. 33.00% and 31.14% for small and medium-sized farm groups.

Table 3: Nature and extent of producer surplus of Pea (qt.)

S. No	Particulars	Total Production	Home consumption	Seed	Marketable surplus	Marketed surplus
1.	Marginal	78.92 (100)	37.75(47.83)	3.60(4.56)	37.57(47.60)	37.57(47.60)
2.	Small	15.00(100)	4.95(33.00)	1.15(7.66)	8.90 (59.33)	8.90 (59.33)
3.	Medium	12.20(100)	3.80(31.14)	0.95(7.78)	7.45 (61.06)	7.45 (61.06)
	Total	106.12(100)	46.50(43.81)	5.70(5.37)	53.92 (50.81)	53.92 (50.81)

(Figure in parentheses indicate the percentage to total)

c) Marketability and the nature and scope of the surplus sold to pigeonpea. (Qt.): Disposal of overall yields of different size group of farmers of various categories is shown in Table 4. From the table, we can see that 32.22% for home consumption is from the total product of Pigaonpea, while the seeds requirements are

2.22% and 62.42% are sold through various marketing channels. This table also shows that medium sized farmers categories retain higher product volumes. 39.63% for home consumption, compared to lower amounts than 34.67% for boundaries and 33.07 for a small group of companies.

Table 4: Nature and extent of Producer surplus of Pigeon pea. (qt.)

S. No	Particulars	Total Production	Home consumption	Seed	Marketable surplus	Marketed surplus
1.	Marginal	31.93 (100)	11.07 (34.67)	0.31(0.97)	20.55(64.35)	20.55(64.35)
2.	Small	19.50(100)	6.45 (33.07)	0.45(2.31)	12.60(64.61)	12.60(64.61)
3.	Medium	13.45(100)	5.33(39.63)	0.77(5.72)	7.35 (54.64)	7.35(54.64)
	Total	64.88(100)	22.85(32.22)	1.53(2.22)	40.50(62.42)	40.50(62.42)

(Figure in parenthesis indicate the percentage)

Conclusion

The importance of pulses is an assessment, as the majority of India's population is vegetarian. pulse is the main source of protein and an important part of the vegetarian diet of the Indian population. Because both food and nutritional security are important requirements, special efforts are required to strengthen the pulse production and supply.

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