

DEMAND, SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION OF MAIZE IN BANGLADESH

Major Professor and Supervisor: Mohammad Ismail Khan

Author Name: Sharifur Rah man Bhuiyan

Reg. No.: 2003-11-1319

Defense Term: Autumn, 2005

ABSTRACT

The study is undertaken to find out demand, supply and utilization of maize in Bangladesh. The study is entirely based on secondary data. Time series data from 1981-82 to 2000-01 have been used. For computing Growth rates of area, production, yield linear and exponential function were fitted to the data. The double-log[^] form of the Nerlovian partial adjustment model was employed in view of its suitability to the data. The major findings of this study are the absolute growth in area per year was found highest for Khulna but least for Chittagong. Annual yield growth was found highest for Dhaka division and lowest for Chittagong division. The annual compound growth rates of yield were found 8.9 percent, 1.5 percent, 3.20 percent, 7.52 percent and 3 percent for Dhaka, Chittagong, Rajshahi, Khulna division and overall Bangladesh, respectively. The average annual growth of production in overall Bangladesh was found 152 tons. Khulna and Chittagong division registered the highest and lowest annual compound growth rate in production respectively. It was found that, two types of factors affected the supply response of maize, price factors and non-price factors. The coefficient of own price lagged by one year was found positive in area of Dhaka and Khulna division. In case of maize yield positive in Dhaka, Rajshahi and overall Bangladesh. For production of maize it was positive in Dhaka, Khulna and overall Bangladesh on maize production. The price of competing crop (Boro and Wheat) lagged by one year is expected to have a negative effect on acreage of maize and a positive effect on acreage of maize in all division and overall Bangladesh respectively. The results showed that annual average rainfall had a positive effect on maize acreage in Dhaka and Rajshahi division and overall Bangladesh. The coefficient of the time trend variable found positive on maize production in some specific division and overall Bangladesh. The acreage of maize lagged by one year had positive and significant effect on maize acreage in overall Bangladesh. The yield of maize lagged by one year had positive and significant effect on maize yield in the following year in all division and overall Bangladesh. The production of maize lagged by one year had positive and significant effect on maize production in the following year in all division but insignificant effect in Chittagong and overall Bangladesh. The domestic consumption of maize grain both as human food and livestock and poultry feed is likely to increase in future. The present and future potential market and demand for maize should be determined through a comprehensive study in order to take up a well-planned maize production program at national level. Research and extension work should be made on the use of maize as human food as well as feed for livestock and poultry in Bangladesh.