**CONSUMER AWARENESS AND BEHAVIOURAL TRENDS IN THE ADOPTION OF MILLETS AND MILLET-BASED PRODUCTS**

**Abstract**

The study aims to investigate the consumer awareness and buying behavior towards millets and millets-based products in Ludhiana city. A descriptive research design was used to guide data collection and analysis. The primary data was collected through a structured and non-disguised questionnaire. A total sample of 200 respondents was selected for the study based on convenience sampling. The findings indicated that in terms of awareness, 78% of respondents were familiar with pearl millet (Bajra), followed by 72% with sorghum (Jowar), and 54.5% with finger millet (Ragi). Awareness was significantly lower for other millets, including Foxtail (Kangni), Kodo, and Little Millet. The study found that 80% of respondents purchase millet flour, followed by millet cookies (56%) and breakfast cereals (35%). A majority (66%) spend less than Rs. 700 monthly on millet products, with only 8% spending over Rs. 1000. Social media (57%) and word of mouth (48%) were the primary sources of information. Most respondents (30%) buy millet products once a month, while 21% buy occasionally. Grocery/kirana stores (53%) were the most common purchase location, followed by supermarkets (39%). The findings suggest a need for more affordable and accessible millet-based products and increased consumer awareness.

**Keywords:** *buying behavior, millets, millets-based products*

1. **Introduction**

In 2020, Pearl Millet (Bajra) and Sorghum (Jowar) together contributed approximately 19 percent to the world’s production. India’s Pearl Millet production accounts for 40.51 percent followed by Sorghum 8.09 percent in the global production of millets in the year 2020. Some of the commonly grown millets in India are sorghum (Jowar), pearl millet (Bajra), finger millet (ragi), barnyard millet (Jhangora), Proso millet (Barri), foxtail millet (Kangni), Kodo millet (Kodra), Little Millet and Pseudo Millets (Buckwheat and Amaranths etc). The three millets that make up the majority of India's overall millet production are Pearl millet (Bajra), Sorghum (Jowar), and Finger Millet (Ragi) (APEDA 2022). The versatility of millets extends beyond their cultivation to a wide array of millet-based products that cater to various dietary preferences and culinary traditions. Millet flour serves as a gluten-free alternative for baking bread, cakes, and cookies, appealing to individuals with gluten sensitivities or celiac disease. Breakfast cereals and muesli made from millets offer a nutritious start to the day, rich in fiber, vitamins, and minerals. Millet-based snacks such as puffed millet bars, crackers, and chips provide convenient and healthy options for on-the-go consumption. Beverages like millet milk and millet-based beverages offer dairy-free alternatives rich in nutrients. Millet-based pasta, noodles, and ready-to-eat meals further diversify the range of millet products available, catering to diverse culinary preferences and lifestyles. (Santra *et al* 2020). Millet consumption in India has seen a resurgence in recent years, driven by a growing awareness of its nutritional benefits and sustainable farming practices. Millets, such as pearl millet (bajra), sorghum (jowar), finger millet (ragi), foxtail millet (kangni), and others, have been traditional staples in many parts of India for centuries. They are rich in nutrients like iron, calcium, fiber, and antioxidants, making them valuable additions to a balanced diet, especially for vegetarians and those with gluten sensitivity. (Bhaskarachary *et al* 2019).

In India, millet consumption has experienced a resurgence, especially in states like Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana, and Tamil Nadu. Known as the "Millet Bowl of India," Karnataka has a strong tradition of consuming millets such as Ragi and Jowar, with popular dishes like Ragi Mudde and Jowar Roti.( Patel  *et al* 2020)Maharashtra and Telangana also have deep-rooted millet consumption patterns, with Jowar and Jonna Rotte being staples in their diets, respectively. In Tamil Nadu, Ragi is a staple grain used in dishes like Ragi Koozh and Ragi Sangati. These states have implemented various government initiatives to promote millet cultivation among farmers and increase awareness among consumers about the nutritional benefits of millets, contributing to improved public health and sustainable agricultural practices (Subramanian *et al* 2021).

1. **Review of literature**

Kalidas and Mahendran (2017) evaluated that consumers have historically spent a lot of money on food. Consumers globally spend one-third of their income on food, compared to Indian consumers who spend more than half of their income on food. Processed food items, particularly instant meal items, have taken up a significant amount of space on supermarket shelves and store shelves in the Indian market.

Alekhya and Shravanthi (2019) studied the factors and measures of consumer acceptance of millet-based products. They found that Income has a minimal impact on choices. Social media is the best way to share information about millet benefits. People consume millets because of their nutritious nature and maintain good health. Price and supply influence purchase decisions, especially for brown top millet. Improving taste is crucial for gaining customer acceptance.

Bharathy and Rajapushpam (2020) explored in their research that consumers' purchase decisions when it comes to millet products are impacted by a variety of psychological elements, such as motivation, perception, attitude, decision-making processes, interactions with social groups, and the choice of brands and outlets based on characteristics and emotional appeal. These elements are crucial for identifying marketing possibilities.

Rambabu and Porika (2020) evaluated that packaging strategies have a significant impact on consumer buying behaviour. Innovative packaging designs, attractive colours, and high-quality packaging materials and wrappers can attract and retain customers. Businesses should consider the perception and preferences of customers while developing packaging strategies to meet their expectations.

Meng et al (2021) identified that several factors like awareness of nutritional and health benefits, texture, appearance quality, promotion, price, knowledge, gender, age, and residence significantly influence millet product consumption behavior. To promote the high-quality development of the millet industry in Hebei Province, he suggested some measures like increasing research and development of high-yield and high-quality millet varieties, supporting millet processing enterprises, and diversifying functional millet products.

Shirahatti et al (2022) found a connection between consumers' intention, buying behavior, and satisfaction towards millet grains, known for their immunity-boosting properties. The results indicate that consumer intention and buying behavior significantly impact satisfaction with millet products. The study highlights the benefits of consuming millets for agriculture and the environment.

In this context the study on consumer awareness and buying behaviour towards millets and millets-based products in Ludhiana city of Punjab was under taken with following objectives :

* 1. To study consumer awareness towards millets and millet-based products
	2. To analyse the buying behaviour of consumer towards millets and millet-based products.
	3. **Research methodology**

A descriptive research design was formulated which guided the collection and analysis of data and the survey was done with the help of a structured and non-disguised questionnaire.The present study was restricted to Ludhiana city. The population of the study consisted of all the consumers of millets and millet-based products in Ludhiana city. Those respondents were considered for the study who have consumed millets and millet -based products in past 6 months at the time of study. Ludhiana City is divided into 4 Zones- Zone A, Zone B, Zone C, and Zone D as per the Municipal Corporation, Ludhiana. A list of localities under each zone was procured from the Municipal Corporation, Ludhiana, and one locality was selected from each zone on a random basis and 50 respondents were selected from each locality based on convenience sampling. Thus, a total of 200 respondents were selected for the study. To meet the objectives of the study primary data was collected with the help of a structured and non-disguised questionnaire. Data was collected related to various parameters like awareness and buying behavior of consumers towards millets and millet-based products.

* 1. **Result and discussion**

**4.1 Demographic Profile of the Respondents**

The demographic profile of the respondents includes the basic information regarding the respondents. It consists of information on gender, age, educational qualification, family type, family size, annual family income, occupation, etc.

**Table 1 Demographic Profile of the Respondents**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Particulars** | **Frequency** | **Percentage****(%)** |
| **Gender** |
| Male | 100 | 50% |
| Female | 100 | 50% |
| **Total** | 200 | 100% |
| **Age (in years)** |
| <20 | 22 | 11% |
| 21-30 | 101 | 50.5% |
| 31-40 | 23 | 11.5% |
| 41-50 | 30 | 15% |
| >50 | 24 | 12% |
| **Total** | 200 | 100% |
| **Educational Qualification** |
| Illiterate | 1 | 0.5% |
| Matric (8th)  | 7 | 3.5% |
| Intermediate (12th)  | 27 | 13.5% |
| Graduation  | 100 | 50% |
| Postgraduation and above  | 65 | 32.5% |
| **Total** | 200 | 100% |
| **Occupation** |
| Student  | 103 | 51.5% |
| Government employee  | 15 | 7.5% |
| Private employee  | 27 | 13.5% |
| Homemaker  | 27 | 13.5% |
| Self-employed  | 22 | 11% |
| Retired  | 1 | 0.5% |
| Any other  | 5 | 2.5% |
| **Total** | 200 | 100% |
| **Marital status** |
| Married  | 84 | 42% |
| Unmarried  | 116 | 58% |
| **Total** | 200 | 100% |
| **Family structure** |
| Nuclear  | 120 | 60% |
| Joint  | 73 | 36.5% |
| Extended | 7 | 3.5% |
| **Total** | 200 | 100% |
| **Family size** |
| Small (Upto 4) | 92 | 46% |
| Medium (5-7)  | 76 | 38% |
| Large (8 and above)  | 32 | 16% |
| **Total** | 200 | 100% |
| **Annual Income: (Rs in Lacs/annum)** |
| <1  | 47 | 23.5% |
| 1-3  | 28 | 14% |
| 3-6  | 50 | 25% |
| 6-9  | 39 | 19.5% |
| >9  | 36 | 18% |
| **Total** | 200 | 100% |

(Source primary data)

Table 1 presents a detailed demographic profile of 200 respondents across various parameters. In terms of gender distribution, the survey achieved a balanced representation with 50% male and 50% female respondents. It was found that 50.5% percent of respondents fall in the age group of 21-30 years and 15% percent in the category of 41-50 years. 12 percent of respondents were in the category of >50 years and 11.5 percent were in the age group of 31-40 years. Only 11 percent of the respondents were in the age group of <20 years. The majority of respondents were in age group of 21-30 years. On categorizing the respondents based on their educational qualifications it was found that 50 percent were graduates, 32.5 percent were post-graduates and above, 13.5 percent were intermediate, 3.5 percent attained matriculation and only 0.5 percent were illiterate. Based on occupation, 51.5 percent were students, 13.5 percent were private employees, 13.5 percent were homemakers, 11 percent were self-employed, 7.5 percent were government employees, and 0.5 percent were retired people. Only 2.5 percent of respondents had a different occupation than the above-mentioned categories.

The survey respondents were almost evenly split between married (42%) and unmarried (58%) individuals. Family structures varied, with nuclear families being the most prevalent at 60 percent, followed by joint families at 36.5 percent, and a smaller percentage in extended family setups that is 3.5 percent. 46 percent of respondents belonged to small families (up to 4 members) and 38 percent to medium-sized families (5-7 members), and 16 percent had more than 6 people in their family.

The income distribution shows a diverse range of respondents across income brackets. 25 percent of respondents were having annual income between 3-6 lakhs. 23.5 percent of respondents had an annual income of less than 1 lakhs, 19.5 percent had an annual income between 6-9 lakhs, and 18 percent had an annual income of more than 9 lakhs. Only 14 percent of the respondents had annual incomes between 1-3 lakhs.

**Table 2: Distribution of respondents according to their awareness about the types of millets (n=200)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of millets** | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** |
| Sorghum (Jowar) | 144 | 72 |
| Finger Millet (Ragi) | 109 | 54.5 |
| Foxtail Millet (Kangni) | 52 | 26 |
| Barnyard Millet (sanwa) | 26 | 13 |
| Kudo Millet | 35 | 17.5 |
| Little Millet (Kutki/shavan) | 25 | 12.5 |
| Pearl Millet (Bajra) | 156 | 78 |

**\***Multiple choice

From the above table, it can be seen that most of the respondents i.e. 156(78%) were aware of pearl millet (Bajra), followed by 144(72%) were aware of sorghum(jowar), followed by 109 (54.5%) respondents are aware of Finger Millet (Ragi). A lower awareness level is observed for Foxtail Millet (Kangni), with 52 respondents (26%) and 35 respondents (17.5%) are aware of Kodo Millet, and only 25 respondents (12.5%) are aware of Little Millet (Kutki/Shavan).

Figure 1 Distribution of respondents according to their awareness about the types of millets

**Table 3: Distribution of respondents according to their awareness about the types of millet-based products (n=200)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of Millet products** | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** |
| Millet Flour | 176 | 88 |
| Millet Based snacks | 104 | 52 |
| Millet Breakfast cereals | 101 | 50.5 |
| Millet-based Beverage | 34 | 17 |
| Others | 5 | 2.5 |

**\***Multiple choice

Table 3 depicts the type of millet-based product respondents are aware. 176 (88%) respondents are aware of millet flour, 104 (52%) respondents are aware of millet-based snacks, followed by 101 (50.5%) are aware of millet breakfast cereals and 34 (17%) are aware of millet-based beverages. Only 5 (2.5%) are aware of any other millet-based product.

Figure 2 **:** Distribution of respondents according to their awareness

**Table 4: Distribution of respondents according to knowledge about health benefits of millets (n=200)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Knowledge about health benefits** | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** |
| **Very Low** | 20 | 10 |
| **Low**  | 19 | 9.5 |
| **Moderate** | 109 | 54.5 |
| **High** | 38 | 19 |
| **Very High** | 14 | 7 |

Table 4 shows the frequency with which respondents rated their knowledge about the health benefits of consuming millets on a scale of very low to very high. 54.5 percent of respondents rated moderate knowledge about the health benefits of consuming millets, followed by 19 percent who rated high, 10 percent rated very low and 9.5 percent rated their knowledge of the health benefits of consuming millets as low. Only 7 percent of respondents had rated very high knowledge about the health benefits of consuming millets.

**Buying Behavior towards millets and millet-based products**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Millet-based products** | **Frequency** | **Percentage** |
| Millet Flour | 160 | 80% |
| Millet cookies | 112 | 56% |
| Millet Snack bar | 53 | 27% |
| Millet breakfast cereals | 70 | 35% |
| Millet bread | 58 | 29% |
| millet puffs | 27 | 14% |
| others | 2 | 1% |

**Table 5: distribution of respondents on the basis of type of millet-based products they purchase (n=200)**

 \*Multiple choice.

 The above tables shows that the majority of the respondents 160 (80%) purchase millet flour, 112 (56%) purchase millet cookies, 70 (35%) purchase millet breakfast cereals, 58 (29%), millet bread, 53 (27%) millet snack bar, 27 (14%) millet puffs, only 1 percent respondents purchase any other type of millet-based products then the above mentioned.

Figure 3 : Distribution of respondents on the basis of the type of millet-based products they purchase

**Table 6: Distribution of respondents according to monthly expenditure on millet-based products (n=200)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Monthly expenditure**  | **frequency** | **Percentage** |
| Less than Rs. 500 | 66 | 33% |
| Rs. 500 to Rs. 700 | 66 | 33% |
| Rs 800 to Rs. 1000 | 52 | 26% |
| More than Rs. 1000 | 16 | 8% |
| **Total** | **200** | **100%** |

The above tables show the monthly expenditure of the respondents on the millet-based products. Majority of respondents i.e. 66 (33%) spent Rs. 500-700, 66 (33%) spent less Rs.500, followed by 52 (26%) respondents who spent Rs. 800-1000 monthly and only 16 (8%) respondents spent more than Rs. 1000 on millet-based products.

**Table 7: Source of information about millets (n=200)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Primarily rely on for information about millets** | **frequency** | **Percentage** |
| Television advertisements | 84 | 42% |
| Social media | 114 | 57% |
| Word of mouth | 96 | 48% |
|  Health experts' recommendations | 72 | 36% |
| Printed materials (books, pamphlets, etc.) | 43 | 22% |
| Others (any other) | 7 | 4% |

**\***Multiple Choice

 The above tables show that the majority of respondents i.e. 114 (57%) got information about millet from social media, 96 (48%) got it from word of mouth, 84 (42%) from television advertisements, 72 (36%) got information health expert’s recommendation, 43 (22%) got it from printed materials (books, pamphlets, etc.) and only 7 (4%) got information form any other source then the above-mentioned sources.

Figure 4 : Source of information

**Table 8: Distribution of respondents based on frequency of purchasing millet-based products** **(n=200)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Frequency of purchase** | **frequency** | **Percentage** |
| > Once in a week | 19 | 10% |
| Once a fortnight | 19 | 10% |
| Once a month | 59 | 30% |
| Once a week | 35 | 18% |
| Rarely | 27 | 14% |
| Sometimes | 41 | 21% |
| **Total** | **200** | **100%** |

Table 8 shows the frequency with which respondents purchase millet-based products. Maximum respondents i.e. 59 (30%) purchased millet-based products once a month, 41 (21%) purchase sometimes, 35 (18%) purchased millet-based products once a week, 27 (14%) purchase millets-based products rarely, 19 (10%) purchased once a fortnight and 19 (10%) respondents purchased once a week.

**Table 9: Distribution of respondents according to place of purchase of millets and millet-based products (n=200)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Place** | **frequency** | **Percentage** |
| Company outlet | 7 | 3.5% |
| Grocery/ kirana stores | 105 | 52.5% |
| Online | 11 | 5.5% |
| Supermarket/ retail stores | 77 | 38.5% |
| **Total** | **200** | **100%** |

The above table shows that the out of total respondents, 105(52.5%) got millet product from grocery/kirana stores, 77(38.5%) got them from supermarket/ retail stores, 11(5.5%) bought form online platform and 7 (3.5%) bought them from company outlet.

* 1. **Conclusion**

The study on consumer awareness and buying behaviour towards millet and milted based products provides a comprehensive understand of consumer preferences. The majority of respondents (78%) are aware of pearl millet (bajra), followed closely by sorghum (72%) and finger millet (54.5%). However, there is significantly lower awareness of foxtail millet (26%), kodo millet (17.5%), and little millet (12.5%). This indicates a need for increased awareness campaigns for the lesser-known millets. A high percentage of respondents (88%) are aware of millet flour, with moderate awareness of millet-based snacks (52%) and breakfast cereals (50.5%). Awareness of millet-based beverages and other millet products is relatively low, suggesting potential areas for market expansion and consumer education. Most respondents spend between Rs. 500-700 (33%) or less than Rs. 500 (33%) monthly on millet-based products. Only a small fraction (8%) spends more than Rs. 1000, indicating that while there is interest, cost may be a limiting factor for higher spending. Social media (57%) and word of mouth (48%) are the primary sources of information about millets, followed by television advertisements (42%) and health experts (36%). This underlines the importance of digital and social platforms in spreading awareness and influencing consumer behavior.

**References**

APEDA (2022) Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority. Millet portal report retrieved on 5/10/2023 from [*https://apeda.gov.in/milletportal/about\_us.html*](https://apeda.gov.in/milletportal/about_us.html)*.*

Bharathy R S and Rajapushpam R (2020) A Study on Purchasing Behavior of Millet Products Among Consumer on Salem Region. *Int J Sci Tech Res* **9(2)**: 230-34.

Shirahatti D, Nagadeepa C, Singh S K and Koteswari B (2022) Transformation towards Millets: Consumer Purchase Intention and Purchase Behaviour towards Consumer Satisfaction. *Empirical Econ Lett* **21(2)**:173-83.

Rambabu L and Porika R (2020) Packaging strategies and consumer behaviour. J of Industry-University Collaboration **2**(2): 67-78.

Santra D K, Pal S, Ojha N and Acharjee S (2020) Opportunities, Challenges, and Progress in Millet Value Chain Development: A Review. *Int J Curr Microbiol App Sci* **9**(1): 2012-2024.

Bhaskarachary K, Shobana S, Begum K (2019) Finger millet (Ragi, Eleusine coracana L.): A Review of its Nutritional Properties, Processing, and Plausible Health Benefits. *Adv Food Nutr Res* **89**:77-121.

Patel H D, Vishal R and Kumar V (2020) Millet revolution in Karnataka: Impact on farming community and consumers. *Int J Curr Microbiol Appl Sci* **9**(4):1527-1533.

Kalidas K and Mahendran K (2017) Research paper on buying behaviour of consumers towards instant millet-based food products. *Food Sci Res J* **8(2)**: 196-202.

Subramanian K, Anitha S and Arumugam A (2021) Role of millets in nutritional security: A case study in Tamil Nadu. *Int J Agric Enviorn agrictech* **14**(1):11-17.

Alekhya P and Shravanthi A R (2019) Buying Behaviour of Consumers towards Millet Based Food Products in Hyderabad District of Telangana*. Int J Curr Microbiol Appl Sci* **8(10)**:223-36.

Meng L, Hairong D, Shuo C, Yina Y and Guomei Z (2021) Study on Influencing Factors of Millet Product Consumption Behaviour of Residents in Hebei Province - Based on the Perspective of Planned behaviour Theory**.** *IOP Conf Ser Earth Environ Sci* **792(1)**: 04.