

Impact of the Odisha Millets Mission on the household consumption pattern of millets and acceptance of *Ragi* in Public Distribution System in Koraput and Malkangiri District



**Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
(An ICSSR Institute in Collaboration with Government of Odisha)**

2021

Citation: NCDS Study Team*, “Impact of the Odisha Millets Mission on the household consumption pattern of millets and acceptance of *Ragi* in Public Distribution System in Koraput and Malkangiri district (Special Programme for Promotion of Millets in Tribal Areas of Odisha or Odisha Millets Mission, OMM)” Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies, 2021 Bhubaneswar .

(* See next page for details of NCDS study team)

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FOREWORD

The seeds for the “Special Programme for Promotion of Millets in Tribal Areas of Odisha” (or Odisha Millets Mission, OMM) were sown at a consultation meeting held on 27 January 2016 at Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies (NCDS) under the Chairmanship of the then Development Commissioner-cum-Additional Chief Secretary (DC- cum-ACS), Government of Odisha, and Chairperson, NCDS, Mr R. Balakrishnan, IAS. The consultation meeting had representatives from different line departments of the Government of Odisha, members of different civil society groups from across the country (which, among others, included the Alliance for Sustainable and Holistic Agriculture (ASHA), the Millets Network of India (MINI), the Revitalizing Rainfed Agriculture (RRA) Network of India, et., that brought in their experiences, and the academia that included among others Dr T. Prakash, Chairperson, Karnataka Agricultural Price Commission. As per the decision taken in the consultation meeting, NCDS submitted a proposal to the Government of Odisha on the revival of millets. Lo and behold, there was an announcement in the budget speech conveying that the Government of Odisha intends to revive millets. This led to a series of interactions and a memorandum of understanding (MoU) was signed between the Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production (DAFP) as the state-level nodal agency that would monitor and implement the programme, NCDS as the state secretariat that would also anchor the research secretariat and Watershed Support Services and Activities Network (WASSAN) that would anchor the programme secretariat as part of the state secretariat. The study “Impact of the Odisha Millets Mission on the household consumption pattern of millets and acceptance of Ragi in Public Distribution System (PDS)” is the combined effort of a team of researchers of Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies (NCDS) to find out the perception of beneficiaries of Ragi received under PDS in rural areas of Odisha.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Preparation of this report on “Impact of the Odisha Millets Mission on the household consumption pattern of millets and acceptance of *Ragi* in Public Distribution System (PDS)” is the combined effort of a team of researchers of Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies (NCDS) to find out the perception of beneficiaries of *Ragi* received under PDS. The study was conducted in the Koraput and Jeypur blocks of the Koraput district and the Korokunda and Malkangiri blocks of the Malkangiri district. We would like to express our sincere gratitude to Sri Manish Agrawal, IAS, Director NCDS, Dr Chita Ranjan Das, Sr. Research Officer and Dr Biswabab Patra, Research Officer, whose valuable guidance and constructive suggestions helped us to complete this report.

We would also like to express thanks to Mr A. Kishor Kumar, Research Assistant who helped in data collection during fieldwork. Our special thanks to the villagers, without their cooperation data collection, couldn't have been possible. Special credit also goes to the staff of Felicitating Agencies working in Koraput and Malkangiri districts i.e, Koraput Farmers Association (KFA) and Tagore Society for Rural Development (TSRD). To be specific, our sincere thanks go to the Community Resource Persons (CRPs) and Field Coordinator for coordinating the household data collection work and undertaking the Focused Group Discussions (FGDs). We also would like to thank Mr Saroj Kumar Pattanaik (PDS Agent, Pushpalli) and Mr. Krishna (PDS Agent, Dutelguda) for helping us in getting extra information related to the supply of ragi in villages of Korokunda block of Malkangiri district.

We express our gratitude to the NCDS staff for their help and cooperation.

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ABBREVIATION

FGD	: Focused Group Discussion
FPO	: Fair Price Shops
Govt.	: Government
HHs	: Households
IAY	: Indira Awas Yojana
MSP	: Minimum Support Prices
OMM	: Odisha Millets Mission
PDS	: Public Distribution System
PMAY	: Pradhan Mantri AwasYojna
SC	: Scheduled Caste
ST	: Scheduled Tribe
TDCCOL	: Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation of Odisha Limited

Introduction

It has been observed that even though the Indian economy has achieved remarkable economic growth along with a decline in poverty over the two decades of Indian independence, improvements in nutritional status have not kept pace with this economic growth. To bridge the nutritional gap, the PDS conceptualised as one of the largest safety net programmes in the country, was envisaged as a means of dealing with nutritional deficiency by supplying rice, wheat, sugar and kerosene at highly subsidised prices to the poor. It was launched as a universal programme in the context of food shortages during the early years after Independence. However, since it was widely criticised for its urban bias, it was subsequently streamlined through the launch of the Targeted PDS (TPDS) in June 1997, which aimed at providing very poor families access to foodgrains at reasonably low costs to help them to improve their nutrition standards and attain food security (NitiAyog, 2016). The Indian government spends around Rs. 750 billion (\$ 10 billion) per year on PDS, which is almost 1 percent of the country's GDP (thewire.com), but since its inception, it has been a challenge for the govt. to reduce the size of the Public Distribution System (PDS) to manage the government budget deficit without any compromise on the food security of the poor. Of the many reformative steps taken to achieve that, now the govt. is considering changing the commodity composition of the PDS in food grains like sorghum, barley, maize, and especially millet.

In 2018-19, as a founding step, Govt. of Odisha procured 17 thousand quintals of Ragi from eight districts of the state viz. Gajapati, Koraput, Malkangir, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Nuapada, Sundargarh and Rayagada and distributed the same among 1.6 million cardholders in the seven tribal-dominated districts mentioned above except Sundargarh, through PDS to supplement the nutritional needs of the children in those districts.

The field survey for the study on “Impact of the Odisha Millets Mission on the household consumption pattern of millets and acceptance of Ragi in PDS” was held on November 2019 by Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies (NCDS) team.

Initially, two districts of Odisha had been studied namely Koraput and Malkangiri. The main objectives of this study were to examine all the consumption aspects like consumption of millets during different times of the day, season-wise consumption of ragi, recipes prepared from Ragi and to map the people's preference level for millet through PDS with or against the existing PDS rice and wheat. The field survey was carried out as per the guideline issued by the Agriculture and Farmer's Empowerment Department, Government of Odisha on 24-09-2019.

1.1 PDS Scenario in Koraput and Malkangiri district

During the field survey, it was found that both, Koraput and Malkangiri district ration shops or Fair Price Shops (FPS) are allocated in every Panchayat. As per the data availed from the Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Odisha, Bhubaneswar; in Koraput district, there are 1318 numbers of PDS centres catering for the ration needs of 3.71 lakh priority card holders, whereas in Malkangir district the PDS centre number comes to 513 that covers around 1.57 lakh priority card holders.

Earlier, in PDS centres of Koraput and Malkangiri districts, commodities like rice, wheat, sugar and kerosene were supplied at a very subsidised price but, with the emerging idea of intervention of Odisha Millets Mission, the government of Odisha had decided to include highly nutritious grain viz. ragi as a PDS commodity. Initially, a total amount of 17,50,031 kg of finger millet (Ragi) was procured by the Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation of Odisha Limited (TDCCOL) to distribute the same through the Public Distribution System among 1.6 million cardholders in Koraput, Malkangir and other five tribal districts of Odisha. During its inception phase, Ragi was provided at Rs. 1 per kilo per cardholder along with the other commodities listed in the PDS schedule.

District-wise allotment and issue of ragi under the Public Distribution System

Out of seven districts, ragi under the PDS scheme has been implemented in all the 7 prescribed districts. Secondary data have been collected from the official website of the Food Supplies and Consumer Welfare Department, Odisha. District-wise allotment of ragi under PDS, its allotted quantity and quantity issued mentioned in July 2019 below;

Table No. - 1.1 Allotment and Issue of Ragi Under PDS In Seven Pilot Districts

District	Allotment Quantity (Qtl.)	Issued Quantity (Qtl.)
Koraput	3670.62	3670.56
Malkangiri	2229.34	1793.53
Gajapati	1393.58	1393.24
Kandhamal	1789.70	1789.17
Kalahandi	4032.63	4032.44
Nuapada	1670.03	1670.03
Rayagada	2517.56	2517.55
Total	17303.46	16866.52

Source: Food Supplies and Consumer Welfare Department, Odisha.

<http://www.foododisha.in/>

Study Background

2.1 Background of the Study:

The foundation stone for the study on the ‘Impact of Odisha Millet Mission on the household consumption pattern of millets and acceptance of Ragi in PDS’ was laid in the High Power Committee meeting, held under the chairmanship of DC-cum-ACS on 12th Sept. 2019, when DC-cum-ACS advised that a survey needs to be done to ascertain the impact of OMM in the tribal area and to study whether there is a change in the food habits of the people or not. In that meeting, NCDS was assigned to conduct a research study on the said matter. In the first phase, Malkangiri and Koraput districts were taken for the evaluation on the objectives spelled out below.

2.2 Objectives of the Study:

The survey on “Impact of Odisha Millet Mission on the household consumption pattern of millets and acceptance of Ragi in PDS” was designed to serve the following objectives;

- ❖ To examine the impact of the Odisha Millet Mission on the household consumption pattern in the study area.
- ❖ To understand the preference level of people for Ragi as a PDS item compared to Rice and Wheat.
- ❖ To find out whether the quantity of Ragi supplied under PDS was sufficient or not.
- ❖ To examine the socio-economic conditions of PDS card holders.

2.3 Study Methodology:

2.3.1 Universe of Study:

For the study of “Impact of the Odisha Millets Mission on the household consumption pattern of millets and acceptance of *Ragi* in PDS”, two districts namely, Malkangiri and Koraput have been selected considering the prevalence of high rate of malnutrition among the children, high amount of ragi productivity as well as procurement in the two districts.

2.3.2 Study Area:

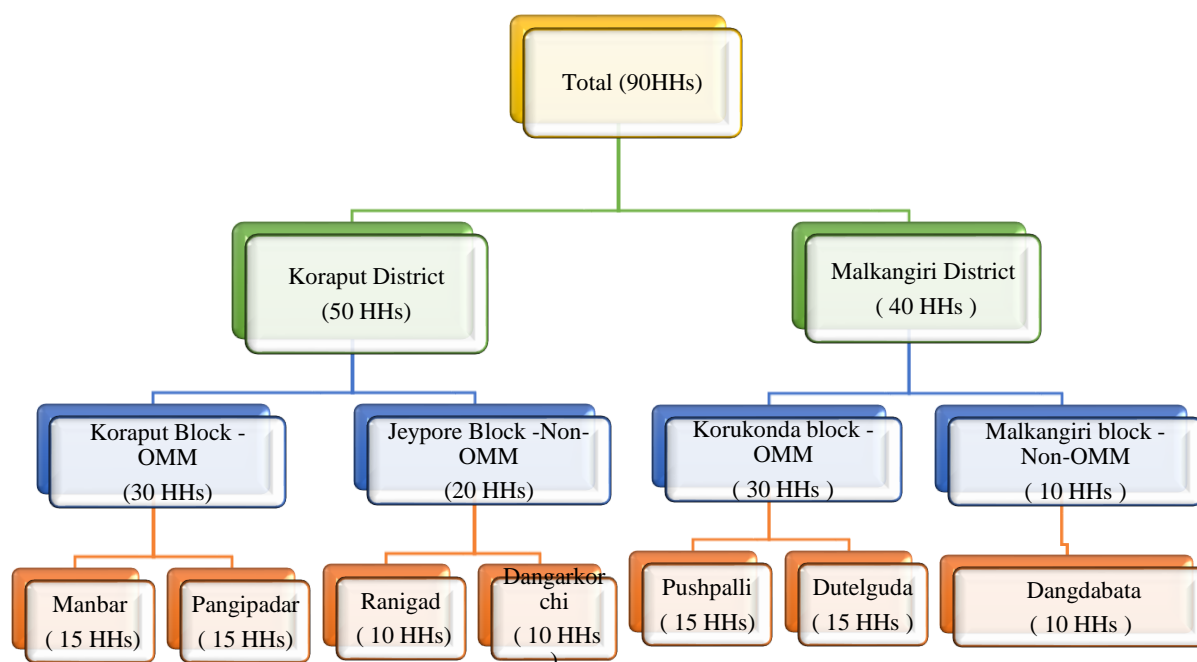
From each district viz. Malkangiri and Koraput two blocks (one OMM intervened and one non-OMM intervened block) were selected using the simple random sampling method. In the Koraput district, two blocks such as Koraput (OMM intervened block) and Jeypore (Non-OMM intervened block) have been chosen for the study. Sequentially, from the Koraput block two villages, namely Manbar and Pangipadar and from the Jeypore blocks two villages such as Ranigad and Dangar Korchi have been selected as sample villages.

Similarly, in Malkangiri district, two blocks such as Korukonda (OMM intervened block) and Malkangiri (Non-OMM intervened block) have been selected. From Korukonda block two villages namely Pushpalli and Dutelguda from Malkangiri block, and only one village i.e. Dangdabatahad have been selected as sample villages. Only one village from Malkangiri block has been selected, as no one in this block has received paddy under PDS.

2.3.3 Sample Selection:

The sample household has been selected based on the Simple Random Sampling Method. A total number of 90 households have been randomly selected for the study.

Fig. No. 1: Structural form of Sample selection.



2.3.4 Source of Data Collection:

The Data have been collected from both primary and secondary sources. The Primary source of data collection has been made through interviewing respondents of the sample HHs and conducting Focused Group Discussion (FGD) in the sampled villages. Secondly, the secondary data have been collected from the Anganwadi Centres and the CRPs of both districts.

2.4.5 Tools used for Data Collection:

For data collection, appropriate tools were developed based on the objectives and their related variables. The objective-wise variables identified for the preparation of tools are as follows:

Primary Data:

- Household questionnaires - were developed and used to record the responses of the sampled household particulars, land particulars, utilisation of land, productivity of land, the status of PDS procurement and regarding their ragi consumption pattern, etc.
- Focus Group Discussion (FGD) tools – were used to understand the overall scenario regarding the village-level production, consumption, processing, marketing and problems related to Ragi cultivation and PDS.
- Case Study – The survey team also recorded a few case studies that showcase and describe the success story of households about the revival of Ragi consumption.
- Photographs – As photographs speak much more than any written documents, so considering their importance, our survey team was directed to document the survey, also through the photographs especially while conducting individual interviews and FGDs.

Secondary Data:

- Literature Review – Extensive literature review was done in order to get a more understanding of the concerned study and to obtain secondary data necessary to make the report more insightful.
- OSCSC Data –Data was also collected from the Odisha State Civil Supplies Corporation pertaining to the district-wise procurement, allotment and distribution to make the report more comprehensive and robust with the facts and figures.

2.4 Limitation of the Survey:

- ❖ The study dealt with the consumption pattern and preference level of Ragi under the PDS scheme. Therefore, other millets are not covered in the present study.
- ❖ The survey was confined to only two districts of Odisha namely, Malkangiri and Koraput.
- ❖ The survey team could not collect data from the same villages in the Malkangiri block as these villages did not receive Ragi through PDS.

Literature Review

3.1 Literature Review

In this chapter, we have put together the views of different findings and studies of scholars related to the Public Distribution System in India.

1. India is the country with the largest number of malnourished people in the world. Almost 50 percent of children and women suffer from protein-caloric malnutrition, judged by anthropometric parameters. The deficiency in micronutrients is especially the lack of vitamins and minerals. The hidden hunger is due to iron deficiency anemia (70% of women and children), which continues to kill women of child-bearing age and undermines the productivity of the country. Among the food commodities available under PDS, earlier rice and wheat were majorly focused on. Recently ragi in the millet category was added to food commodities which is more nutrient dense than rice and wheat. As PDS is the major food security programme for the poor in India and with the supply of ragi a huge mass can get benefits to the problems of malnutrition.
2. The Indian constitution enjoins the government to give a high priority to nutrition. Providing a balanced diet to meet the nutritional and not just energy needs of every individual is not only a matter of human rights but also a necessity for the nation to progress. In 1993 a comprehensive National Nutrition Policy (NNP) was formulated for providing the policy framework and strategies to improve the nutritional status of the population and set the goals for the future. The new generation has witnessed the emergence of a dual nutrition burden in India. While undernutrition and micro-nutrient deficiencies create major public health problems and non-communicable diseases like diabetes, blood pressure, and coronary heart disease are increasingly seen.
3. According to Pronab Sen (National Statistical Commission), the National Nutrition Policy should not be based on the below-poverty line household alone accounted for under Public Distribution System, but also the Above Poverty Line and the richer section also should be treated the same.
4. The PDS constitutes India's largest antipoverty program, claiming as much as 36 percent of the government's total expenditure on poverty programs and social services in 2002-3. In 1997, govt. faced budgetary difficulties and evidence of the marginal effect of the program on household nutrition and welfare, the govt. removed the

universal entitlements of the program, introducing a targeted program, the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). In 2002, the govt. High-Level Committee on Long-Term Grain Policy recommended an end to target and return to the universal PDS with uniform prices for rice and wheat for all HHs. The benefits intended under the TPDS, however, were large enough to have significantly improved nutritional levels. The effects of the TPDS on the caloric intake of the poor were a marginal, very small proportion of the poor who availed themselves of the TPDS and a substantial shortfall in the quantitative of subsidised food grain purchased relative to entitlement. If the product is very low, there is a chance of a shortfall in the quantity of subsidised food grain. The sufficiency of PDS food grains is directly proportional to the volume of food grains procured. This implies if the agricultural production is more the grains would remain sufficient at PDS shops for people. The govt. also made Minimum Support Price (MSP) for several crops including wheat, rice, and ragi and guarantee procurement at the allocated mandi.

5. A team of development economists from the Public Interest Research Group (1993) included that no relation was found between the population below the poverty line in a state and PDS supplies from the central pool. It didn't find a correlation between the quantum of net central allocation of food grains to each state and the magnitude of deficit prevailing there. A positive correlation between per capita income and per capita PDS supplies indicates that relatively richer states accounted for a large share of PDS.
6. According to the Agricultural Price Commission (1969), the benefits of PDS have accrued preponderantly to the urban population, except in the years of widespread drought. In a few states, attempts were made to extend the facility of Fair Price Shops to the labours, which were largely dependent on the market supply.
7. Angus Deaton in his study opined that "rural Indian spends 64 percent of the budget on food". In his view, food share is an inverse indicator of welfare, and therefore, he stressed that "Food security should be a major focus of policies concerned with wellbeing in the society". Hence, the problem, facing the country today is not one of shortage of food grains but finding ways and means of managing the accumulated surplus. If the procurement is more then there will be more supply through PDS. At the same time both will be benefited, the farmer as well as the priority card holders.
8. Nakkiran.S (2004) in his study, "A Study on the Effectiveness of Public Distribution System in Rural Tamilnadu", found that leakage, underweight, inability to obtain ration cards, infrequent opening of the Fair Price Shops, frequent stock-out situations,

distribution of inferior quality of food grains, non-awareness of their entitlement, and non-existence of grievance-redress channel are the problems faced by the general public in PDS. The same also happens to this study in some aspects. People found the un-time opening of FPSs, shortfall of commodities, and non-awareness of their entitlement.

9. Sirohi (1983) opined that the state intervention in food grains procurement and distribution stabilised the prices and helped in rising agricultural production in the country. However, he felt that the equity effects of PDS were diluted by including the rich and upper middle classes as the beneficiaries of the food subsidy programmes.
10. Tyagi (1990) brought out sharp differences in the working and impact of PDS operations across the states. For example, he found out that on the one hand, a large part of the benefits of PDS accrued to Maharashtra, Gujarat, Kerala and West Bengal, while on the other hand states with extensive poverty like Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar have PDS only on a modest scale
11. The study undertaken by the Indian Institute of Public Administration (1986) focused on target group-oriented and the viability of Fair Price Shops. The study stated that wheat, rice and sugar were the main commodities supplied under Public Distribution System throughout the country. However, the Public Distribution System provided only a little over 13 percent of the family requirements of wheat, 17 percent of rice and a little over 36 percent of sugar to the reporting households. The study further revealed that in the case of wheat, the lowest expenditure group (Rs 80/- to Rs 500/- per month) and the marginal expenditure group (Rs 501/- to Rs 1000/- per month) households were able to get about 11 percent and a little over 16 percent of their total consumption of wheat from the PDS supplies respectively. Further, it was also observed that the highest expenditure groups met the lowest proportion of their consumption through PDS.

3.2 Why was Ragi added under Public Distribution System (PDS)?

Ragi was added under the Public Distribution System (PDS) with the following objectives:

- To bridge the gap of nutritional deficiency among the people by promoting the consumption of millet.

- To increase and popularise the use and consumption of millet (Ragi).
- To create a larger market for the millet produces, produced by the small and marginalized farmers availing them with a Minimum Support Price (MSP).
- Since millet is a naturally nutrient-dense food, making it available through the PDS should enable the poor to have higher consumption leading to improved nutrition.

3.3 Inclusion of millets under the Public Distribution System.

In most of the tribal villages of Odisha, millets have been their staple food since generation. But it is observed that the habit of eating millets like ragi, janha, kangu, kodo etc. and cultivation had disappeared for 15-20 years in most of the tribal areas due to social changes. As millets contain a high nutritional value compared to rice and wheat supplied under PDS and it can prevent malnutrition, the Govt. of Odisha has decided to include ragi in PDS commodities. Through PDS, ragi is available at a subsidised rate, this can increase the consumption level and procurement at Minimum Supporting Price (MSP), which can give farmers a better return. Millets have better nutrition value, greater climate resilience and can give higher income to the farmers. Considering the above every aspect of the govt. of Odisha have decided to establish mandies in every Grampanchayat and include ragi (finger millet) in PDS commodity.

Micronutrient Content of Different Food Grains per 100g

Grain/ Nutrient	Ragi (Finger millet)	Rice	Wheat
Protein (gm)	7.3	6.8	12.1
Calcium (mg)	344.0	10.0	48.0
Vitamin B1 (mg)	4.2	0.1	0.4
Carbohydrate (gm)	72.0	78.2	71.2
Fat (gm)	1.3	0.5	1.5
Fiber (gm)	3.6	1.0	2.0
Minerals (gm)	2.7	0.6	1.5

3.4 Ragi under the Public Distribution System in Odisha and Other States

In India, Karnataka is the first state to start the programme to distribute millets through Public Distribution System. In the year 2013-2014, the Karnataka government initiated the procurement process of millets such as finger millet in South Karnataka and Sorghum in North Karnataka. Millets are added to the list of food grains to improve the nutritional value of food

supplied to the poor under the welfare programme. Although supplying millet is likely cheaper but it contains higher nutrition particles.

In Odisha, from the millets variety, ragi has been selected to distribute in PDS centres from July 2019. As the production of ragi is more than other varieties of millet in Odisha, the State government proposed to procure quintals of ragi from the tribal village farmers with a Minimum Supporting Price (MSP) which is higher than the market Price. The present market price of ragi varies from Rs1500 to Rs1800 per quintal but in Ragi Mandi or Mandia Mandi, the price is Rs.3100 per quintal.

To avail the advantages of Minimum Supporting Price (MSP) the state government established Ragi Mandi in every GPs. To promote the nutritional value of millets and improve the tribal economy, the Odisha government has decided to offer 1 kg ragi @1Rs per cardholder through Public Distribution System. The topic related to the procurement and distribution of millets was discussed in the Odisha Millets Mission under the chairmanship of the then Chief Secretary Aditya Prasad Padhi, IAS. He directed the department of DA & FE to start a pilot on ragi distribution in seven OMM intervention districts such as Gajapati, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nuapada and Rayagada from July 2019. In Malkangiri district as the consumption is widespread, each cardholder has been supplied with 2 Kg of ragi and in the other six districts, each cardholder has been supplied with 1Kg of ragi through Public Distribution System. This is an additional package over and above the present items supplied under PDS. Out of the seven pilot districts, Koraput and Malkangiri have been selected for the study and the field survey was conducted in November 2019. From the surveyed data it is found that both the district cardholders received 1 Kg ragi per month. Other than Odisha, the states which have distributed Ragi under Public Distribution System are Karnataka, Jharkhand, and Andhra Pradesh.

3.4.1. Millets under PDS in Other States

In Karnataka, finger millet (ragi) and sorghum have been supplied to the BPL and Antodaya cardholders under PDS. Similarly, in Jharkhand ragi has been supplied under PDS to bring out nutritious food and to control diabetes among people. The state government of Andhra Pradesh

has decided to supply finger millets and jowar along with rice to the priority cardholders through the Public Distribution System (PDS) from September 2018.

Socio-Economic Profile of the Sample Households

4.1 Social Categories

From the surveyed data of Koraput and Malkangiri districts, it was found that out of a total of 90 HHs, majority 73.3% (n=66) of HHs belong to Scheduled Tribe (ST) category, 10% (n=9) belong to Scheduled Caste(SC) and 16.7% (n=15) of HHs belong to Other Caste (OC) category. The district-wise analysis of surveyed data shows that in Koraput district 60 percent HHs were Scheduled Tribe, 10 percent HHs were Scheduled Caste and the remaining 30 percent HHs were Other Caste. Similarly, in Malkangiri District out of the total 40 HHs, 90 percent HHs belonged to the ST category and the rest 10 percent HHs belonged to SC. Compared to the Koraput district, Malkangiri district has more percentage of Scheduled Tribe (ST) HHs.

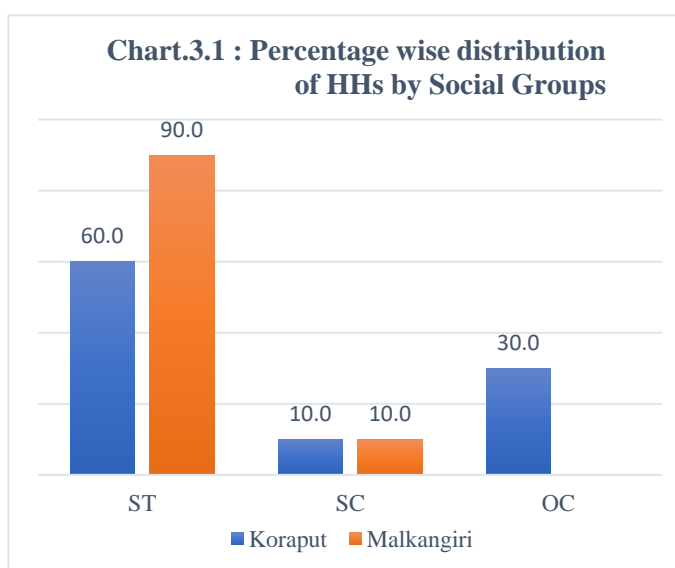


Table 3.1: Distribution of Households by Social Groups

District	ST		SC		OC		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Koraput	30	60.0	5	10.0	15	30.0	50	100.0
Malkangiri	36	90.0	4	10.0	0	0.0	40	100.0
Total	66	73.3	9	10.0	15	16.7	90	100.0

Source: Field Survey

4.2 Gender Distribution of Sample Population

Combinedly, the total population of the surveyed HHs of both districts was 407, out of which 209 (51.3%) belonged to the Koraput district and 198 (48.7%) from the Malkangiri district. In the Koraput district out of the total population, 108 (51.7%) were males and 101 (48.3%) were

females. Correspondently, in Malkangiri district out of the total population, 105 (53.0%) were males and 93 (47.0%) were female. It may be seen from table 3.2 that across the two districts, the ratio of the male population was higher than the female population.

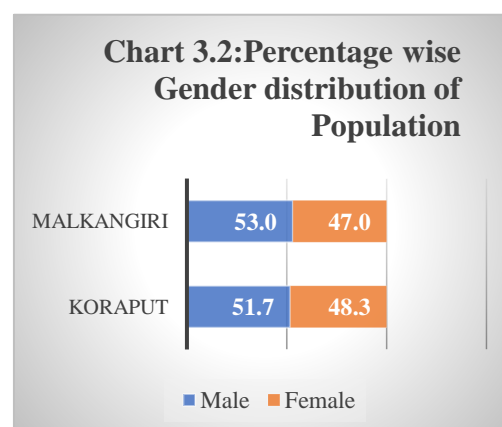


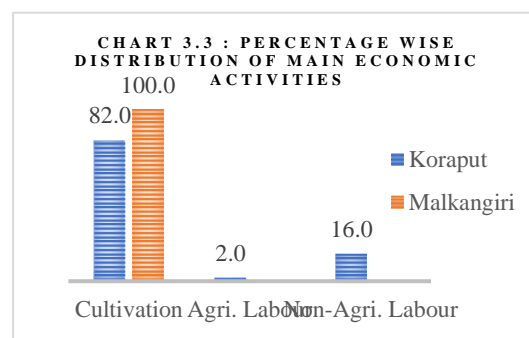
Table 3.2: Distribution of Population by Gender across districts of Odisha

District	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Koraput	108	51.7	101	48.3	209	100.0
Malkangiri	105	53.0	93	47.0	198	100.0
Total	213	52.3	194	47.7	407	100.0

Source: Field Survey

4.3 Main Economic Activities

In the surveyed HHs of both Koraput and Malkangiri districts, the majority of the HHs were involved in cultivation. Out of the total 90 surveyed HHs, 81 (90.0%) HHs earned their livelihood from cultivation, followed by non-agricultural labour 8 (8.9%) HHs and 1 (1.1%) HHs who earned their livelihood from agricultural labour works. The



district-wise analysis of the data depicts that in both districts cultivation was came up as the major economic activity of the surveyed HHs and only a very few households in both districts depended on Agri and Non-agricultural labour works. Detailed district-wise data on main economic activities may be seen in table 3.3.

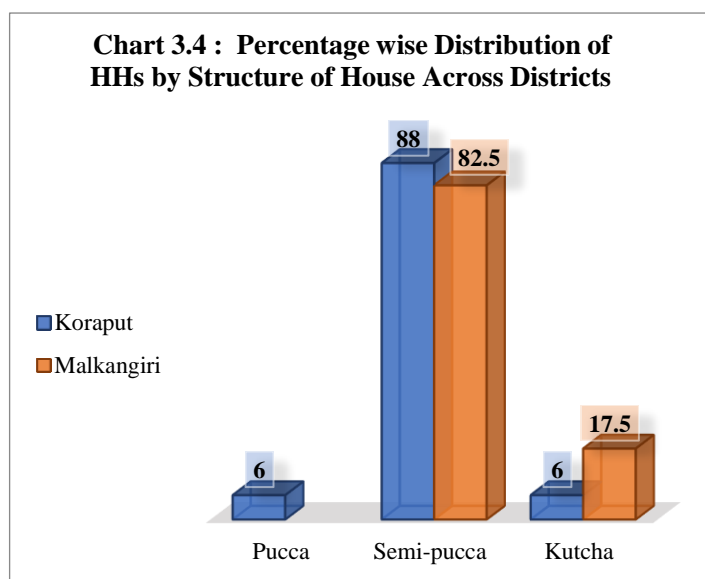
Table 3.3: Distribution of Households by their Main Economic Activity

District	Cultivation		Agri. Labour		Non-Agri. Labour		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Koraput	41	82.0	1	2.0	8	16.0	50	100.0
Malkangiri	40	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	40	100.0
Total	81	90.0	1	1.1	8	8.9	90	100.0

Source: Field Survey

4.4 Structure of Houses

The housing structure is an important indicator of the economic status of a household. It also speaks about the social status of the household to a large extent. Considering the importance of the same, the survey team attempted to know the house structure of the surveyed HHs. From the total 90 surveyed HHs, it was found that in both the district's majority i.e. 77 (85.6%) of the HHs



were having semi-pucca houses, followed by 10 (11.1%) and 3 (3.3%) Kutcha and Pucca houses respectively. Out of the total surveyed area, only in Koraput district 3HHs (6 %) were residing in pucca houses, and also fewer numbers HHs in Koraput i.e. three were living in Katcha houses as compared to Malkangiri district for which the figure was recorded as seven; thus possibly, the surveyed HHs in Koraput district enjoy better economic status as compared to the surveyed HHs in Malkangiri. Earlier, in both the districts, most of the HHs in the surveyed villages were living in kutcha houses but then these were transformed into semi-pucca due to the implementation of government schemes like Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana (BPGY).

Table 3.4: Distribution of Households by Structure of House across districts

District	Pucca		Semi-pucca		Kutcha		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Koraput	3	6.0	44	88.0	3	6.0	50	100.0
Malkangiri	0	0.0	33	82.5	7	17.5	40	100.0
Total	3	3.3	77	85.6	10	11.1	90	100.0

Source: Field Survey

4.5 Conclusion

From the above-discussed topics related to the socio-economic profile of the surveyed villages' of Koraput and Malkangiri district, it can be concluded that all the 90 surveyed households belonged to a single religion, i.e., Hindu. Out of 90 HHs, 66 HHs (73.3%) belonged to the ST category and Scheduled Tribe HHs were highest in both districts. Among the total population of the Koraput and Malkangiri districts, the sex ratio was favourable for males as compared to females. In total, the highest number of HHs in both districts were engaged in cultivation and had semi-pucca houses. Not last but least, it was also revealed that the socio-economic status of surveyed areas of the Koraput district was somehow better than that of the Malkangiri district.

Consumption Pattern of Millets

5.1 Introduction

Demand for any product arises due to its consumption and in recent years, consumption of ragi in both Malkangiri and Koraput districts has been increasing steadily the reason could be attributed to various factors such as increasing ragi production, rise in the awareness level regarding the nutritional benefits of ragi, the intervention of Odisha Millet Mission and most importantly the inclusion of Ragi in the Public Distribution System (PDS). This chapter will through some light on the millets consumption pattern of surveyed HHs during different times of the day, different types of Ragi-based recipes consumed by the people, and millets consumption habits of different genders and different age group people.

5.2 Millet consumption during different meals of the day

Consumption of millets (Ragi) across the two districts during different times of the day revealed that Ragi was very popular among households in the morning time as well as at night as all the surveyed HHs i.e. 90 (100.0%) and 84 (93.3) consumed ragi based food in breakfast and dinner respectively. Also 43 (47.8%) HHs reported that they consume Ragi-based food in their lunch, whereas 21 (23.3%) HHs informed the study team that they take ragi-based food in evening snacks. The detailed data on ragi consumption in both districts may be seen in the table given below.

Table: 3.5 Millets consumption during different meals of the day (in No.)

District	Breakfast	Lunch	Evening Snacks	Dinner
Koraput	50	22	12	50
Malkangiri	40	21	9	34
Total	90	43	21	84

Source: Field Survey

5.3 Different Millet recipes consumed

It is found from the field survey that the people in Koraput and Malkangiri districts do consume millet (ragi) in several ways, especially by preparing ragi-based foods such as of *Jau*, *Peja*, *Pitha*, *Cake*, *Pakudi*, *Roti*, and *Upma*. The details are mentioned below in table 3.6.

Table:3.6 Consumption of Millets Recipes (in No.)

District	<i>Jau</i>	<i>Peja</i>	<i>Pitha</i>	<i>Cake</i>	<i>Pakudi</i>	<i>Roti</i>	<i>Upma</i>
Koraput	42	14	37	0	1	0	0
Malkangiri	11	40	28	1	0	3	1
Total	53	54	65	1	1	3	1

Source: Field Survey

The above table shows that across the two districts, as high as i.e. 65 (72.2%) consumed ragi by making ragi *pitha*, followed by 54 (60.0%) HHs and 53 (58.8%) HHs which consumed ragi by preparing *peja* and *Jau* respectively. Also 3 (3.3%) HHs ingested Ragi in the form of *Roti*. The district-wise analysis of data depicts that about 42 HHs from the Koraput district and 11 HHs from the Malkangiri district had consumed Ragi in the form of *Jau*. All 40 HHs from Malkangiri district had consumed ragi as *Peja*, while only 14 HHs from Koraput district had consumed ragi in the same form. One HH each from Koraput and Malkangiri districts ate Ragi in form of *Pakudi* and *Cake* respectively.

5.4 Gender-wise Millet Consumption

Table: 3.7 explains the gender-wise consumption pattern of the surveyed population. As the data indicates, out of the total population who consumed ragi, 213 (52.3%) were males whereas, the remaining 194 (47.7%) were females. The district-level segregation of the data can be seen in the following table.

Table: 3.7 Gender-wise Ragi Consumption Pattern

District	Consumption of ragi by					
	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Koraput	108	51.7	101	48.3	209	100.0
Malkangiri	105	53.0	93	47.0	198	100.0
Total	213	52.3	194	47.7	407	100.0

Source: Field Survey

5.5 Age Group-wise Millet Consumption

From the surveyed data shown in table 3.8, it is evident that, although ragi consumption was found among people of all age groups, it was more common among the young segment of the

people between the age group of 6 to 35 years as compared to the rest of other age groups. The detailed analysis of Ragi consumption by different age group's people may be seen in the table given below.

Table:3.8 Age Group-wise Ragi Consumption Pattern

Age Groups	Koraput		Malkangiri		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Below 6 Years	13	6.2	27	13.6	40	9.8
6 to 18 Years	70	33.5	54	27.3	124	30.5
19 to 35 Years	84	40.2	75	37.9	159	39.1
36 to 60 Years	31	14.8	30	15.2	61	15.0
Above 60 Years	11	5.3	12	6.1	23	5.7
Total	209	100.0	198	100.0	407	100.0

Source: Field Survey

5.6 Availability of ragi from different sources

Different sources of millet that were available to the people of Koraput and Malkangiri, were from the local market, PDS, and their production. The following table and chart depicting the number of surveyed HHs availed ragi from different sources. In Koraput, 96% of HHs received ragi from PDS, 36% HHs availed it from the local markets, and 34% of HHs got it from their own production. Similarly, in the Malkangiri district, 37.5% HHs got ragi from their own production, 62.5% HHs purchased it from the local market, and only 17.5% had received it from PDS.

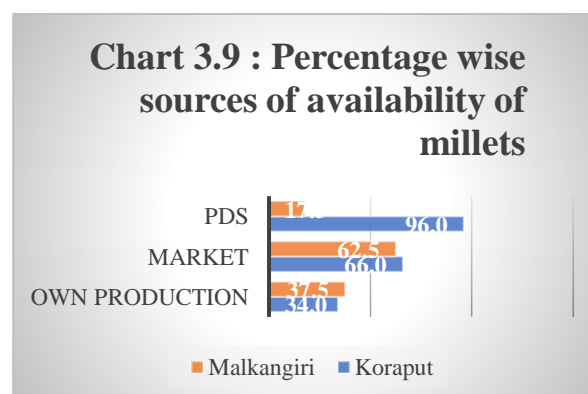


Table:3.9 Sources of Availability of Ragi

Sources	Koraput		Malkangiri	
	No. of HHs	%	No. of HHs	%
Own Production	17	34.0	15	37.5
Market	33	66.0	25	62.5
PDS	48	96.0	7	17.5
Total	50	100.0	40	100.0

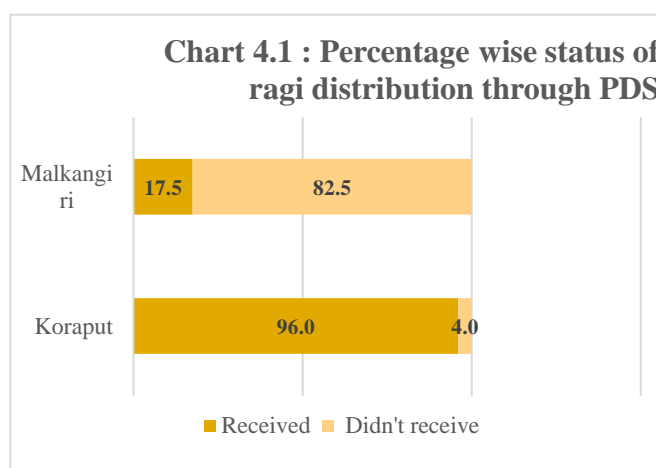
Source: Field Survey

Analysis and Findings

6.1 Ragi under PDS

Odisha government had decided to supply ragi under PDS from July 2019. In the surveyed villages of Koraput and Malkangiri districts, ragi were supplied. In Malkangiri, it was distributed in September and Koraput district, ragi was supplied to cardholders and village-wise in different months.

The survey found that in Koraput district, out of 50 households, 48 HHs who had ration cards, received 1Kg. of Ragi at Rs.1. Whereas, the remaining 2 HHs from the said district did not receive the same due to unawareness. Unlike Koraput district, in Malkangiri district majority numbers of 33 HHs did not receive ragi under PDS and only two HHs did receive



the same. It was informed by the people of the district that the PDS agent denied them to provide ragi. A detailed analysis of the ragi receipt status was provided in the given table.

Table No. 4.1: Distribution of Ragi under PDS Programme

District	HHs Received		HHs Didn't received		Total HHs	
	n	%	N	%	N	%
Koraput	48	96.0	2	4.0	50	100.0
Malkangiri	7	17.5	33	82.5	40	100.0
Total	55	61.1	35	38.9	90	100.0

Source: Field Survey

Out of the total surveyed HHs (n=90) of Koraput and Malkangiri districts, shown in table 4.2, 52 HHs opined that the quality of ragi supplied was good in quality and taste, from that 45HHs were from Koraput and 7HHs were from Malkangiri. In Malkangiri district one HH opined that the quality was not up to the mark and graded average due to the smaller size.

Table No. 4.2: Gradation of Quality of Ragi under PDS

District	No. of HHs received ragi	Very Good	Good	Average
Koraput	48	2	45	1
Malkangiri	7	0	7	0
Total	55	2	52	1

It is revealed from Table:4.4 that the mode of transportation used by the HHs to reach their respective PDS centres to collect ragi. Since most of the PDS centres were located at the Panchayat level in both Koraput and Malkangiri districts, the majority of people used transportation such as Head Load (n=39) and Bicycle (28). Only a very few HHs across the two districts reach their respective PDS centres using two-wheeler and other modes of transportation.

The district-wise segregation of the data indicates that, In the Koraput district, more numbers of HHs carry PDS items on their head as compared to the Malkangiri district, where the majority HHs used Bicycles for the same purpose. The detailed data may be seen in the table given below.

Table No. 4.4: Mode of Transportation of Ragi from PDS Shop to Residence

Mode	Koraput	Malkangiri	Total
Head load	35	4	39
Bicycle	6	22	28
Two-Wheeler	1	6	7
Any other	8	8	16
Total	50	40	90

Source: Field Survey

From the surveyed data, 53 HHs found no difference in the quality of ragi supplied under PDS and the ragi produced in their households as well as the ragi they purchased from market and only 2 HHs in total found the difference. Among the 2 HHs, respondents of 1 HH told that PDS ragi is different from the ragi produced in the household and 1 HH replied that the ragi from PDS is different than the ragi they purchased from the market. In the Koraput district out of 48 HHs who received ragi, 46 HHs opined that there was no difference in ragi from PDS and other sources of ragi but 2 HHs found a difference in it. But in Malkangiri district total of 7 HHs received ragi and opined that there is no difference in the quality of ragi from PDS and ragi from different sources.

Table No. 4.5: Difference in quality of ragi

District	Yes	No
	No. of HHs	No. of HHs
Koraput	2	46
Malkangiri	0	7
Total	2	53

Source: Field Survey

Almost all the households from both Koraput and Malkangiri districts, who have received ragi from PDS centres, are not satisfied with the quantity as they think the amount was very less. Only 1 HH had no complaint with the quantity provided in the PDS as he produces more ragi from his own cultivation. Interestingly, during the survey, it was suggested by the HHs that they should be provided at least 3 Kg of Ragi under the PDS scheme.

Table No. 4.6: Household's Perception on the quantity of ragi supplied in PDS

Districts	No. of HHs (Yes)	No. of HHs (No)
Koraput	1	47
Malkangiri	0	7
Total	1	54

Source: Field Survey

Except for wheat, which was provided only in Malkangiri, all other PDS commodities provided across the two districts are the same. It was important to note here that, during the survey majority 51 HHs in both districts demanded that they should be provided Ragi as an additional commodity without replacing Rice and wheat that were being provided under PDS. Similarly, 17 HHs wanted to receive ragi in lieu of rice, and 22 HHs wanted to receive in lieu of wheat.

In the Koraput district, people equally love to eat both ragi and rice as their staple food. Therefore, they didn't want to receive ragi in lieu of rice. But, in Malkangiri district wheat was also distributed in PDS centres but people didn't prefer it to consume and they generally sell it in the market.

Table No. 4.7: Distribution of Sample Households according to their willingness

Districts	No. of HHs (Yes)		No. of HHs (No)	
	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
Koraput	1	0	49	0
Malkangiri	16	22	2	0
Total	17	22	51	0

Source: Field Survey

6.2 Case Study: Demand for ragi as a PDS Item

Case Study-1

The name of the respondent is BhagawanJhadia, 43 years resides in Manbar village of Koraput district. He has a family of 3 members, one son (20 years) and one daughter (16 years). The prime occupation of Bhagawan is agriculture. Majorly he cultivates paddy and ragi. Both the child stays outside for higher education. According to Bhagawan earlier their staple food grain was ragi. They regularly intake ragi in different meals of the day. All the family members were consuming ragi till his children continued their education in the village schools. But, Bhagawan felt the difference when he found that his 2 children left the village and joined for higher studies in an urban area of Koraput district. They started losing interest in consuming millet. It is due to the reason that they are getting habituated to urban fast food. After the intervention of Odisha Millets Mission and attending some Food *Mela*. He learned to prepare millet recipes like cake, dosa & pakoda to bring back the interest of my children to consume millet items.

Case study-2

The name of the respondent is SarathiKhillia, 35 years of age, residing in Dutelguda village of Malkangiri district. She has been living with four generations. She lives with her husband, father-in-law, son, daughter and granddaughter. Her primary occupation is agriculture. Primarily she cultivated paddy but after the intervention of the Odisha Millets Mission, she started cultivating ragi. When I interacted with her father-in-law, SukruKhillia (70 years of age) about the consumption of ragi, he told me that during his young age his staple food was ragi. After the green revolution and the ban on shifting cultivation by the government, he was forced to stop the cultivation of ragi and started producing paddy. However, he never stopped consuming ragi as he knew its nutritional benefits of it. Especially he is consuming ragi in the form of jau during the summer season.

He told me that his late wife used to prepare ragi and served their child as well. But their consumption decreased because they stopped cultivating ragi and their financial condition never allowed them to buy it from the market. Consequently, his children and grandchildren stopped consuming ragi due to the unavailability of ragi. After the intervention of Odisha Millets Mission when her daughter-in-law started growing ragi, they again consume it. After the introduction of ragi mandis, they even found a market to sell it at a healthy price. However, her family's financial condition is not so well, so they sell all. Hence, if they get ragi from PDS like paddy, they will again start consuming it as before.

Summary and Conclusion

- ✚ Different sources of millet that were available to the people of Koraput and Malkangiri were from the local market, PDS, and their own production. In Koraput, 96% of HHs received ragi from PDS, 36% HHs availed it from the local markets, and 34% of HHs got it from their own production. Similarly, in the Malkangiri district, 37.5% HHs got ragi from their own production, 62.5% HHs purchased it from the local market, and only 17.5% had received it from PDS.
- ✚ Almost all the households from both Koraput and Malkangiri districts, who have received ragi from PDS centres, are not satisfied with the quantity as they think the amount was very less. Out of the total surveyed HHs (n=90) of Koraput and Malkangiri districts, 52 HHs opined that the quality of ragi supplied was good quality and tasty. In Malkangiri district one HH opined that the quality was not up to the mark and graded average due to the smaller size.
- ✚ In the Koraput district, people equally love to eat both ragi and rice as their staple food. Therefore, they didn't want to receive ragi in lieu of rice. But, in Malkangiri district wheat was also distributed in PDS centres but people didn't prefer it to consume and they generally sell it in the market.
- ✚ Ragi was very popular among households in the morning time as well as at night as all the surveyed HHs i.e. 90 (100.0%) and 84 (93.3%) consumed ragi-based food for breakfast and dinner respectively. Also 43 (47.8%) HHs reported that they consume Ragi-based food in their lunch, whereas 21 (23.3%) HHs informed the study team that they take ragi-based food in evening snacks.
- ✚ The people in Koraput and Malkangiri districts do consume millet (ragi) in several ways, especially by preparing ragi-based foods such as *Jau*, *Peja*, *Pitha*, *Cake*, *Pakudi*, *Roti*, and *Upma*. Across the two districts, as high as i.e. 65 (72.2%) consumed ragi by making ragi *pitha*, followed by 54 (60.0%) HHs and 53 (58.8%) HHs which consumed ragi by preparing *peja* and *Jau* respectively. Also 3 (3.3%) HHs ingested Ragi in the form of *Roti*. In terms of gender-wise consumption of ragi, the data indicates, out of the total population who consumed ragi, 213 (52.3%) were males whereas, the remaining 194 (47.7%) were females.
- ✚ Non-OMM village farmers were also interested to cultivate ragi with the support of OMM.
- ✚ Ragi mandis' were not available in most of the villages.

References

1. Page-10, Paragraph-3 Book “Food Security for the Tribals:- A Study on PDS in Tribal Areas.” by Pradip K. Bhowmick and Dr. Palash Chandra Coomar.
2. Page-6, Part-II, Review of Literature from book, “Food Security for the Tribals:- A Study on PDS in Tribal Areas.” by Pradip K. Bhowmick and Dr. Palash Chandra Coomar.
3. Chapter-6, Public Distribution System (PDS) and Subsidy- Asmita Srivastava from book “Food Security in India- Policies and Challenges”, by Shyam Kartik Mishra and Babita Agrawal.
4. From an Article: Problems in Public Distribution System, 30th April 2015, by Ramaswamy Velmurugan and Mrs. D. Lavanya.
5. Page-8, Paragraph-2 from book, “Food Security for the Tribals:- A Study on PDS in Tribal Areas.” by Pradip K. Bhowmick and Dr. Palash Chandra Coomar.
6. Page-9, Paragraph-2, from book, “Food Security for the Tribals:- A Study on PDS in Tribal Areas.” by Pradip K. Bhowmick and Dr. Palash Chandra Coomar.
7. Page-8, from book, “Food Security for the Tribals:- A Study on PDS in Tribal Areas.” by Pradip K. Bhowmick and Dr. Palash Chandra Coomar.
8. Evaluation study on Role of Public Distribution System in Shaping Households and Nutritional Security India – 2016.

FGD at Malkangiri



During Household Interview at Ranigad, Koraput



Festival at Pangipadar, Koraput



FGD at Dangdabata, Koraput



Ragi Cultivation at Dutelguda



No roadway for Pangipadar Village



Tribal House Design, Dangarkorchi



Questionnaire for Household Survey (PDS)

Serial No:_____

Date of Interview:_____/_____/_____(DD/MM/YYYY)

Status of filling up the tool:

1-completed 2.-Partially Completed 3- Incomplete

A. Village Details:

A1. Village Name	
A2. Gram Panchayat Name	
A3. Block Name	
A4. District Name	

B. Information of the Household members:

[illegible]

2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										

[Use Code:

Relationship to HH head: 1- HH Head, 2- Spouse, 3- Son/daughter, 4- Son/ daughter-in-law, 5- Mother/ Father, 6-Other.

Marital Status: 1- Single, 2- Divorced, 3- Widowed, 4- Married

Education level: 1- No school, 2- Primary level, 3- Secondary level, 4- Technical or Vocational training, 5-Intermediate, 6- Graduation/ University, 7- Others

Occupation: 1- Cultivation, 2- Agricultural labor, 3- Trading of Forest Product, 4- Govt. Service, 5- Private service, 6-House wife, 7- Others

Annual Income: 1- >50,000, 2- <50,000, 3- 50,000<, 4- 1 lakh< , 5-Other]

C. Land Particulars

Sl.No.	Description	Irrigated	Un- Irrigated	Total(in acres)
A	Area Owned			
B	Area Leased out/ Mortgaged-out			
C	Area Leased-in/ Mortgaged-in/ Encroched-in			
D	FRA			

- Owned Land refers to right over and Possession of land
- Please mention Govt. Distributed Land in Acre at the bottom of the page

D. Utilization of Operational holding (Area in Acre/ Production in Quintal)

Sl. No	Crop name	Kharif		Rabi		Total	
		Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1	Paddy						
2	Ragi						
3	Other Millets						
4	Pulses						
5	Oil Seeds						
6	Tree Crops						
7	Vegetables						

E. Distance of ration shop: _____ km.

F. Is ragi sold in PDS: 1. Yes 2. No (Please mark any one option)(If ragi is distributing in PDS then proceed)

G. Procurement of PDS item

Sl.no	Goods under PDS	Quantity (Kg)	Price(Rs)	HH Consumption (Kg)	Sale (Kg)	Remark
1	Rice					
2	Wheat					
3	Ragi					
4	Dal					
5	Kerosene					

H. Food consumption frequency, total raw amount cooked per day and source of cereals and millets

Sl.No	Food items	Frequency of consumption (code)	Total amount cooked per day (all meals) (grams)	Source (kg/month)			For purchase from market		
				PDS	Home grown	Market	Whole Grains=1 Flour=2	Price (Rs) Per/kg	Frequency of purchase
1	Rice raw								
2	Wheat								
3	Ragi								
4	Dal								

(Code for: Consumption of frequency/ Ref. period: Daily=1, Twice/ Thrice a week=2, Once a week=3, Once in fifteen days=5, Occasionally=6)

I. When you say you are buying ragi from the market, who are you buying from mainly? _____
(1= Other farmers in the village 2= Shops in the village 3= Traders/ shops outside the village)

J. In which form you get ragi from PDS center (Mark the option)

1. Seed

2. Flour (mark the right option)

K. Timing of PDS center for distribution of goods: _____

M. More questions of Ragi distribution by PDS (Use Code)

Questions	Responses	Remarks
1. In which form you get ragi from PDS center-	a-Seed	
	b-Flour	
	c-Other	
2. If you have not received ragi under PDS, give the reason for it	a- Ragi was not available in the PDS shop	
	b- Agent denied to supply	
	c- Don't want to receive	
	d- Transportation difficult	
	e- Any other specify	
3. Are you satisfied with quality of PDS ragi	a- Yes	
	b- No	
4. If you are not satisfied with quality of PDS ragi. Give reasons	a. Poor taste	
	b. Uncleaned	
	c. Any other (Specify)	
5. Is there any difference in the quality of PDS ragi and ragi available in the local market or ragi produced by household?	a. Yes	
	b. No	
6. If yes, the quality of which ragi is better	a. PDS ragi	
	b. Ragi available in the local market	
	c. Ragi produced by the household	
7. Do you satisfied with quantity of ragi supplied under PDS?	a. Yes	
	b. No	

8. If no, how much more quantity you want totake under PDS-	_____	
9. The ragi provided at procurement center issufficient for your family?	a-Yes	
	b-No	
	c-Some what	
10. If no, then what should be done to make itadequate?	a. More should be provided	
	b. Other specify	
11.Are you willing to have more ragi under PDS?	a. In addition to Rice/ wheat	
	b. In subtraction to rice/ wheat	
	c. Other specify	
12. What would you suggest to make theProgramme successful	a. The amount should be more	
	b. It should be provided on regular basis	

	c. It will require strict govt. monitoring and supervision	
	d. Awareness should be created among people on this thing	
	e. Other specify	

Any other suggestions you would like to make

Name of the Investigator

Name of the Supervisor

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PDS dealer

Village name: _____

GP: _____

Block name: _____

Name of the respondent: _____

Date: _____/_____/_____

Educational qualification: _____

A. Questionnaire (Use the code where given)

A1. Since how long have you been associated with this Programme	_____
A2. Are you belong to this GP? If no, where you from _____	1.Yes 2.No
A2. Timing of your PDS center-	_____
A3. How much quantity of ragi do you supply per head?	_____
A4. Are you facing any problem during the supply of ragi?If, yes justify _____	1. Yes, 2. No
A5. Are the beneficiaries interested to take ragi in? _____	1. In addition to wheat and rice

	2. In replace of wheat and rice 3. Other specify
A6. If yes, how many (approx.)	_____
A7. In which price you are distributing ragi per house hold?	_____
A8. From where ragi supplies to your PDS procurement center?	_____
A9. For your work how much salary you are getting-	_____
A10. During distribution of goods in your PDS center are you properly maintaining register-	1.Yes 2.No

Display of all information on a Notice Board at a prominent place-(mark under the right option)

Information	Yes	No
Number of APL, BPL, AAY beneficiaries		
Retail issue price		
Timing of opening and closing		
Opening stock of essential commodities on each day		

Records to be maintained-(Mark under the right option)

Records	Yes	No
Updated record of the ration card holder		
Stock register		
Tally register		
Issue or sale register		
Complaint book		
Such other register that may be prescribed by the Department from time to time		

Any other suggestion does you like to make this program successful

Name of investigator

Name of supervisor

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR DISTRICT CIVIL SUPPLY OFFICER

District Name: _____

Date of Interview: ____/____/____

Name of the respondent: _____

Sex: _____

Designation: _____

Questionnaire (Use the code where given the option)

1. Is there procurement center in your area?	a. Yes b. No
2. If yes, how many PDS procurement center in your area?	_____ _____
3. Are you supplying ragi to all procurement center in your district? If yes, mention the areas:If No, justify-	a. Yes b. No _____ _____ _____
4. If last year ragi was supplied to PDS center, have you supply it-this year-	a. Yes b. No
5. Quality of food items supply under PDS procurement center-	a. Pleased b. Satisfied c. Dissatisfied

6. Supply chain of ragi to PDS procurement center-	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
7. No of beneficiaries receiving ragi in your district under PDS	/ _____ /
8. Are you ensuring the stocks are not replaced by inferior quality stocks during storage?	a. Yes b. No
9. Have you found out damaging food items from procurement center?	a. Yes b. No
10. If yes, how you manage it-	a. Throw the damaged food b. Sold the damaged food to other c. If other specify -
11. Are you Supplying it by packaging?	a. Yes b. No
12. Are you monitoring the PDS centers?	a. Yes b. No
13. Have you face any problem during supply or have you listened any complain regarding the food items? If yes, mention it-	a. Yes b. No <div></div> <div></div>

14. Are you supplying the food items to the PDS center time to time?	a. Yes b. No
15. Have you face any transportation problem during supply of ragi to PDS center?	a. Yes b. No
16. If yes, justify -	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>

Any suggestions do you like to make this program successful

Name of the investigator

Name of the Supervisor

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR TRANSPORTATION VEHICLE

District Name: _____

Block name: _____

GP Name: _____

Date of Interview: _____

Name of the respondent: _____

Sex: _____

Educational qualification: _____

Vehicle No: _____

1. Since how long have you been working here?	/ _____ /
2. How far is the Godown from your unloading point?	/ _____ /
3. Are you facing any problem during your work?	a. Yes b. No
4. If yes, mention the problem?	_____ _____ _____
5. How much quantity food grains you supply to the Godowns?	/ _____ /
6. Is there any limitation (quantity) to supply food items? If yes, mention _____	a. Yes b. No

7. For supplying these food item how much money you take?	/ _____ /
8. Are you supplying the food items regularly to Godowns?	a. Yes b. No
9. Who monitors your loading and unloading procedure?	/ _____ /
10. Are you maintaining the standards and regulations for transportation?	a. Yes b. No

Any suggestions to make this program successful

Signature of the investigator

Signature of the supervisor
