

BASELINE SURVEY: PHASE VII

JAGATSINGHPUR DISTRICT

Special Program for Promotion of Millets in Odisha
(Shree Anna Abhiyan)



Submitted to
Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production,
Government Of Odisha
2025



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Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies
ICSSR Institute in Collaboration with Government of Odisha

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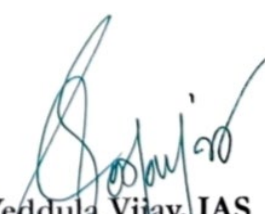
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FOREWORD

Sustainable Development Goal 2 seeks to end hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture. Millets offer a promising solution to help accomplish these objectives. The Shree Anna Abhiyan (SAA) is a great initiative of Odisha government that shows the state's commitment to reviving the cultivation of millets that are not only climate-resilient but has significant implications on health and nutrition of people. The programme has brought different stakeholders to work together to reinstate the significance of millets in Odisha's agricultural landscape. I am delighted to have the opportunity to write this foreword for the 'Special Programme for Promotion of Millets in Odisha.'

The SAA programme has emerged from a consultation with diverse array of stakeholders including NCDS. A memorandum of understanding (MoU) was signed on February 27, 2017, bringing together key stakeholders including the Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production (DAFP), NCDS, and the Watershed Support Services and Activities Network (WASSAN). This MoU delineated the framework for concerted efforts towards implementing the SAA, with NCDS assuming the pivotal role of anchoring the research secretariat. NCDS embarked on a comprehensive survey initiative encompassing Baseline, Midterm, and End-line assessments in the designated blocks of the SAA. These surveys, designed to provide a situational analysis of the status of millet production, marketing, consumption, represent a critical step towards informed intervention and strategic decision-making. The findings of the baseline survey presented in the report would provide a situational analysis of the current status of the millet at the time of survey and a reference point to analyse the impact of intervention.

As the Director, I commend all the dedicated team members of NCDS for their unwavering commitment and tireless efforts in achieving the objectives of the SAA. Your hard work and perseverance have played a crucial role in turning our shared vision into reality. I also extend my heartfelt gratitude to our partners, stakeholders, and collaborators for their invaluable support and steadfast dedication in this direction.



Dr. Yeddula Vijay, IAS
Director, NCDS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

It gives me immense pleasure to extend my heartfelt gratitude to all those who contributed to the successful completion of the “Baseline Survey Report of Phase VII, 2023”. This endeavour was truly a collaborative effort, and I am deeply grateful for the unwavering support and dedication demonstrated by each individual and organization involved. First and foremost, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the research team of Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies (NCDS), Bhubaneswar, for spearheading the preparation of this report. Your commitments to excellence and tireless efforts have been instrumental in ensuring the quality and accuracy of the findings presented.

I extend my heartfelt thanks to the related government departments, organizations, and stakeholders, including farmers' associations, whose invaluable support and cooperation played a pivotal role in the successful completion of this study. Special mention goes to Dr. Arabinda Kumar Padhee, Principal Secretary to the Government, Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Empowerment (DA&FE), Mr. Prem Chandra Choudhury, Director of Agriculture DA&FE, and the Joint Director of Agriculture for their invaluable contributions.

I would like to extend my sincere appreciation to our esteemed Director, Dr. Yeddula Vijay (IAS) Additional Secretary to the Government, Planning and Convergence Department, Government of Odisha, and Director of Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies (NCDS). Your guidance, wisdom, and valuable suggestions have been invaluable in shaping the direction of this study. Many thanks to NCDS administration for their continuous support for smooth functioning of the research work. I want to acknowledge here to the contributions of research team (Research Associate, Project Associate and Research Assistant) for their valuable insights and assistance.

I would also like to express my appreciation to the members of the Programme Secretariat (Watershed Support Services and Activities Network, WASSAN), particularly Mr. Dinesh Balam, Programme Secretariat, and the facilitating agencies and staff of the concerned areas under study for their support and cooperation. I am particularly grateful to Mr. Sushil Kumar Senapati, Ms. Kalpana Pradhan and Mr. Bikash Pradhan, along with the dedicated staffs of the State Project Monitoring Unit (SPMU), for their unwavering support and assistance throughout the duration of this project.

My sincere gratitude goes out to the Chief District Agricultural Officer (CDAO) of Jagatsinghpur district, the Scheme Officer, District Programme Coordinator, Block Coordinators, and other block-level officials for their invaluable support in providing crucial information. Once again, thank you all for your invaluable contributions, dedication, and support. It has been a privilege to work alongside each of you, and I look forward to continued collaboration in our future endeavours. I extend my best wishes for the success of the publication.

Dr. Sandhya R. Mahapatro
Project Director, SAA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Jagatsinghpur district is one of the districts where the “Special Programme for the Promotion of Millets in Odisha or (hereafter) Shree Anna Abhiyan (SAA)” Phase VII has to be covered under the programme. Hence, in the district there are total six GPs in Biridi Block, out of which only two GPs were selected for the Baseline Survey 2023. Under the Survey, out of the total 109 households, only 80 households were selected through a multi-stage sampling method and conducted the Survey. The survey revealed that out of the total sample HHs, 57.50 per cent belonged to Scheduled Castes, while only 1.25 per cent belonged to Scheduled Tribes; Other Backward Classes (OBCs)/ Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBCs) constitute about 30 per cent, while the remaining 12.50 per cent belong to the Other Social Categories. The total population of the sample households is 342, of which 55.26 per cent are male and 44.74 per cent are female and all belong to Hindu Religion.

Another significant observation is that all sample households in Biridi block of the district possess Ration Card. It is also revealed that out of the total, 31.29 per cent are engaged in Agriculture, about 7.60 per cent are Daily Wage Labour, 6.43 per cent are Private Sector Employees, and 1.46 per cent is Government Employees. Another observation is that about 0.88 per cent is Business Owners, while about 2.63 per cent are engaged in other occupations. Further, a quarter of them (25.44 per cent) of them are Students, 16.96 per cent are Housewives, 1.46 per cent are Pensioners, while about 5.85 per cent comes under the Working Age group are found to be Unemployed. It is also found that a majority (46.25 per cent) of the sample households own less than two acres of land, 41.25 per cent own between 2 to 5 acres, other five per cent own between 5 to 10 acres, while only 1.25 per cent own more than 10 acres of land.

As observed in the baseline Survey, most of the sample households (38.75 per cent) are earning between Rs.40001/- to Rs.80000/- annually, about 26.25 per cent of them are earning between Rs.80001/- to Rs.120000/-, 23.75 per cent of them are earning up to Rs.40000/-, while 11.25 per cent of them are earning between Rs.120001/- to Rs.160 000/-. The distribution of sample HHs by their type of house shows that a majority (68.75 per cent) have *Pucca* houses, 18.75 per cent have *Semi-Pucca* houses, while only 12.50 per cent have *Kutcha* houses.

Moreover, the most significant observation is that none of the sample HHs is cultivating millets in the study area. Non-availability of seeds, adequate knowledge and incentives are reported as the main reasons for which they are not cultivating millets. While only 1.25 per cent of them reported other reasons for it (multiple responses). In the Baseline Survey, it was also found that out of the total sample households, not a single household is consuming millets.

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Abbreviations

AAO	: Assistant Agriculture Officer
AL	: Agricultural Labour
ATMA	: Agricultural Technology Management Agency
AWC	: Anganwadi Centre
CBOs	: Community Based Organisation
CCD	: Centre for Community Development
CRPs	: Cluster Resource Persons
CSOs	: Civil Society Organisations
DAFP	: Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production
DDA	: Deputy Director Agriculture
FA	: Facilitating Agencies
FGD	: Focused Group Discussion
FPC	: Farmer Producer Company
FPO	: Farmer Producer Organizations
GP	: Gram Panchayat
FAQ	: Fair Average Quality
Ha	: Hectares
HHs	: Households
ICDS	: Integrated Child Development Scheme
ITI	: Industrial Training Institute
LS	: Line Sowing
LT	: Line Transplanting
MDM	: Mid-Day Meal
MFP	: Minor Forest Produce
MGNREGA	: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MGNREGS	: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MSP	: Minimum Support Price
NCDS	: Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies
OBC	: Other Backward Classes
SAA	: Shree Anna Abhiyan
PDS	: Public Distribution System
SC	: Scheduled Castes
SMI	: System of Millets Intensification
ST	: Scheduled Tribes
WASSAN	: Watershed Support Service and Activities Network

Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Milletts have been a staple food for millions of people in India for centuries, especially in the central tribal belts. They are drought-resistant, highly nutritious, and can be cultivated in a wide range of soil and climatic conditions. Milletts are also low in Glycaemic Index and gluten-free, making them an ideal choice for people with various health conditions. In recent times, there has been a renewed interest in milletts cultivation due to its numerous health benefits and its potential to address food security challenges in the country. The Government of India has been promoting the cultivation of milletts as part of its efforts to increase farmers' incomes, reduce dependence on water-intensive crops like rice, and promote sustainable agriculture. In this context, it is essential to understand the significance of milletts cultivation and its associated challenges and opportunities.

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Milletts are cereal grain belongs to the Poaceae family, commonly known as the grass family. Milletts are small, round whole grain grown in India, Nigeria, and other Asian and African countries. It is considered an ancient grain, used both for human consumption and livestock and bird feed. Milletts have multiple advantages over other crops, including drought and pest resistance. It's also able to survive in harsh environments and less fertile soil. These benefits stem from its genetic composition and physical structure for example, its small size and hardness. This crop is also divided into two categories major and minor milletts, with major milletts being the most popular or commonly cultivated varieties. Major milletts include: Pearl, Foxtail, Proso (white), finger (or Ragi); Minor milletts include: Kodo, Barnyard, Little, Guinea, Brown top, Fonio, Adlay (or Job's tears). Like most cereals, millet is a starchy grain—meaning that it's rich in Carbs. Notably, it also packs several vitamins and minerals. Therefore, it may offer multiple health benefits.

The United Nations designating 2023 as the International Year of Milletts, it gets further attentions of general public including the farmers. In the Indian state of Odisha, milletts have always been an integral part of the traditional diet and have been cultivated for centuries, primarily among the tribal population. However, during last couple of decades, the popularity of milletts has declined due to the increasing adoption of modern food habits and the promotion of high-yielding crops like rice and wheat. This shift has led to a decline in soil fertility and an increased vulnerability to climate change. To address these challenges, the Government of Odisha has launched several initiatives to promote the cultivation of milletts, including "The Special Programme for Promotion of Milletts in Odisha (also known as Shree Anna Abhiyan, SAA) with a novel organisational structure was initiated by the Government of Odisha in 2017-2018 emphasising production, consumption, processing, and marketing of milletts. The program aims to increase production, consumption, processing, and marketing of milletts in tribal areas, where they have been a staple food for generations. In this context, it is crucial to understand the significance of milletts cultivation in Odisha and its potential to promote sustainable agriculture and improve food security. Among other Milletts found in Odisha, Mandia constitutes a significant share of about 95 per cent.

The Millet Mission program tried to revive these nutrient-rich milletts in the agricultural landscape, which were fading away after its launch in 2017-18 by the Government of Odisha. It aimed to promote

the production, consumption, processing and marketing of millets, with a particular focus on tribal areas. The program had a unique structure that emphasised cultivating traditional millets such as Ragi, Gurji, Kosla (small millet), Kodo, Kangu (foxtail millet), and Jowars, which were forest dwellers' age-old foods. This initiative gave millet crops the much-needed attention they deserved and revived their growth across the State. In 2022, the implementation of SAA Phase VII began in 17 districts, and this baseline study aims to provide information on the program's dimensions in the district. The profile of the Jagatsinghpur district is presented below.

1.2 District Profile

Jagatsinghpur district, located in the coastal state of Odisha, India, stands as a captivating blend of historical heritage, natural beauty, and modern development. Situated along the eastern seaboard of the country, this district holds a significant place in the tapestry of Odisha's cultural, economic, and geographical diversity. With its roots tracing back to ancient kingdoms and maritime trade routes, Jagatsinghpur district emerges as a place where tradition and progress converge, creating a unique identity that resonates with both the past and the future. As we delve deeper into its profile, we uncover landscape rich in history, blessed with natural resources, and poised to embrace the challenges and opportunities of contemporary times.

Jagatsinghpur district is more than a geographical entity; it is a living testament to the interplay of history, culture and progress. With its ancient roots, diverse landscapes and resilient spirit, the district stands poised on the threshold of the future, ready to carve out a place of significance in the ongoing story of Odisha's journey. With a historical lineage tracing back to the 6th Century AD, Jagatsinghpur district shares a historical connection with the Prachi valley civilisation. This connection is vividly etched in its archaeological remnants, extensive navigation network, robust in land and overseas trade, thriving fabric manufacturing and designing industries, commitment to religious tolerance, and its significant contribution to India's struggle for independence. Situated in close proximity to the confluence of the River Mahanadi and the Bay of Bengal, this region has been witnessing to numerous pivotal moments in history, leaving an indelible mark on the annals of human heritage.

Despite its modest geographical expanse of 1759 square kilometres, Jagatsinghpur district holds the distinction of being the smallest district in Odisha. It lies between 86° 3' E to 86° 45' East longitude and between 19° 58' to 20° 23' north latitude. Nestled between the azure waters of the Bay of Bengal and the lush green landscapes of Odisha's heartland, Jagatsinghpur district offers a spectrum of geographical features. From its fertile plains, where agriculture thrives, to the coastal stretches that nurture a vibrant fishing industry, the district's landscape paints a vivid picture of natural diversity. Rivers winding through the region not only facilitate trade and transportation but also contribute to the district's picturesque charm. Jagatsinghpur district, with its rich cultural heritage, was officially established on April 1, 1993, as per Government Notification No.14218/R dated March 27, 1993, and EOG No.459 dated April 1, 1993. Prior to its formation, it was an integral part of the erstwhile Cuttack district, which was subsequently divided into four separate districts for administrative convenience. This district is strategically located, bordered by the Bay of Bengal to the east, Cuttack district to the west, Kendrapara district to the North, and Puri district to the South.

1.1.1 Geography and Topography

Jagatsinghpur is a district characterised by its geographical features and historical significance. Located

at an elevation of 15 meters (49 feet), it holds the distinction of being the smallest district in the state, covering an area of 1759 km². Positioned between 86°03' to 86°45' East Longitude and 19°58' to 20°23' North Latitude, Jagatsinghpur occupies a triangular space, flanked by the Prachi Valley to the south and the Chitrotpala Valley to the north. Its boundaries are defined by the Districts of Kendrapara to the north, Cuttack to the west, Puri to the south, and the expansive Bay of Bengal to the east. This district experiences a temperate climate characterised by distinct seasons. Winters tend to be cold, while summers bring hot and humid conditions. The region is crisscrossed by several significant rivers, including the Mahanadi, Kathajodi, Devi and Biluakhai, all vital lifelines for agriculture and irrigation. However, the district's proximity to the Bay of Bengal makes it susceptible to cyclonic rainfalls during the monsoon season, with the devastating cyclone of 1999 leaving a lasting impact.

Among these rivers, the Mahanadi stands as the longest, while others like Alaka, Biluakhai, Hansua, Devi and Paikaal so traverse the district, shaping its landscape and contributing to its agricultural prosperity. Two prominent canals, Taladanda and Machhagaon, serve as chief sources of flow irrigation. Of note, the Taladanda canal, a remarkable engineering feat, stretches for an impressive 85 kilometres, making it the longest and largest canal in Odisha. Originally constructed by the British in 1869, this canal ran parallel to the Mahanadi River in Cuttack before emptying into the Bay of Bengal at Paradeep. Sir Thomas Edward Ravenshaw, the then Commissioner of Cuttack and the founder of Ravenshaw College, played a pivotal role in its construction, making it a lifeline for the surrounding areas, including Jagatsinghpur, Chandbali and Jatni, providing invaluable support to the local farming communities. Today, it remains a testament to both the district's historical significance and its resilience in the face of natural challenges.

1.1.2 The Economy

Agriculture has been the corner stone of economy of Jagatsinghpur District for generations. The district's fertile soil and favourable climate support the cultivation of a variety of crops, among the major crops of the district are paddy, sugarcane, turmeric, cotton, and jute. Processing, manufacturing, and fisheries industries also contribute towards the economic development. Jagatsinghpur is a leading district of the state in terms of industrialisation. Paradeep, a modern deep-water port, was built here in the 1960s' and has now become an important business destination due to the large foreign direct investment. Additionally, there are major industrial setup like POSCO, IFFCO, PPL, Indian Oil Corporation and others. The coastal location further boosts the economy through fishing and aquaculture. Additionally, efforts to promote industries and enterprises have begun to diversify the economic landscape, opening doors to new opportunities and growth. While honouring its historical legacy, Jagatsinghpur district is also marching forward with modern development initiatives. Well-connected roadways and highways link it to major cities and neighbouring districts, facilitating trade and commerce. The presence of ports and waterways enhances regional connectivity and trade prospects, contributing to the district's progress.

1.1.3 People and Culture

As of the 2011 census, the district boasts a total population of 1,136,971, comprising 577,865 males and 559,106 females. The district's demographic composition includes 248,152 individuals belonging to Scheduled Caste (SC) and 7,862 to Scheduled Tribe (ST), according to the 2001 Census. Notably, the district maintains an impressive average literacy rate of 79.08 per cent, with male literacy at 88.55 per cent and female literacy at 69.28 per cent. The district has 1,292 census villages spread across 8 blocks

and 8 Tehsils. The literacy rate in the district is higher than the state, i.e., 86.59 per cent compared to the state's rate of 72.87 per cent. While the share of urban population is only 10.02 per cent of the total district population lives in urban areas. According to the 2011 Census of India, the language distribution in the district was as follows: 92.32 per cent of the population spoke Odia, 3.71 per cent spoke Urdu, 2.44 per cent spoke Bengali, while only 1.53 per cent of them spoke other languages. Odia is the dominant language in the district. It has a composite of various religions, majority of Hindus, followed by Muslims and Christians. The tribal population constitutes less than one per cent of the district's total population.

In the cultural tapestry of Odisha, Jagatsinghpur holds a distinguished place, most notably for the renowned Sarala Temple. Often referred to as the cultural heart of Odisha, this district is the birthplace of Sarala Das, a 15th-century luminary in Odia literature. Sarala Das left an indelible mark through his literary works, including the Mahabharata, Vilanka Ramayana and Chandi Purana. His birthplace, Kanakavati Patana, affectionately known as Kanakapura, is nestled within Jagatsinghpur, thus rendering the district an enduring source of pride. The district also boasts a vibrant tradition of live theatre, offering captivating performances to enthralled audiences from across Odisha. Theatre groups such as Parbati Ganapatya, Benirampur Opera, Gouri Ganapatya, Tulasi Ganapatya, Durgashree Ganapatya, Tarapur Opera, and Trinath Ganapatya have become integral components of the State's Entertainment Landscape. Moreover, Jagatsinghpur reverberates with celebrations that echo its maritime heritage. Events like the Kalinga Baliyatra, the Boita Bandan Utsav at Paradeep, and Chelitola festivities awaken cherished memories of our glorious maritime past. These celebrations, along with Duahera, Ganesh Puja, Makar Mela, Zilla Mahotsav and the Book Fair, serve as enduring anchors in the district's cultural memory, steeped in local and folk traditions.

1.1.4 Administration

Jagatsinghpur town serves as the administrative headquarters of Jagatsinghpur district, encompassing one sub-division, i.e., Jagatsinghpur. It has eight Tehsils, namely Jagatsinghpur, Biridi, Erasama, Balikuda, Kujanga, Nuagon, Raghunathpur, and Tirtol. Similarly, there are 8 blocks in the districts viz, Erasama, Biridi, Balikuda, Jagatsinghpur, Kujanga, Nuagaon, Raghunathpur and Tirtol. There are 1321 Villages in Jagatsinghpur District, which fall under 194 Gram Panchayats, one Municipality (Jagatsinghpur) and 13 Police Stations. It has four Assembly Constituencies consisting of Jagatsinghpur, Tirtol, Balikuda-Erasama and Paradeep. Moreover, Jagatsinghpur District comes under the Jagatsinghpur Parliamentary Constituency.

Table1.1: Socio-economic and Demographic Features of Jagatsinghpur District

Indicators	Value
Population (in Lakh.) (as per Census2011)	11.37
Male (in Lakh.)	5.77
Female (in Lakh.)	5.59
Scheduled Castes (in Lakh.)	2.48
Scheduled Tribes (in Lakh.)	0.78
Total HHs (in Lakh.)	2.60
Average HH Size (in Nos.)	4.36
Sex Ratio(in)	968
Total Worker (in Lakh)	4.03
Main (in Lakh)	2.90
Marginal (in Lakh)	1.13
Non-Worker (in Lakh)	7.33
Work Participation Rate (WPR in %)	55.09
Literacy Rate (in %)	86.59
Land Use Pattern 2018-19(Area in '000 Hectares)	
Total Geographical Area	167
Forest	13
Land Put to Non-Agricultural Use	13
Barren & non-cultivable	13
Permanent Pasture & Other Agricultural Land	4
Net Area Sown	84
Cultivable Waste Land	6
Other Fallow	7
Current Fallows	20
Misc. Trees and Groves	4
Agriculture 2018-19	
Average Fertilizer Consumption per Ha (in Kg/Ha)	36.02
Total Production of Major Crops (in '000 MT)	204.61
Total Ragi Production (in '000 MT)	0
Irrigation Potential Created 2017-2018* (Area in '000 Hectares)	
Kharif	84.527
Rabi	57.169
Other Information	
No. of Village Electrified (as on 31.03.21)	
No. of Banks (as on 31.03.21)	26
No. of AWC	1840
No. of PDS Centres (2011)	575
No. of Job Card Issued (Since inception in Lakh)	12.06
No. of Person Days employment generated through MGNREGS 2017-2018 (in Lakh)	7.91
Source: Baseline Survey 2023	

1.3 Objectives

Baseline Survey 2023 intended to collect primary data from the millets farming households at the village level on the current practices on cultivation, including production, consumption, processing, and marketing. The collected information would provide background information for planning and implementing the programme as well as it will be useful for evaluation of the programme in the future. The objectives are:

- a. To assess the socio-economic condition of the HHs;
- b. To outline millet production, productivity, and package of practices;
- c. To examine the consumption pattern of millets and
- d. To elucidate the method of processing and mode of marketing.

1.4 Methodology

1.4.1 Sample Design

The SAA programme has been implemented in phased manner. It started with 8 districts of the state in Phase I during 2017-18 however, later it has expanded to all 30 districts in different phases. Under Phase VII of the implementation of the programme, the Government of Odisha's Department of Agriculture and Farmers Empowerment introduced the "Special Programme for Promotion of Millets in Odisha" included an additional 58 blocks across 17 districts of the state including Biridi block of Jagatsinghpur district.

From the list provided by the SAA Programme Secretariat, there were 109 beneficiary/ programme households in 16 villages under 6 Gram Panchayats in Biridi block of Jagatsinghpur district. For conducting the Baseline Survey 2023, Phase VII, Multi-stage Sampling Method has been followed. In the First stage, Biridi Block has been purposively selected for the Baseline Study as SAA.

The programme is going to be implemented in six GPs of Biridi block. In the second stage, two GPs from Biridi block have been selected for the study in consultation with the respective facilitating agencies (FAs) and district level officials of the agriculture department (usually two GPs were selected from one block but due to lack of sufficient programme households in the selected GPs, three GPs were selected for the study), viz. Basundhara, Manguli and Ukundra GPs from the Biridi blocks have been selected for the study.

In the third stage, four villages from the three GPs have been randomly selected for the study and in the final stage 20 households from each village have been randomly selected for the study. Therefore, a total of 80 households from four villages, three GPs and one block have been selected for the study as presented in the Table 1.2, below:

Table 1.2: Sample HHs in Jagatsinghpur District			
Blocks	Programme Households (N)	Sample Households (N)	% of HHs Covered under the Survey to Programme Household
Biridi	109	80	73.39
Total	109	80	73.39
<i>Sources: SAA Program Secretariat & Baseline Survey 2023</i>			

1.4.2 Data Collection, Compilation and Analysis

This comprehensive baseline survey report is based on both Secondary and Primary data. Primary data was collected by using a structured household interview schedule (Annexure II) and Focus Group Discussions (FGD, Annexure III) from the concerned villages of the districts. Additionally, Secondary data on geographical information, population, agriculture, education, irrigation, forest, and institutions were collected from various published and unpublished sources, including the 2011 Census Reports, Odisha Agricultural Statistics and so on.

To supplement and complement the findings of the Baseline Survey, Focus Group Discussions were conducted in each sample village. The FGDs comprise of key respondents from the villages, including community leaders, village officials and other stakeholders to gather more information and insights about the villages, especially, the status, problems, and opportunities of millets cultivation. This qualitative data helped in providing a more holistic understanding of the local context, which was further used to triangulate and validate the findings of the quantitative data collected through the survey.

The Baseline Survey aimed to collect data on various socio-economic indicators such as household demographics, income, livelihoods, education, health and access to basic amenities like water and sanitation facilities. The findings of the survey and FGDs were analysed using appropriate statistical tools and techniques to generate a comprehensive report.

The report provides an in-depth analysis of the current situation in the selected villages and serves as a reference point to measure the progress made during the implementation of various development interventions in the future. It also highlights the gaps and challenges in the existing systems and infrastructure. It provides recommendations for improving the overall development indicators of the region.

1.5 Limitations of the Study

The present Baseline Survey focuses solely on Biridi block of the district. However, due to the onset of the showing season, coupled with both in and out-migration, some household heads found to be absent during the data collection process. Despite these challenges, it is important to acknowledge the limitations of the present study.

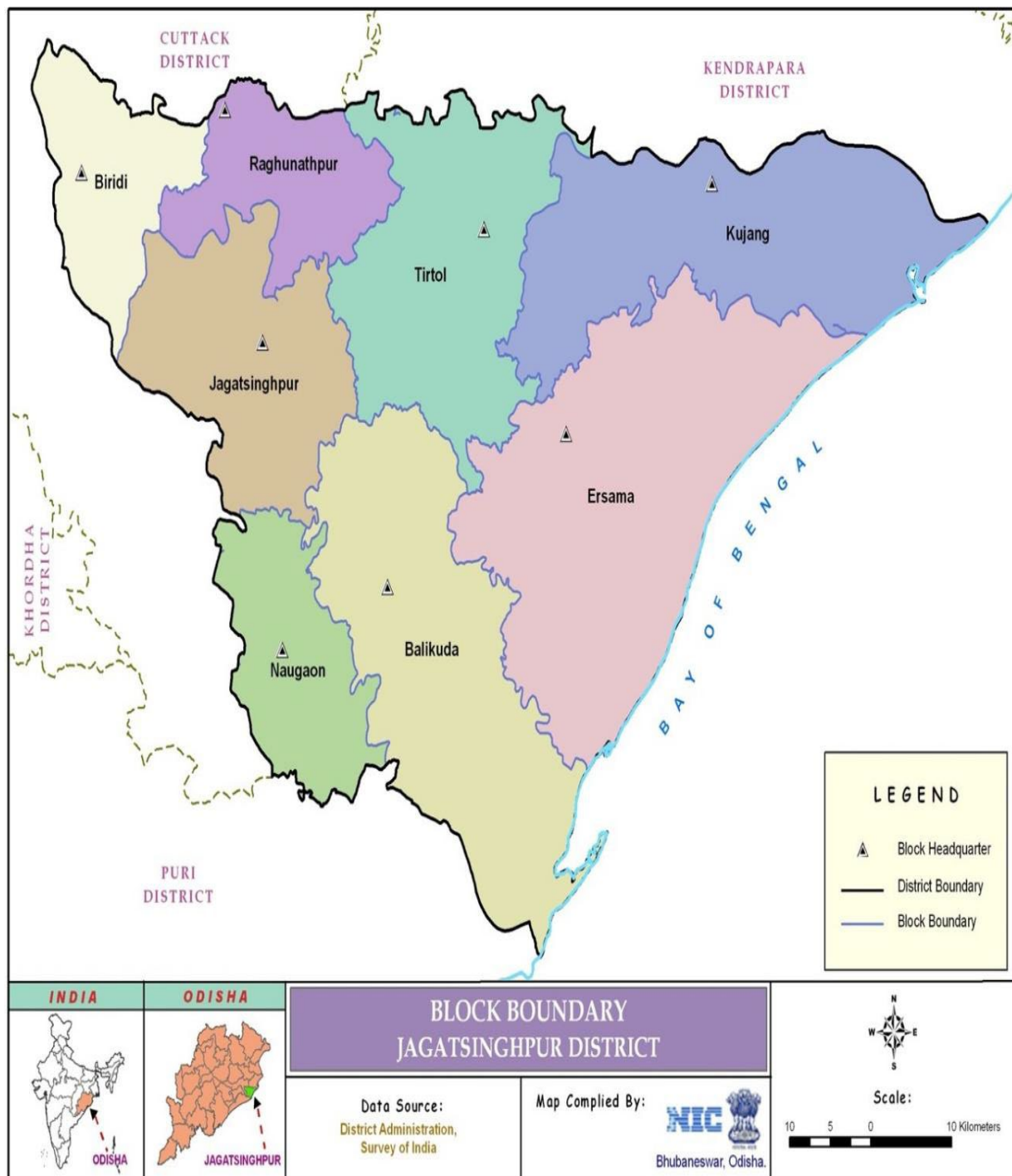
Firstly, due to logistical reasons and other difficulties, such as the non-availability of respondents, the study was limited to a random sample of 80 households. Secondly, there is the possibility of recall error, especially in cases involving the actual quantity of consumption and marketing among others. Lastly, in some instances, sample households, particularly non-programme households, may be consuming millets without producing them by purchasing from market and acquiring through exchange and barter. Unfortunately, these details were not captured during the survey.

It is essential to consider these limitations while interpreting the findings of the survey. Future studies can address these gaps and improve the accuracy of the data collection process. Despite these limitations, the present survey provides valuable insights into the socio-economic conditions of the selected households and serves as a baseline to measure the progress made in the future.

1.6 Chapter Details

The 'Baseline Survey Report 2023 Phase VII' has been divided into six chapters, including the current introductory Chapter I, which provided a District Profile, Objectives, Methodology and Limitations. Chapter II provides the Socio-economic Profile of Sample Households. Chapter III provides details on the Production and Productivity of Millets. Chapter IV discusses the Consumption pattern of millets. Chapter V elucidates the Processing and Marketing of Millets.

Fig.1.1: Map of Jagatsinghpur District



Source: <https://gisodisha.nic.in/District/jagatsinghpur/jagatsinghpurpdf/dist/Block%20Map.jpg>

Chapter II

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROFILE

2.1 Introduction

This chapter investigates the social and demographic profile of households surveyed under the Baseline Survey 2023 Phase VII, which includes the distribution of sample households by their social groups, and the distribution of the population by gender as well the distribution of population by their education status in Biridi block of the district. Further it provides information about the religious distribution of sample households in the three GPs of Biridi block of the district. It also provides information regarding occupational distribution of population in the sample households. Additionally, it provides information about possession of ration card by the sample households and distribution households by their house structure.

2.1 Social and Demographic Profile

Under the Baseline Survey 2023, Phase VII in Biridi block of the district two selected GPs were surveyed (for selection Methodology, see Section 1.4.1) in the Biridi Blocks of Jagatsinghpur District. This section discussed the social composition of the sample households, their economic activities, poverty status and housing structures.

2.2 Sample HHs by their Social Category

The analysis of social composition of sample households under the Baseline Survey 2023, Phase VII in Jagatsinghpur district presented in the Table 2.1. It shows that out of total of 80 surveyed households, with a significant majority of households, i.e., 46 HHs (57.50 per cent) them belongs to Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Class (OBC)/ Socially and Educationally Backward Class (SEBC) households constitute 24 HHs (30 per cent), and 10 HHs belong to another category (12.50 per cent). However, unlike other districts in this state, Scheduled Tribe (ST) households constitute only 1 HH (1.25 per cent) (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1: Sample HHs by their Social Category		
Particulars	No	%
STs	1	1.25
SCs	46	57.50
OBC/SEBCs	24	30.00
Others	10	12.50
Total	80	100.00
Source: Baseline Survey, 2023		

2.4 Distribution of the Sample HHs by their Sex

According to 2011 Census, the total population of Jagatsinghpur district was 11, 36,971 comprising of 1020991 rural and 115980 urban populations. The distribution of population in the sample households by their sex is out of total 342 persons, about 189 (55.26 per cent) are male while 153 (44.74 per cent) of them are female.

2.5 Distribution of Sample HHs by their Age Group

As found in the Baseline Survey (Table 2.5) the distribution of population of sample households by their sex shows that the majority 142 (41.52 per cent) of the sample population are Adults, followed by 83 sample population (24.27 per cent) are in the middle-aged group, 43 sample (12. 57 per cent) are aged (above 60 years), and about 30 sample (10.23 per cent) of them are in the Adolescent. While about 32 sample (9.36 per cent) are children between 6-12 years of age, 5 sample (1.46 per cent) are the Pre-school Children between 3-5 years of age and rest of 2 sample (0.58 per cent) are Infant, i.e., less than two years of age.

Table 2.2: Distribution of Sample Population by their Age Group		
Age Group	Population	
	N	%
Infant (0-2 years)	2	0.58
Preschool (3-5 years)	5	1.46
Children (6-12 years)	32	9.36
Adolescent (13-18 years)	35	10.23
Adults (19-44 years)	142	41.52
Middle Age (45-59years)	83	24.27
Old (60 years and above)	43	12.57
Total	342	100
Source: Baseline Survey 2023		

2.6 Marital Status of the Sample HHs

As found in the Baseline Survey (Table 2.3) presents the distribution of sample population by their marital status. It shows that majority 214 sample population (62.57 per cent) are married and 118 sample population (34.50 per cent) are unmarried, 5 number (1.46 per cent) of them constitute both Widow and Widower. As per the findings of the Baseline Survey, out of the total sample population, in of Biridi block of Jagatsinghpur district all the sample households belong to Hindu religion.

Table 2.3: Distribution of Sample Population by their Marital Status		
Marital Status	<i>Population</i>	
	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
Married	214	62.57
Unmarried	118	34.50
Widow	5	1.46
Widower	5	1.46
Total	342	100
<i>Source: Baseline Survey, 2023</i>		

2.7 Ration Card Holders among the Sample HHs

As found in the Baseline Survey, in Biridi Block of Jagatsinghpur district it is revealed that all the sample households (100 per cent) possess Ration Card in the selected GPs of the Biridi block of the district.

2.8 Sample HHs by their Occupation

The occupational distribution of three selected GPs of Biridi block of the district is presented in the Table 2.4. As the Baseline Survey reveals the occupational distribution that 107-sample population (31.29 per cent) are Farmers, 87 sample (25.44 per cent of them are students, 16.96 per cent of them) are Housewives, 26 sample (7.60 per cent) are Daily Wage Labours and 22 sample (6.43 per cent) are employed in the Private Sector while only 5 sample (1.46 per cent) are employed in Government Sector. About 20 sample (5.85 per cent) belong to the working age group but are Unemployed, 1.46 per cent of them are Pensioner, 3 sample (0.88 per cent) of them are Business Owners, while rest of the 9 sample (2.63 per cent) are associated with other occupations.

Table 2.4: Sample HHs by their occupation		
Occupations	N	%
Agriculture	107	31.29
Daily Wage Labor	26	7.60
Business/Entrepreneurship	3	0.88
Govt. Sector	5	1.46
Private Sector	22	6.43
Pension/ Remittances	5	1.46
Student	87	25.44
Housewife	58	16.96
Unemployed	20	5.85
Others	9	2.63
Total	342	100
<i>Source: Baseline Survey, 2023</i>		

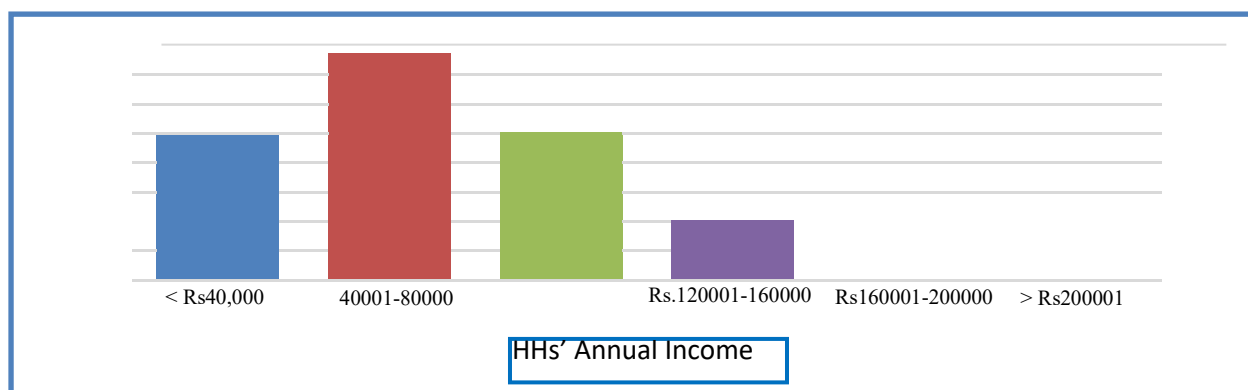
2.9 Sample HHs by their Religion

As found in the Baseline Survey, in Biridi block of Jagatsinghpur district it is observed that all sample households belong to Hindu religion.

2.10 Sample HHs by their Annual Income

As observed in the Baseline Sample Survey, (Fig. 2.1) that out of the total sample households about 31 HHs (38.75 per cent) earn between Rs.40001/- to Rs.80000/- annually, about 21 HHs (26.25 per cent) earn between Rs.80001 to Rs.120000/-, 19 Respondent HHs (23.75 per cent) earn up to Rs.40000/- rupees per while rest of the 9 HHs (11.25per cent) earn between Rs.120001/- to Rs.160000/- rupees per year.

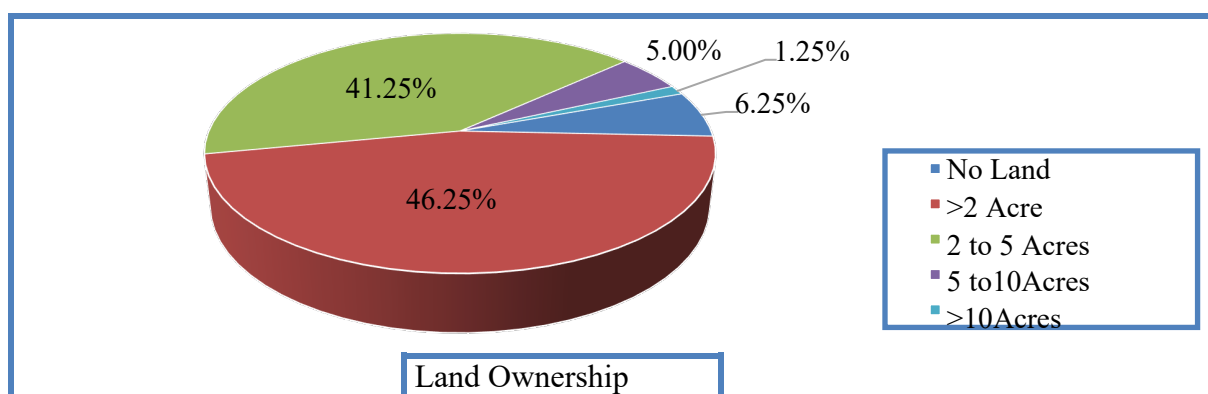
Fig. 2.1: Distribution of Sample HHs by their Annual Income



2.11 Land Ownership

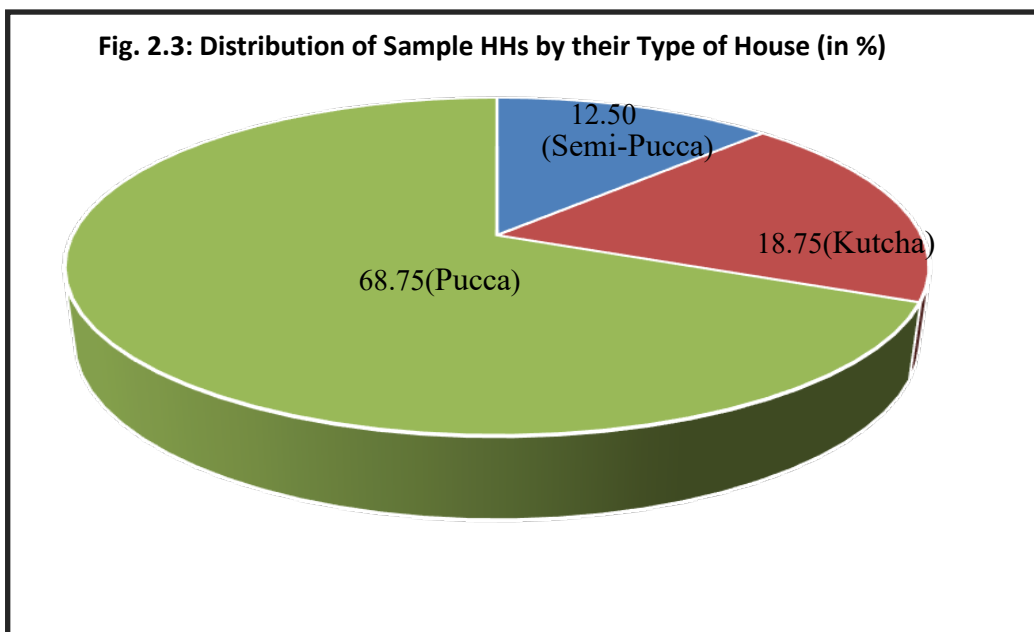
As observed in the Baseline Survey (Fig. 2.2) the distribution of sample households by their landownership status. It reveals that a significant majority, i.e., 46.25 per cent of them own less than two acres of land, about 41.25 per cent of them own land between 2 to 5 acres of land, about 5 per cent of them own land between 5 to 10 acres of land, and only 1.25 per cent of them own land more than 10 acres of land while rest of the 6.25 per cent of them do not own any land.

Fig. 2.2: Distribution of Sample HHs by their Land Ownership



2.12 Type of House among the Sample Households

The house structure is often considered an important indicator of the social and economic status of the family. The data collected under the Baseline Survey 2023, Phase VII in the Biridi block of the district is presented in Figure 2.3. It shows that out of the total 80 sample households across the three selected GPs in the Biridi block of the district, the majority (68.75 per cent) of them have *Pucca* houses, about (12.50 per cent) of them have *Semi-Pucca* households and (18.75 per cent) of them have *Kutcha* houses.



2.13 Conclusion

As observed in the Baseline Survey, most of the sample households across the Biridi block of Jagatsinghpur district belong to the Scheduled Caste community. Like other districts of the state, agriculture is the primary occupation among the sample households across the three GPs of the Biridi block. Where majority of them own less than two acres of land and a significant majority of them are earning between Rs.40001/- to Rs.80000/- rupees. From the various social and economic indicators mentioned in this chapter (including Tables and Figures) and corresponding analysis indicates that out of all 80 sample households in the Biridi block of the district belong to the subsistent group, while all of them possess Ration Card and majority of them have *Semi-Pucca* houses.

Chapter III

PRODUCTION OF MILLETS

3.1 Introduction

As observed in the Baseline Survey 2023, the situation of millets production in the target villages before the implementation of the programme interventions are not very much encouraging. This Chapter analyses the data collected from selected GPs in Biridi block of Jagatsinghpur district. The analysis focuses on the distribution of area under millets and other crops, the usage of seeds and agronomic practices, as well as the production and yield of millets in the sampled villages. The chapter also highlights the challenges and opportunities for promoting millets in the district.

3.2 Area, Production and Yield

The distribution of operational area under paddy, millets and other crops across the sample GPs in the Biridi block of Jagatsinghpur district reveals that all the sample households are cultivating Paddy, while none of them are cultivating millets, vegetables and other crops (Table 3.1). It also presents the distribution of operational (land) area under cultivation used for different crops among the sample households of the Biridi block of Jagatsinghpur district. It reveals a total of 162.85 acres of land under cultivation across all the sample households where all the land under cultivation is used for paddy cultivation only.

As shared, distribution of sample households by average land area they are cultivating different crops. It unearths that the total area under paddy cultivation is 162.5 acres, while none of the sample HHs are cultivating either millets or any other crops.

Table 3.1: Average Area Under Different Crops									
Block	Paddy			Millets				Total Average Area	
	No. of HHs	Total Paddy Area	Average Area	No of HHs	Millets Total Average Area		No of HHs		
Biridi	80	162.85	2.03	0	0	0	0	162.85	2.03
Total	80	162.85	2.03	0	0	0	0	162.85	2.03

Source: Baseline Survey

3.3 Sample HH's Annual Expenditure on Different Crops

As we found from the Baseline Survey 2023 (the distribution of households by their annual expenditure on different crops. It shows that total annual expenditure on paddy by all the sample households is Rs.16,83,500/- for which average annual expenditure Rs.21043.75.

3.4 Reasons for Not Cultivating Millets

As observed (Table 3.2) the distribution of sample households by their reasons for not cultivating millets among the sample households reveals that a significant majority 75 HHs (98.7 per cent) of them are not cultivating millets due to non-availability of seeds while only 1 HH (1.3 per cent) shared that he is not cultivating millets due lack of awareness.

Table 3.2: Distribution of HHs by Reasons for Not-cultivating Millets		
Reasons	N	%
Not Profitable	0	0.00
Shortage of Land	0	0.00
Non-Availability of Seeds	75	98.7
Lack of Irrigation	0	0.00
Other Reasons	1	1.3
Source: Baseline Survey, 2023		
*Multiple Response		

3.5 Period since the Sample HHs have not Cultivated Millets

As shared in the Baseline Survey (Table 3.3) the distribution of sample HHs by their years of not cultivating millets. It shows that majority, 49 sample HHs (61.25 per cent) have not cultivated millets between 21-40 years, about 10 HHs (12.50 per cent) never cultivated, 4 HHs (5 per cent) not cultivated since last 20 years and only 1 HH (1.25 per cent) shared that he has not cultivated it for more than 50 years while rest of the 10 HHs (12.50 per cent) did not respond to the question.

Table 3.3: Sample HHs by their History of not cultivating millets		
Years	Sample Households	
	N	%
< 20Years	4	5.00
21 to 40 Years	49	61.25
>50 Years	1	1.25
Never	10	12.50
No Response	16	20.00
Total	80	100
Source: Baseline Survey, 2023		

3.6 Conclusion

Agriculture is the primary occupation for majority of the people the district. Paddy is found to be the dominant crop in the district and also among the sample households. Whereas all the sample households cultivate paddy, none of them are cultivating millets and other crops. They spend an average of Rs.21043.75 annually on paddy. Most of them cited non-availability of seeds as the main reason for which sample households are not cultivating millets. Majority of them reported that they have not cultivated millets since last 20 to 40 years. It is found that non availability of seeds is the major reason for their not cultivating millets.

Chapter IV

CONSUMPTION OF MILLETS

4.1 Introduction

Baseline Survey 2023 was conducted to assess the trends and patterns of millets consumption in the target villages before implementing the programme in the Biridi block of Jagatsinghpur district.

As per the findings of the Baseline Survey 2023, it is observed that not a single respondent HH has consumed any recipe being prepared from millets anytime, anywhere during the year 2022. It was also found that neither they had borrowed nor purchased to consume millet recipes. In addition to that, not a single respondent HH shared that they had ever tasted millet recipes in their lifetime but very much interested to taste it.

4.2 Conclusion

The trends and patterns of millets consumption among the sample households in Biridi block of Jagatsinghpur district reveal that not a single household is consuming millets.

Chapter V

PROCESSING AND MARKETING OF MILLETS

5.1 Introduction

The Baseline Survey 2023 aimed at recording the processing and marketing practised by the sample households in Biridi block of the district. This Chapter explores the different practices used by the sample households for processing of their millets, such as de-hulling, milling, roasting and popping. It also examines the availability and accessibility of processing units in the study areas, as well as the factors that influence the choice of processing methods.

5.2 Processing of Millets

As observed in the Baseline Survey, 2023 out of the total 109 programme households in the Biridi Block and 80 sample households all are producing paddy covering a total area of 162.85 acres. However, it is also found that neither a single sample household is producing millets nor consuming. Hence there is no processing of millets either.

5.3 Marketing of Millets

It is also observed in the Baseline Survey, 2023 that out of the total programme households in the Biridi Block and also among all the 80 sample households not a single household is marketing millets.

5.4 Conclusion

Although none of the sample households cultivate millets, about one-third of them consume it. All the millets consuming households purchased processed millets. Therefore, they do not need further process of millets. Similarly, since none of the sample households are cultivating millets, therefore, none of them are selling it.

Annexure–1
Mapping Findings of the Baseline Survey, 2023

Sl.	Indicators	Unit	Biridi	Total
1	No. of Sample HHs Cultivating Millets	No.	0	0
2	Types of Millets Cultivated (2022)			
	a) Mandia	%	0	0
3	Avg. Area under Millets Cultivation/ HH	Acre	0	0
4	% of Millets area to total Cultivated Area	%	0	0
5	Average Production Millets HHs	Qtl.	0	0
6	Package of Practice	%	0	0
7	Yield Rate (Qtl. / Acre)	Qtl.	0	0
8	Percentage of Population Consuming Millets			
	a) Breakfast	%	0	0
	b) Lunch	%	0	0
	c) Evening Snacks	%	0	0
	d) Dinner	%	0	0
9	Popular Millets Recipes (% of HHs)			
	a) <i>Tampo/ Pitha</i>	%	0	0
	b) <i>Jau/ Torani</i>	%	0	0
	c) Khiri	%	0	0
	d) <i>Idli/ Upma</i>	%	0	0
	e) Sweets	%	0	0
10	Percentage of HHs Processing Millets			
	a) Traditionally	%	0	0
	b) Machines	%	0	0
	c) Both	%	0	0
11	Percentage of HH Selling Millets	%	0	0
12	Households committed Distress Sale	%	0	0



Annexure 2

Confidential and to Be Used for Research Purpose Only

Households Schedule

for

Baseline Survey 2023-24, Phase VII of SHREE ANNA ABHIYAN (SAA)

Serial No.....

Date.....

Part-I: Socio-Economic Status

1. Profile of the Households

1.1. Name of the Households' Head:

1.2. Name of the Respondent:

1.3. Name of the (i) Village: (ii) GP

(iii) Blocks: (iv) District:

1.4. Category: (i) SC (ii) ST (iii) OBC/SEBC (iv) Others (specify)

1.5. Religion (i) Hindu (ii) Muslim (iii) Christian (iv) Animism (v) Others

1.6. Ration Card Holding: (i) Ration Card (ii) Antyodaya Card (iii) Other (iv) No Card

1.7. Type of Family: (i) Nuclear (ii) Joint (iii) Extended (iv) Others (specify)

1.8. House Structure: (i) Katcha (ii) Semi-Pucca (iii) Pucca

3. HHs' Land ownership in Acre:.....

4. Operational Holdings Under Different Crops (in Acre)

Sl No.	Name of the Crops	Yes/ No	Own Land*	Leased-in*	Sl. No.	Name of the Crops	Yes/ No	Own Land*	Leased-in*
a	Paddy				c	Vegetables			
b	Millets				d	Any Others Crops			
Total Operational Holding									

5. Annual Expenditure:

Sl. No	Source	Expenditure Heads						Total Amount (in Rs.)
	Agriculture	Land Preparation	Transplantation/ Sowing	Weeding	Fertilizers/ Pesticides	Harvesting	Others	
1	a) Millet							
	b) Paddy							
	c) Vegetables							
	d) Any Other Crops (Specify)							
3	Households Expenses							
4	Other HH Expenses							
	Total							

6. Annual income of the HH (last year.)

7. Have you taken any agricultural loan? 1-Yes 2- No

If yes, please provide details.....

2. Household Particulars:

Sl. No	Name of the HH Members	Relationship with HoH (Use Code)	Age	Sex	Marital Status (Use Code)	Educational Qualification (Use Code)	Main		Subsidiary		Consume Millet (Yes/No)
							Occupation (Use Code)	Annual Income	Occupation (Use Code)	Annual Income	
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											
11											
12											

Codes: Marital Status: 1- Married, 2- Unmarried, 3- Widow, 4- Widower, 5- Divorced, 6- Separated, 7- Any Others (pl specify)
Relationship: 1-Self, 2- Spouse, 3- Son, 4- Daughter, 5- Daughter-in-Law, 6- Son-in-Law, 7- Father, 8-Mother, 9-Brother, 10-Sister, 11- Grandson, 12- Granddaughter, 13- Father- in-Law, 14- Mother-in-Law, 15- Any Other (Specify)
Education: 1- Illiterate, 2- Up to Class 5, 3- Class 6-10, 4- Higher Secondary, 5- Graduate, 6- Post-Graduate, 7- Technical (Diploma/Degree), 8- Professional/Management, 9- Any Other (Specify)
Occupation: 1- Agriculture, 2- Daily Wage Labour, 3- Business/Entrepreneurship, 4- Govt sector, 5- Private Sector, 6- Pension/Remittances 7- Student 8- Housewife, 9- Unemployed, 10- Others (pl. specify)

Part-II: Production of Millets

8. Do you cultivate millets?

1-Yes 2-No

If yes, give millet-wise production details

Sl. No.	Millet Crops	Season	Area (in Acre)	Land Type Used	Sources of Irrigation	Type of Seed Used	Source of Seed	Quality of Seeds	Method of Cultivation	Use of Fertilizer	Use of Pesticides	Production (Qnt.)	Kept for Seed (Qnt.)	Kept for Consumption (Qnt.)	For Marketing (Qnt.)
a	Mandia	Kharif													
		Rabi													
		Summer													
b	Suan/ Kosla /Gurji	Kharif													
		Rabi													
		Summer													
c	Koda	Kharif													
		Rabi													
		Summer													
d	Any other (specify)	Kharif													
		Rabi													
		Summer													

Land Type Used: 1-Upperland, 2-Slope Land, 3-Middle Land, 4-Low Land.

Sources of Irrigation: 1. Rain, 2. Farm Pond, 3- Stream, 4- MIP/WS, 5-River, 6- Canal, 7- Bore well, 8-Others (Specify).

Type of Seed Used: 1-Local, 2- Certified, 3-HYV. Source of Seeds: 1-Own Seed, 2- Relatives, 3-Market, 4- NGO, 5- Govt./ Community Seed Centre, 6-Others (pl. specify)

Quality of Seeds: 1. Good, 2. Average, 3. Bad

Method of Cultivation: 1) SMI- System of Millets Intensification, 2) LT- Line Transplantation, 3) LS- Line Showing, 4) Broadcasting, 5) Others (specify)

Use of Fertilizer: 1) Organic Manure, 2) Chemical Fertilizers, 3) Both, 4) No Use. Pest Control: 1) Bio-Pesticides, 2) Chemical Pesticides, 3) Both, 4) No Use

9. Whether you follow mixed farming or mono farming system?
If mixed, with which are the crops(s)?

1. Mixed 2. Mono

10. How do you store your seed and grain?

- (i) Jute Bag (ii) Earthen Pot (iii) Bamboo Basket (iv) Pura (paddy rope)
(v) Open Hanging (vi) Other (Specify)

11. Had your seed or grain got damaged during last year?

1. Yes 2. No

12. Have you done weeding for the millets cultivation?

1. Yes 2. No

13. If Yes, Number of times you do weeding in your millet fields, by each method?

- 1) Manually _____ 2) By Weeder _____ 3) Both _____

14. If By Weeder, Sources of weeder?

- i) Own ii) Rental iii) Borrowed from Neighbours iv) Govt. Provided v) Other

15. If HH is not cultivating any of the millets, what is the reason?

- (i) Not profitable (ii) Shortage of land (iii) Non-availability of Seeds
(iv) Lack of Irrigation (v) Others (pl. specify)

16. How many years have you not cultivated Millets ?

17. Do you like to cultivate Millets under this programme?

1. Yes 2. No

Part-III: Consumption of Millets

18. Does your households consume millets?

1. Yes 2. No

If Yes, Types of millets your HH consumed in different seasons (Put Tick Mark)

Sl. No.	Name of the Millets	Winter				Summer				Rainy			
	Times	Breakfast	Lunch	Evening Snacks	Dinner	Breakfast	Lunch	Evening Snacks	Dinner	Breakfast	Lunch	Evening Snacks	Dinner
a	Mandia												
b	Suan/ Kosla / Gurji												
c	Koda												
d	Any Other Millets (Specify)												

19. Millets Requirements of the HH:

Sl. No.	Seasons	Millets Consumed (in Kg.)	Total Requirement of Millets (Kg.)	Sources of Millet Consumed by HH (in Kg)				Total
				Produced	Purchased	Borrowed/ Exchanged	Other Sources	
a	Winter							
b	Summer							
c	Rainy							
d	Total							

20. Consumption of Millets in different Recipes (Put Tick Mark)

Sl. No.	Name of The Millets	Pitha/ Tampo	Chhatua	Jau/ Torani	Khiri	Idli/ Upama	Sweets Items	Others (Specify)	Remarks
a	Mandia								
b	Suan/ Kosla/ Gurji								
c	Kodo								
d	Any Other Millets (Specify)								

21. Is there any special occasion when you prepare millets based items? **1. Yes 2. No**

If yes, what is/are the occasion(s) (specify)? _____

22. For this what type of millet is required (specify)? _____

23. Do you purchase Millet Based Products from market for consumption? **1.Yes 2.No**

24. If Yes, what are the millets-based items you usually purchase from the market?

1. Biscuit/Mixture 2. Idli/Upama 3. Chhatua 4. Pakoda 5. Others (Specify)

25. How do you like the taste of millet-based products you purchased from market?

1. Liked it 2. So-so 3. Do not Like it

Part-IV: Processing of Millets

26. Do you process the millet products in your house? **1.Yes 2.No**

27. If Yes, who among your family members involved in the processing of millets?

i). Nos. of Male members _____. ii). Nos. of Female members _____

28. How do you process the millets? a) Traditionally b) Machinery c) Both d) Others (Specify)

29. If traditionally, please elaborate the methods of processing.

30. If Machinery, how far is the location of the processing unit from your village? _____ km

Part-V: Marketing of Millets

Sl. No.	Millet Crops	Yes /No	Sources of Millets You Sale	Quantity	Price / Kg.	Govt. Price (MSP)	Where did you sell your millets	Distance in Km	Mode of Transportation Used for Millets Sale	Reason for Sale
a	Mandia									
b	Suan/ Kosla /Gurji									
c	Koda									
d	Any other (specify)									

Sources of Millets You Sell: 1. Own Produced, 2. Purchase from Farmers, 3. Others (Specify)

Where Sold Your Millets: 1. Govt. *Mandi*, 2. Middlemen/ Local Businessman, 3. Moneylender/ *Sahukar*, 4. Daily market/ Haat 5. Others (pl. specify)

Mode of Transportation: 1. Headload, 2. Cycle, 3. Cart, 4. Own Vehicle, 5. Hired Vehicle, 6. Public Transport, 7. Others (Specify)

Reason for Sale: 1. Better Price, 2. Immediate Need of Cash, 3. Loan Repayment, 4. Non-Availability of Market, 5. Any Others (specify)

31. Do you sell millets?

1. Yes 2. No

32. Types of Millets, you Sell and Quantity

33. Any instance of distress sale (less than the market price) of Millets?

1.Yes 2.No

34. If yes, what is the sale price.....and what is the market price.....

35. What are the marketing processes followed by you?

a) Barter

b) Money

c) Others (specify)

36. Do you sell any millet based value-added products?

1.Yes 2.No

37. If yes, provide the details about the Millet Based Value Added Products you sale.

38. Remarks

Contact no of Respondent

Signature of the Researcher/Field Investigator

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About NCDS, Bhubaneswar

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