

Success Story of Odisha Millets Mission KALAHANDI



This factsheet presents the district-level findings and other information derived from the study "Area, Yield, Production and Value of Produce under the Special Programme for Promotion of Millets in Tribal Areas of Odisha (Odisha Millets Mission), 2017-18, Phase-1" and baseline (2016-17) reports prepared by Professor Srijit Mishra and team at NCDS.

OMM STORY

Odisha Millets Mission (OMM) was implemented in Kharif 2017 for promotion of millets in farms and on plates because:

- millets have high nutritional values (including micronutrients that strengthen immunity), and
- millets have greater resilience to biotic (pests and weeds) and abiotic (heat and moisture) stress.

METHOD OF ESTIMATION

Block-season-crop-method-specified minimum yield from crop cutting experiments (CCEs) has been superimposed on the total cultivated area in that specification under OMM to arrive at estimates of production. And, block-crop-specific price from baseline helped obtain value of produce.

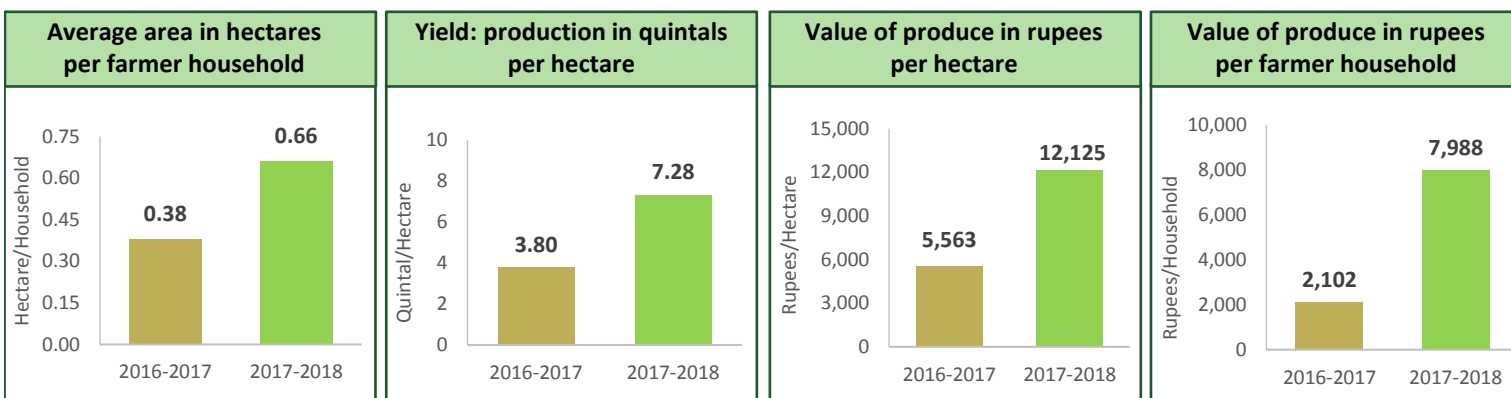
For robustness check, two alternative specifications were used. One is minimum yield from three CCEs (obtained, if required, by removing the specified controls), and the other is the average of CCEs with all specified controls. The estimation of minimum yield from specified controls seems reasonable, as it lies between the two alternatives.

AREA OF INTERVENTION

Blocks in Kalahandi district under OMM intervention



OUTCOMES: CHANGES AFTER ONE YEAR OF OMM INTERVENTION



The following changes were seen in Kalahandi district after one year of intervention under OMM:

- Average area cultivated per farmer household increased by 1.74 times from 0.38 hectare to 0.66 hectare.
- Yield increased by 1.92 times from 3.80 quintal/hectare to 7.28 quintal/hectare.
- Value of produce per hectare increased by 2.18 times from ₹5,563 to ₹12,125.
- Value of produce per farmer household increased by 3.80 times from ₹2,102 to ₹7,988.

OUTCOME ACROSS BLOCKS

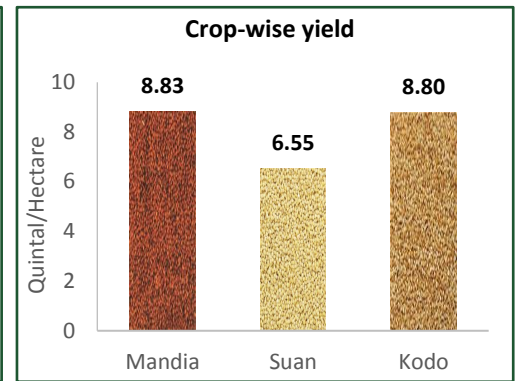
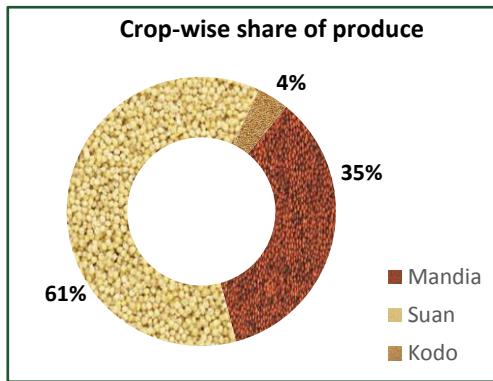
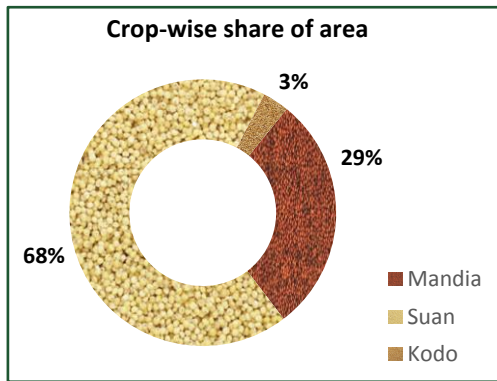
Area Name	Average area in hectares per farmer household		Yield: production in quintal per hectare		Value of produce in rupees per Hectare		Value of produce in rupees per farmer household	
	2016-2017	2017-2018	2016-2017	2017-2018	2016-2017	2017-2018	2016-2017	2017-2018
Narla	0.57	0.96	2.70	5.76	3887	9473	2216	9104
Lanjigarh	0.28	0.49	4.65	8.95	6531	15096	1846	7467
Th Rampur	0.35	0.58	4.61	8.00	7477	12969	2592	7498
Bhawanipatna	0.30	0.29	2.99	8.00	4474	11365	1664	3285
Kalahandi	0.38	0.66	3.80	7.28	5563	12125	2102	7988
Odisha	0.42	0.60	5.79	12.72	9447	20710	3957	12486



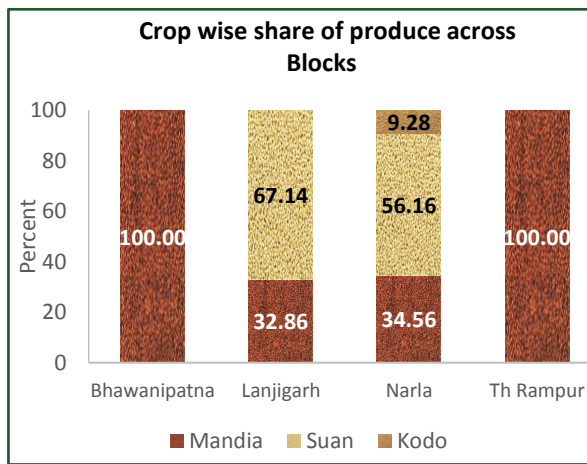
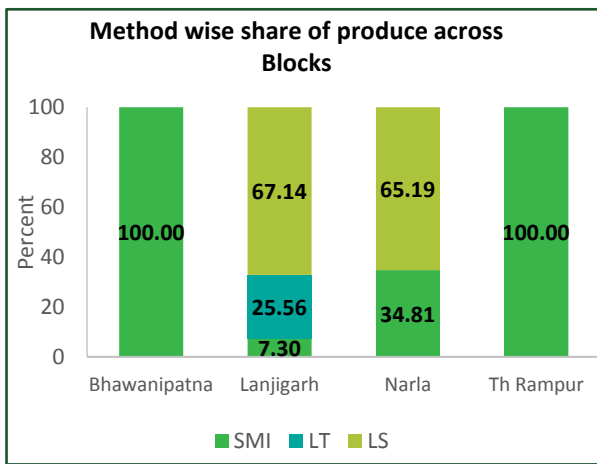
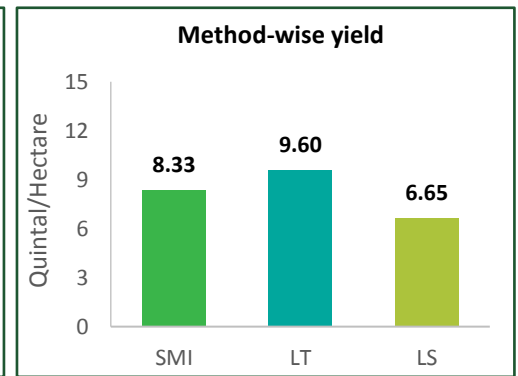
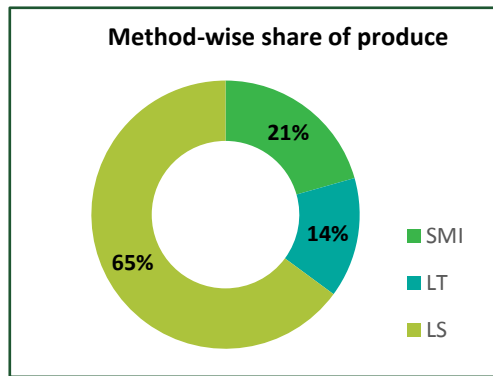
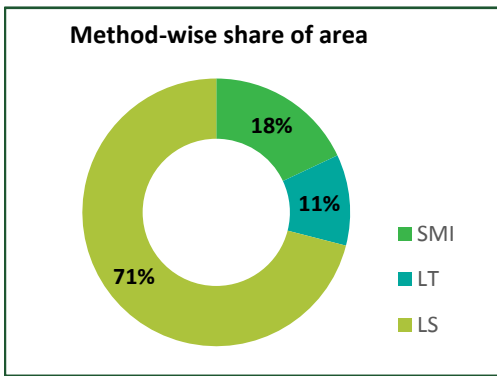
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CROP WISE OUTCOME

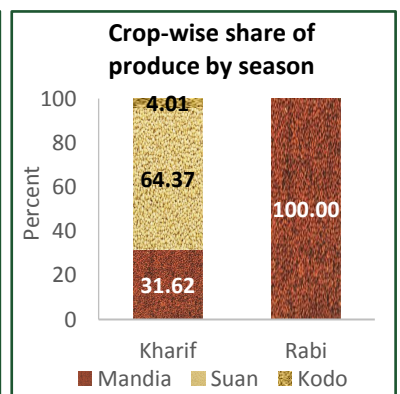
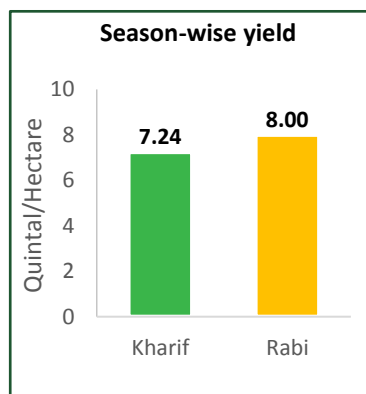
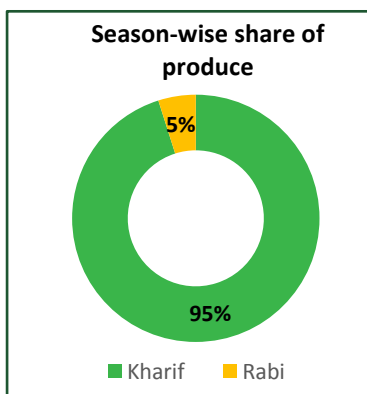
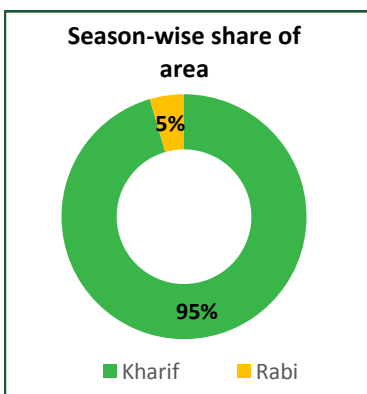


METHOD WISE OUTCOME



In Kalahandi, across methods, 71% of area and 65% of produce were under Line Sowing (LS), which was for suan and kodo. Except for one suan farmer adopting System of Millet Intensification (SMI), all SMI and Line Transplantation (LT) were for mandia. Yield was greater under LT.

SEASON WISE OUTCOME



In Kalahandi, across seasons, share of area was 95% and share of produce was 95% in Kharif. Yield in Kharif at 7.24 quintals per hectare was lower than that in Rabi. Mandia was cultivated in both Kharif and Rabi seasons. In year one of intervention under OMM, suan and kodo were cultivated only in Kalahandi district during Kharif.