

BASELINE SURVEY: PHASE VII

BALASORE 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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STUDY TEAM

Dr. Sandhya R. Mahapatro

Project Director, SAA

Dr. Biswabas Patra

Associate Project Director, SAA

Research Associates

Dr. Dolagobinda Kumbhar

Dr. Sitakanta Sethy

Research Assistant

Ms Mimansa Sahoo



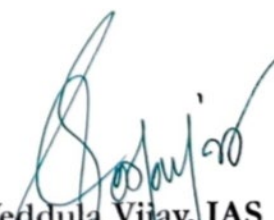
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FOREWORD

It is with great pleasure that I extend my warmest greetings to you through this foreword letter, reflecting on the remarkable journey of the "Special Programme for Promotion of Millets in Odisha," fondly referred to as the Shree Anna Abhiyan or SAA. The roots of the SAA delve deep into a significant consultation meeting convened on January 27, 2016 at the Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies (NCDS). Chaired by Mr. R. Balakrishnan, the then Development Commissioner-cum-Additional Chief Secretary (DC-cum-ACS) of the Government of Odisha and Chairperson, NCDS, this gathering brought together a diverse array of stakeholders. Representatives from various line departments of the Government of Odisha, esteemed members of civil society groups from across the nation and within the state, including notable organizations like the Alliance for Sustainable and Holistic Agriculture (ASHA), the Millets Network of India (MINI), and the Revitalizing Rain fed Agriculture (RRA) Network of India, graced the occasion. Distinguished figures from Academia, such as Dr. T. Prakash, the then Chairperson of the Karnataka Agricultural Price Commission, lent their expertise to the discourse.

NCDS took the initiative to submit a proposal to the Government of Odisha, emphasizing the imperative to revive millet production in the state. The resounding impact of this proposal was swiftly acknowledged, evident in the budget speech delivered on March 18, 2016 by the Government of Odisha, which articulated their commitment to reviving millets. This pivotal moment marked the inception of a journey marked by collaboration, dedication, and transformative action. Subsequently, 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 evaluate the status of millet production, marketing, consumption, and processing, represent a critical step towards informed intervention and strategic decision-making.

As the Director of NCDS, I extend my heartfelt appreciation to all the members of our dedicated team for their unwavering commitment and tireless efforts in realizing the objectives of the SAA. Your diligence and perseverance have been instrumental in bringing our collective vision to fruition. I extend my deepest gratitude to all our partners, stakeholders, and collaborators for their invaluable support and steadfast dedication to the cause of promoting millets in Odisha, specially completing the Baseline Survey 2022. Together, let us continue to forge ahead, leaving an indelible mark on the landscape of sustainable agriculture and rural development.



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.” 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 of Odisha, 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, 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 field areas under study for their active 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 Balasore 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

Balasore is one of the 17 districts where the “Special Programme for the Promotion of Millets in Odisha or (hereafter) Shree Anna Abhiyan (SAA)” Phase VII has begun in the Kharif 2022 in Nilagiri and Oupada Blocks. In Balasore district, 160 households were selected out of total 320 SAA Program Households through the random sampling method to conduct the Baseline Survey 2023, Phase VII.

As per the findings of the study, out of the total 160 sample households, 57.5 percent belong to the Other Backward Class (OBC)/ Socially and Educationally Backward Class (SEBC), 26.25 percent are from the ST category, 11 percent are from the General category, and 4.38 percent are from the Scheduled Caste (SC). The total population of the surveyed households is 682, of which 53.37 percent are male and 46.63 per cent are female. Among the surveyed sample households, all the Households belong to Hindu Religion and 91.87 percentages of Households possess Ration Card. Farmers make up a sizable section of the total studied sample population (24.93 per cent), followed by Housewives (24.19 per cent). Out of the total Wage Workers constitute 3.96 percent, whereas, the percentage of Business Owners is 1.32 percent. Out of the total sample population, 1.47 percent and 4.11 percent of respondent sample HHs are from the Government and Private Sector respectively. In the same way, 21.88 percent samples HHs have *Kutch*a Houses, 38.75 percent have Semi-Pucca and another 39.38 percent have Pucca houses.

It is also observed by the Baseline Survey 2023 that in the selected Blocks of the district, primary crop is Paddy. In addition to paddy, the sample HHs also produce Black Gram (*Urad Dal*) and Green Gram (*Moong Dal*). Moreover, out of the 160 surveyed sample households, none are found to be cultivating Millets due to the lack of knowledge about its cultivation process, methods of processing and its health benefits as well. As found, none of the sample households in the study area are consuming millets; hence no sample HH is either processing or marketing millets during study period.

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ABREVIATION

ATMA	:	Agricultural Technology Management Agency
AWC	:	Anganwadi Centre
CBOs	:	Community Based Organisation
CCD	:	Centre for Community Development
CRPs	:	Cluster Resource Persons
FGD	:	Focused Group Discussion
FPC	:	Farmer Producer Company
FPO	:	Farmer Producer Organizations
GP	:	Gram Panchayat
Ha	:	Hectares
HHs	:	Households
ICDS	:	Integrated Child Development Scheme
LS	:	Line Sowing
LT	:	Line Transplantation
MDM	:	Mid-Day Meal
MFP	:	Minor Forest Produce
MSP	:	Minimum Support Price
NCDS	:	Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies
OBC	:	Other Backward Class
SAA	:	Shree Anna Abhiyan
PDS	:	Public Distribution System
SC	:	Scheduled Caste
SMI	:	System of Millet Intensification
SP	:	Sale Price
ST	:	Scheduled Tribe
WASSAN	:	Watershed Support Service and Activities Network

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

For many years, especially in the central tribal areas, millets have been a staple diet for millions of people throughout India. They grow well in a variety of soil types and climatic environments, are drought-resistant, and are very nutritious. Additionally, low in Glycemic Index and gluten-free, millets are a great option for persons with a variety of medical issues. Because of millet's many health advantages and their potential to contribute to solve the nation's food security issues, there has recently been a revival in interest in its production in entire Odisha. As part of its initiatives to boost farmers' earnings, lessen reliance on crops that require a lot of water, like rice, and support sustainable agriculture, the Government of India has been encouraging the development of millets in other states as well. Understanding millets cultivation's significance, along with the opportunities and problems that come with it, is crucial in this context to undertake a Baseline Study before launching the program.

The Poaceae family, also referred to as the grass family, includes millets, a type of cereal grain. Small, rounded whole grains known as millets are grown in Nigeria, India, and other Asian and African nations. It is regarded as an ancient grain that may be fed to animals and birds as well as used for human consumption. Millets are superior to other crops in a number of ways, including drought and insect tolerance. It may also endure harsh conditions and less fertile soil. These advantages result from its genetic and physical makeup, such as its hardness and compact size. Additionally, this crop is separated into two categories: major millets and minor millets, with major millets being the most well-known or often grown types include Sorghum, Pearl Millet and Finger Millet. Minor millets include Kodo, Barnyard, Little, Proso, Brown Top, Foxtail. Millet is a starchy grain, similar to most cereals, which means it is high in carbohydrates. In addition, it contains a number of vitamins and minerals. As a result, it might provide numerous health advantages.

Declarations by the United Nations the year 2023 as the International Year of Millets draw public attention, especially the farmers. Millets have been grown for millennia in the State of Odisha, particularly by the tribal population, and have traditionally been a staple of the traditional cuisine. The promotion of high-yielding crops like rice and wheat, along with the rising adoption of modern eating habits, have led to a drop in millets appeal during the past couple of decades. This alteration has resulted in a decrease in soil fertility and an increase in climate change susceptibility. The Special Programme for Promotion of Millets in Tribal Areas of Odisha (also known as Shree Anna Abhiyan, SAA) was initiated by the Government of Odisha in 2017–18 and places an emphasis on millets' production, consumption, processing, and marketing. To address these issues, the Government of Odisha has launched a number of initiatives to enhance millets' production, consumption, processing, and marketing in entire Odisha, where they have long been a mainstay diet. Understanding the significance of millets growing in Odisha and its potential to advance sustainable agriculture and enhance food security is vital in this setting. Mandia makes up a sizable portion of the other millets found in Odisha, accounting for around 95 per cent of them.

Odisha Millets Mission (afterwards it is changed to Shree Anna Abhiyan, SAA) was launched in

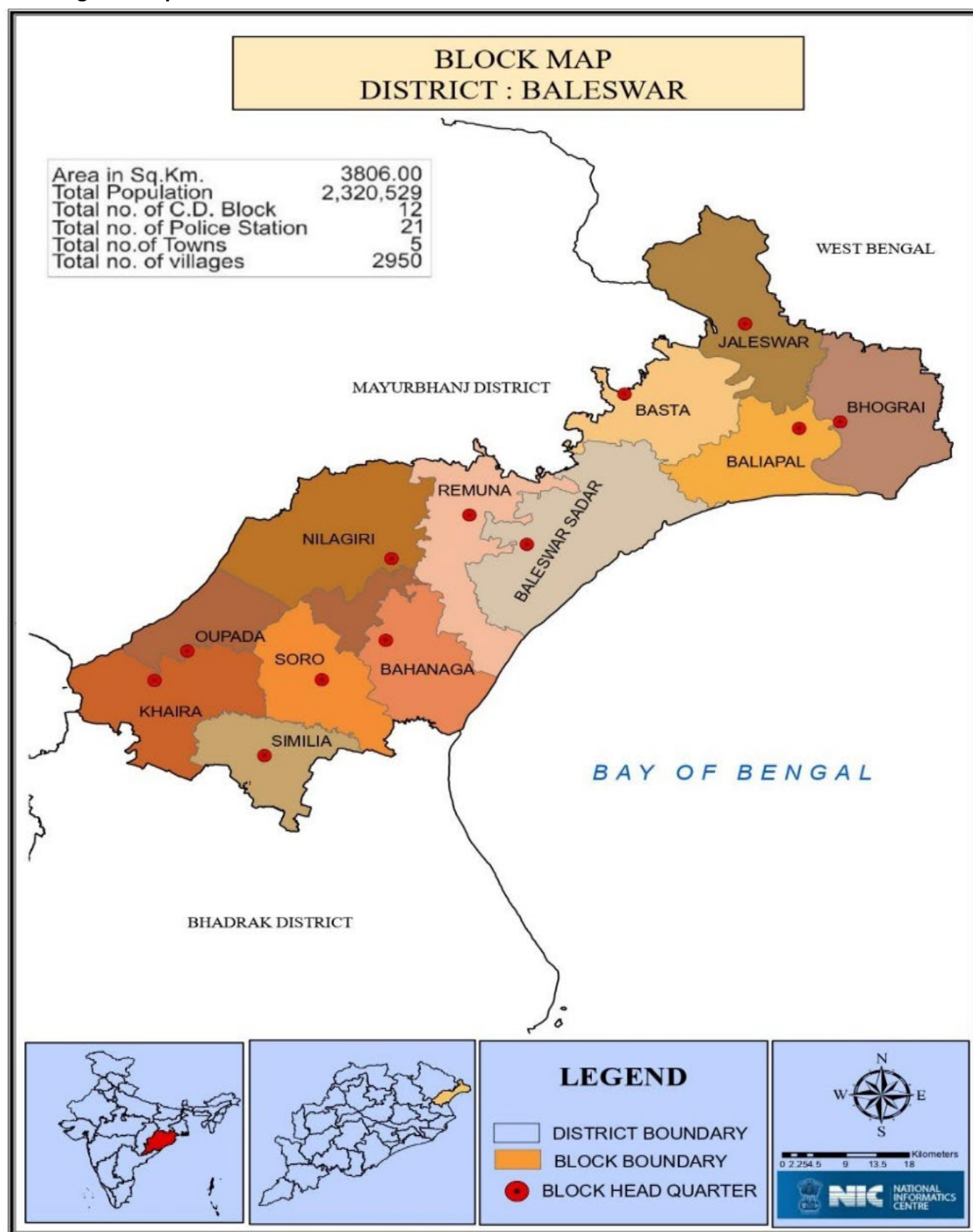
2017–2018 by the Government of Odisha to revive these nutrient-rich millets that were disappearing from the agricultural land scape. The program's distinctive structure placed an emphasis on growing traditional millets that were long-cherished diets of forest dwellers, including Ragi (Mandia/ Little Millets), Gurji, Kosla (Small Millet), Kodo, Kangu (Foxtail Millet), and Jowars. This program revitalized the growth of millet crops in the entire State by giving them the much-needed attention they need. Moreover, this Baseline Study intends to offer details on the various dimensions of the program in the selected Blocks in Balasore.

1.2 District Profile

As per 2011 Census, Balasore is one of the coastal districts of Odisha and it lies on the northern most part of State. It covers an area of 3634 Sq. Kms. having total population of 23,17,419. The District is surrounded by Medinipur District of West Bengal in its northern side, Bay of Bengal in its east, Bhadrak District in its south and Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar Districts lies on its western side. The District is located at 20.48 to 21.59 North Latitude and 86.16 to 87.29 East Longitude. The district has a population density of 609 inhabitants per Square Kilometer, has a sex ratio of 957 females for every 1000 males and a literacy rate of 80.66 per cent. In Balasore District, 10.92 per cent of the population lives in urban areas. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes make up 20.62 per cent and 11.88 per cent of the total population, respectively.

As per the 2011 Census, 88.30 per cent of the population in the district spoke Odia, 4.11 per cent Santali, 3.39 per cent Urdu, 1.30 per cent Bengali and 0.67 per cent speak Hindi as their First Language. This district consists of two sub-divisions namely Balasore and Nilagiri. There are 12 Tahasils for 12 Blocks of the district. Balasore is the main town of the district and is also its center of economic growth. The primary occupation of people in the district is cultivation. This district is mainly known for cultivation of paddy and rice is the staple food. Hybrid varieties of seeds are being developed and land reform programs are being planned for the maximum usage of the existing wastelands, promising to enhance the district's economic stability in the near future. Industries, Agriculture, Fishing and Tourism are the four major revenue sources of the District, however, agriculture is the main stay of the people. It is in the coastal section of Odisha blessed with hot and humid climate, with alluvium soil and intersected by the perennial rivers, which collectively provides conducive infrastructure for the growth of agriculture in the region.

Fig. 1.1 Map of Balasore District



Source: <http://gisodisha.nic.in/Block/BALASORE.pdf>

Table 1.1: Socio-economic and Demographic Features of Balasore District	
Indicators	Value
Census 2011	
Population (In Lakh)	23.21
Male (In Lakh)	11.85
Female (In Lakh)	11.34
Scheduled Caste (In %)	20.62
Scheduled Tribe (In %)	11.88
Sex Ratio	957
Total Worker (In Lakh)	
Main Worker (In Lakh)	618064
Marginal Worker (In Lakh)	237592
Non-Worker (In Lakh)	256939
Work Participation Rate (WPR, %)	40.2
Cultivator	288818
Agricultural Laborers as % of Total Worker	
Literacy Rate (%)	79.8
Total Geographical Area (sq.km)	3806
Land Use Pattern (Area in '000ha), 2014-15	
Forest	33
Gross cropped area	299
Permanent Pasture and Other Agricultural Land	16
Net Area Sown	191
Cultivable Waste Land	9
Other Fellow	5
Current Fellows	34
Barren and uncultivable land	10
Agriculture 2014-15	
Average Fertilizer Consumption (Kg/Ha)	101.76
Irrigation, Kharif ('000 Ha)	55.58
Irrigation, Rabi ('000 Ha)	42.02
Other Information	
Proportion of Villages Electrified	99.9
Credit Deposit Ratio (as on December 2015)	51.82
No. of Anganwadi Centers (2017-2018)	4167
No. of Job Card Issued (cumulative, March 2017-2018 in Lakh)	3.42
No. of Banks	135
Source: District Statistical Hand Book, Balasore, 2017-18	
Note: MGNREGS is Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	

Sex ratio of the district is 957:1000 males. The district has a very high concentration of SC population. Roughly the SC population is 20.6 per cent of the district population and ST population is around 11.9 per cent of the district. Literacy rate of the population is quite encouraging and is better than other districts of the state. High population density (610 per Sq. Km.) has always maintained a very high demand for public service. Natural calamities are regular visitor to this district. It has been causing considerable damage to the livelihood resource base of the people thus weakening the self-build economic resilience of the poor and vulnerable people.

The major limitation of achieving crop productivity and diversity in the district is that there is large tract of cultivable land which are low lying. Because of constant water logging and soil salinity land development assumes great importance. Besides land leveling and on-farm development works are required to be taken up in cultivable holdings of individual farmers for deriving optimal benefits of the irrigation projects. In the district, major problem is flood, water logging and development of salinity in the cultivated land due to lack of drainage facility. Soil Conservation Department discharges an important function of educating the farmers on improved agricultural practices, new and emerging technology, organic farming, and use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides for optimal results.

1.3. Objectives

The objectives of the Baseline survey are to obtain information on proposed interventions under SAA around production, consumption, processing and marketing. It is also pertinent to have some background information of the Households surveyed. The objectives are -

- To assess the socio-economic condition of the Households;
- To outline millet production, productivity, and package of practices;
- To examine the consumption pattern of millets and
- 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 a phased manner. Though, it began with seven districts of the State in Phase I during 2017-2018; however, later it has expanded to all the 30 districts. Under Phase VII of the implementation of the programme, the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Empowerment, Government of Odisha introduced the "Special Programme for Promotion of Millets in Odisha" or "Shree Anna Abhiyan" included an additional 34 blocks across 17 districts of the state including two blocks of Nilagiri and Oupada of Balasore district.

As per the list being provided by the SAA Programme Secretariat, there are total 320 programme households covering the two blocks, namely, Nilagiri and Oupada in Balasore district. For conducting Baseline Survey 2023, Phase VII, the multi-stage sampling method has been followed. While in the first stage, the said two blocks are purposively selected. In the second stage, two GPs of each block have been selected for the study in consultation with the respective Facilitating

Agencies (FAs) and district level officials of the Agriculture and Farmers Empowerment Department, Government of Odisha. In the third stage, two villages from each GP have been randomly selected for the study and in the final stage 20 households from each village have been randomly selected for the study. Hence, a total of 160 households from eight villages of four GPs have been selected (Table 1.2).

Table 1.2: Sample Households across the Blocks in Balasore District			
<i>Blocks</i>	<i>Number of SAA Programme Households (N)</i>	<i>Number of Sample Households (N)</i>	<i>Households Covered under the Baseline Survey (%)</i>
Nilagiri	150	80	53.33
Oupada	170	80	47.05
Total	320	160	50.00

Source: Facilitating Agency and Field Survey, 2023

1.4.2 Data Collection, Compilation and Analysis

The Baseline Survey, followed by the Baseline Study Report is based on both secondary and primary data. The primary data was collected from the sample households by using a pre-tested Interview Schedule (Annexure 2). The secondary data on the geographical information, population, agriculture, education, irrigation, forest and institutions was collected from all secondary sources such as Books, Journals, Reports and the Census Survey 2011.

1.4.3 Limitations of the study

As discussed, only two Blocks in the Balasore District are subject of the current Baseline Survey. However, some household heads and female respondents were discovered to be absent during the data collection procedure due to the harvesting season due to their in-migration, out-migration and other reasons. One of the reasons is that the survey was restricted to a random sample of 160 houses due to logistical issues and other challenges. There is always the chance of a recall error, particularly when it comes to issues like marketing and actual consumption rates, among other things. Last but not the least, a small percentage of sample households—especially non-programme participant farmer households consume millets without cultivating. Despite these drawbacks, the current survey offers insightful information in a number of areas.

1.5 Chapters

The baseline survey contains six Chapters, including the present one, which provides an ‘Overview of the district, its goals, methods, and its constraints’. The socio-economic profile of the Households studied is presented in Chapter II. Information on millet production and productivity is provided in Chapter III. The pattern of millets consumption is covered in Chapter IV. The processing and marketing of millets are explained in Chapter V.

CHAPTER II

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

2.1 Introduction

This chapter makes an attempt to highlight the socio-economic circumstances and demographics of the respondent Households polled during Baseline Survey Phase VII in 2022. It emphasizes on the social aspects, which concentrate on social group and religion, gender, and educational status, and economic condition including poverty (people below poverty line and above), economic activities that are not mutually exclusive because a household can have multiple economic activities, their house structure, sources of income, as well as their debt position.

2.2 Social and Demographic Profile

As discussed, out of 12 blocks of Balasore District, in Phase VII, total 160 sample households have been surveyed across the two selected blocks, namely, Nilagiri and Oupada under the Baseline Study, 2023. Both the Fig. 2.1 and Table 2.1 shows that significant majority of social group belongs to OBC (57.5 per cent) followed by ST (26.25 per cent). On the other hand, General Category occupies 11.8 per cent, whereas the SC is found to be 4.38 per cent (Table 2.1 and Fig. 2.1).

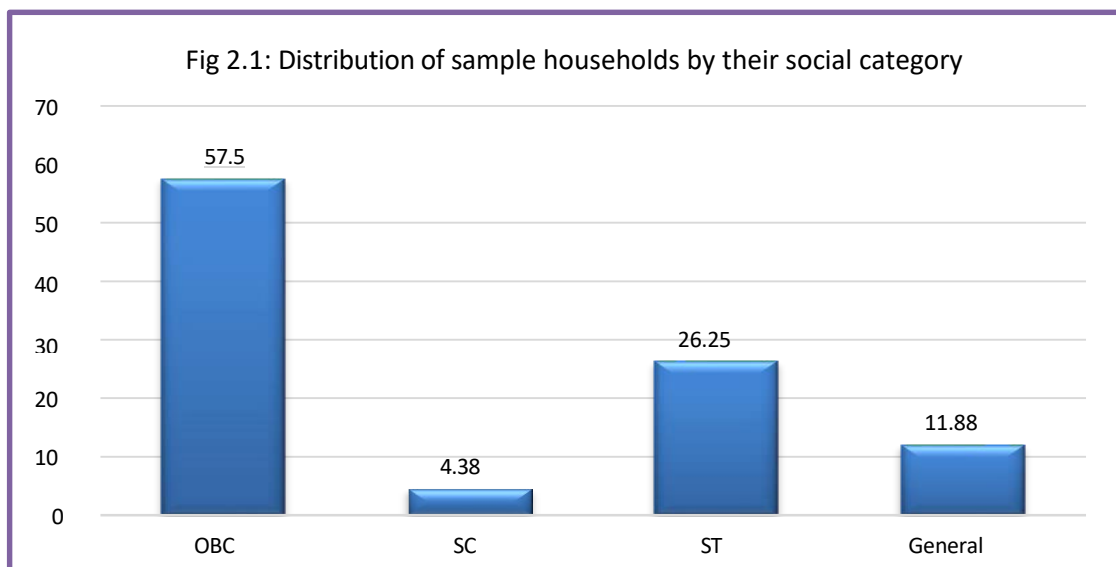
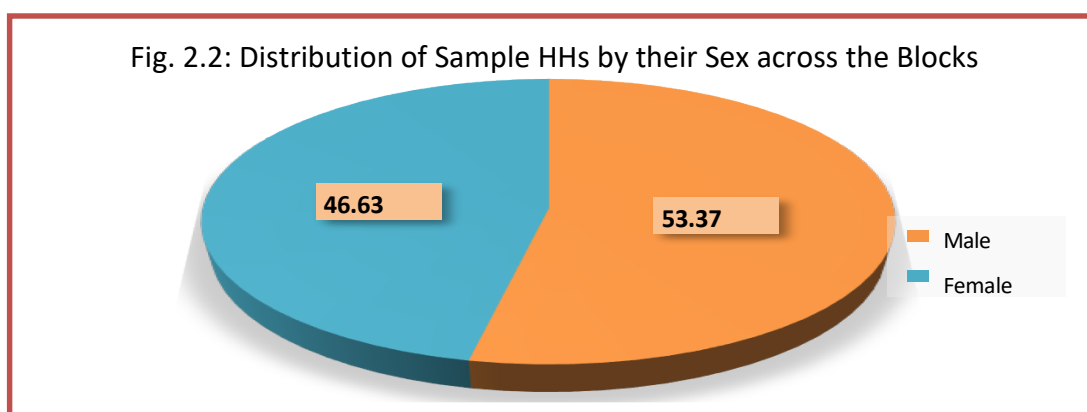


Table 2.1: Distribution of Sample HHs by their Social category								
Blocks	SC		ST		OBC/SEBC		Others	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Nilagiri	3	3.75	32	40.00	39	48.75	6	7.50
Oupada	4	5.00	10	12.50	53	66.25	13	16.25
Grand Total	7	4.38	42	26.25	92	57.5	19	11.88

Source: Baseline Survey, 2023

2.3 Distribution of the Sample HHs by their Sex

Numbers of male and female are important because they give evidence on progress towards gender equality; contribute to closing the persistent gender gaps and to correct gender biasness. Total population from the surveyed Households is 682; the share of male population is higher than the female population. As per the findings of the survey, out of the the total population, 53.37 per cent are male and 46.63 percent are female (Table 2.2 and Fig. 2.2).



Blocks	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Nilagiri	188	52.51	170	47.49	358	100
Oupada	176	54.32	148	46.68	324	100
Grand Total	364	53.37	318	46.63	682	100

Source: Baseline Survey, 2023

2.4 Religion of the Sample Respondent HHs

As observed in the Baseline Field Study, 2023 all 160 HHs across both the Blocks i.e. Nilagiri and Oupada belong to Hindu Community.

2.5 Distribution of Sample HHs by their Age Group

As per the findings of the Baseline Survey (Table 2.3 and Fig. 2.3), the distribution of a sample population as per their age group describes how different age groups relate to one another. As observed, out of the total sample population, adults (19 to 44 years of age) accounts for 40.32 per cent. Middle age constitutes 21.99 per cent, followed by the adolescents (12.46 per cent), geriatrics at 11.44 per cent; children aged 6 to 12 years constitute 9.68 per cent, pre-school children at about 2.93 per cent, and infants at 1.17 percent.

Fig: 2.3: Distribution of sample households by their Age Group

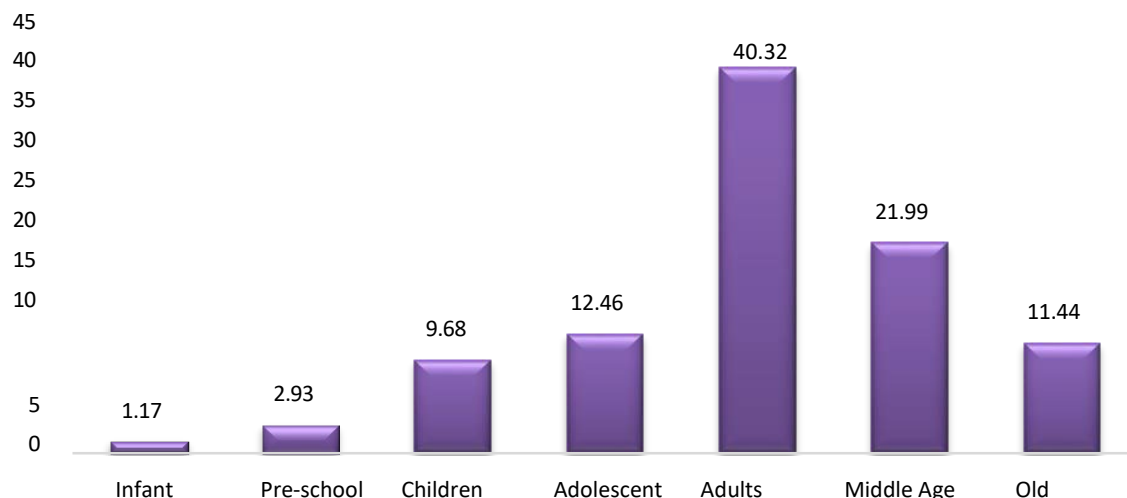


Table 2.3: Distribution of the Sample HH population by their Age Groups

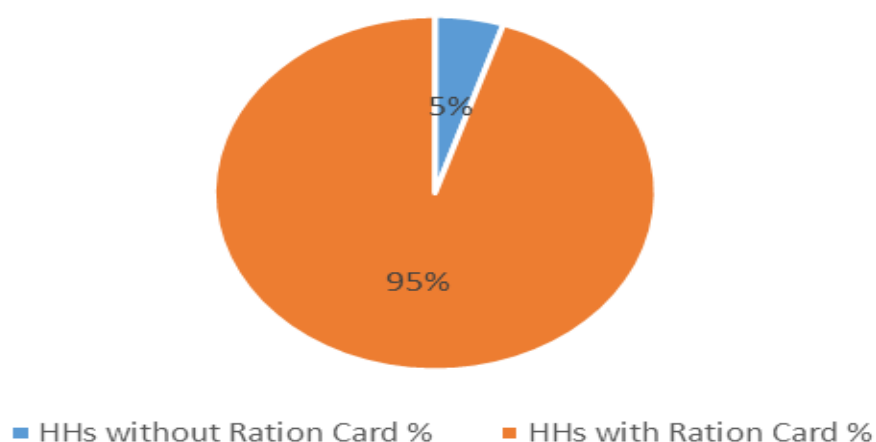
Age Groups	Nilagiri		Oupada		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Infant (0-2 years)	4	1.12	4	1.23	8	1.17
Pre-School (3-5 years)	13	3.63	7	2.16	20	2.93
Children (6-12 years)	37	10.34	29	8.95	66	9.68
Adolescent (13-18 years)	46	12.85	39	12.04	85	12.46
Adults (19-44 years)	135	37.71	140	43.21	275	40.32
Middle Age (45-59 Years)	81	22.63	69	21.30	150	21.99
Old (60 Years and Above)	42	11.73	36	11.11	78	11.44
Total	358	52.49	324	47.51	682	100

Source: Baseline Survey, 2023

2.6 Possession of Ration Card

Figure 2.4 illustrates the distribution of sample households based on their possession of ration cards, revealing that 95% of the households possess a ration card while only 5% do not. This high percentage indicates widespread coverage of the Public Distribution System (PDS) among the surveyed population, reflecting effective implementation and accessibility of ration cards. However, the 5% of households without ration cards may represent vulnerable groups who are potentially excluded from accessing subsidized food and other welfare benefits. This small yet significant gap underscores the need for targeted policy interventions to ensure complete inclusion.

Fig. 2.4: Distribution of Sample Households by Possession of their Ration Card



2.7 Marital Status

As observed in the Baseline Survey (Table 2.4 and Fig. 2.5) show that there is around 57.77 per cent married persons and 38.86 per cent single people. The remaining figure is made up of 1.91 per cent widows and 1.03 per cent widowers. 0.15 per cent divorced, while the remaining 0.29 percent is separated.

Fig.2.5: Distribution of Sample population by their marital status

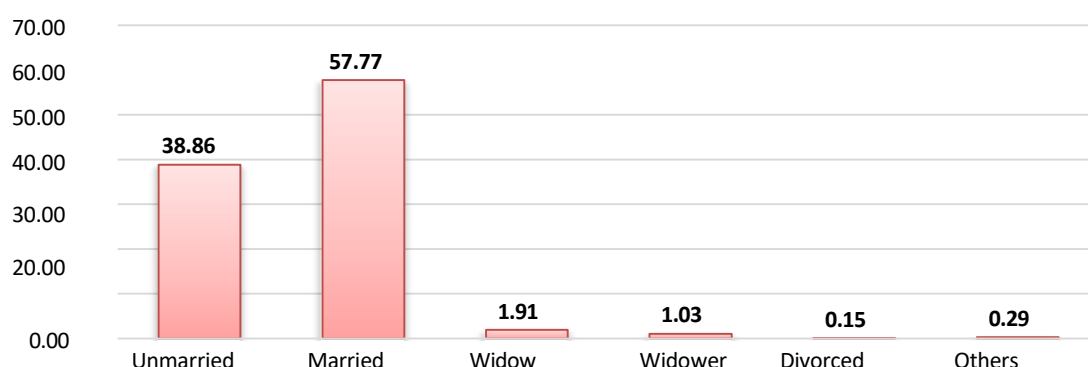


Table 2.4: Distribution of sample households by their marital status

Marital status	Nilagiri		Oupada		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Unmarried	140	39.11	125	38.58	265	38.86
Married	207	57.82	187	57.72	394	57.77
Widow	7	1.96	6	1.85	13	1.91
Widower	3	0.84	4	1.23	7	1.03
Divorced	1	0.28	0	0.00	1	0.15
Others	0	0.00	2	0.62	2	0.29
Total	358	52.49	324	47.51	682	100.00

Source: Baseline Survey, 2023

2.8 Education

Education plays a very important role in the development of civilization. A better quality of life is achieved by education. As shared in Table 2.5, majority of the population have Primary education (82.84 per cent), Illiterate (4 per cent), Secondary education (7.77 per cent), Higher secondary education (2.05 per cent), Graduate (2.35 per cent) and Post Graduate (0.29 per cent). Every individual has a purpose in their life, and they tend to play a role in society. In this way, they can contribute to the development of society and make a difference in their life as well.

Education	Nilagiri		Oupada		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Illiterate	14	3.91	14	4.32	28	4.11
Primary	294	82.12	271	83.64	565	82.84
Secondary	27	7.54	26	8.02	53	7.77
Higher Secondary	9	2.51	5	1.54	14	2.05
Graduation	9	2.51	7	2.16	16	2.35
Post-Graduate	1	0.28	1	0.31	2	0.29
Others	4	1.12	0	0	4	0.59
Total	358	52.49	324	47.51	682	100

Source: Baseline Survey, 2023

2.9 Occupation

In this connection, the study has observed (Table 2.6 and Fig.2.6) that out of the total sample population of 682, Farmers make up 24.93 per cent, followed by the House Wives (24.19 per cent). Students make up 21.99 per cent of the population, while daily labour makes up 3.96 percent. It is also found that overall 1.47 percent works in the Government sector, compared to just 1.32 percent who operate their own business and another 4.11 percent work in the Private sector. About 1.76 per cent of the total sample people have pensions and 1.91 per cent is Infants.

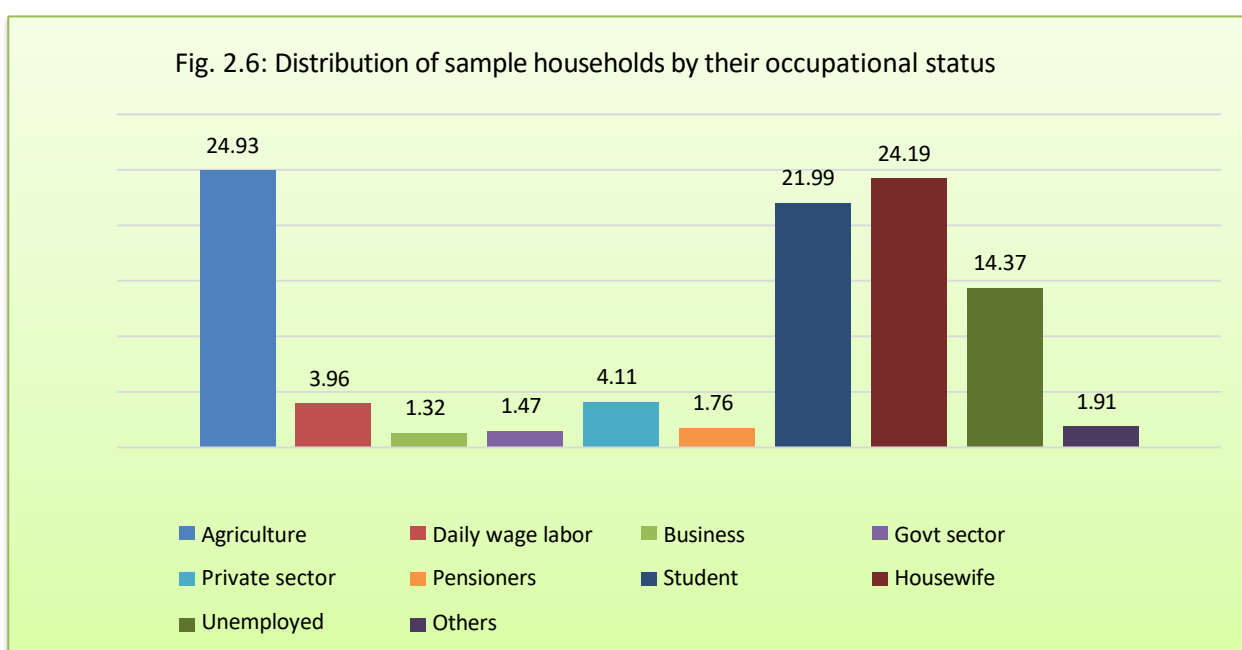
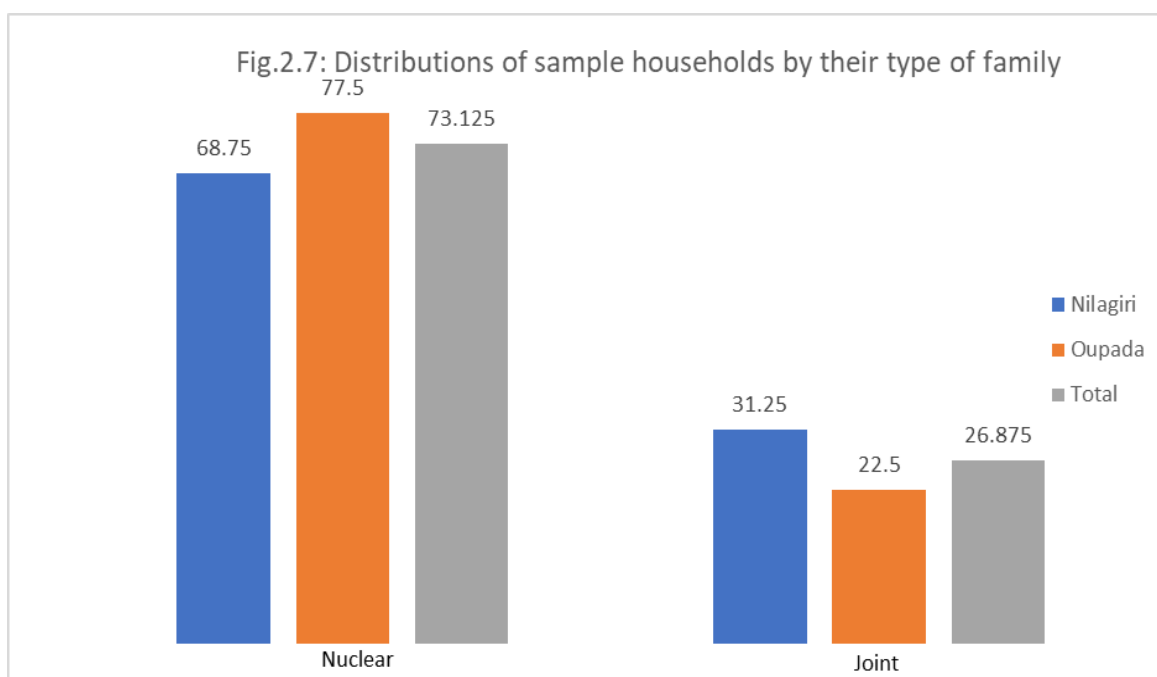


Table 2.6: Distribution of sample population by their occupation across blocks						
Occupation	Nilagiri		Oupada		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agriculture	92	25.70	78	24.07	170	24.93
Daily wage labour	12	3.35	15	4.63	27	3.96
Business	5	1.40	4	1.23	9	1.32
Govt. sector	7	1.96	3	0.93	10	1.47
Private Sector	14	3.91	14	4.32	28	4.11
Pension	7	1.96	5	1.54	12	1.76
Student	59	16.48	91	28.09	150	21.99
Housewife	80	22.35	85	26.23	165	24.19
Unemployed	75	20.95	23	7.10	98	14.37
Others	7	1.96	6	1.85	13	1.91
Total	358	52.49	324	47.50	682	100

Source: Baseline Survey, 2023

2.10 Type of Family

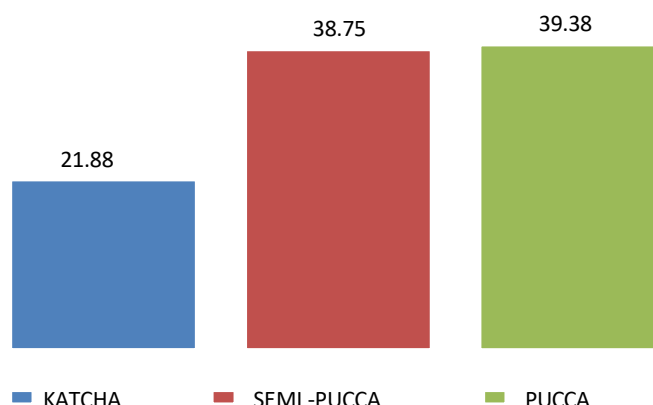
Family is the most important primary group in a society. So, on the basis of its size and type of family it is described as Nuclear, Joint or Extended family. As observed in the, Baseline Survey Fig. 2.7, 73 per cent of the sample households are nuclear family and 27 per cent are having the Joint family.



2.11 Housing Pattern among the Sample HHs

As per the field survey data out of the total 160 sample households 21.88 per cent had Kutcha houses, 38.75 per cent had Semi-pucca houses and . It is significant that out of the total 160 HHs surveyed, the highest i.e. 63 sample HHs (39.38 per cent) had Pucca houses.

Fig.2.8: Distribution of sample households by their housing pattern



Blocks	Kutcha house		Semi-Pucca house		Pucca house		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Nilagiri	21	26.25	28	35	31	38.75	80	100
Oupada	14	17.5	34	42.5	32	40	80	100
Total	35	21.88	62	38.75	63	39.38	160	100

Source: Baseline Survey, 2023

2.12 Land Ownership

As agriculture is still the primary source livelihoods, income, and major occupation in Odisha. Hence, land resources form the most important natural asset for its people. Therefore, proper, and optimum utilization of land is considered most vital for the farming community. As per findings of the Baseline Survey Table 2.8, out of the total sample HHs only 0.62 per cent are landless, 65 per cent are marginal land owners, 28.75 per cent have little land, 2.5 per cent are medium land owners, and 3.12 per cent are big owners.

Blocks	Landless		Marginal		Small		Medium		Big	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Nilagiri	1	1.25	54	67.5	22	27.5	2	2.5	1	1.25
Oupada	0	0	50	62.5	24	30	2	2.5	4	5
Total	1	0.62	104	65	46	28.75	4	2.5	5	3.125

Source: Baseline Survey, 2023

2.13 Annual Income

Household income, as a term refers to the combined gross income of all members of a family. As per the Table 2.9, out of the total sample population 10 per cent have income less than Rs.40000/-, 44.37 per cent have annual income in between Rs.40001/- to Rs.80000/-, 15.62 per cent of households have annual income of Rs.80001/- to Rs.120000/-, 8.12 percent having the annual income between Rs.120001/- to Rs.160000/-, 6.25 percent households have annual income in between Rs.160001/- to Rs.200000/- and another 15.62 percent have annual income above Rs.200000/- per year.

Table 2.9: Distribution of sample HHs by their annual income (in Rs.)														
Blocks	<Rs.40000/-		40001-80000		80001-120000		120001-160000		160001-200000		>Rs.200000		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Nilagiri	9	11.25	35	43.75	12	15	6	7.5	4	5	14	17.5	80	100
Oupada	7	8.75	36	45	13	16.25	7	8.75	6	7.5	11	13.75	80	100
Total	16	10	71	44.37	25	15.62	13	8.12	10	6.25	25	15.62	160	100

Source: Baseline Survey, 2023

2.14 Agricultural Credits

Agricultural credit or loan refers to the financial support being offered by the banks, micro-finance institutions and government-funded agencies for the Farmers, Self-help Groups, Tenant farmers and Joint cultivators to support and execute their various agricultural activities in the entire year. It includes purchasing and developing of land, requisite machinery for cultivation, harvesting, processing, manure, and other most required resources. It is intended that mostly the small and marginal farmers are to benefit from the subsidized agricultural loans to their all-agricultural activities. In Table 2.10 it shows that 94.37 per cent of the farmers have not taken any agricultural loan and only 5.62 per cent of have taken agricultural loan from various sources like banks and self-help groups due to several reasons like difficulty to meet the paper works, collaterals, and consumption of their valuable time.

Table 2.10: Distribution of sample HHs by their agricultural Credit						
Blocks	Taken Loans		Did not take		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Nilagiri	3	3.75	77	96.25	80	100
Oupada	6	7.50	74	92.50	80	100
Total	9	5.63	151	94.38	160	100

Source: Baseline Survey, 2023

2.15 Conclusion

We have examined many aspects of the social and economic condition of the sample our respondents HHs from the two selected blocks in the Balasore District. Based on the primary survey information gathered during the Phase VII, Base Line Survey 2023, their status has been examined and assessed. Overall, the survey result reveals that, in terms of their social category, poverty status, economic activity, annual income, and household structure, most of the sample HHs can be considered as socially and economically backward. According to the various social and economic data presented in the Tables and also shown in the Figures, the majority of the sample HHs (57.5 per cent) belong to OBC, 100 per cent households are Hindu and also come under the below the poverty line category. More than 95 per cent of the sample respondent HHs also work mostly in the field of agriculture. Housing status paints a very bleak and hopeless picture because in states like Odisha, where natural disasters like floods and drought are common in a costal district like Balasore, only 63 out of the total 160 sample households under the study have Pucca houses.

CHAPTER III

PRODUCTION OF MILLETS

3.1 Introduction

Baseline Survey 2023 was conducted to explore and assess the ground reality of millets production in the selected blocks before planning and implementation of the SAA programme interventions. The analysis of the findings of the survey focuses on the distribution of land area under millets and other crops, the usage of seeds and agronomic practices, as well as the production and yield of millets of the sample farmer households. The chapter also highlights the challenges and opportunities for promoting millets cultivation and consumption across blocks in the entire district.

3.2 Cultivation of different crops

Out of the total 160 sample surveyed households it is observed that paddy is the main crop of 159 households. It is also found that simultaneously the samples HHs are also cultivating other crops like green gram, and Black gram. From the total surveyed households 159 HHs are cultivating paddy (98.75 percent) from Nilagiri block and all sample households of (100 per cent) in Oupada block are cultivating paddy. Along with paddy about 5 percent household are also cultivating Greengram, and Blackgram. However, as observed not a single household from both the blocks are found to be cultivating millets or vegetables.

When it was discovered that they were all engaged in growing paddy as their primary crop, an in-depth investigation was conducted to determine why they were not growing millets. It was discovered that this was due to their lack of proper knowledge regarding the health and other benefits of millets and its exact process of production, harvesting and processing.

3.3 Total operational land holding among the sample HHs under different crops

The distribution of operational area under millets and other crops across the two surveyed blocks in the Balasore district reveals that major portion of their operational agricultural land in the district is mostly covered under paddy cultivation. To be specific, as revealed in the Baseline Survey 2023 Table 3.1 that out of the total 396.97 acres of operational area about 385.47 acres (97.10 per cent) of total operational land area is under paddy cultivation and another 2.90 per cent (11.5 acres) is under other crops such as Blackgram, Greengram. As observed, among the sample HHs across both the blocks in Balasore District not a single household is using their agricultural land for cultivating millets.

Table 3.1: Distribution of the sample HHs by their operational land holding under different crops (in Acres)						
Blocks	Paddy		Others		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Nilagiri	180	99.17	1.5	0.83	181.5	100.00
Oupada	205.47	95.36	10	4.64	215.47	100.00
Total	385.47	97.10	11.5	2.90	396.97	100.00

Source: Baseline Survey, 2023

3.4 Annual expenditure on different crops by the respondent HHs

By knowing the average expenditure of different crops in different blocks of Balasore district the cost of cultivation of different crops can be determined. As revealed by the sample HHs in Table 3.2 across Nilagiri block about Rs.10322/- is the average expenditure for paddy cultivation. On the other hand, in Oupada block the cost of cultivation for paddy is found near about Rs.9342/-.

Table 3.2: Distribution of sample HHs by their average annual expenditure on crops (in Rs.)				
Blocks	Paddy		Others	
	Total expenditure	Average expenditure	Total expenditure	Average expenditure
Nilagiri	1858000/-	10322/-	15000/-	10000/-
Oupada	1919500/-	9342/-	26000/-	2600/-
Total	3777500/-	19664.2	41000/-	12600/-

Source: Baseline Survey, 2023

3.5 Major Reasons for not Cultivating Millets

As observed in the Baseline Survey, out of the total 160 sample households, none of the sample households are cultivating millets, that they are very much aquatinted with paddy, cereals, pulses, and vegetable cultivation, however, they did not cultivate millets because it is all together a new crop for them. Neither have they known its nutrition value, health, and other benefits nor the government support in the form of seeds, insurance, and price. As they are going to adopt the new crop, they need to know the exact process of its cultivation, harvesting, processing as well as consumption.

3.6 Conclusion

Prior adequate knowledge and critical awareness on the crop along with timely handholding support is most required for adopting any new crop by any farmer. It is so important because it is a case of their livelihoods on that their family have been depending since years. As either they must divert their land that they have been utilizing for cultivating paddy, cereals, pulses, or vegetables or even there is a need to utilize the fallow land for cultivating illets they need to understand the exact process of its cultivation, harvesting, processing, consumption as well as marketing. Timely handholding support from the field functionaries of the Agriculture and Framers Empowerment Department, Government of Odisha staying at their level would be of great help to encourage them to adopt millets in near future.

CHAPTER IV

CONSUMPTION OF MILLETS

4.1. Introduction

Baseline Survey 2023 was conducted to assess the trend and patterns of millets consumption in the selected sample households of the villages, across the two selected blocks before implementing the programme in the district. The main objective of this chapter is to analyse how the sample households consume various millet recipes, millets based products with value addition across different seasons in the entire year, also during their meals, times in a day.

4.2. Millets Consumption by the Sample HH and its Sources

As revealed in the Baseline Study, in Balasore district, across Nilagiri and Oupada Blocks out of total 160 sample HHs none of the households consume millets. Every HH shared that their staple food is rice that they have been taking since many years. As observed in the Baseline Study, due to lack of awareness and specific knowledge about the benefits of millet cultivation and consumption across the two blocks not a single sample household is found to be purchasing millet from market for consumption.

4.3. Conclusion

As per the Baseline Survey 2023, due to lack of awareness about the benefits as well as the process of millets processing and consumption across the two blocks of Balasore district to not a single sample HH is even purchasing and consuming millets.

CHAPTER V

PROCESSING AND MARKETING OF MILLETS

5.1 Introduction

Marketing millets as well as all millets based products largely depend on the extent of millets produced in the locality and its other accessible places. Based on the findings and analysis of the Baseline Survey held in Balasore district an attempt has been made to explore the processing and marketing being done by the sample households across the two sample blocks. Hence, this chapter discusses the various methods being adopted by the respondent HHs on millet processing and its marketing, availability of millets and the exact distance being covered by the households to reach the processing and milling units in their locality.

5.2. Processing of Millets

As found out in the Baseline Survey 2023 in Balasore district, across the two blocks there is neither any millets processing nor marketing units. Moreover, due to lack of understanding about its cultivation and harvesting process not a single sample HH is even cultivating millets. Due to no demand for consumption as well as millets production, processing is also found to be absent in these two sample blocks in Balasore district.

5.3. Marketing of Millets

Adequate millets cultivation, its proper harvesting and timely processing and consumption encourage the farming households to go for selling the surplus amount. In such a case, the producers take a decision to whom and where to sell the surplus so that it would be profitable. In such a case only, the profits add to their total annual income and savings. Moreover, as in both the surveyed blocks of Balasore, not a single household has cultivated millets; there is no marketing of millets.

5.4. Conclusion

In Balasore district none of the sample households found to be cultivating millets so there is no processing, consumption as well as marketing.

Annexure 1:
Mapping of Baseline Survey, 2023 Data – Balasore District

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Baseline Value</i>		<i>Total</i>
		<i>Nilagiri</i>	<i>Oupada</i>	
% of Sample HHs Cultivating Millets	%	0	0	0
Types of Millets Cultivated (2022)				
a) Mandia	%	0	0	0
Avg. Area under Millets/ HHs	Acre	0	0	0
Average millet Production per Households	Qtls.	0	0	0
% of millets area to total cultivated area	%	0	0	0
Package of Practices	%	0	0	0
a) Broadcasting	%	0	0	0
b) LS	%	0	0	0
c) LT	%	0	0	0
d) SMI		0	0	0
Yield Rate (Qnt. /Acre)	Qtl.	0	0	0
% of Households Consuming Millets	%	0	0	0
a) Breakfast	%	0	0	0
b) Lunch	%	0	0	0
c) Evening Snacks	%	0	0	0
d)Dinner	%	0	0	0
Popular Millets Recipes (%Households)		0	0	0
a) Tampo /Pitha	%	0	0	0
b) Jau/ Torani	%	0	0	0
c) Khiri	%	0	0	0
d) Chhatua	%	0	0	0
% of Households using Processing Ragi		0	0	0
a) Manually	%	0	0	0
b) Machines	%	0	0	0
c) Both	%	0	0	0
% of Households selling millets		0	0	
a) Middleman	%	0	0	0
b) Mandi	%	0	0	0
c) Haat	%	0	0	0
d) Moneylender/ Sahukar	%	0	0	0
Distress sale (% of Households)	%	0	0	0

Source: Baseline Field Survey, 2023



Annexure 2: HH Interview Schedule

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?

1. Mixed 2. Mono

If mixed, with which are the crops(s)?

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			
		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

31. Do you sell millets?

1. Yes 2. No

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)

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

CONTRIBUTORS

Dr Sanghamitra Panda
Dr Rajadarshini Patra

Ms. Sumitra Rani Pradhan
Mr. Md Saidul Islam
Mr. Linus Lakra
Ms. Sandhyarani Dora
Ms. Kajal Pradhan
Ms. Subhashree Lenka

Mr. Prasanta Kumar Sahu
Ms. Swayamprajna Pattanaik
Ms. Pusapanjali Lenka
Mr. Hemanta Mahananda
Mr. Sukant Kumar Pradhan
Ms. Madhusmita Choudhury
Mrs. Gayatri Nayak



ନବକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚୌଧୁରୀ ଉନ୍ନୟନ ଗବେଷଣା କେନ୍ଦ୍ର
Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies
ICSSR Institute in Collaboration with Government of Odisha



About NCDS, Bhubaneswar

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Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies (NCDS)

An Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) Institute in Collaboration with Government of Odisha, Bhubaneswar - 751013, Odisha, India

☎ +91-674-2301094, 2300471 ✉ ncdsbbsr1987@gmail.com 🌐 <http://ncds.nic.in>

📘 @ncdsbhubaneswar 🐦 @ncds_