

BASELINE SURVEY: PHASE VII

BARGARH DISTRICT

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



Submitted to

Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production,
Government Of Odisha

2025



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

BASELINE SURVEY: PHASE VII

BARGARH DISTRICT

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



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



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

Citation: *'Baseline Survey: Bargarh District 2023, Phase VII (Special Programme for Promotion of Millets in Odisha or Shree Anna Abhiyan, SAA)', Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar.*

©Copyright: Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies (NCDS)

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 Assistants

Ms. Mimansa Sahoo

Ms. Sumitra Rani Pradhan



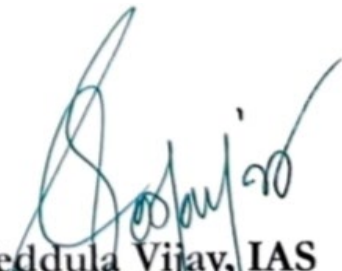
ନବକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚୌଧୁରୀ ଉନ୍ନୟନ ଗବେଷଣା କେନ୍ଦ୍ର
Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies
ICSSR Institute in Collaboration with Government of Odisha

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 Bargarh 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

Under Shree Anna Abhiyan, Phase VII the Baseline Survey 2023, in Bargarh District covered only Ambabdhona Block. Out of the total 619 potential programme Households, only 80 households were selected through random sampling method and conducted the Baseline Survey 2023. The Baseline Survey reveals that among the surveyed households, 70 per cent belonged to Other Backward Class (OBC)/ SEBC and the remaining 30 per cent belonged to ST Category. The total population of the surveyed sample households is 324, which is consisting of 52.47 percent male and 47.53 per cent female with all 80 households belonged to Hindu religion, it is also observed that out of 80 sample households in the block, 95 per cent possessed Ration Cards. A significant portion of the population, 28.40 percent are farmers, followed by students at 25.62 per cent, wage labourers 4.94 per cent, while business class account for 0.93 per cent. Private employees constitute 1.85 percent, Housewives 24.38 per cent, and another 7.72 per cent of the sample population are Unemployed.

As far as their type of houses is concerned, 45 percent have *Semi-Pucca* houses, 25 per cent are having *Kutcha* houses, and 30 per cent *Pucca* houses. Out of the total population, 87.35 percent found to be literate and the remaining having different educational background. Most of the surveyed sample households are Small Land Owners (63.75 per cent) followed by the Marginal Land Owners (17.50 per cent), 11.25 per cent are Medium Land Owners and the remaining 7.50 per cent are Big Land Owners. As observed in the Survey only 11.25 per cent of the sample HHs are having income above Rupees 2 Lakhs and nearly 40 per cent of the sample HHs are having the annual income which ranges from Rs.80001/- to Rs.120000/-. It is also found that none of the sample farmers took agricultural loans.

Baseline Survey 2023 reveals that no sample household is cultivating millets in the Block. Paddy is found to be the main crop and in addition to that the respondent households were found to be cultivating vegetables as well. The total operational area among the sample households in Ambabdhona block is 341.5 acres. Out of their total land 286.8 acres (83.98 per cent) are used in paddy and 38.7 acres (11.33 per cent) are used as the vegetable land. In the remaining 16 acres (4.68 per cent) the sample HHs are cultivating other crops. It is also found that even if they are not cultivating millets, as many as 13.75 per cent of the sample households are consuming millets.

Consumption of millets is found to be higher during the summer season (88.88 per cent), while 37.03 per cent sample HHs consume during the rainy season, and another 44.44 per cent are consuming during the winter season. More than half of the sample households (52 per cent) consume millet during their breakfast, followed by 35 per cent during lunch, and another 13 per cent consume millets in their evening snacks. *Jau/ Torani* (15.21 per cent) are the most popular recipe among the sample surveyed households as all of them are found to be consuming this recipe. The other popular recipes being consumed by the sample respondent households are *Tempo/Pitha* (26.08 per cent), *Khiri* (10.86 per cent) and *Idli/ Upma* (2.16 per cent). As there are no millets of production among the studied sample HHs in Ambabdhona block of Bargarh district, no sample HH is either processing or marketing millets. All of the millet consuming sample households purchased processed millets from the local market.

Moreover, the above findings of the baseline report provide an in-depth analysis of the current situation in the selected villages and serves as references point to plan for its smooth implementation in near future across the Block.

CONTENTS

SL.	Title	Page
	<i>Foreword</i>	<i>i</i>
	<i>Acknowledgment</i>	<i>ii</i>
	<i>Executive Summary</i>	<i>iii-iv</i>
	<i>Content</i>	<i>v-vi</i>
	<i>List of Tables</i>	<i>vii</i>
	<i>List of Figures</i>	<i>viii</i>
	<i>Abbreviations</i>	<i>ix</i>
Chapter I	Introduction	1-5
1.1	Background	1
1.2	District Profile	2
1.3	Objectives	2
1.4	Methodology	5
1.5	Limitations of the Study	5
1.6	Chapters	5
Chapter II	Social and Economic Profile	6-10
2.1	Introduction	6
2.2	Social and Demographic Profile	6
2.3	Distribution of Population by their Sex	6
2.4	Marital Status of the Sample HHs	6
2.5	Sample Population by their Age Group	7
2.6	Distribution of the Sample Population by their Education	7
2.7	Distribution of the Sample HHs by their Religion	8
2.8	Types of Family among the sample HHs	8
2.9	Respondent HHs by Possession of Ration Card	8
2.10	Sample HHs by their Type of House	8
2.11	Sample Respondent HHs by their Occupation	9
2.12	Land Ownership Pattern	9
2.13	Annual Income of the Sample HHs	10
2.14	Agricultural Credit by the Sample HHs	10
2.15	Conclusion	10
Chapter III	Production of Millets	11-12
3.1	Introduction	11
3.2	HHs Cropping Pattern under Different Crops	11
3.3	HHs Annual Expenditure under different Crops	11
3.4	Reasons for not Cultivating Millets	12
3.5	Conclusion	12
Chapter IV	Consumption of Millets	13-15
4.1	Introduction	13
4.2	Consumption of Millets by the Sample HHs	13
4.3	Millets Consumption by different Age Groups	13
4.4	Millets Consumption during Different Meals of the Day	14
4.5	Millets Consumption across Seasons	14

4.6	Sources of the Millets being Consumed by Sample Population	14
4.7	Consumption of Different Millets Recipes	15
4.8	Conclusion	15
Chapter V	Processing and Marketing of Millets	16
5.1	Introduction	16
5.2	Processing of Millets	16
5.3	Marketing of Millets	16
5.4	Conclusion	16
Annexure 1	Mapping of Baseline Survey Data of Bargarh District	
Annexure 2	HH Interview Schedule	

LIST OF TABLES		
<i>Sl.</i>	<i>TITLE</i>	<i>Page</i>
Table 1.1	Socio-economic and Demographic Features of Bargarh District	4
Table 1.2	Sample Households selected in Bargarh District	5
Table 2.1	Distribution of Sample HHs by their Social Group	6
Table 2.2	Distribution of Sample Population by their Sex	6
Table 2.3	Sample Population by their Age Group	7
Table 2.4	Distribution of Sample HHs by their Ration Card	8
Table 2.5	Land Ownership of the Sample Households (in Acres)	10
Table 3.1	Average Annual Expenditure under different Crops	12
Table 3.2	Reasons of Not Cultivating Millets	12
Table 4.1	Distribution of Sample HHs by their Consumption of Millets	13
Table 4.2	Consumption of millets by the Sample Population by their Age Group	14
Table 4.3	Millet Consumption by Sample HHs across Seasons	14
Table 4.4	Sources of the Millet being Consumed by the Sample households	15

LIST OF FIGURES		
<i>Sl.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
Fig 1.1	Map of Bargarh District with Blocks	3
Fig 2.1	Distribution of Sample Population by their Marital Status	7
Fig 2.2	Distribution of Sample Population by their Education	7
Fig 2.3	Types of Family among Sample Households	8
Fig 2.4	Type of House Structure among the Sample Households	9
Fig 2.5	Distribution of Sample Population by their Occupation	9
Fig 2.6	Annual Income of the Sample HHs	10
Fig 3.1	Cropping Pattern of the Sample HHs	11
Fig 4.1	Consumption of Millets by the Sample HHs during Meals of the Day	14
Fig 4.2	Consumption of Millets Recipes by the Sample HHs	15

ABBREVIATIONS

APL	: Above Poverty Line
BPL	: Below Poverty Line
CBO	: Community Based Organization
CRP	: Community Resource Person
FGD	: Focused Group Discussion
FPO	: Farmer Producers Organization
HA	: Hectare
HH(s)	: Households
ICDS	: Integrated Child Development Scheme
LS	: Line Sowing
LT	: Line Transplant
ITDA	: Integrated Tribal Development Agency
MDM	: Mid-Day Meal
MFP	: Minor Forest Produce
NAL	: Non-Agricultural Labour
NCDS	: Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Sstudies
NSSO	: National Sample Survey Organization
OBC	: Other Back ward Classes
SAA	: Shree Anna Abhiyan
PDS	: Public Distribution System
PVT	: Participatory Variety Trial
QTL	: Quintal
SC	: Scheduled Caste
SRI	: System of Rice Intensification
SAA	: Shree Anna Abhiyan
ST	: Scheduled Tribe
WASSAN	: Watershed Support Services and Activities Network

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Millets 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. Millets 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 shift of interest from other crops to millets cultivation due to its numerous health benefits and its potential to address food security challenges in the country. Government of India has been promoting the cultivation of millets as part of its efforts to increase the income of farmers, reduce dependency on water-intensive crops like rice, and promote sustainable agriculture. In this context, it is essential to understand the significance of millets cultivation and its associated challenges and opportunities.

Millets are small round whole cereal grain belongs to the Poaceae family, commonly known as the grass family, and grown in India, Nigeria, and other Asian and African countries. It is considered an ancient grain, used both for human consumption and livestock. It is also used as bird feed. Millets 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 millets, with major millets being the most popular or commonly cultivated varieties. Major millets include Pearl, Foxtail, Proso (or white), Finger (or Ragi) and Minor millets include Kodo, Barnyard, Little, Guinea, Brown top, Fonio, Adlay (or Job's tears). Like most cereals, millet is a starchy grain rich in Carbs. Notably, it also packs several vitamins and minerals. Therefore, it may have multiple health benefits. In the state of Odisha, millets have always been an integral part of the traditional diet and have been cultivated for centuries, primarily among the tribal population. But in last couple of decades, the popularity of millets has been declined due to the increasing demand of fast foods and modern food habits. To address the importance of millet as staple food and its nutritional value, the Government of Odisha has taken several initiatives to promote the cultivation of millets. In this connection 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 emphasising production, consumption, processing, and marketing of millets. The main objective of the programme was to increase production, consumption, processing, and marketing of millets in tribal areas. The Shree Anna Abhiyan tried to revive these nutrient-rich millets in the agricultural landscapes. The program had a unique structure that emphasized cultivating traditional millets such as Ragi, Gurji, Kosla (small millets), Kodo, Kangu (foxtail millets), and Jowars. In 2023, baseline survey of phase VII conducted in 17 districts, including Bargarh district, and aims to provide information on the program dimensions in the district.

1.2 District Profile

Bargarh is one of the Western districts of Odisha. Prior to 1992, it was a sub-division of Sambalpur district. Bargarh District formed on 1st April 1993. Bargarh District lies on the western most corner of

Odisha between 20 degree 43' to 21 degree 41' north latitude and 82 degree 39' to 83 degree 58' east longitude. The district is surrounded by Chhattisgarh state on the north, Sambalpur District on the east, Bolangir and Bargarh on the south and Nuapada District on the west. Bargarh is mainly an open plain, with several small hill ranges. The district has a population of 14, 81,255. Moreover, around 50.58 per cent of the district is male and 49.42 per cent female. The literacy rate is 66.42 per cent. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes make up 20.17 per cent and 18.98 per cent of the population respectively. The key indicator of Bargarh district has been presented in Table 1.1. All-season irrigation from the Hirakud Dam on the Mahanadi makes the northern half of Bargarh District rich in agriculture, mostly paddy.

1.2.1 The Economy

Agriculture is the backbone of the economy of the Bargarh District. Most of the indigenous inhabitants in Bargarh District mainly practice crop cultivation. Various economic activities contributed to the economic development of the district.

1.2.2 Administration

The district has been divided into two subdivisions, namely, Bargarh and Padmapur and each subdivision oversees a Sub-Collector who looks after the general administration, maintenance of law and order and implementation of developmental programmes. For revenue administration, the district has been divided into 12 Tahasils, namely Paikamal, Padmapur, Sohela, Barpali, Bheden, Bargarh, Bhatli, Attabira, Gaisilet, Bijepur, Ambabhona and Jharbandh and each Tehsil is kept in the charge of a Tehsildar. For the maintenance of law and order, the district has been divided into fifteen Police Stations, namely: -Paikamal, Jharbandh, Padmapur, Burden, Gaisilet, Melchhamunda, Sohela, Bijepur, Barapali, Bheden, Bargarh, Bargarh Sadar, Bhatli, Ambabhona and Attabira.

1.2.3 The People and their Culture

There are many festivals celebrated in the Bargarh district round the year. Common festivals like Nuakhai, Dhanuyatra, Maha Shivratri of Kedarnath, NrusinghaChaturdarshi, Sitalasasthi, Viswakarma Puja, Bali Yatra of Khuntapali, Baisakh Mela of Nrusinghanath, Falguna Mela of Bhatli and Dhanu Yatra.

1.3 Objectives

The baseline survey was conducted to obtain information on proposed interventions under Shree Anna Abhiyan (afterwards SAA) for production, consumption, processing, and marketing of millets. 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.

Fig 1.1: Map of Bargarh District with Blocks

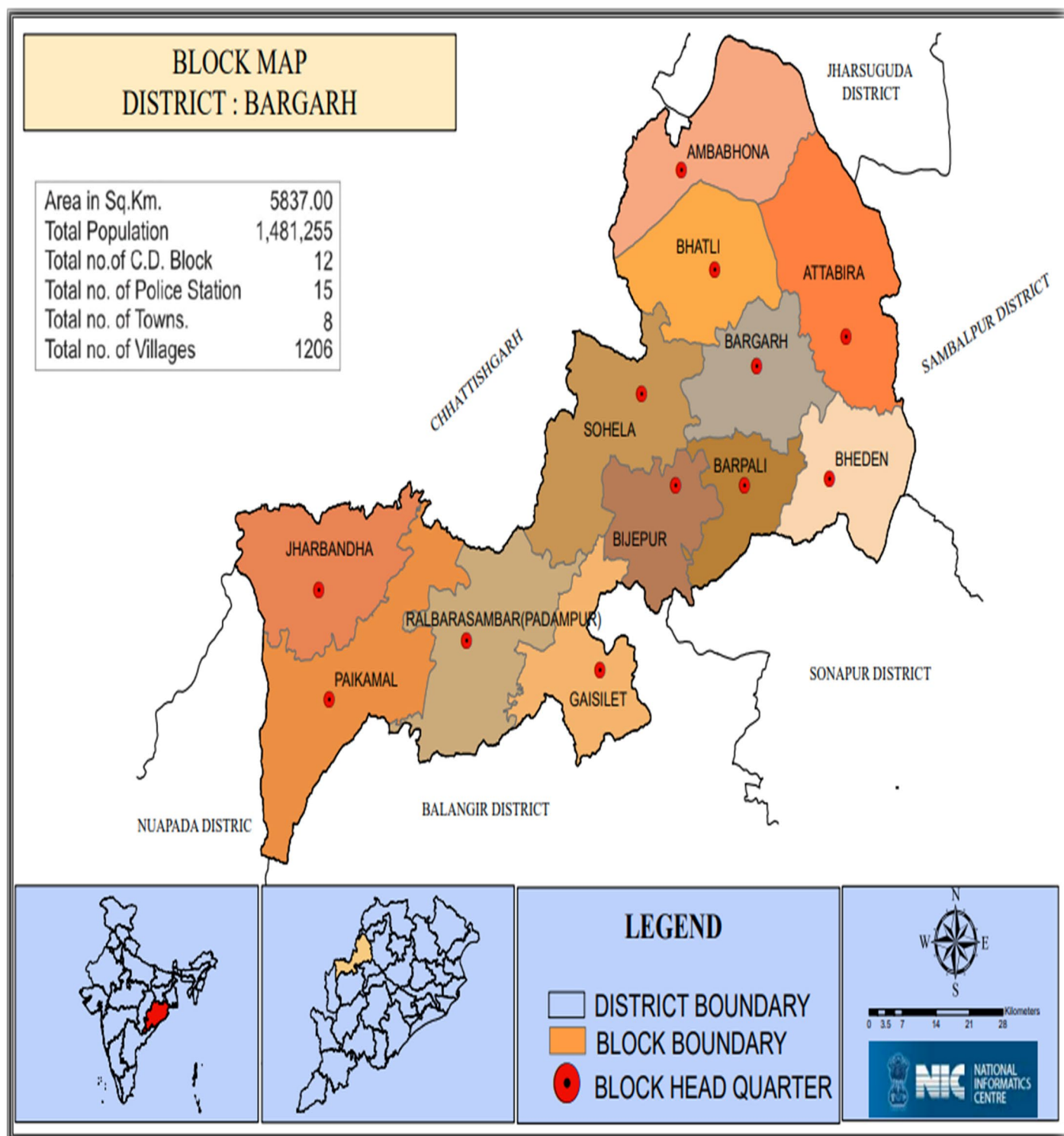


Table- 1.1: Social, Economic and Demographic Features of Bargarh District	
Indicators	Value
Population (in Lakhs) ^a	14.81
Male (in Lakhs)	7.49
Female (in Lakhs)	7.32
Scheduled Caste (in Lakhs)	2.98
Scheduled Tribe (in Lakhs)	2.81
No of HHs (in Lakhs)	3.7
Average HH size	4.0
Sex Ratio	977
Total Worker (in Lakhs)	7.62
Main Worker (in Lakhs)	4.74
Marginal Worker (in Lakhs)	2.87
Non-Worker (in Lakhs)	7.19
Work Participation Rate (WPR)	62.2
Literacy rate (%)	74.62
Land Use Pattern (Area in '000 ha)^b	
Forest	1216
Land put to non-agricultural use	47
Barren and non-cultivable land	20
Permanent pasture	20
Net Area Sown	305
Cultivable waste Land	18
Other Fallow	6
Misc. Trees and Groves	5
Rainfall (in MM)^b	
Normal Rainfall	1367.3
Actual Avg. Rainfall	1357
Agricultural Production ('000MT)^b	
Paddy	890.37
Ragi	0.13
Source: a. Census 2011 Odisha, Series-22, Part XII-B District Census Handbook Bargarh. https://cdn.s3waas.gov.in/s3202cb962ac59075b964b07152d234b70/uploads/2018/05/2018051446.pdf b. Brief Industrial Profile of Bargarh District (2019-20), MSME-Development Institute, Cuttack (Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India), http://www.msmedicuttack.gov.in/press-release/YFHTbckvBIPS-Bargarh%202019-20%20Final.pdf	

1.4 Methodology

1.4.1. Sample Design

Multi-stage sampling method has been followed to select the sample households. In the first stage, one block Ambabhona has been selected purposively. In the second stage, two GPs from the block have been randomly selected, and 20 HHs from each village have been randomly selected. The total number of 80 HHs from four villages has been randomly selected for this study (Table 1.2).

Table 1.2: Sample households selected in Bargarh District			
Block	Program Households (N)	Sample Households (N)	% of HHs Covered under the Survey to Program HHs
Ambabhona	619	80	12.92
Total	619	80	12.92
Sources: Baseline Survey and Facilitating Agency, 2023			

1.4.2 Data Collection, Compilation and Analysis

This baseline survey is based on both secondary and primary data. The primary data was collected from the sample households by using a pre-tested interview schedule (Annexure1). The secondary data on the geographical information, population, agriculture, education, irrigation, forest, and institutions was collected from secondary sources such as books, journals, reports, and the Census.

1.5 Limitations of the study

The present study focuses solely on one Block i.e., Ambabhona of the Bargarh District. However, due to the onset of the harvesting season, coupled with both in and out-migration, some household heads and female respondents were found to be absent during the data collection. 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 80 households. Secondly, there is the possibility of recall error. 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 in the future.

1.6 Chapters

There are six chapters. The introduction Chapter contains district profile, objectives, methodology and limitations. Chapter II includes socio-economic profile of sample households. Chapter III provides details on production and productivity of millets. Chapter IV discusses consumption pattern of millets. Chapter V annotates processing and marketing of millets.

CHAPTER II

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROFILE

2.1 Introduction

This chapter investigates social, economic, and demographic profile of sample households. Interpretation of data on social group, religion, population, education, occupation, house structure, landownership and operational land holdings are the matter of the discussion.

2.2 Social and Demographic Profile

The data on social group of sample households shows that majority of the sample households of the Ambabhona blocks belong to Other Backward Class (70%) category, followed by ST which is 30 per cent (Table 2.1). There is no other social category of people found in the study area.

Table 2.1: Distribution of Sample Population by their Social Group										
<i>Block</i>	<i>SC</i>		<i>ST</i>		<i>OBC/SEBC</i>		<i>Others</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
Ambabhona	0	0	24	30	56	70	0	0	80	100
Total	0	0	24	30	56	70	0	0	80	100
<i>Source: Baseline Survey, 2023</i>										

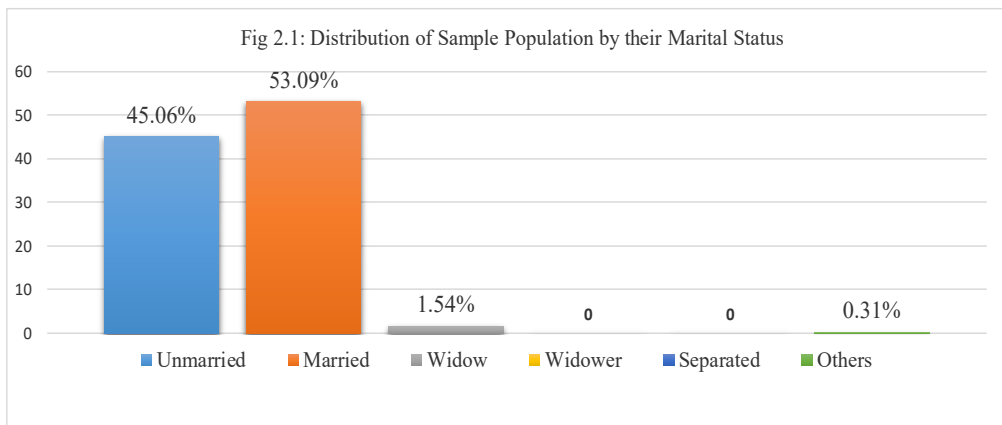
2.3 Distribution of Sample Population by their Sex

The data on distribution of sample population of the sample block reveals that out of total population of 324 persons, 52.47 per cent are male and 47.53 per cent are female.

Table 2.2: Distribution of Sample Population by their Sex						
<i>Blocks</i>	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
Ambabhona	170	52.47	154	47.53	324	100
Total	170	52.47	154	47.53	324	100
<i>Source: Baseline Survey, 2023</i>						

2.4 Marital Status

As found in the Survey (Fig. 2.1) the distribution of the sample based on marital status is significant. The said data shows that 53.09 (172 persons) per cent are married and 45.06 (146 persons) per cent are unmarried, 1.54 (5 persons) percent of women are widows.



2.5 Sample Population by their Age Group

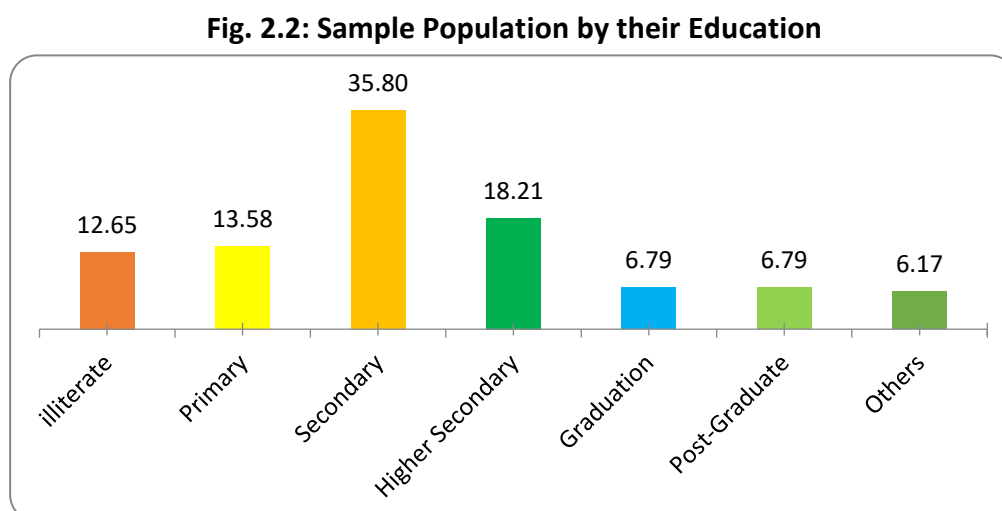
The age structure of population is the distribution of people of various ages. According to the baseline survey, the adult population (49.69 per cent) that comes under the Middle Age group consists of 26.23 per cent among the sample respondent households in Ambabhona block of Bargarh district. Pre-school children constitute 3.09 per cent, adolescent population is of 8.33 per cent and elderly people are of 6.79 per cent (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3: Distribution of the Sample Population by their Age Group		
Age Group	N	%
Infant	6	1.85
Preschool	10	3.09
Children	13	4.01
Adolescent	27	8.33
Adults	161	49.69
Middle Age	85	26.23
Old age	22	6.79
Total	324	100

Source: Baseline Survey 2023

2.6 Sample Population by their Education

Education plays an important role in development of human being. Education as one of the important variables has a significant impact on the views and opinions of respondents. The following table shows the level of education of the family members of the sample household.



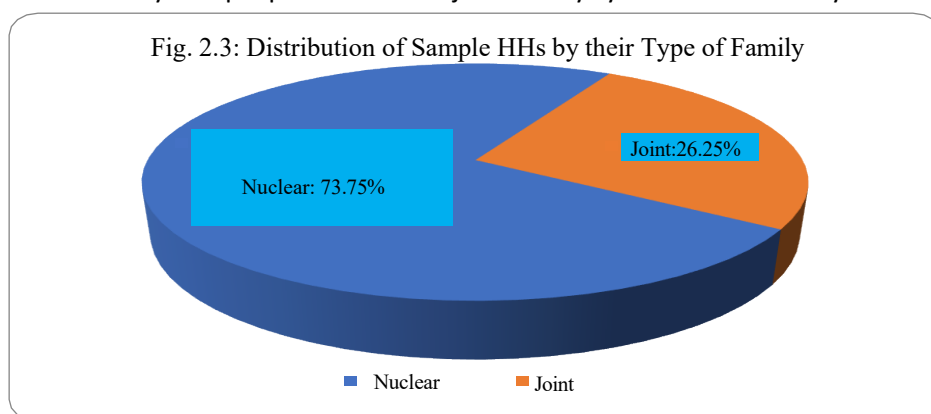
From the above figure (Fig. 2.2) 12.65 per cent are illiterate and 87.35 per cent are literate. Out of total, 35.80 per cent of family members of sample households have education up to secondary education level followed by higher secondary which is 18.21 per cent. Only 6.79 per cent have completed graduation or post-graduation. Under other educational degrees, 6.17 per cent persons have degrees such as, Diploma, Management ITI.

2.7 Religion of the Sample Population

According to the findings of the study, all sample HHs belong to Hindu religion in the Block.

2.8 Type of Family among the Sample HHs

From the baseline survey (Fig. 2.3), it is found that among sample households, 73.75 per cent are nuclear family and 26.25 per cent are joint family. It indicates that the family bond is disappearing from the tribal society. People prefer to avoid joint family system in the twenty first century.



2.9 Respondent HHs by Possession of Ration Card

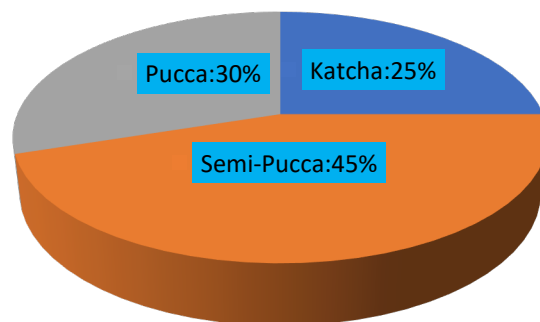
As shared in Table 2.4, out of 80 sample households a significant majority i.e., 95 per cent households possess ration card. It again indicates that people are aware about government facilities and able to avail the same.

Table 2.4: Distribution of Sample HHs by their Possession of Ration Card						
Block	HHs without Ration Cards		HHs with Ration Cards		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Ambabhona	4	5	76	95	80	100
Source: Baseline Survey 2023						

2.10 Sample HHs by their Type of House

Data collected under the Baseline Survey (fig 2.4) under Phase VII shows that out of total 80 sample households of Ambabhona block in Bargarh district, majority (45 per cent) of the total sample households reported that they have *Semi-Pucca* house which is followed by Pucca house (30 per cent) and only 25 per cent of the sample households are having *Kutcha* house.

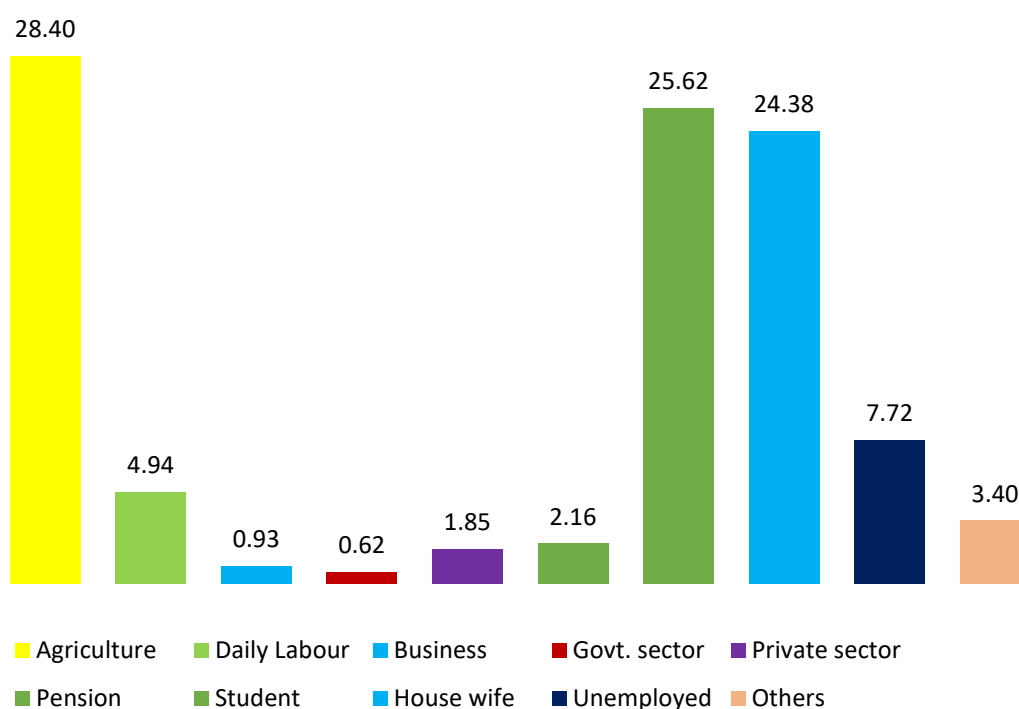
Fig. 2.4: Distribution of Sample HHs by their Type of House



2.11 Sample Respondent HHs by their Occupation

The occupation determines one's standard of living. Here in this section occupational status of sample households has been focused. Fig 2.5 shows the economic activities of sample households in Ambabhona block and revealed that out of total population, 28.40 per cent are farmers, students (25.62%). Out of total sample households 4.94 per cent worked as laborer and 1.86 per cent of people are working in private sectors, and 0.93 per cent are business owners and 2.16 were pension holders. The unemployed and other activities constitute 7.72 per cent and 3.40 percent respectively.

Fig. 2.5: Occupational Pattern among the Sample HHs (in %)



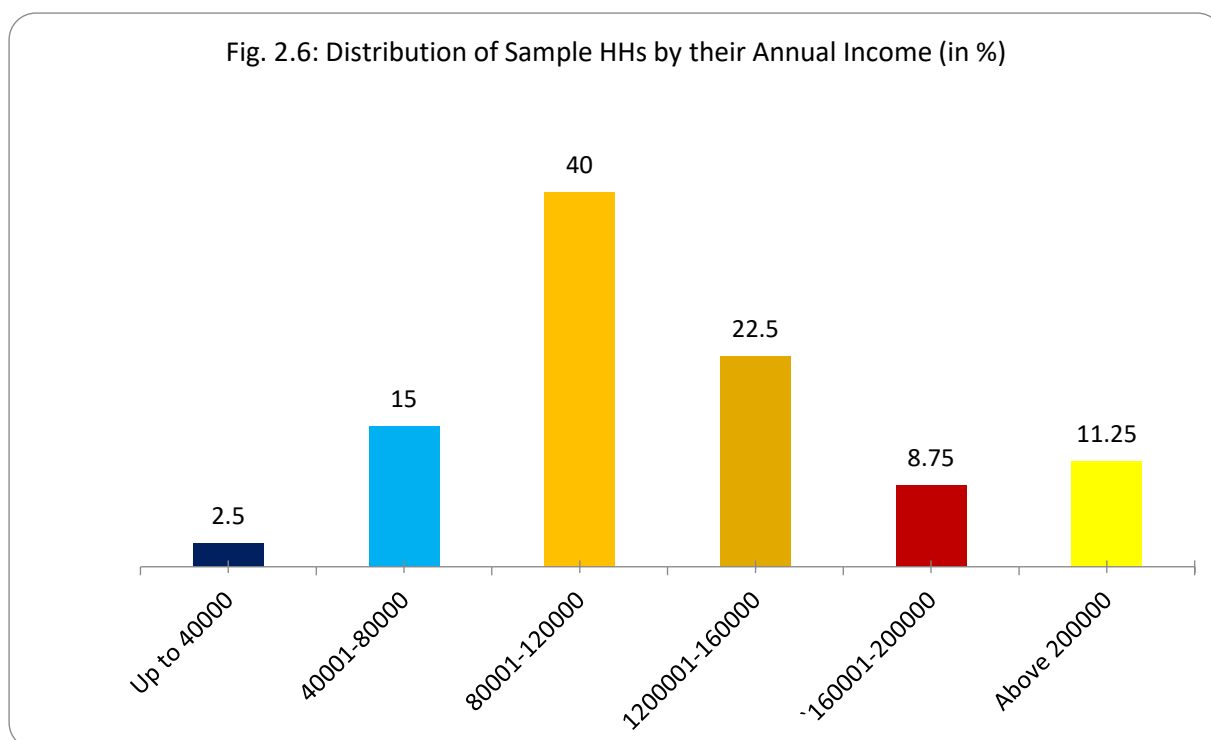
2.12 Land Ownership Pattern

Table 2.5 depicts the land holding status of the sample households in Ambabhona block of Bargarh district. It is found that, 63.75 per cent households are having small land ownership followed by marginal land ownership (17.50 per cent). Households under medium land ownership and large land ownership are 11.25 per cent and 7.50 per cent respectively.

Table 2.5: Land Ownership pattern among the Sample HHs (in Acre)												
Blocks	Landless		Marginal		Small		Medium		Large		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Ambabhona	0	0	14	17.50	51	63.75	9	11.25	6	7.50	80	100
Source: Baseline Survey, 2023												

2.13 Annual Income

Household income is the total gross income received by all members of a household. The following table indicates that in case of 2.5 per cent households the annual income is below Rs.40000/- and 11.25 per cent households have income above Rs.200000/-. Nearly 40 per cent households have income ranges from Rs.80001/- to Rs, 120000/- (Fig 2.6).



2.14 Agricultural Credit

As observed in the Baseline Survey, 2023 in the study Block none of the sample HHs has taken any agricultural credit during 2022. It is also revealed that they did not prefer to take such credit due to its stringent and time-consuming process and need for collaterals as well.

2.15 Conclusion

Majority of the sample households in the Ambabhona block of Bargarh district belongs to Other Backward Category (OBC). Agriculture is the primary occupation for most of the people. Majority of them possess ration cards and most of them has Pucca houses.

CHAPTER III

PRODUCTION OF MILLETS

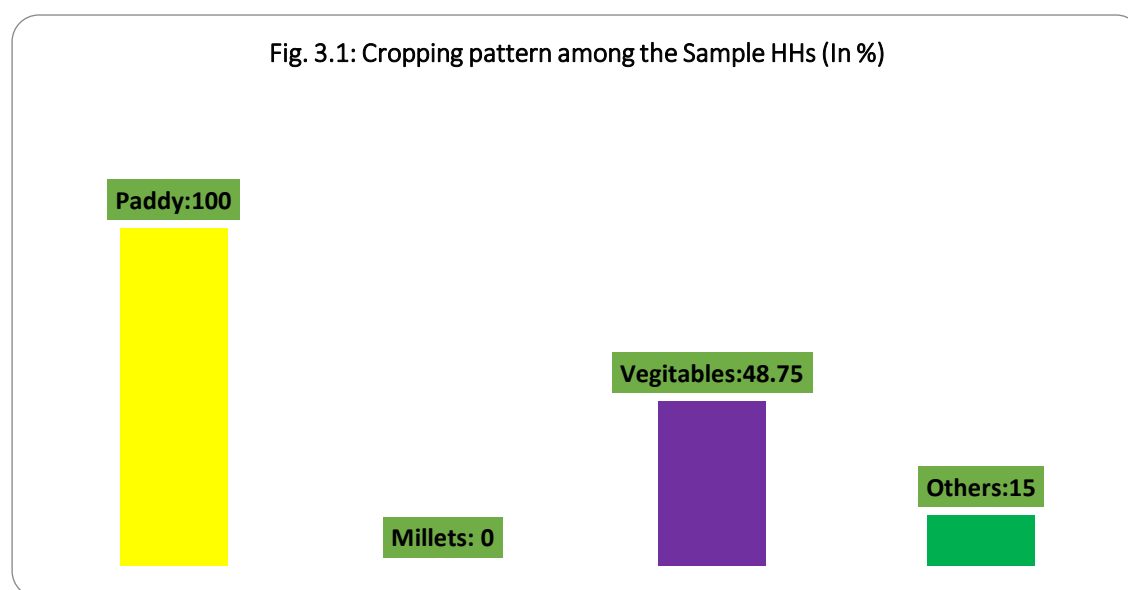
3.1 Introduction

The entire district, Bargarh is widely known for paddy cultivation. As the people have good experience in agricultural activities, by considering the various benefits of millets they might have been interested to cultivate and even consume millets-based recipes. It is also widely found that most of the agricultural activities are being carried out by both male and female members of the household. Even if paddy is the main crop in the district, most of the sample households are also cultivating vegetables.

3.2 Cropping Pattern of the Sample HHs

As observed in the Baseline Survey (Fig. 3.1) reflects the land holding status of sample households under different crops. It also reflects that all the sample households are cultivating paddy covering total 286.8 acres (100 per cent), vegetables in 38.7 acres (48.75 per cent) and other crops in 16 acres (15 per cent) during the last agricultural year 2022-2023.

Fig. 3.1: Cropping pattern among the Sample HHs (In %)



3.3 Annual Expenditure among the Respondent HHs

As revealed in the Baseline Survey (Table 3.1) the annual expenditure pattern of sample households of Ambabhona block of Bargarh district on different crops is vital. It is observed that the sample households cultivated different crops such as paddy, vegetable, and other crops. The average annual expenditure of Rs.15543.75 is on paddy and Rs.4350.25 on vegetables and Rs.9303.80 on other varieties of crop cultivation.

Table 3.1: Average Annual expenditure under different Crops in Rupees

Block	Paddy		Millets		Vegetables		Others	
	<i>No</i>	<i>Avg.</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Avg.</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Avg.</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Avg.</i>
Ambabhona	286.8	15543.75	0	0	38.7	4350.25	16	9303.80

Source: Baseline Survey, 2023

3.4 Reasons for not Cultivating Millets by the Sample HHs

As observed in the Baseline Survey, 2023 (Table 3.2) the sample HHs are not cultivating millets due to various reasons, such as the crop is not profitable, shortage of land, non-availability of seeds and so on. Non-availability of seeds found as the major reason for non-cultivation (58.75 percent). 21.25 per cent of households opined those millets cultivation is not profitable and 3.75 per cent reported on insufficient land as the cause of not cultivating millets.

Table 3.2: Reasons for not Cultivating Millets by the Sample HHs

Reasons for not cultivating millets	Not Profitable		Shortage of Land		Non-availability of Seed		Lack of Irrigation		Total	
	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
Ambabhona	17	21.25	3	3.75	47	58.75	13	16.25	80	100

Source: Baseline Survey, 2023

3.5 Conclusion

Overall, as found in the Survey the sample households in Ambabhona block of Bargarh district was found to be engaged largely in mono cropping. Paddy is the main crop produced in the area and they cultivate only in Kharif season. However, there is no evidence of millet cultivation in the block. Thus, no information could be obtained from filed regarding processing and marketing of millets.

CHAPTER IV

CONSUMPTION OF MILLETS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter explores the diversity of millet varieties, recipes prepared and consumed by sample households and it also provides a comprehensive picture of the millets consumption patterns and preferences among the sample households in Ambabhona Block of Bargarh district.

4.2: Consumption of Millets by the Sample HHs

According to below table 4.1 the proportion of millets consuming households in Ambabhona block of Bargarh district is 33.75 per cent. Nevertheless, the remaining sample population which is a majority (66.25 per cent) are not consuming millet. It is also observed by the Baseline Survey that in Ambabhona block, the sample HH level consumption is 0.67 Kg.

Table 4.1: Distribution of Sample Population by their Consumption of Millets						
Block	Consume Millets		Do not Consume		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Ambabhona	27	33.75	53	66.25	80	100

4.3: Millets Consumption by different Age Groups

In Table 4.2 the age group wise distribution of millets consumption among the population in the sample households in Ambabhona Block. Out of the total population of sample households, 14.20 per cent consume millets in this block. The rate of millets consumption among the adult population is 16.77 per cent followed by middle age group which is 15.29 per cent. 13.64 per cent consume millets by old age groups. The rate of millets consumption among the adolescents is 11.11 per cent.

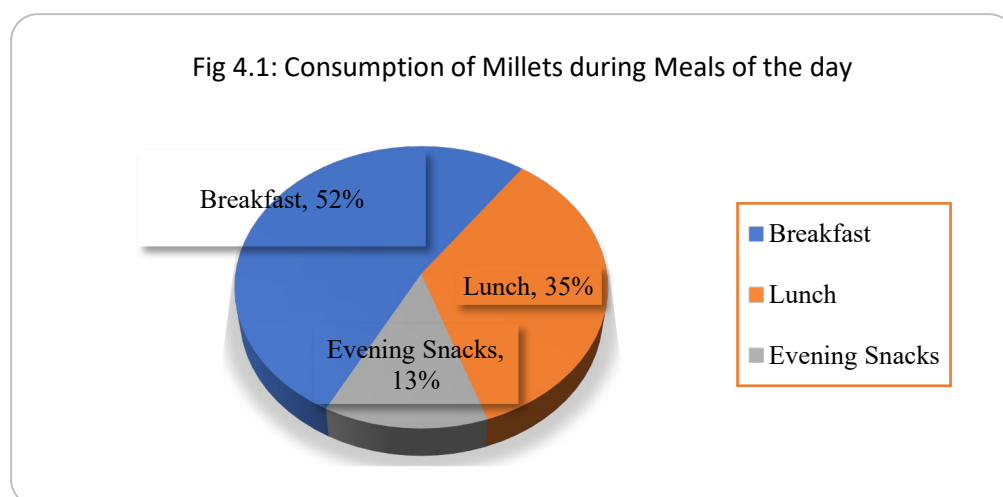
Table 4.2: Consumption of millets by the Sample Population by their Age Group

Age Group	Total Population	No. of Population Consumed Millets	% Population Consumed Millets
Infant (0-2year)	6	3	50.00
Preschool (3-5year)	10	5	50.00
Children (6-12year)	13	7	53.85
Adolescent (13-18year)	27	14	51.85
Adults (19-44 year)	161	75	46.58
Middle Age (45-59Years)	85	39	45.88
Old (60 and above)	22	13	59.09
Grand Total	324	156	48.15

Source: Baseline Survey, 2023

4.4 Millets Consumption during Different Meals of the Day

Consumption of millets by sample households during different times in a day revealed that 52.17 per cent of sample households consume millets in breakfast, 35 per cent during lunch and 13.04 per cent consume in evening time (Fig. 4.1).



4.5 Millets Consumption in different Seasons

Consumption pattern of the sample population across seasons (Table 4.3) shows that the consumption is more in summer season (88.88 per cent) compared to rainy (37.03 per cent) and winter (44.44 per cent) seasons. Respondents prefer millets in summer season in form of drinks and cooked millet. From the baseline survey the average consumption of millet is 0.67 kg.

Table 4.3: Millet Consumption by Sample HHs across Seasons								
Blocks	HHs	Millets Consumption HHs	Winter		Summer		Rainy	
			N	%	N	%	N	%
Ambabhona	80	27	12	44.44	24	88.88	10	37.03

Source: Baseline Survey, 2023

4.6 Sources of the Millets Consumed

As found by the Baseline Survey 2023 (Table 4.4) presents the distribution of the millets consuming sample households by sources of their millets consumption status in the study area i.e. Bargarh district. It shows that all the millets consuming sample households purchased it from the market.

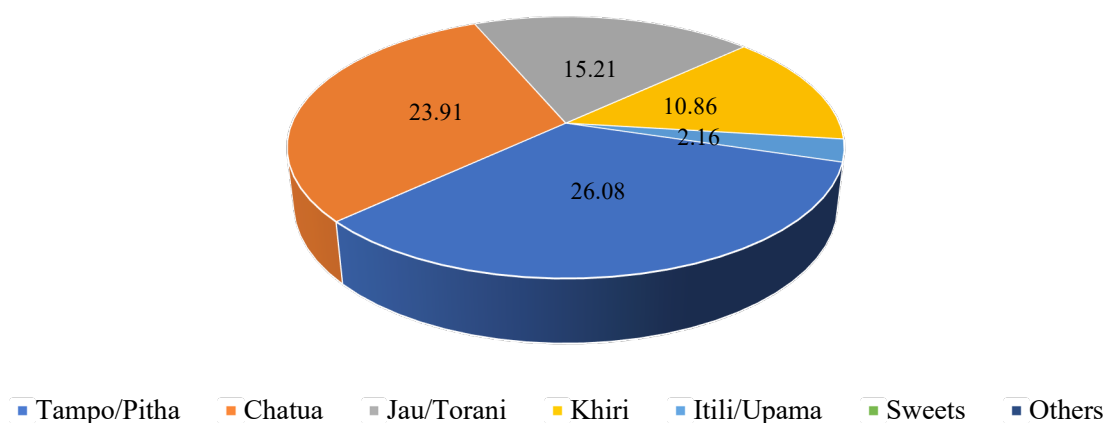
Table 4.4: Sources of the Millet being Consumed by the Sample households										
Block	Own Production		Purchased		Borrowed/ Exchange		Others		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Ambabhona	0	0	11	13.75	0	0	0	0	11	100
Total	0	0	11	13.75	0	0	0	0	11	100

Source: Baseline Survey, 2023

4.7 Consumption of Millets Recipes

From this baseline study it was found (Fig. 4.3) that people were consuming millets in several ways in the form of *Tampo/Pitha*, *Khiri*, *Chhatua*, *Jau*, and *Upma* and so on. Fig 4.3 shows that 26.08 per cent households consumed millets as a *Tampo or Pitha* and follow by *Chhatua* which is 23.91 per cent. Other recipes of millets known as *Jau/ Torani* (15.21 per cent), *Khiri* (10.86 per cent), *Idli/ Upma* (2.16 per cent).

Fig 4.2: Consumption of Millets Recipes by the Sample HHs



4.8 Conclusion

Findings of the baseline survey in Ambabhona block of Bargarh district shows that most of the households are OBC, small land holders. None of them were producing millets. Consumption of millets is also 13 per cent among the households surveyed. Millet consumption is higher in the summer season. Most of the respondents, except for infants and preschool children, reported consuming millets. The lower rate of millet consumption among infants may be due to the dietary restrictions for new-borns or young children. Most of the respondents consume millets during lunch time. *Tampo/ Pitha* and *Chhatua* are the most common millet recipe.

CHAPTER V

PROCESSING AND MARKETING OF MILLETS

5.1 Introduction

Marketing of millets is largely depending on the extent of millets production in the locality and other accessible places in the State. This chapter discusses the various methods of farming and processing being adopted by the sample households and its marketing.

5.2 Processing of Millets

It is found that none of the sample households cultivates millets (Figure 5.1). It means that although the entire households consume processed millets, they don't process it. They purchased the millets *Chuna* directly from the market.

5.3 Marketing of Millets

None of the sample households in the study area in Bargarh district are cultivating millets. Therefore, there is no issue of distress selling found in the study.

5.4 Conclusion

During the Baseline Survey of Bargarh district it was found that none of the sample households cultivate, process and selling the millets across the block. But households consuming processed millets are buying from the market.

Annexure-1

Mapping of Baseline Survey of Bargarh District (Ambabhona Block)

Sl.	Indicators	Unit	Baseline Value	
			Bargarh	Total
1	No of Sample Households Cultivating Millets	%	0	0
2	Types of Millets Cultivated (2023)		0	0
	a) Mandia		0	0
3	Average Area under Millets/HH (Acre)	Acre	0	0
4	Millets/Ragi Production per HHs	Qtls.	0	0
5	% per of millets area to total cultivated area	%	0	0
6	Package of Practice	%	0	0
Kharif	a) Broadcasting	%	0	0
	b) LS	%	0	0
	c) LT	%	0	0
	d) SMI	%	0	0
Rabi	a) Broadcasting	%	0	0
	b) LS	%	0	0
	c) LT	%	0	0
	d) SMI	%	0	0
Summer	a) Broadcasting	%	0	0
	b) LS	%	0	0
	c) LT	%	0	0
	d) SMI	%	0	0
7	Yield Rate (Qtls./Acre)	Qtls.	0	0
8	% of HHs Consuming Millets			
	a) Breakfast	%	52	52
	b) Lunch	%	35	35
	c) Evening Snacks	%	13	13
	d) Dinner	%	0	0
9	Popular Millets Recipes (%HHs)			
	a) Tampo/ Pitha	%	26.08	26.08
	b) Chhatua	%	23.91	23.91
	c) Jau/Torani	%	15.21	15.21
	d) Khiri	%	10.86	10.86
	e) Idli/Upma	%	2.16	2.16
10	% of HHs using Processing Ragi			
	a) Manually	%	0	0
	b) Machines	%	0	0
	c) Both	%	0	0
11	% of HH Selling Millets			
	a) Middleman	%	0	0
	b) Mandi	%	0	0
	c) Haat	%	0	0
	d) Money lender/ Sahukar	%	0	0
	e) Sahukar	%	0	0
12	Distress sale (% of Households), if any	%	0	0

Source: Baseline Survey 2023



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

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. Linus Lakra
Ms. M. Sandhyarani Dora
Ms. Subhashree Lenka
Md. Sahidul Islam
Ms. Kajal Pradhan

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



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



About NCDS, Bhubaneswar

The Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies (NCDS), established in March 1987, is registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. It is being jointly funded by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India and Planning & Convergence Department, Government of Odisha. Focussing on socio-economic research, this institute is the only one of its kind that serves as a policy think tank in the state of Odisha.



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_