

BASELINE SURVEY: PHASE VII

JAJPUR 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
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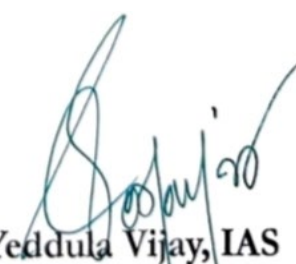
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FOREWORD

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

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

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



Dr. Yeddula Vijay, IAS
Director, NCDS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

It gives me immense pleasure to extend my heartfelt gratitude to all those who contributed to the successful completion of the “Baseline Survey Report of Phase VII, 2023-24”. 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 the contributions of Research team (Research Associates, Project Associates, Research Assistants) 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 Jajpur 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

Jajpur district is one of the 30 districts where the 'Special Programme for the Promotion of Millets in Odisha or (hereafter) Shree Anna Abhiyan' Phase VII has begun in the Kharif 2023 in its two blocks, namely, Danagadi and Sukinda blocks. In this phase 504 target households are identified for the programme. Out of these 160 households were selected through the multi-stage random sampling method to conduct the Baseline Survey 2023-24.

The Baseline Survey 2023, Phase VII, conducted in Jajpur district, collected data from 160 sample households. The survey revealed that about 58.75 per cent households belongs to Other Backward Class and Socio-Economically Socially & Educationally Backward Classes (OBC/SEBC), while STs, and SCs, constitute about 17.5 per cent, 23.75 percent of total households, respectively. The total population of the sample households is 727, of which 53 per cent are male and 47 per cent are female. The total surveyed households are 160, of which nuclear family is 97.5 per cent. The total population of the sample households is 727, of which 56 per cent are married and 42 per cent are unmarried. 43.33 per cent population are between the age group of 19 years to 44 years. In the sample area around 35 per cent population have completed class 6th to class 10th. The religious composition of the sample households indicates that every HHs (100%) belong to Hindu. No other Religion found across these blocks. Out of 160 sample households, 98.75 per cent possess ration cards. Significant portion of the population, 25.45 per cent, are farmers, followed by housewife housewives at 21.05 per cent, students 25.45 per cent, wage labourers 5.36 per cent while 4.13 per cent are unemployed. Government employees constitute of 0.69 per cent while private employees were 3.71 per cent, pension holders 2.75 per cent and others 9.77 per cent.

Out of the total 727 populations from 160 HHs, majority of i.e., 41.25 per cent population's annual income is in between Rs 40001 to Rs. 80000 followed by 33.75 per cent population's annual income up to Rs 40000. Out of the total 160 surveyed HHs, more than 51.25 per cent HHs have less than two acres of land followed by 38.75 per cent HHs have between two acres to five acres of land. Out of the total of 160 households, the majority of HHs reported that they have pucca and semi pucca house (36 per cent for each) while 28 per cent have kutcha house.

It is found that all the 160 sample households have cultivated paddy, and no one cultivated millet since long time. Like production in this district no one consuming millets. None of the sample households are processing millets in the Phase VII blocks of Jajpur district as no production leads to no selling.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AAO	Assistant Agriculture Officer
AL	Agricultural Labour
ATMA	Agricultural Technology Management Agency
AWC	Anganwadi Centre
CBOs	Community Based Organisation
CCD	Centre for Community Development
CRPs	Cluster Resource Persons
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DAFP	Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production
DDA	Deputy Director Agriculture
FA	Facilitating Agencies
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
FPC	Farmer Producer Company
FPO	Farmer Producer Organizations
GP	Gram Panchayat
FAQ	Fair Average Quality
Ha	Hectares
HHs	Households
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
ITI	Industrial Training Institute
LS	Line Sowing
LT	Line Transplanting
MDM	Mid-Day Meal
MFP	Minor Forest Produce
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MSP	Minimum Support Price
NCDS	Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies
OBC	Other Backward Classes
PDS	Public Distribution System
SAA	Shree Anna Abhiyan
SC	Scheduled Castes
SMI	System of Millets Intensification
ST	Schedule Tribes
WASSAN	Watershed Support Service 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 glycemic index and gluten-free, making them an ideal choice for people with various health conditions. In recent times, there has been a renewed interest in millets cultivation due to its numerous health benefits and its potential to address food security challenges in the country. The Government of India has been promoting the cultivation of millets as part of its efforts to increase farmers' incomes, reduce dependence on water-intensive crops like rice, and promote sustainable agriculture. In this context, it is essential to understand the significance of millets cultivation and its associated challenges and opportunities.

Millets are cereal grains belongs to the Poaceae family, commonly known as the grass family. Millets are small, round whole grain grown in India, Nigeria, and other Asian and African countries. It is considered an ancient grain, used both for human consumption and livestock and bird feed. 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, it's 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); Minor millets include: Kodo, barnyard, little, Guinea, brown top, folios, adlay (or Job's tears). Like most cereals, millet is a starchy grain—meaning that its rich in carbs. Notably, it also packs several vitamins and minerals. Therefore, it may offer multiple health benefits.

The United Nations designating 2023 as the International Year of Millets, it gets further attention of general public including the farmers. In the Indian 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. However, during last couple of decades, the popularity of millets has declined due to the increasing adoption of modern food habits and the promotion of high-yielding crops like rice and wheat. This shift has led to a decline in soil fertility and an increased vulnerability to climate change. To address these challenges, the Government of Odisha has launched several initiatives to promote the cultivation of millets, including “The Special Programme for Promotion of Millets in Odisha (Shree Anna Abhiyan, SAA) with a novel organizational structure comprising of Academia and Civil Society was initiated by the Government of Odisha in 2017-18 emphasising four verticals: production, consumption, processing, and marketing of millets. The program intends to increase production, consumption, processing, and marketing of millets in tribal areas, where they have been a staple food for generations. In this context, it is crucial to understand the significance of millets cultivation in Odisha and its potential to promote sustainable agriculture and improve food security. Among other Millets found in Odisha, Mandia constitutes a significant are of about 95 per cent.

The programme had a unique structure that emphasised cultivating traditional millets such as Ragi, Gurji, Kosla (small millet), Kodo, Kangu (foxtail millet), and Jowars, which were forest dwellers' age-old foods. This initiative gave millet crops the much-needed attention they deserved and revived their growth across the state. In the year 2023-24, the implementation of SAA phase VII began in 17 districts, including Jajpur district, and this baseline study aims to provide information on the programmes' dimensions in the district. The profile of the Jajpur district is presented below.

1.2 District Profile

Jajpur district, also known as Jajpur, it is one of the 30 districts of the state of Odisha in Eastern India. The district earlier was part of undivided Cuttack district. The district got its separate administrative identity on 1st April 1993 after the reorganization of the state Odisha by government of Odisha in the following year. So, the district consists of 10 Blocks, 10 Tehsils, 311 GPs, 4286 wards.

Jajpur is well known as country's largest steel hub with many major units starting production and yet others are trying to find their place in its rich industrial scenario. Ever a land of fertile soil and rich mineral resources, Jajpur is also known as very rich cultural melting pot as there are many religious groups including Hindu, Muslim, and others, and prevailed different faiths and beliefs steadily holding in its rich mosaic the essence of fraternity and peace.

1.2.1 Geography and Climate

Jajpur district is located in eastern Odisha. The district has an average area of 2899 square km representing only 1.86 % of the state total area and stands at 24th position out of the total 30 district. It lies between the coordinates of 20.85°N and 86.33°E. It touched with Kendujhar and Bhadrak districts to the northeast, Kendrapara and Cuttack districts to the south and Dhenkanal district to the west. Geophysical condition of the district is very heterogeneous. The southern part of the district is located on the Odisha coastal plain lying in the Mahanadi River Delta. To the north there are some small discontinuous hill ranges. Apart from Mahanadi, other some of the major rivers are also found including the Brahmani and Baitarani on the eastern edge. Given all this coastal and hilly location makes this district very potential and benefitted to both farm and non-farm sector. The climate of the district is generally moderate. Annual rainfall of the district was 1771.8 mm. in 2020 which is higher than the normal rainfall (1559.9 mm.).

1.2.2 Economy

The economy of the district depends on both the sector farm and non-farm sector. But agriculture is the prime contributor to the district's economy. More than 75% of the work force earn their livelihood through agriculture. Apart from the agriculture, the economy of the district is being rich in mineral deposit and having skilled human resources. In addition to this Handicraft & Handloom Industries in Jajpur district contributes to the district economy hugely.

1.2.3 Population

As per 2011 census, the district has 18.27 lakhs of population sharing 4.35 percent of the state population. The density of population of the district is 630 per sq. kms as against 270 people per sq.km of the state. It has 1783 villages (including 185 un-inhabited villages) covering 10 blocks, 10 Tehsils and 1 Subdivisions. As per 2011 census the schedule caste population is 433387 (23.7 per cent) and schedule tribe population 151432(8.3 per cent). The sex ratio of the district stands at 973 (female per thousand) against the state 979. The interesting fact is that sex ratio in rural area is higher than the urban area which is 976 and 944 respectively. Among the scheduled population Scheduled Tribes have more sex ratio than the Schedules Caste providing 991 and 965 respectively. The literacy rate of the district is higher than the state average percentage. The literacy percentage of the district covers 80.1 against 72.9 of the state. The literacy rate among male and female in the district is 86.8 per cent and 73.3 per cent, respectively. respectively.

1.2.4 Administrative Structure

The town of Jajpur serves as the district's administrative centre. There are now 01 subdivisions, 10 tahsils, and 10 community development blocks under the administrative structure. There are 311 Gram Panchayats (GPs) in total, 02 urban bodies, and 21 operational police stations in the Jajpur District. The agricultural credit Co-operative societies are more or less evenly distributed across the 10 Blocks of the district. Besides that, there are 29 non-agricultural credit Co-operative Societies in different blocks of Jajpur district.

1.2.5 Agriculture and Irrigation

Jajpur is one of the major agriculture districts of the state. It is surrounded by hills, rivers, and forest. Out of 1,42,750 hectares of cultivated land, 1,11,100 hector is paddy land during Kharif season. The fertile loamy soil of the district is help full for increase of the crop productivity. Paddy is the main crop in the Kharif season whereas Groundnut, Mung, Biri, Vegetable and Sugarcane are grown mainly in Rabi season. Jajpur district is famous for Groundnut cultivation in the state. It is found that during the year 2019-20, the net area sown was 140 thousand hectares in the district against 4102 thousand hectares of the state.

Table 1.1: Socio- Economic and Demographic Features of Jaipur District	
Indicators	Value
Population (in lakh) (as per Census 2011)	18.27
Male (in lakh)	9.26
Female (in lakh)	9.01
Scheduled Castes (in lakh.)	4.33
Scheduled Tribes (in lakh.)	1.51
Total Households (in lakh.)	4.07
Average HHs Size (in Nos.)	4.28
Sex Ratio	973
Workers	
Total Worker (in lakh)	5.52
Main (in lakh)	4.07
Marginal (in lakh)	1.44
Non-Worker (in lakh)	12.74
Literacy Rate	80.13
Land Use Pattern 2018-19(Area in Hectares)	
Total Geographical Area(sq.km.)	2899
Forest (sq.km.)	316.43
Land Put to Non-Agricultural Use	3893
Permanent Pasture and Other Agricultural Land	1164
Net Area Sown	8162
Cultivable wasteland	1888
Old Fallow	1416
Current Fallows	1822
Misc. Trees and Groves	1098
Average Fertilizer Consumption(kg/ha)	80.64
Agriculture 2018-19*	
Irrigation Potential Created–2019-20*(Area in '000 Hectares)	
Kharif (areas in ha)	58993
Rabi (areas in ha)	29705
Other Information	
No. of Village Electrified (as on 31.03.20)	1598
No. of AWC	2806
No. of PDS centers (2011)	829
No. of Job Card Issued (since inception in lakh)	2.97
No. of HH provided employment under MGNREGA during 2019-20 (in Lakh)	0.53
Source: District Statistical Handbook Jajpur 2020, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of ODISHA	

1.3 Objectives

The Baseline Survey 2023-24 intended to collect primary data from the millets farming households at the village level on the current practices on cultivation, including production, consumption, processing, and marketing. The collected information would provide background information for planning and implementing the programme as well as it will be useful for evaluation of the programme in the future. Therefore, the study has set four objectives as follows:

- ✚ To assess the socio-economic condition of the HHs.
- ✚ To outline millets production, productivity, and package of practices.
- ✚ To examine the consumption pattern of millets.
- ✚ To elucidate the methods of processing and modes of marketing.

1.4 Methodology

1.4.1 Sample Design

The OMM programme has been implemented in phased manner. It started in seven districts of the state in Phase I during 2017-18. However, later it has expanded to all the 30 districts in different phases. Under the current Phase VII of the implementation of the programme, the government of Odisha's Department of Agriculture and Farmers Empowerment introduced the "Special Programme for Promotion of Millets in Odisha" to an additional 34 blocks across 17 districts of the state including two blocks of Jajpur, namely, Danagadi and Sukinda.

From the list provided by the SAA Programme Secretariat, there were 504 beneficiary households in 31 villages under 13 Gram Panchayats (GPs) covering two blocks in the Jajpur district. For conducting the Baseline Survey 2023-24, Phase VII multi-stage sampling methods has been followed. In the first stage, two blocks, namely, Danagadi, and Sukinda have been purposively selected for the study as SAA is implemented in these two blocks in Phase VII.

The programme is implemented across 13 GPs of Danagadi and Sukinda blocks. In the second stage, two GPs from each block have been selected for the study in consultation with the respective facilitating agencies (FAs), programme secretariate and district level officials of the agriculture department. Sansailo & Salijanga GPs from Danagadi block and Bandhagaon & Ranagundi GPs from Sukinda block have been selected for the study.

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. Therefore, a total of 160 households from eight villages, four GPs and two blocks have been selected for the study as presented in the Table 1.2.

Table 1.2: Sample Households in Jajpur District			
Blocks	Programme HHs	Sample Households (No.)	% HHs Covered under the Survey
Danagadi	277	80	28.88
Sukinda	227	80	35.24
Total	504	160	31.74
<i>Source: Programme Secretariate.</i>			

1.4.2 Data Collection, Compilation and Analysis

This comprehensive baseline survey report is based on both secondary and primary data. Primary data were collected by using a structured household interview schedule (Annexure II) from the concerned villages of the districts. Additionally, secondary data on geographical information, population, agriculture, education, irrigation, forest, and institutions were collected from various published and unpublished sources, including the 2011 Census reports, Government of India, Odisha Agricultural Statistics reports and soon.

The Baseline Survey aimed to collect data on various socio-economic status (such as household demographics, income, livelihoods, education, etc.) of the surveyed households and agricultural pattern, corresponding with the mission's four objectives emphasizing on production, processing, marketing, and consumption of millets in the intervention blocks. The findings of the survey were analysed and interpreted to generate a comprehensive report.

The report provides an in-depth analysis of the status of the selected villages and serves as a reference point (base point for the mission) to measure the progress made through intervention of SAA project. It also highlights the gaps and challenges in the existing systems and infrastructure. It provides recommendations for improving the overall development indicators of the region.

1.5 Limitations of the Study

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

Firstly, due to logistical reasons and other difficulties, such as the non-availability of respondents, the study was limited to a random sample of only 160 households. Secondly, there is the possibility of recall error, especially in cases involving the actual quantity of consumption and marketing, among others. Lastly, the study sample does not include non-participant farmer households, information regarding their millets production, consumption, processing, and marketing may not be captured.

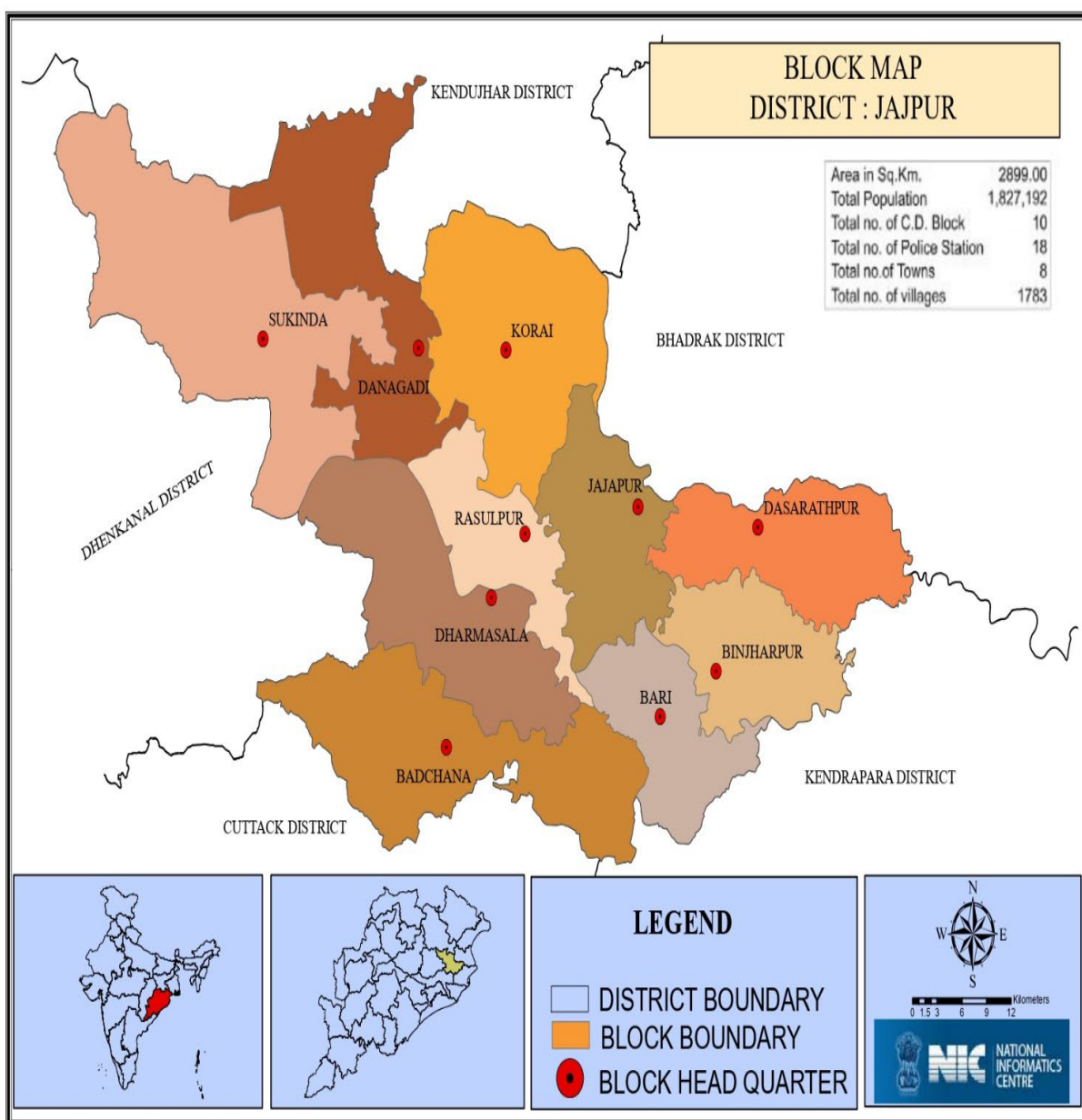
It is essential to consider these limitations while interpreting the findings of the survey. Future studies can address these gaps and improve the accuracy of the data collection process. Despite

these limitations, the present survey provides valuable insights into the socio-economic conditions of the selected households and serves as a baseline to measure the progress made in the future.

1.6 Chapterisation

The Baseline Survey Report 2023-24, Phase VII has been divided into six chapters, including the introductory chapter 1, which provided a district profile, objectives, methodology and limitations. Chapter 2 provides the socio-economic profile of sample households. Chapter 3 provides details on the production and productivity of millets. Chapter 4 discusses the consumption pattern of millets. Chapter 5 elucidates the processing and marketing of millets.

Figure1.1: Block-wise Map of Jajpur District



Source: <https://gisodisha.nic.in/Block/Jajpur.pdf>

CHAPTER II

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

2.1 Introduction

This chapter investigates the social and demographic profile of households surveyed under Baseline Survey 2023-24, Phase VII, which includes the distribution of the composition of social groups, the distribution of the population by gender, over the two blocks of Jajpur district, i.e., Danagadi and Sukinda. It also provides information about the poverty distribution of households following the governments' indicators viz. Below the Poverty Line (BPL) and the Above Poverty Line (APL), the distribution of households by economic activities (which may not be mutually exclusive, as a HH can have multiple economic activities), and house structure.

2.2 Social and Demographic Profile

Under the Baseline Survey 2023-24, Phase VII in Jajpur district, 08 selected villages were surveyed (for selection methodology, see section 1.4.1) across the two blocks of Jajpur district. This section discussed the social composition of the surveyed households, their economic activities, poverty status and housing structures.

2.3 Social Composition

Table 2.1 presents the distribution of sample households by social composition in two selected blocks of Jajpur district. It shows that majority (58.75 per cent) households belong to Other Backward Class (OBC) and Socio-Educationally Backward Classes (SEBC), followed by Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe constitute about 24 per cent and 18 per cent, respectively.

The block-wise distribution of households, Danagadi block reveals that about 48.75 per cent 52.5 per cent households belong to OBC category, and 47.5 per cent of households belong to Scheduled Castes (SCs). Similarly, in Sukinda block, majority (65 per cent) of them belong to OBC/SEBC category while about 35 per cent belong to Scheduled Tribe.

Table 2.1: Distribution of Sample HHs by social category							
Block	Total HHs	OBC/ SEBC		SC		ST	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Danagadi	80	42	52.5	38	47.5	0	0
Sukinda	80	52	65	0	0	28	35
Total	160	94	58.75	38	23.75	28	17.5

Source: Baseline Survey, 2023

2.4 Distribution of Sample Population by Sex

The survey data reveals that out of total 727 populations (of surveyed households) 53 per cent of them are male and 47 per cent of them are female (Table 2.2). In Danagadi block, out of the total 350 person of sample households, around 53 per cent are male and 47 per cent are female. Likewise, in Sukinda block, out of the total 377 populations, around 52 per cent are male and 48 per cent are female.

Table 2.2: Distribution of population by sex					
Blocks	Total	Male		Female	
		N	%	N	%
Danagadi	350	186	53.14	164	46.86
Sukinda	377	196	51.99	181	48.01
Total	727	382	52.54	345	47.46

Source: Baseline Survey, 2023.

2.5 Family Status of Households

The survey data (Table 2.3) pointed out the type of family of the surveyed households over the two blocks. It is found that majority of the household are nuclear family constituting more than 97 per cent households whereas joint family is found only 2.5 per cent in both the blocks. No other family type such as extended, or others family is found in the surveyed households.

Table 2.3: Distribution of HHs by Family Type					
Block	Total	Nuclear		Joint	
		Number	%	N	%
Danagadi	80	77	96.25	3	1.8
Sukinda	80	79	98.75	1	0.7
Total	160	156	97.5	4	2.5

Source: Baseline Survey, 2023

2.6 Marital Status of Households

Table 2.4 depicts the marital status of the total population of the surveyed households in the two blocks. Out of the total 727 populations of 160 HHs, it is observed that about 56 per cent population are married and around 42 per cent are unmarried in the blocks. It is also found that more strikingly that there are 12 populations out 727 populations are widow.

Block wise comparison of population by marital status shows that in Danagadi block, out of the 350 population almost 60 per cent population are married, 39.14 per cent are unmarried, 0.86 per cent are widow, while 0.57 per cent are widower. Similarly, Danagadi block out of the total 377 populations about 52.52 per cent are married, 44.56 per cent are unmarried, 2.39 per cent are widow and 0.53 per cent are widower.

Table 2.4: Distribution of HHs by Marital Status									
Block	Total	Unmarried		Married		Widow		Widower	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Danagadi	350	137	39.14	208	59.43	3	0.86	2	0.57
Sukinda	377	168	44.56	198	52.52	9	2.39	2	0.53
Total	727	305	41.95	406	55.85	12	1.65	4	0.55

Source: Baseline Survey, 2023

2.7 Age Distribution of HHs Population

Table 2.5 presents the block wise different age group distribution of sample household of population among the sample households. It shows majority (43.33 per cent) of them are adults (between 19 to 44 years of age), followed by middle age population (16.37 per cent), adolescent and children (each 11.69 per cent). While the aged (above 60 years of age) constitute about 9.49 per cent, pre-school children (4.40 per cent) and infant (3.03 per cent).

It is seen that about 45 per cent are in the adults age-group in Sukinda block whereas around 41.60 per cent are in the same age-group in Danagadi block. The share of middle age population is around 20 per cent in Danagadi block while only 13 per cent in Sukinda block. Similarly, adolescent population is of around 10.83 per cent in Danagadi block while it is 12.50 per cent in Sukinda block. Likewise, infant population makes quite low representation in both the blocks, it is only 3.42 per cent in Danagadi block while 2.66 per cent in Sukinda block.

Table 2.5: Distribution of Population by Age-Groups						
Age Group						
	Danagadi		Sukinda		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0-2 years	12	3.42	10	2.66	22	3.03
Preschool (3-5 year)	16	4.56	16	4.26	32	4.40
Children (6-12 year)	35	9.97	50	13.30	85	11.69
Adolescent (13-18 year)	38	10.83	47	12.50	85	11.69
Adults (19-44 year)	146	41.60	169	44.95	315	43.33
Middle Age (45-59 Years)	69	19.66	50	13.30	119	16.37
Old (60 and above)	35	9.97	34	9.04	69	9.49
Total	351	100	376	100	727	100
Source: Baseline Survey 2023						

Further, the pre-school children constitute about 4.56 per cent and 4.26 per cent of the total population of the sample households in Danagadi and Sukinda blocks, respectively. While the share

of children (6-12 age) in Danagadi and Sukinda blocks is about 9.97 per cent and 13.30 per cent respectively.

2.8 Religious Distribution

The religious distribution of sample households across the two blocks of the district shows that all the sample households are Hindu.

2.9 Educational Qualification

Table 2.6 presents the educational qualification of population of sample households. It is observed that majority (34.80 per cent) have education between class 6 to 10, followed by about 29.16 per cent of them have education up to class 5, 12.24 per cent of them have higher secondary educational qualification and 4.95 per cent of them are graduates. While rest of the 17.33 per cent of them are illiterate.

It shows that Danagadi block has more (16.24 per cent) illiterate population while majority (34.80 per cent) of them have attained between class 6 to 10. About 36.47 per cent have attended between class 6 to 10, 30.48 per cent of them attended up to class five, 11.68 per cent attended higher education, 4.84 per cent of them are graduates and only 0.28 per cent have technical education. Similarly, in Sukinda block majority (33.24 per cent) have education between 6 to 10 class, 27.93 per cent of them have education up to five class, 12.77 per cent of them have higher secondary education, 5.05 per cent are graduates, and only 2.66 per cent have technical education. While about 18.35 per cent are illiterate.

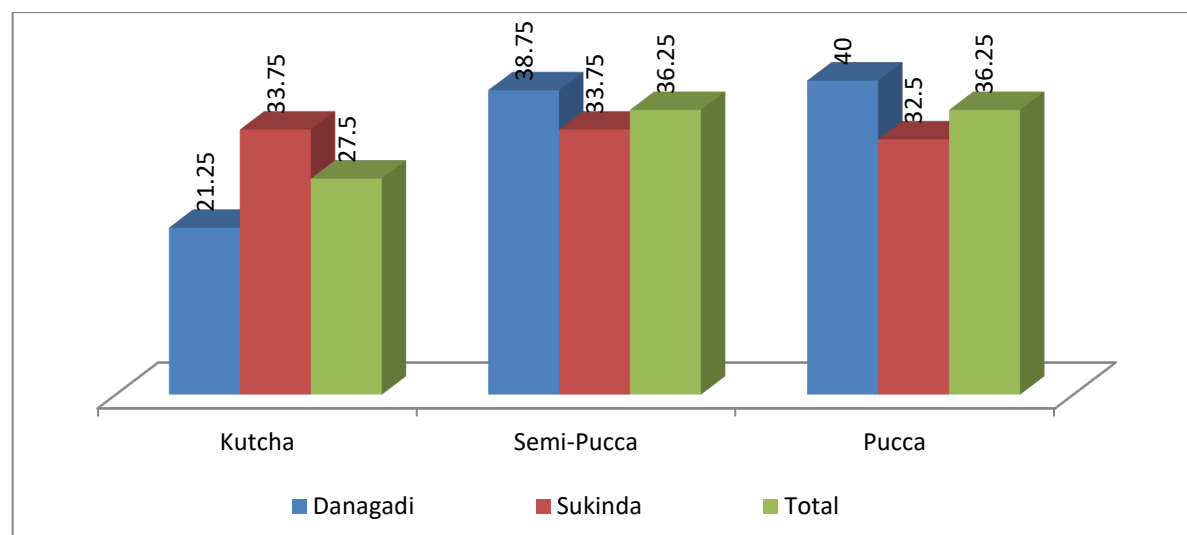
Table 2.6: Distribution of Population by Educational Qualification						
Category	Danagadi		Sukinda		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Illiterate	57	16.24	69	18.35	126	17.33
Up to class 5	107	30.48	105	27.93	212	29.16
Class 6-10	128	36.47	125	33.24	253	34.80
Higher Secondary	41	11.68	48	12.77	89	12.24
Graduation	17	4.84	19	5.05	36	4.95
Post-Graduate	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Technical /Management	1	0.28	10	2.66	11	1.51
Total	351	100.00	376	100	727	100

Source: Baseline Survey, 2023

2.10 Type of house

The type of the house often considered as an important indicator of the social and economic status of the family. Fig 2.1 presents the distribution sample households over the selected two blocks of Jaipur district. It shows that about 36 per cent (58 HHs) of them have Pucca houses, similarly another 36 per cent of them have semi-*Pucca* houses while about 28 per cent (44 HHs) of them have *Kutcha* houses.

Fig 2.1: Block wise Distribution of population by type of House



It is seen that in Danagadi block majority 32HHs (40 per cent) have Pucca houses, followed by semi-*Pucca* houses 31 HHs (38.75 per cent) and 17 *Kutcha* houses (21.25 per cent). While in Sukinda block, each 33.75 per cent (27 HHs) of sample households have *Kutcha* and Semi-*pucca* houses and about 32.5 per cent of them have *pucca* houses.

2.11 Occupation

From table 2.7, it is seen that out of the total 727 populations, almost one-fourth (25 per cent) of them total are directly engaged in agriculture and followed by students (25.45 per cent), and housewife (21.05) and daily labour wages earners (5.36 per cent). The share of government and private sector employees constitute about 0.95 per cent and 3.71 per cent and about 2.7 per cent of them are pensioner while 4.13 per cent of them in the working age group were unemployed.

It is found that in Danagadi block, out of the total 350 person around 28.29 per cent engaged in agriculture while in Sukinda block, around 22.81 per cent of the total 377 are engaged in agriculture. The population under student category is higher in Sukinda block constituting 28.91 per cent than Danagadi block where around 21.71 per cent student population. The next majority group is housewife in both blocks, Danagadi has 22.86 per cent and Sukinda has 19.36 per cent. Unemployed population is equal in both the blocks representing around 4 per cent. Daily wage labour is more in Sukinda block than Danagadi block. It is found that in Sukinda block about 8 per cent daily labour whereas Danagadi has only 3 percent.

Table 2.7: Distribution of Population by Occupation						
Block	Danagadi		Sukinda		Total	
Occupation	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agriculture	99	28.29	86	22.81	185	25.45
Wage Labour	10	2.86	29	7.69	39	5.36
Business	7	2.00	5	1.33	12	1.65
Govt. Sector	2	0.57	3	0.80	5	0.69
Private Sector	14	4.00	13	3.45	27	3.71
Pension/Remittances	10	2.86	10	2.65	20	2.75
Student	76	21.71	109	28.91	185	25.45
Housewife	80	22.86	73	19.36	153	21.05
Unemployed	15	4.29	15	3.98	30	4.13
Others	37	10.57	34	9.02	71	9.77
Total	350	100	377	100	727	100
<i>Source: Baseline Survey, 2023.</i>						

2.12 Annual Income of Households

Table 2.8 presents the distribution of annual income of the sample households. It shows that, majority (41.25 per cent) of them earns between Rs.40,000 to Rs.80,000 rupees, followed by 33.75 per cent of them earns up to Rs.40,000 rupees. About 21.25 per cent of them earns between Rs.80,001 to Rs.1,20,000 rupees while only 1.87 per cent of them earns between Rs.1,20,001 to Rs 1,60,000 rupees. In the high-income range very less HHs, i.e., 0.65 per cent of the sample households between Rs 1,60,001 to Rs 2,00,000 rupees and 1.25 per cent of them are earns more than two lakhs.

It is seen that majority (42.50 per cent) of households in Sukinda block falls in the income group of Rs 40,001 to Rs 80,000 rupees whereas in Danagadi block it is 40 per cent. Similarly, in Sukinda block about 36.25 per cent in the income of group of up to Rs. 40,000 rupees wherein Danagadi block it is 31.25 per cent. Likewise, in Danagadi block about 26.25 per cent household falling in the category of Rs. 80001 to Rs 120000 whereas Sukinda block reports only 16 per cent households in the same income group. In Danagadi block, only two households out of total 80 HHs have income more than Rs. 120000 annually whereas Sukinda block has four households (5%) out of total 80 HHs. Overall, it is found that in both the blocks more than 90% households have below Rs 120000 annual income which indicates their low economic condition.

Table 2.8.: Distribution of HHs by Annual Income (in Rs)						
Block	Danagadi		Sukinda		Total	
Category	No	%	No	%	No	%
Up to 40,000	25	31.25	29	36.25	54	33.75
Rs.40,001 to Rs.80,000	32	40	34	42.5	66	41.25
Rs 80,001 to Rs 1,20,000	21	26.25	13	16.25	34	21.25
Rs.1,20,001 to Rs 1,60,000	0	0	3	3.75	3	1.87
Rs 1,60,001 to Rs 2,00,000	1	1.25	0	0	1	0.62
Above 2,00,000	1	1.25	1	1.25	2	1.25
Total	80	100	80	100	160	100
Source: Field Survey, 2023						

2.13 Land Holding Pattern:

Table 2.9 show the land holding pattern of surveyed households in the two blocks. It reveals that majority of the households are small and marginal farmers. About 51.25 per cent are holding less than two acres of land. Around 38.75 per cent HHs are having land between 2 acres to 5-acre land, and around 9.35 per cent HHs are having between 5 to 10 acres of land in the two blocks. It's very important to observe that there is not a single HHs those do not have a piece of land as the surveyed households reported or in other words, every household possess land.

It shows that in Danagadi block, majority (50 per cent) of them have less than two acres of land, 35 per cent have between two acres to five-acre land, whereas only 15 per cent have between five acres to 10 acres of land. In this block, every farmer household possesses land ranging from less than two acres to 10 acres, but not a single farmer exhibits more than 10 acres. In Sukinda block, 52.5 per cent HHs have less than two acres of land. 42.5 per cent have land between two acres to five acres and 3.75 per cent HHs have land between five to 10 ten acres. Only one large farmer is there having more than 10-acres land.

Table 2.9: Distribution of HH's Land Ownership (in acre)								
Block	> 2 acres		2>5 acre		5>10 acre		More than 10 acres	
	N	%		%	N	%	N	%
Danagadi	40	50	28	35	12	15	0	0
Sukinda	42	52.5	34	42.5	3	3.75	1	1.25
Total	82	51.25	62	38.75	15	9.38	1	0.63
Source: Baseline Survey, 2023.								

2.14 Conclusion

This chapter have discussed different socio-economic aspects of surveyed households from two blocks of Jajpur district, i.e., Danagadi and Sukinda. Majority of the sample households in the selected two blocks belong to OBC/SEBC communities followed by Schedule Caste, while all the households are Hindu. The gender distribution falls in normal range. About 56 per cent of the total population are married. Almost all the family are nuclear in both the blocks. Adults constitute about 43.33 of the population of the sample households and most of them completed education between class 6 to 10.

The economic background of the sample households shows that agriculture is the primary occupation for most of the people. While most of them have pucca and semi pucca houses, and majority of them earns between Rs.40,000 to Rs.80,000 rupees annually indicating their poor economic condition. Although every household have land, majority of them possesses less than two acres of land which signal they all are small and marginal holding position.

CHAPTER III

PRODUCTION OF MILLETS

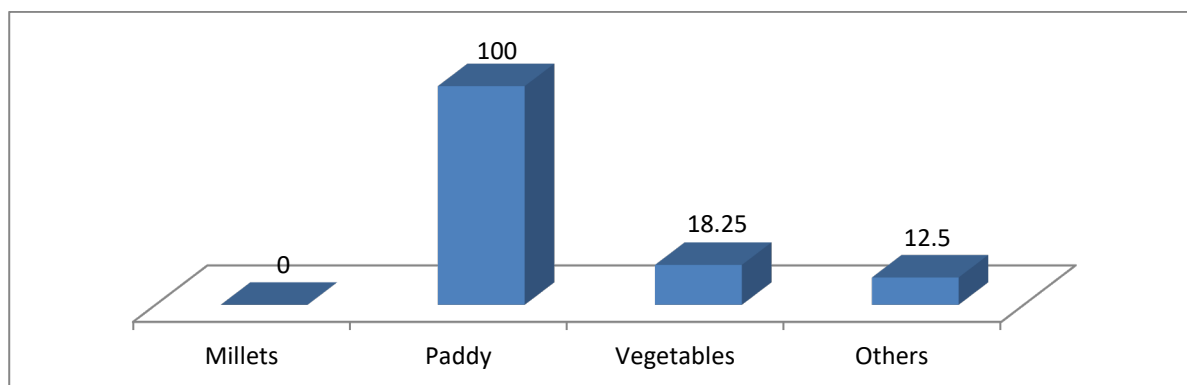
3.1 Introduction

The Baseline Survey 2023-24 was conducted to assess the situation of millets production in the target villages before the implementation of the programme interventions. This chapter analyses the data collected from the two selected blocks of Jajpur district, namely Danagadi and Sukinda. The analysis focuses on the distribution of area under millets and other crops, the usage of seeds and agronomic practices, as well as the production and yield of millets in the sampled villages. The chapter also highlights the challenges and opportunities for promoting millets in the district. In order to do so, it is found that no cultivation of millets was found in the two selected blocks. Only paddy has been cultivated along with some varieties of vegetables and others crops.

3.2 HHs' Operational Land Holding Status

Fig. 3.2 demonstrates the land use pattern of sample households. It shows that not a single farmer produce millet while all of them cultivate paddy. In addition to this about 18 per cent of them cultivate vegetables and only 12.50 per cent of them cultivate other crops including maze, sunflower, and cashew.

Fig 3.1: Percentage of farmers cultivating different crops



3.3 Area under different crops

It reveals that major portion of the operational area in the district is under paddy cultivation as all the farmers are cultivating paddy. Out of the total 419.6 acres of operational areas, more than 88.56 per cent is under paddy cultivation and the next majority cropping area is different vegetables followed by others crops (maze, sunflower and lemon tree) representing 6.91 per cent and 4.53 per cent respectively. As not a single farmer cultivating millet, there is no area under millets cultivation in selected two blocks.

Table 3.3 presents the block-wise distribution of the operational area under millets and other crops. It shows that none of the sample households across both blocks are cultivating millets. In Danagadi

block out of total 215.1 acres of operational area, paddy constitute a very significant (88.38 per cent) of total agricultural land which account for about 190.1 acres, while vegetable shares only 7.90 per cent (7.9 acres) of the total land, and area under other crops is 3.72 per cent (8 acres) of total operational area. Similarly, in Sukinda block, total cultivation area is 204.5 acre out of which 88.75 per cent (181.5 acres) is under paddy, 5.87 per cent (12 acres) is under vegetables while 5.38 per cent (11 acres) is under other crops.

Table 3.1: Distribution of Operational Land Area under different Crops (in acre)								
	Paddy		Vegetables		Others		Total	
Block	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%
Danagadi	190.1	88.38	17	7.9	8	3.72	215.1	51.26
Sukinda	181.5	88.75	12	5.87	11	5.38	204.5	48.74
Total	371.6	88.56	29	6.91	19	4.53	419.6	100
<i>Source: Field Survey, 2023.</i>								

3.4 Reason for not Cultivating Millets

All the farmers reported that, they are not cultivating millets due to not profitability and non-availability of seeds. Nobody reported about shortage of land or lack of irrigation or any other reasons.

3.5 Conclusion

It is found that none of the sample households across the two blocks of the district are cultivating millets. None of the sample HHs has cultivated millets since more than 30 years in these two blocks. Owing to different reasons such as non-availability of millets seeds, low demand, and supply of millets, encouraging paddy cultivation, millets production and consumption have disappeared from food basket. However, the study area has potential for millets cultivation as farmers reported that farmers used to cultivate millets two-three decades back. Moreover, millets cultivation was integral part of their diet as well as farming system. Further, all the sample households of the study area (phase VII blocks of Jajpur district) are willing to grow millets under the Shree Anna Abhiyan programme.

CHAPTER IV

CONSUMPTION OF MILLETS

The Baseline Survey 2023-24 was also assessing the trend and patterns of millets consumption in the target villages before implementing the programme in the selected blocks of Jajpur district, namely Danagadi and Sukinda. The main objective of this chapter is to analyse patterns of millets consumption across different seasons, meals, times of the day and across the different generations of total population. This chapter also explores the diversity of millets' varieties and recipes that are consumed by the sample households and how they prepare them.

It is found that none of the sample households are consuming millets in any forms since last 30 to 40 years. They also reported that they do not know how to prepare different millets recipe for consumption.

CHAPTER V

PROCESSING OF MILLETS

The Baseline Survey 2023-24 aimed at recording the processing and marketing practice by the sample households. This chapter intended to explore the various practice for processing of millets, such as dehulling, milling, roasting, and popping and to understand the availability and accessibility of processing units in the sample area, and the factors that influence the choice of processing methods.

In the surveyed two blocks none of the sample households are processing millets, as there is no production as well as no consumption. Therefore, none of the sample households in the study region are selling millets.

Annexure-1
Annexure-1: Mapping of Baseline Survey

SI No Indicators			Baseline Value		
		Unit	Danagadi	Sukinda	Total
1	% Of Sample Households Cultivating Millets	%	0	0	0
2	Types of Millets Cultivated (2023-24)				
	a) Mandia	%	0	0	0
3	Avg. Area under Millets Cultivation/HH (Acre)	Acre	0	0	0
4	% Of Millets are at total Cultivated Area	%	0	0	0
5	Average Production Millets HHs	Qnt.	0	0	0
6	Package of Practice	%	0	0	0
7	Yield Rate (Qnt. /Acre)	Qnt.	0	0	0
8	Percentage of Population Consuming Millets				
	a) Breakfast	%	0	0	0
	b) Lunch	%	0	0	0
	c) Evening Snacks	%	0	0	0
	d) Dinner	%	0	0	0
9	Popular Millets Recipes (% of HHs)				
	a) Tampo/Pitha	%	0	0	0
	b) Jau/Torani	%	0	0	0
	c)Khiri	%	0	0	0
	d)Idli/Upama	%	0	0	0
	e) Sweets	%	0	0	0
10	Percentage of HH using Processing Millets				
	a) Traditionally	%	0	0	0
	b) Machines	%	0	0	0
	c)Both	%	0	0	0
11	Percentage of HH Selling Millets	%	0	0	0

**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. Do 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

32. Types of Millets, you Sell and Quantity

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)

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

1. Yes 2. No

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

35. What are the marketing processes followed by you?

a) Barter

b) Money

c) Others (specify)

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

1. Yes 2. No

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

38. Remarks

Contact no of Respondent

Signature of the Researcher/Field Investigator

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About NCDS, Bhubaneswar

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