

Rise in Income of Uttarakhand Millet Farmers: Study

Why in News?

According to a study by the **Indian Institute of Management, Kashipur,** three out of four milletgrowing farmers in Uttarakhand have seen a **10-20% increase** in their annual income owing to the push to **millet farming by the Centre and state government.**

 The study is named "Millet Production in Uttarakhand: An Empirical Analysis of its Socio-Economic Impact and Marketability Challenges".

Key Points

- The study conducted on more than 2,100 farmers found that many of them are still not aware of the increased demand for millet-based products, and are still growing it on a smaller scale for personal consumption only.
- According to the study, 75% of farmers in the state who grow millets have seen an increase in income by 10-20% as the Centre and state government continue to push farming of the crop.
 - The study, however, did not specify the number of millet-growing farmers among the 2,100 who were surveyed.
 - It was conducted by four senior professors and five data collectors of the institute over a period of six months.
- The study was conducted to address the marketability challenges of millet production and identify effective strategies to increase its economic presence.
 - The sample size for the survey was collected from the major hilly regions of the state, including Pithoragarh, Joshimath, Rudraprayag, and Chamoli.

Related Initiatives Taken by the Government

- National Millets Mission (NMM): NMM was launched in 2007 to promote the production and consumption of millets.
- Price Support Scheme (PSS): Provides financial assistance to farmers for the cultivation of millets.
- Development of Value-Added Products: Encourages the production of value-added milletbased products to increase the demand and consumption of millets.
- Promoting Millets in PDS: The government has introduced millets in the <u>Public Distribution</u> <u>System (PDS)</u> to make it accessible and affordable to the masses.
- **Promotion of Organic Farming:** The government is promoting organic farming of millets to increase the production and consumption of organic millets.

Millets

About

- Small-grained cereals also known as coarse grains
- Often referred to as 'Superfood'
- Among the first crops to be domesticated - evidence of millet consumption dates back to the Indus Valley Civilisation (3,000 BC)

Climatic Conditions

- Mainly a Kharif crop in India
- Temperature: 27°C 32°C
- Rainfall: Around 50-100 cm
- Soil Type: Inferior alluvial or loamy soil

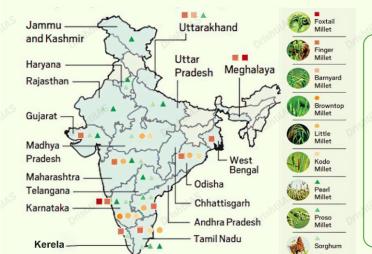


India and Millets

- Global Largest Millet Producer:
 - 20% of global production, 80% of Asia's production
- Common Millets:
 - Ragi (Finger millet), Jowar (Sorghum), Sama (Little millet), Bajra (Pearl millet), and Variga (Proso millet)
 - Indigenous varieties (small millets) Kodo, Kutki, Chenna and Sanwa
- Top Millets Producing States:
 - Rajasthan (largest), Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh
- Govt. Initiatives:
 - Initiative for Nutritional Security through Intensive Millet Promotion (INSIMP)
 - · 'India's Wealth, Millets for Health'
 - Millet Startup Innovation Challenge
- Hiked MSP for Millets
- Agriculture Ministry declared millets as "Nutri Cereals" in 2018

Significance

- Less expensive, nutritionally superior
- High protein, fibre, minerals, iron, calcium and a low glycemic index
- Help tackle lifestyle problems and health (obesity, diabetes etc.)
- Photo-insensitive, resilient to climate change & water efficient



International Year of Millets -Year 2023 re Vision

Proposed by India, declared by UNGA





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