

ECONOMIC STAKE IN CONSERVATION

Biodiversity Conservation for Natural Resource Management, Food Security and Poverty Reduction through processing, value addition and marketing

conservation strategies for small millets

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NAMAKKAL



Transaction strategies of Agrarian Tribes Barter, Labor, Non-biological material (Gold Silver) Value embedded material (coins and rupees)

 Biodiversity is central focus for all kinds of such transactions

Narrowing down of Food basket

 Adding commercial value and Economic stake to species brings them into conservation

Farmers decision making in agriculture

Economic

- Prices & availability of inputs
- Infrastructure
- Prices of products
- Market linkages
- Non-farm moome
- Available technologies
- · Surplus management
- What to produce
- When to produce
- How to produce (technology)

Decision

Cost-benefit analysis

Socio-political

- Resource terrure
- · Political system
- Social customs
- Demography

Ecological

- Climate
- Soil
- Hydrology
- Pests
- Weeds:
- Topography

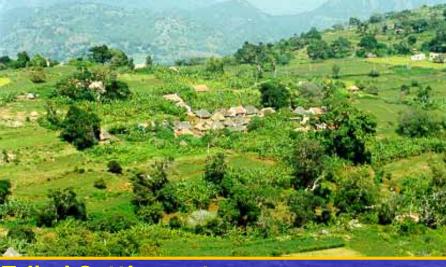
Farmers Production objectives

Kolli Hills









Malayali Tribe

Tribal Settlement



Terraced Fields



Paddy field



Minor Millets in Kolli Hills





- Little millet (Samai)
- · Italian millet (Thinai)
- Common millet (Panivaragu)
- Kodo millet (Varagu)
- Finger Millet (Kelvaragu)



Panicum sumatrance
Setaria italica
Panicum miliaceum
Paspalum scrobiculatum
Eleusine coracana





Mixed Millet Landscapes



Samai Field

MILLETS IN KOLLI HILLS

Millets are nutritionally rich in:
 protein, minerals, vitamins,
 folic acid and fiber

 Rich in diversity

 Traditionally cultivated

 Organically produced



Thinai Field

Traditional mixed cropping pattern in Kolli hills



Crops	Botanical name	nical name Duration (days)	
	The same of the sa		Harvest
Ragi	Eleusine coracana	150-160	IV
Thinai	Setaria italica	100-110	П
Maize	Zea mays	125-130	Ш
Avarai	Purpureus lab lab	190-240	VI
Cucubits	Cucumber spp.	150	Name V
Amaranthus	Amaranthus spp.	60-70	

Traditional crop rotation pattern in Kolli Hills

Type of Land	Crop Rotation				
Vayal-Low land	Paddy (One year)-Banana (Two years)				
Mettunilam	Paddy-Coriander+Motchai-fallow				
	Paddy-coriander-panivaragu				
	Paddy-coriander-sorghum				
	Paddy-Motchai-Panivaragu				
	Paddy-Motchai-Sorghum				
	Tapioca-mixed crops (two year rotation)				



Increases production

Labor efficient

Soil amelioration

Mixed cropping & Farming

Minimizes losses

Pest control

Wider food resource base





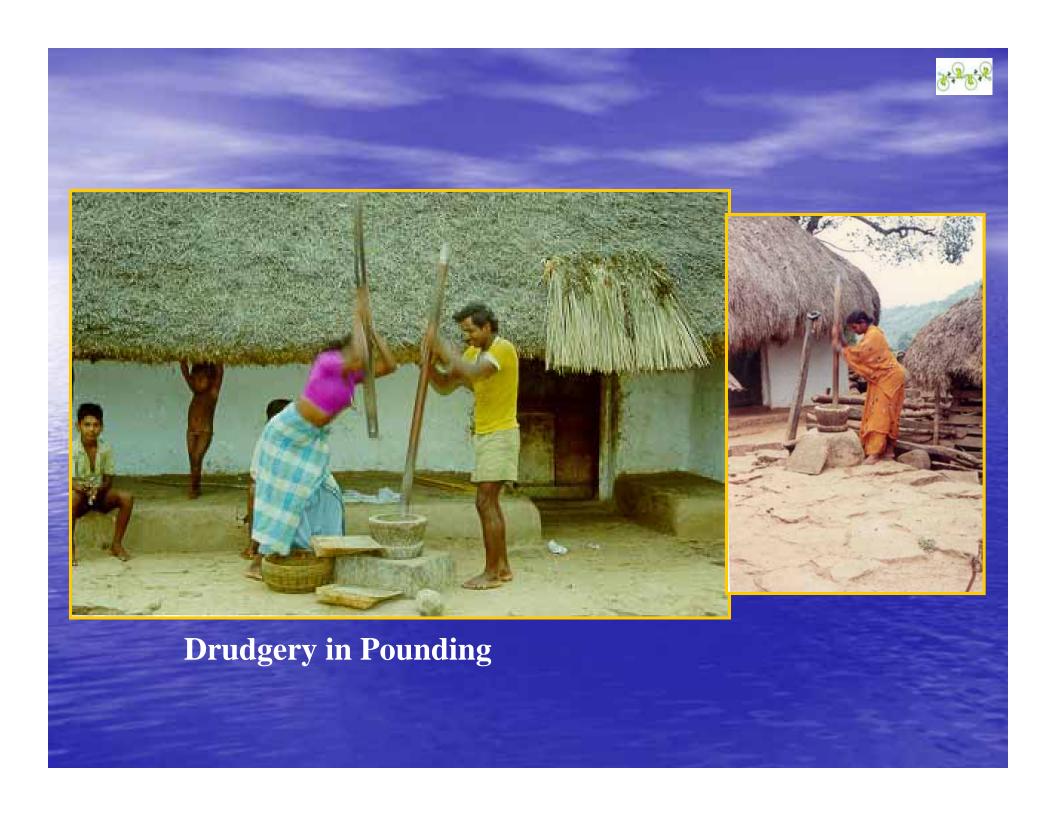
Tapioca harvesting and Marketing

Problems

Decline in millet cultivation
Defunct seed storage system
Diluted seed exchange practice
Lack of marketing avenues
Drudgery in Pounding

loss in agro-genetic biodiversity
 Change in food habits
 malnourishment among children and Adults





Grassroot institutions Capacity Building



ADI 18 festival



Participatory Research



Folk Theatre



Millet product Stall



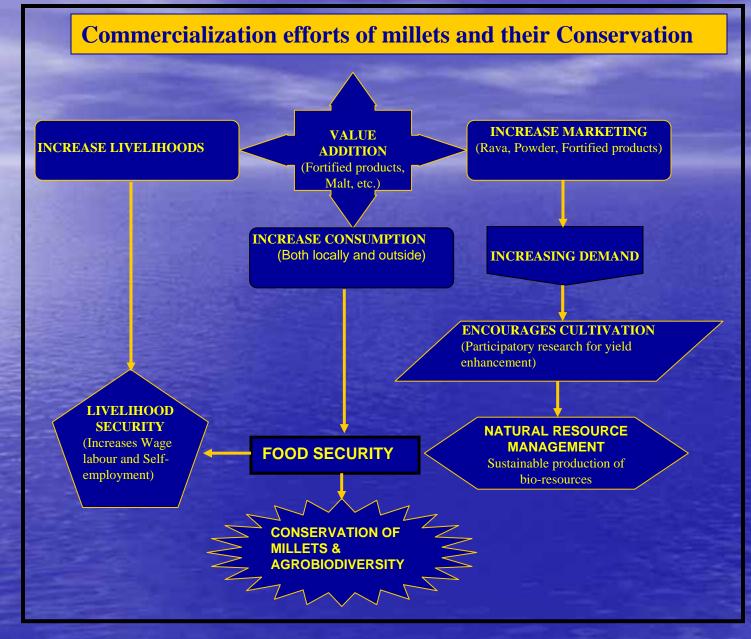
Millet Exhibition



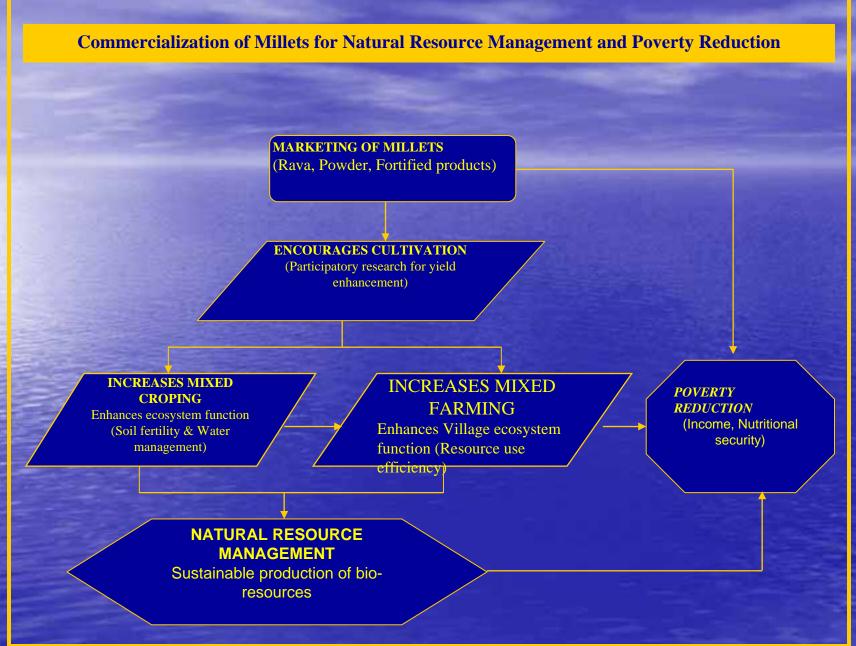


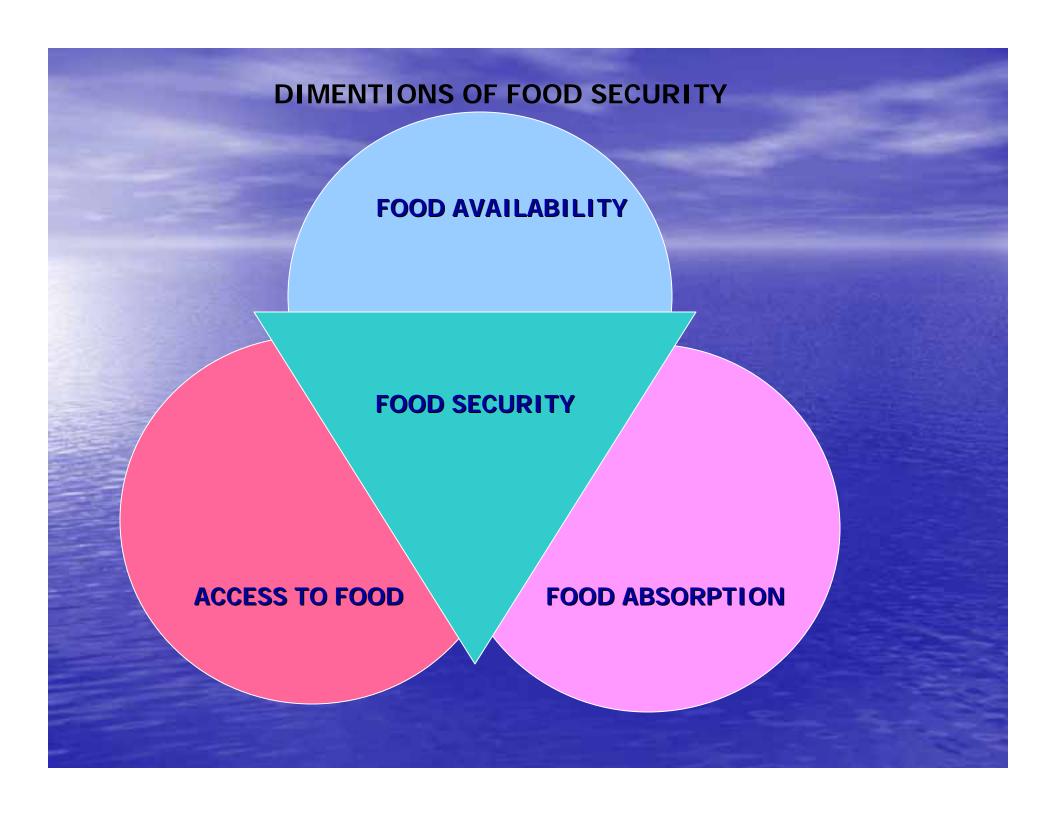


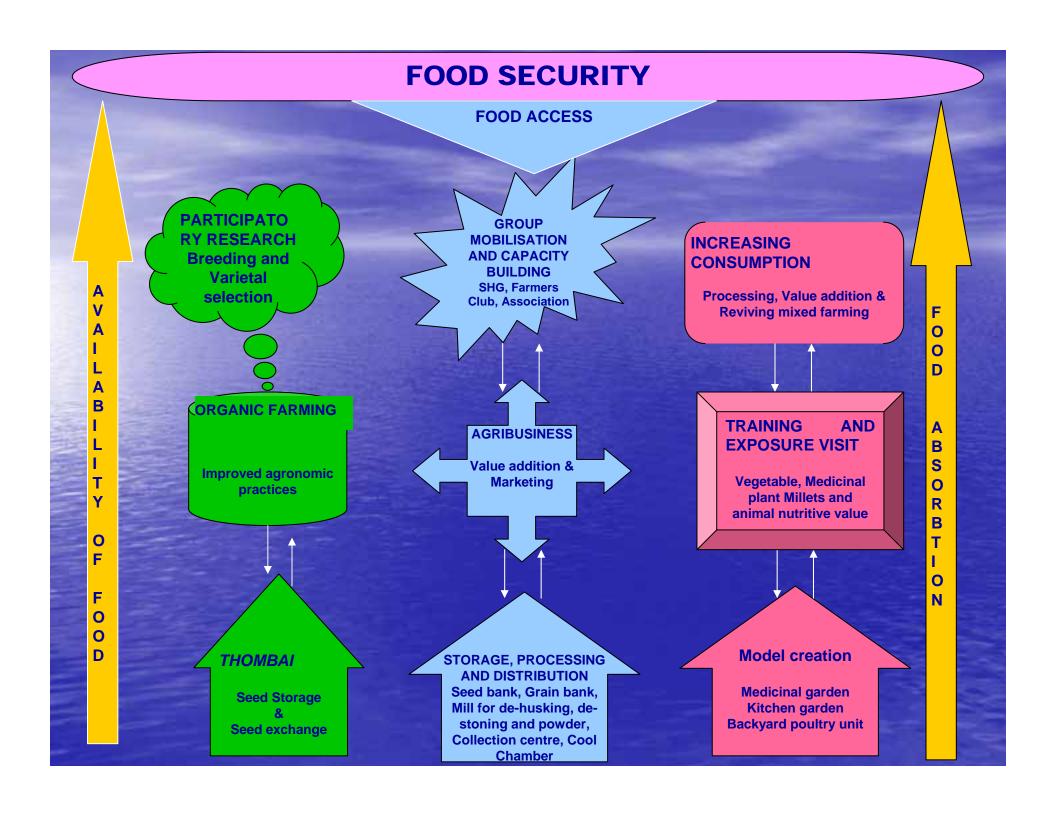


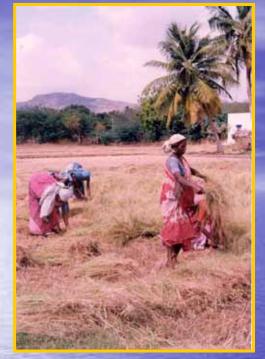




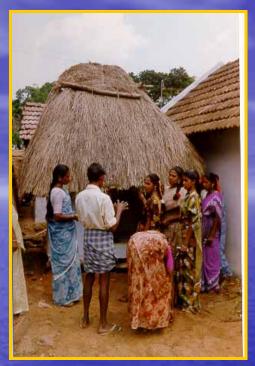




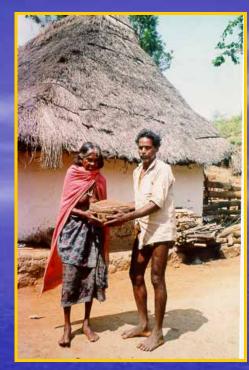




Seed Multiplication



Seed Storage - Thombai



Seed exchange



Seed Distribution



Millet cultivation













Processing

Packing



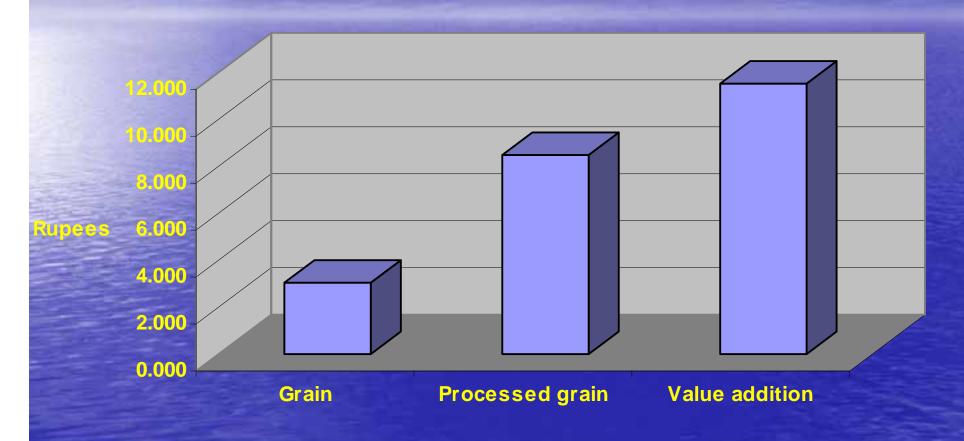
Urban Market linkage



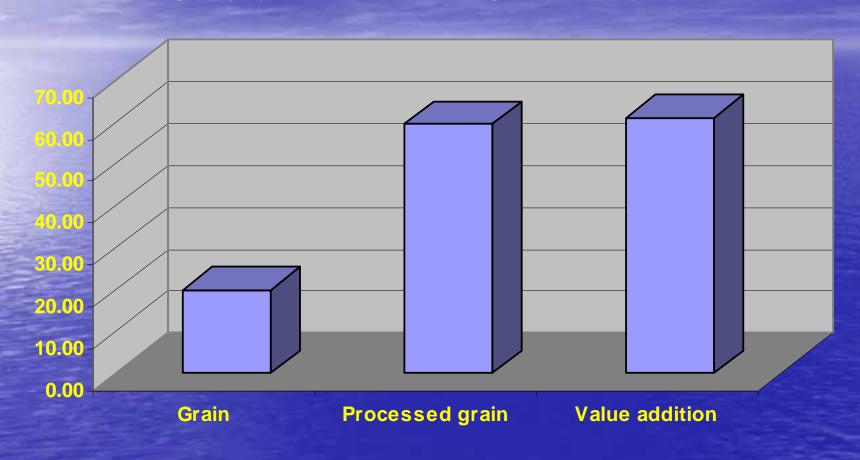
Quantity of Millets marketed in different forms their increase in wage days and income

Products	Quantity(Kg)	Wage (days)	Income through wage	Inccome to cultivator (Rs)	Income through processing (Rs)	Income through value addition (Rs)
Grain	12755.5	255	12750	25511	0	0
Processed grain	2317.75	138	6900	4636	8112	0
Value addition	736.5	45	2250	1473	2577.75	2209.5

Income through marketing one kilogram of millets as different product



Wage days per ton Millet marketing as different products





Development projects

Improving the economic conditions of the traditional community quite often lack in:

- •Synchronizing local bioresources leading to weakening food security
- •Traditional Natural Resource Management Practice
- •Resilience in the economic structure of the village ecosystem.
- •Creating an economic stake for under utilized crops is essential for conservation.



- Needs Participatory Approach
- •In synchrony with the local bio resource
- Accommodating the local cultural and traditional practices
- •Blending frontier science with traditional wisdom

