

## Groundnut Value Chain Analysis: Ground Nut Crop in 1 Acre

	Inputs	Pre Production/collection	Production/collection	Post Production/collection	Value addition	Local market /Shandy	End Users
<b>Activity</b>	Land, Tractor, Plough, (Implements), Water, Oxen, Seeds, Fertilizers, Urea, Potassium, Bags(gone bags)	Land Preparation, Application of fertilizers, Seed Treatment, Sowing.	Weeding, Watering, Application of fertilizer, Application of pesticides, Protection from wild boars/bears.	Picking the plants, Drying the plants for 3-5 days, Transportation, to home,	Separating the nuts and the shells, Separating seeds from nuts, Storage for seed purpose and marketing.	Directly to the local buyers/procurement agencies, Sale to the money lender.	It is used in household consumption, preparation of ground nut oil and it's by products like ground nut cake.
<b>Gender</b>	Men involve in purchasing inputs	Men involve in plowing activities	Women involve in weeding work and men involve applying fertilizers and pesticides activities	Mostly women involve in groundnut picking	Mostly women involve in the value addition works like separating nuts and separating and seeds from nuts. Men involve in packing and transporting activities	Men involve in marketing activities	
<b>Risks involved</b>	Sub standard quality of fertilizers & pesticides	Rains deficiency	Rats, wild boar Diseases, Pest attack	Heavy rains	Crop damage because of lack of storage	Price down in the market	
<b>Input cost</b>	Seeds 60kg - 2000/- (1kgx40) Urea 50kg - 300/- Potassium 50kg - 250/- Fertilizer 50kg - 400/- Bags 1x40x10- 400/- Spray (1ltr): 600/-						

<b>Labour cost</b>	Family labour	Land leveling and plowing charges: Rs. 3000/ Seedlings: Rs. 2300/- Plowing: Rs 300/-	Applying fertilizers and pesticides charges; Rs 600/-x2=1200	Groundnut picking charges: 30mem (women15x75 Men15x100)=2625/- x3= 7875	Separating the nuts Women 5x75=375	30 bags 1200x30=36000	
<b>Total Cost</b>	3950/-	5600/-	1200/-	7875/-	375/-		
<b>Total income</b>	30 bags 1200x30=36000/-						
<b>Profit / loss</b>	Cost = 19000 Income = 36000/- Profit = 17000/-						
<b>Limitations</b>	Lack of investment Scarcity of seeds and fertilizers in time	Scarcity of water Scarcity of good quality pesticides Increasing inputs costs	Labour scarcity	Waiting buyers Depending on rains		Price deciding by the buyers	
<b>Gaps</b>	Didn't do seed treatment	In time applying, no timely irrigation (Power, Manpower)	They use more chemical fertilizers	Delay picking the ground nut	Didn't do grading, they didn't have storage because sold un season	Selling to middleman, therefore getting low income.	
<b>Best practices</b>	Purchasing good quality of seeds and fertilizers Taking loans from bank Making crop insurance	Preparing land in time Applying sufficient water Applying good quality fertilizers in time and in sufficient quantity	In time weeding works Applying water in time	Taking all measures in the time of picking, separating and nuts and seeds	Segregating quality nuts and drying and storing in proper way	Selling into the whole sell market	
<b>Possible interventions</b>	Properly should do cultivation, Should control to weed, Seedling should be on time	Seed treatment, good seed selection	Should apply water in time, Organic fertilizer should use	Prepare the grading wise, separate the nuts.	Grading, quality seeds should do separate	Should sell direct market without middleman	

## VCA--- Sheep--- Bukkapuram

**Name of the Respondent:** Boyapalli Venkateshwarlu

**Category:** Best Practitioner

**Total Sheep:** 200

Inputs	Pre-production	Production	Post-Production	Marketing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sheep</li> <li>• Space</li> <li>• Thadakalu for fencing</li> <li>• Water</li> <li>• Green grass</li> <li>• Long Sticks</li> <li>• Bed Sheets</li> <li>• Medicine</li> <li>• Light</li> <li>• Threads</li> <li>• Sheep(Male)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ground Leveling</li> <li>• Roofed ground and open ground required.</li> <li>• Roofed and open grounds should have fencing.</li> <li>• Clean the land</li> <li>• Green grass should access to sheep frequently.</li> <li>• Drinking water accessibility to sheep is important</li> <li>• Should take more care when the sheep in gestation period.</li> <li>• Should follow the prescribed medicine whenever required.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When the sheep born, immediately separate and keep the place where the place separated in roofed ground.</li> <li>• Take more care to infant sheep about 10 to 12 days.</li> <li>• Also take care for mother sheep which is fast effects from diseases</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• From the age of 5 months, the sheep can sell with minimum price.</li> <li>• If we have more care on mother sheep, it can give another birth within 6 to 8 months.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the buying and selling of sheep within the village, can get the good health sheep.</li> <li>• But the selling of sheep in near sandy, they can have more money.</li> </ul>

### Costing:

#### Investment and working capital:

1 <sup>st</sup> year	Veterinary medicines Rs.500 x 12 months+ Veterinary assistant chargers Rs.100 x12 months=1200	7200
<b>Total Investment:</b>		<b>7200</b>
<b>Working Capital in 1<sup>st</sup> year</b>		
<b>Total expenditure at the end of one year</b>		<b>7200</b>

**Income at the end of 2nd year:**

Period	Particulars	Income in Rs.
2 <sup>nd</sup> Year	15 lambs x Rs.500.00 =	<b>7500</b>
	Farmers give the money for animal manure per acre Rs. 1500x10 tractors	<b>15000</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22500</b>

**Working Capital during 2<sup>nd</sup> year:**

Medical Related Expenditure for sheep. Medicine Per month Rs.500+Veterinary assistant fee Rs.100x2 times in monthly=Rs.200x12 months+500x10 months=	Rs.7400.00
<b>Total:</b>	<b>Rs.7400.00</b>

**Income at the end of 3 rd year:**

Period	Particulars	Income
3 <sup>rd</sup> Year	-20 lambs x Rs.1000	<b>Rs.20000</b>
	-15 sheeps sold out in a year x Rs.4000.00	<b>Rs. 60000</b>
	<b>=60000</b>	<b>Rs. 15000</b>
	<b>Animal manure Rs. 1500 x 10 tractors</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs. 95000</b>

**Risks:** Lack of fodder,  
 Wild animal attack,  
 Unexpected diseases and sudden death  
 Require the insurance to animals

## Amla - VCA

	Input	Pre Collection	Collection	Post Collection	Local Value Addition	First Level Market	Second Level Market	Third Level Market	Users
Activity	<p>*Amla trees are abundantly found in eastern ghats forests.</p> <p>*Sickle with long handle and a utensil.</p>	<p>*Identify trees in forested areas.</p> <p>*Clear the debris under the tree.</p> <p>*Spread of tarpaulin sheet under the tree.</p>	<p>*Pluck amla fruits, if within reach by hand.</p> <p>*Climb tree branches, to pluck the berries and as well shake the tender branches.</p> <p>*Collect remaining amla with the help of sickle.</p> <p>*In a span of one week, a couple collect around 150-180 kgs of amla berries.</p>	<p>*Collect amla in a sack and damaged ones are abandoned.</p>	<p>*Amla berries are steamed; water is heated in utensil and utensil is covered with cloth and berries are placed over the cloth &amp; covered with plate.</p> <p>*Once boiled, berries are removed &amp; are spread on tarpaulin sheet.</p>	<p>*Raw amla : Rs.5/kg</p> <p>*Processed and dried amla is sold at Rs. 40/kg</p>			<p>*Used in preparation of Pickles, Chutney</p> <p>*Preparation of Herbal products.</p> <p>*Powder is used for digestive problems</p>
Labour Cost	One time Cost: Sickle- Rs.200 & Utensil – Rs.500	Each couple stays a week in the forest and collects 150 – 180 kg of Raw Amla. When processed (cooked and dried) 150 -180 kg of raw amla becomes 30 – 35 kgs of processed or dry amla. Two people wage; Men @Rs.180/- X 7 Days + Women @Rs. 120/- X 7 Days = Rs. 2100							
Total Cost	Labour cost: Rs. 2100/-								
Total Income	35 kgs X Rs. 40/- = Rs. 1400								
Profit/Loss	Rs. 1400/-								
Best Practices	Collection of amla berries is done on tarpaulin sheets.		Plucking fruits, without damaging braches.	Grading of amla berries.	Steaming of amla berries, to prevent from berries from turning dark colour.				

Gaps	Producers do not clean surroundings prior to collection of produce.	Producers are unaware about the difference between forest amla berry & normal grown amla. Producers are damaging the tender tree branches of amla, while plucking.	When raw amla berries are sold; no grading is done at homestead level.	Producers are directly boiling amla; whereas, it has to be steamed for about 45 min – 1 hr.					
Limitations	Production has decline, due to lack of rains.			Process of seed removal from berries, is done using fingers & as a result, women at times injure their fingers and the process itself is very pain causative (fingers).					
Risks Involved			Attacks by wild animals. Chances of slipping from tree.	Raw amla – If it is not sold within a week of collection it gets damaged (black spots on the body), if it stored in sacks it gets attacked by fungus	Processed amla, if adequately not sun dried, gets infected with fungus.				
Gender		Women clean premises surrounding the tree & men climb tree to pluck the berries.	Women collect the amla berries.	Segregation of amla berries based on their size is done by women.	Berries are boiled, seed is removed, sundried; carried out by women. Men also lend hand in drying berries.	Men and women are engaged in sale of produce.			
Possible Interventions	Actively promote towards regeneration of amla trees.	Impart training on amla collection, grading and processing.		User friendly instrument (glove or some other device) to remove seeds.  Bring NTFP collectors under insurance coverage.		Establishment of processing unit.			

**VCA: Stone work, Tangerangadona, Kurnool**

Name: Boya.Obulesh, 29yrs,

	Inputs	Pre Production	Production	Post Production	Local value addition	Local Market	Block market	District/State level market	End Users
<b>Activities</b>	Hammers-like 1pound-2, 3pounds, 15pounds, Crowbar, Nakkulu(Nails)	<p>Before making stone, they have to make tools sharp with the black smith. Then after the stone cutter find the suitable stone for making small stones.</p> <p>The stone cutter works in the field like 7a.m-1p.m, 3pm to 5pm in the site. In the morning time, he is more confident why because the work done effectively. The working place is one km from their house.</p> <p>If the material require urgent to owner/mediator approach, they work</p>	<p>They use the sharp nakkulu (nails) for cutting the stone.</p> <p>The stone cutter is cut the stones with the housing construction material size.</p> <p>The stone cutter cut the stone daily 30-50 stone. The stone cutting production is depending upon the stone quality. Mostly in summer time the stone cutting production is good why because the stone cutting is good more production is good than other season.</p> <p>They make 18 inch length and 6 inch width of stones for house construction and basement filling etc.</p>	<p>After making the stone they call the middle men to sale the stone to the house owners. The stone cutters always depend upon the middlemen. Why because they donotknow the house owners.</p> <p>Daily 30-50 stone cutting and sell to middle men and they collect the stone.They fill the tractor load stones to the house owner. Each stone cost Rs. 5. Every 2-3 days one tractor send to the Adoni.The middle men sell the stone to owner Rs. 10-15.</p>	There middle men separate the good stone and value add the rate Rs. 10-15.	They sell for middle men. Middle men sell at Adoni.	-	-	

		<p>more time. And with speedy.</p> <p>Before goes to the work takeaway the water, lunch and tools also.</p> <p>When they start the work</p> <p>clean surrounding of big stone for making stones for construction</p>	<p>They have lunch by 1:30PM for Half an Hour.</p> <p>Daily the stone cutter cut the 30-50 stones.</p>	<p>It is depend upon the house owner situation.</p> <p>The stone cutter daily earns Rs.250.</p> <p>Tractor owners may give amount weekly once or weekly twice.</p>					
<b>Risks involved</b>		<p>While cutting the stones sometimes stones fall down on the legs or body. Sometime dust particles go to humanbody, dehydration is happening in summer time. Some time the hammer part is fall down on the human body. It is also injury to the body.</p>	<p>During stone cutting stones touch the body so form wound and bloods come out. When the stone making the stone cutter is so tired in the evening time. So that they addict the local wine, of cheap liquor. It is dangerous to human body. Especially in the summer time sunstroke effect to the human body.</p>						
<b>Gender</b>	Women may not	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	involve in this stage.								
<b>Input cost</b>	<p>Hammers in three types each one cost Rs. 300*3 hammers=900.</p> <p>Crowbar. Rs.500.</p> <p>Nakku lu Rs. 500.</p> <p>Sharpening the crowbar, nakkulu</p> <p>Sharpening the nails service cost Rs. 20* 5 different sizes= Rs.100</p> <p>Total Exp: Rs.2000/-</p>								

\*\*\*\*\*