

NTPF; Tamarind Value Chain Analysis--- Pinakota--Kovel

	Inputs	Pre Production/collection	Production/collection	Post Production/collection	Local value addition	Local market /Shandy	GP/Block market	District/State level market	End Users
Activity	Angle stick(Doni), Bamboo baskets, rope (like a balance) Plastic bag for collect the Tamarind.	The People have to collect the tamarind in February and March. This is harvesting season from forest products. The local people collect the product from forest.	Collect the fruits fallen on the ground. Spread a mat or cloth under the tree pluck fruits using angle stick (Doni) both by standing on the ground as well as climbing up the tree. Even branches bearing more fruits is cut to enable easy plucking. One big tree gives at least 70-100 kgs of the production. It is depend upon season of particular time. One family collects about 40-50 kgs of from a tree in a day.	The local people collect the product in polythene bags. Deseed the fruit dry it on a mat or plastic sheet under the sun light for moisture reduction. After deseeding 10 Kg of fruit gives 6 Kg of deseeded tamarind and 3kg of seeds Seeds are gathered and stored separately.	The local people is collecting the tamarind product put in the sunlight and later they removing the shell and deseed.	The Local GCC depot is key role to procurement of the product. If it is not working the product are selling to Kovel organization with in the village or devarapalli middlemen are collect the product and get the cash market. Deseeded Tamarind is sold at Rs 40/- per kg. Seeded tamarind is sold at Rs 15/- to GCC and Rs 10/- to middle men Tamarind seed is sold at Rs 3 per kg.	In Andhra Pradesh GCC sells the deseeded tamarind to the consumers/retailers at Rs.70 per kg. Middlemen pack deseeded tamarind and sell it to retailers/wholesalers at Rs. 90 per kg.	The Wholesalers are transport the tamarind to district market and get more profit. They also include the transport charges also.	The packed tamarind cake is sold to the consumers at Rs. 100 per kg in the retail out lets at Hyderabad market.
Risks involved	Arrange inputs So income Uncertainty is risk to them	With more people involved the income per head may come down	Sometimes collecting the fruits which are on the tree ends by climbing the tree risky as person may fall or instrument can hit those standing on the ground. Risk from honey bees.	Unexpected Rains/cloudy weather may damage the pulp while drying.	If the tamarind is not put like a cake, it is spreading the insects. Moisturize weather is smash the	When GCC, Kovel procurement purchase is not working middle men may exploit the local tribals.	If money is urgent require, at that time sold in devarapally market.	The product is taken to district or nearby town through the middlemen for gaining of profit purpose.	At last the product cost is high when compare to tribals village.

					Tamarind quality may damage.				
Gender	Women are support to provide the bags and arrange the angle sticks (doni). Men are involve going to forest and climbing the tree and collect the tamarind and cash of the product. Some time, he takes the credit form the middlemen.	Women are preparing the food and water to carry to forest and support to her husband and collect the product form the ground. Men are taking the tools and find out the trees in the forest area.	Climb the tree and shake the tree hard to make the ripe fruits fall on the ground. The men involve hitting the fruits with the long stick of sickle carry baskets of tamarind back home by men. Pull down tamarind that can be reached using the long stick with has a hook to an end and collect the tamarind fallen on the ground. The women collect the tamarind and back to home.	Mostly, women take out the tamarind fruit from the shell deseed the fruit pool the seeds to be sold. Sometimes men are also engaged in deshelling,deseeding and pooling activities	Most of the processing work done by women.	In case, more weight of the tamarind bag, then men sold out to GCC/Kovel or middle men with in the village. Women bring for selling to the GCC/Kovel. The cash collected by the women are handed over to the men after reaching their villages.	Some time, men take the product to devarapally market and sold in the market and get the cash to given to women.		Most of the works, women are actively participated and men are purchasing the item in the market.
Input cost									
Labour cost	Here no labour cost why because the tribals are selling seed. That's why no requiremnt of labour cost.								
Other Cost									
Total cost	Total cost per family per season: Per day the couple collects the product nearly 40 kgs. Tamarind procurement price in GCC/Kovel Rs.15 per kg. X40= Rs.600. Both spouses are participated. So that the labour charge is divided equal, that mean Rs.300 x 40 days(in season)= Rs.12000.								
Total income	Total income per family per season (on tamarind): The seed base Tamarind is sold to GCC on Rs.15/-. Some time, GCC depot is closed. At that time, the middlemen catch the product and cash the product with less prices. If deseeded the product they get more income.								
Profit/ Loss	Rs.300x 40 days= Rs. 12000(per two members- Wife and Husband, each one get Rs. 6000)								
Limitations	No modern Inputs available for this work		Trees are not giving sufficient productivity some time; it may cause too many factors like improper/lack of rains, no		Not trained and no facility to add further value.	The Girijan Primary Cooperative Marketing Ltd (GPML) society is not working			

			flowering, and no fruits. Some time collection is not possible for bad weather, and bad health conditions			actively.			
Best practices	Using cake Making machine gets more income.	Maintaining the trees properly.	Collecting mature fruits is profitable and increases the income by reducing the rejection from the buyers.	Proper segregation is needed for better quality.	More value addition is always depending upon the quality of the product. If the quality is good to get higher rates.	Collective selling will help to fetch more prices for the products and reduce the expenditure.	If directly selling to the buyers and Consumers, the tribals get good profit.	Market linkage to sell the products.	At last the product is available within the rate. Otherwise the rate is high
Gaps	They are not using modern inputs to make tamarind cakes	Proper maintenance of trees is not there	Collecting mature and immature fruits from the trees. Instead using the Angle stick sometimes they are cutting the branches to collect the fruits.	Segregation is not taking properly. Black and brown tamarind is mixing.	Mostly they are not deseeding and making tamarind cakes to sell.	Selling process is going on individual basis. Most of the tamarind selling to the middle man.	No market linkage	No information on the form of Products exported. Final usage is not known.	No information on customer requirement And final usage.
Possible interventions		Training in maintenance of trees. Protecting the trees.	Training to take precautions in the time collecting tamarind by climbing tamarind tree Using more implements like angle stick and bamboo baskets instead of climbing	Processing centre set up by creating the scale	The tribal collect the item and deseeded the tamarind and put it without moisturize, the rate is good. More amount get for the product.	To collectivization of the production entire village level and selling to Government or any procurement agency.	Collective selling Setting up of regional sales deport for NTFP products	Information Gathering. On Required Forms/Buyers/ Price/Rate Learn the export process.	Information on usage and demand/season