

Value Chain Analysis: Groundnut

Kappatralla Village, Kurnool

	Input	Pre Production	Production	Post Production	Local Value Chain	1 st Market	Users
Activity	Tractor on rent, Sickle, Pair of Ox, <i>gorru</i> , <i>nagali</i> , <i>dantelu</i> , DAP, chemical powder to clean the seed, Cow/Buffalo dung, Fertilizers, Pesticides and Seeds	Tilling of the land is done with the help of tractor. Once tilling is done 1 trip of cow/buffalo dung per acre is thoroughly mixed. It is followed by mixing of 2 bags of DAP per acre. Once the land is prepared, cleaning of the seed is done. The seeds are sown using a pair of Ox and manual labour. Each acre requires 100Kg of seed for sowing.	Weeding: Weeding is done three times, once after 20 – 30 days of sowing, followed by 45-60 days after sowing and lastly after 90 days of sowing. Weeding is done using manual labour. Fertilizer and Pesticides: They are sprayed thrice. Once after 30 days of sowing, followed by 60 days of sowing and lastly after 90 days of sowing.	After 110 -120 days the crop is ready for harvesting. Harvesting is done manually. Once harvesting is done, the produce is allowed to dry in the field itself. Once dried ground nut pod is separated from fodder which is packed in to bags and carried home.	The farmer dries the produce so that it has minimum amount of moisture content in it which shall fetch him better prices.	The produce is sold to traders from Emmiganuru or Kurnool.	It is used in household consumption, preparation of ground nut oil and it's by products like ground nut cake.
Labour Cost	Family Labour	Labour to Sow the seed : 5*200=1000	Weeding: I - 4*300 =1200 II – 4*200=800	Harvesting: 10*200=200. Drying and Piling :	Family Labour	Auto charges – 1bag(Rs 35) - 13*35= 455,	

			III- 3*200=600	3*200+1*300=900 Separation of Pod and bringing them home: 2*300+3*200=1200		Unloading – 13*2=26 Weighing – 13*1=13	
Total Cost	Sharpening sickle & other implements per season- 500	Tilling- 1000 Cow/buffalo dung – household DAP – 2 bags – 2600 Cleaning of seeds – 1200 Seeds - 8000	Fertilizer & Pesticides- I - 750 II - 1000 III - 1000		Family labour		
Total Income	13 bags (40 Kgs) – 13*40 = 520 Kgs, 520 Kgs*42 = Rs.21840, Rs. 10000 worth fodder.						
Profit/Loss	Total Cost –Rs.22444, Income excluding fodder – Rs.21840. Loss – Rs.604						
Best Practices	Good quality seed can be retained as input seed for next season	While seeds are being sown, both fertilizer and seed shouldn't be broadcasted together as this will help in saving the seed and fertilizer.	If weeding can be done when there is little bit of dampness in the soil then it shall ease the process of weeding.	Manual harvesting is better.			
Gaps							
Limitations						Traders doesn't come to the village and buy the produce.	
Risks Involved				If it rains post harvesting then the fodder gets spoiled			

				and the ground nut pod absorbs more moisture which shall take more time to dry and also leading to change in the colour of the seed.			
Gender		Women: Cleaning the seed, sowing the seed, Men: Tilling of the land, mixing of cow/buffalo dung & DAP in land.	Women: Removal of weeds, mixing of fertilizer and pesticide Men: Spraying of fertilizer and pesticide, Initial weeding	Women: Harvesting the crop, Piling up the harvest on ground Men: Piling up the harvest on to tractor/bullock cart			
Possible Interventions							

