

## Value addition in mango processing

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### ABSTRACT

The business of mango processing for pulp making is quite remunerative. It required large capital investment of Rs. 19.28 lakhs of which only 18 (Rs. 3.00) % was fixed and 82 % (Rs. 16.28) was working capital out of Rs. 16.28 lakhs as working capital, 79 % was shared by raw material alone which namely included purchases of mango processing. The per factory per season quantity processed was 361.89 q to produce 42575.33 tins of 850g of mango pulp. The benefit cost ratio in mango pulp production was 1.62 per tin, ex factory cost of processing was Rs. 42.83 for mango pulp making with gross returns of Rs. 69.21 retaining net returns of Rs. 26.38. There was inverse relationship with scale of production. In mango processing for pulp production the gross value addition was 204.22 % and net value addition was 116.16 %. The major problems opined by pulp making factory owners were high prices of raw material (fruits) in the beginning of season, shortage of labours during peak period of processing, high prices of tins and high transportation and marketing expenses. The whole analysis revealed scope, for further expansion of these capital intensive agro-processing industry for value addition in mango fruits.

### INTRODUCTION

During the last few years, considerable emphasis has been given to production of horticultural crops in our country. Accordingly, area under fruit cultivation has increased remarkably. Productivity per hectare has nearly doubled from the level of 5.52 tonnes to 10.23 tonnes. This change has led to an increase in production to the tune of 320.06 %. India continues to be the largest mango producing country in the world, with an annual production of 9.22 million tones from an area of 1.13 million hectares. The area under mango crop in Konkan region was 140319 ha was in Ratnagiri district and 22498 ha was in Sindhudurg district in the year 2002-2003 (Srinivasan, 2005) mostly comprising of famous variety, Alphonso. Presently, this area has increased approximately to 1.50 lakh hectares in Konkan region of Maharashtra due to massive plantation under 'Horticultural Development Programme under Employment Guarantee Scheme'. Besides this, Pairi and many other elite varieties of mango are grown in South Konkan region, which are mainly used for making pickle, raw slices in brine, mango leather etc. The fruits of Alphonso variety are mostly used for preparing pulp. Now-a-days, all the mango products are prepared on Large scale by different types of mango processing and preservation factories situated in the region. An investigation was carried out to study investment pattern in mango pulp factories with

cost, returns and profitability of pulp production and value additions in mango processing for pulp.

### METHODOLOGY

From the Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts, a list of all mango processing units was obtained from the office of Deputy Director of Horticulture. From this list, 15 processing units from each district were selected randomly. The data were collected by survey method for the processing year 2002-2003 from selected factory owners.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### General information:

The general information of mango pulp making factories is given in Table 1. It is observed that out of the 30 mango pulp making factories, 15 were classified as Home scale, 10 as Cottage scale, 3 as Small sale and 2 were classified as Large scale.

**Table 1 : General information of mango pulp factories**

Sr. No.	Scale of production	Annual capacity	No. of selected factories
1.	Home scale	Up to 10 MT	15 (50.00)
2.	Cottage scale	10-50 MT	10 (33.33)
3.	Small scale	50-250 MT	3 (10.00)
4.	Large scale	Above 205 MT	2 (6.67)
Total			30 (100.00)

(Figures in the parentheses indicate percentage to total)

#### Key words :

Capital investment,  
Benefit cost ratio,  
Net added value,  
Mango processing, Value addition

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