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Profitability and value addition in jackfruit processing in Maharashtra state, India

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ABSTRACT

An attempt was made to workout profitability and to study extent of value addition in jackfruit processing. It was observed that of the 60 sample jackfruit processors more than 95 % households were preparing jackfruit leather and jackfruit chips. At the overall level, per household quantity and value realized in jackfruit processing for leather was 41.38 kg and Rs. 4669.10 and 98 kg and Rs. 14452.08, respectively. This revealed that sample households were supplemented in gross income from jackfruit processing. The capital investment per household was Rs. 10553.49 of which 18.51 % was fixed capital and 81.49 % was working capital. Of the total capital investment share of raw material was highest (62.16 %) followed by labour charges (19.69 %). In case of jackfruit leather and jackfruit chips benefit cost ratio were 2.13 and 1.67, respectively at the overall level. Net value addition was 262.70 % and 303.54 % in the same order. Thus, jackfruit processing was profitable subsidiary business activity for providing gainful employment and income to processing households.

Key words : Jack fruit processing, Capital investment, Benefit cost ratio, Value addition, Subidiary business activity.

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INTRODUCTION

The food processing industry is touted as the "Sunrise Sector" for the Indian economy. The Indian food processing industry ranks fifth in terms of production, consumption, export and expected growth. The Ministry of Food Processing, Government of India has estimated the industry size at US $70 billion (Anonymous, 2007b). India's processed food industry accounts for 14 % of total industrial output and 6.5 % of gross domestic product.

It employs over 1.5 million people or nearly a fifth of the country's industrial workforce (Anonymous, 2007a). The diverse agro-climatic conditions of the country make it possible to grow almost all the varieties of fruits and vegetables in India. India produces 50 % of world's mango, 19 % of banana and 36 % of cashew nut. In India, out of the total production, fruits and vegetables only about 2 % is used for processing as compared to Malaysia (83%), USA (60-70%), Philippines (78%) and Brazil (70%). (Anonymous, 2007a). An attempt in this paper is made to study capital investment, value addition and profitability in jackfruit processing.

METHODOLOGY

On the basis of information of per household production of processed products of jackfruits, sixty selected sample households from Dapoli tehsil, Dist. Ratnagiri were classified into different categories as Small (26), Medium (23) and Large (11) on the basis of standard deviation and mean. Thus, composition of sample households indicated that out of 60 jackfruit processors, 43.34 % to small group, 38.33 % to medium group and 18.33 % to large group. The collected data on jackfruit processing were analysed by using standard cost concepts. The information pertained to the agricultural year 2006-07.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Processed products:

The different processed products prepared from jackfruit by selected sample households are given in Table 1.

It is observed from Table 1 that out of 60 jackfruit processors, 57 processors (95.00%) produced jackfruit chips, 59 processors (98.33%) produced jackfruit leather and only 2 processors (3.33%) produced jackfruit mava.

In small and large group, all sample households were producing jackfruit leather while in medium group 95.65 % sample households were producing jackfruit leather. The per household production of jackfruit leather was 16.27 kg, 34.35 kg and 115.45 kg valued to Rs. 1887.23, Rs. 3381.20 and Rs. 13015.20 in small, medium and large group, respectively.