

## SOUR TO SWEET: TAMARIND TALES OF EMPOWERMENT ADDING VALUE TO WOMEN'S LIVES

### Abstract:

Tamarind (*Tamarindusindica*L.) is one of the important fruit crop of India. It is also termed as "Indian Date" due to its date like appearance of dried pulp. The preservation and processing of the tamarind through value added products is the effective way of retaining the nutrient contents of fruits. Area of tamarind in Chikkaballapur district spread over 608 ha where fruits are just harvested and sold by farmers, which most of the farmers are not even obtaining the nominal charges because of improper processing. One of the best feature of the tamarind is its durability which incur no loss offor the value added products. As stated by the spice board of India, the tamarind area production was about 74.20 (000' ha), with average yield ofproduction was 309.44 (000' MT) and the productivity was 4.0 (MT/ha) in 2017-18. About 258.70 (000' MT) to 272.85 (000' MT) of tamarind is allotted for value addition products to processed and lot of labor is engaged in this processing in India. This indicates that there is a wide opportunity in value addition of tamarind. Different extension methods like on campus training programs, group discussion and folders were developed on the value addition of tamarind to create awareness among the public. In this perspective Sri Lakshmi Venkateshwara Self Help Group of 20 farm women was identified to be trained in KVK for the development of value added products and an On campus training programme for a week was provided to disseminate technology on production of tamarind value added products like tamarind puree, tamarind toffee, tamarind chutney powderlollipop and instant pulioggare mix and to estimate cost-benefit ratio. Raw materials, branding, labelling and packaging materials were distributed to the Self Help Groups (SHGs) SHG to encourage them for the product development and selling of the products. Advertising and marketing of the products initially was carried on in the free stalls of exhibitions in krishimelas and in district melas where the products created huge demand. Results showed that processing of quintals of tamarind for four products: like tamarind puree (130Kg), tamarind

Comment [H1]: Full meaning

toffee (241.25 Kg), tamarind chutney powder (165.50Kg), tamarind lollypop (230 Kg) and tamarind instant puliyogare mix (153.45) respectively with the monthly net profit of Rs. 12923 from puree, Rs. 13358 from toffee Rs.9947from chutney powder and Rs.18098from lollypop and Rs. 31146 from instant puliyogare mix whereas unprocessed tamarind cost Rs. 120 per kg. The value addition of tamarind has helped to improve their family income per month is around 85,000 with cost benefit ratio of 1.42. These trained individuals of SHGs now serve as the resource persons in training the budding up SHGs.

**Key words:** Tamarind, value addition, economics, women empowerment and Self Help Group

### **Introduction**

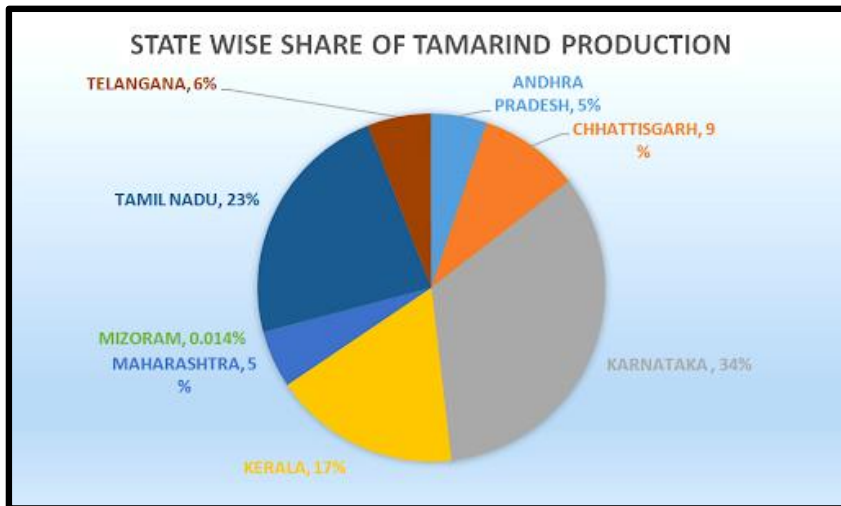
Rural Indian women are extensively involved in agricultural activities, but the nature and extent of their involvement differs with variations in agro-production systems. There are community-based differences regarding women's participation in agriculture, therefore location, cropping patterns, ethnic affiliation and economic and educational background also have implications for the specific division of labour within a given family unit. (Moyle *et al.*, 2006)

In addition to their role in agricultural production, women are gainfully employed in agri-based allied activities like dairying, animal husbandry, poultry, goater, rabbit rearing, beekeeping, floriculture, horticulture, fruit preservation, value added food products etc. This would also help in generating self-employment and women entrepreneurship [and provides source income to women especially those living within rural area \(Peleyejuet al, 2017\).](#) Entrepreneurship skills can help in building confidence and self-awareness through income generation. (Ghosh and Ghosh, 2014).

Various activities can be taken up by rural women for income generation while being at home and by organizing themselves in Self Help Groups (SHGs). SHG is a small voluntary association of women, preferably from the same socio-economic background. Usually, women's representation is greater in allied agriculture than in grain production, and poor households require the greater involvement of women in income-generating activities than financially stable ones. (Reddy and Reddy, 2012)

Tamarind (*Tamarindusindica L.*) is one of the important fruit crop of India. It is also termed as "Indian Date" due to its date like appearance of dried pulp. The preservation and

processing of the tamarind through value added products is the effective way retain the contents of fruits. (Bhawan, 2021)



(Source: National Product Classification for Services Sector, 2021)

**Fig.1: State wise share of tamarind production**

Area of tamarind production in Chikkaballapur district spread over 608 ha where fruits are just harvested and sold by which farmers are not even obtaining the nominal charges because of improper processing. One of the best feature of the tamarind is its durability which incur no loss for the value added products. As stated by the spice board of India, the tamarind area was 74.20 (000' ha), production was 309.44 (000' MT) and the productivity was 4.0 (MT/ha) in 2017-18. About 258.70 (000' MT) to 272.85 (000' MT) of tamarind is allotted for value addition products to processed and lot of labor is engaged in this processing in India. This indicates that there is ~~ana~~ wide opportunity in value addition of tamarind. (Patil and Yeledhalli, 2018)

Therefore, the specific objective of the present study is to assess socio-economic status of to enhance the the income level and living standard of those Tamarindusindica farming families, there There is an urgent need to provide their family members particularly women an occupation based training like value addition of tamarind which not only provides them an occupation but also develop entrepreneurial characteristics amongst them.

## **Materials and methods**

**Location:** KrishiVigyan Kendra, Chikkaballapura district undertaken an Entrepreneurship development Program (EDP) through development of tamarind value added products during the year 2020-22. The EDP was approved by an Action Plan Committee of ICAR. The EDP was undertaken in Maadikere village, Chintamani taluk, Chikkaballapura district. It is one of the cluster village selected for implementation of activities of KrishiVigyan Kendra, Chikkaballapura for the year 2020-2022. The supported activities conducted in the village are described below.

**Socio demographic profile:** The general information such age categorized into three groups: 21-25, 26-35 and 36-40 years, education status as illiterates, primary, secondary, high school, occupation classified as house wife and labour, family type as nuclear or joint and number of children as one, two or three and above were noted. (Thimmayamma, 1987)

**Trainings and Demonstrations:** The trainings were concentrated on processing, method demonstration, licensing, packaging and labelling and also marketing of tamarind value added products. In total, 20 farm women were selected for detailed skill development training in processing and value addition. Secondly, intensive value-added products trials were done by conducting on campus and off campus trainings and selected the suitable products having commercial potential for income generation and to facilitate enterprise building by the farm women. Further training was also imparted to these farm women on nutrition education, importance of value addition in food products, handling of processing and value addition unit, maintaining hygienic practices while handling food products, labeling, packing, licensing and financial management. Besides, these women were also sensitized for the linkage development and marketing skills.

**Processing and value addition:** The aim of processing and value addition of tamarind was to convert the grains into convenient food and to make the product nutritionally superior, to market easily and having a shelf life of minimum 3 months. Accordingly, four products namely Tamarind puree, toffee, chutney powder, lollipop and instant puliyogare mix were selected for preparation and marketing.

**Establishment of processing unit:** To bring systemization and regular production there was a need for establishment of their own processing unit for preparation of exclusively tamarind-based products. Hence a plan was developed for establishment of processing unit with minimum necessary machineries.

**Packaging and labeling:** Packaging serves as a silent sales man. To promote the products and to get better market opportunity, farm women were supported for development of attractive and suitable packaging with nutrition label.

**Statistical analysis:** Statistical analysis was conducted using suitable statistical tools

**Comment [H2]:** Mention the suitable statistical tools used

## Results and discussion

**Socio-demographic profile:** The socio-demographic profile of the farm women engaged in processing and value addition of tamarind is presented in Table 1. The age profile indicated that majority of farm women belonged to the age group of 26-35 years (60%) followed by 21-25 years (25%). With respect to literacy, 45 per cent of women were educated up to high school level followed by secondary education level (30 %) and 25 per cent were illiterates. The occupation pattern indicated that (50 %) of them were farm labourers and housewives (50%). Most of these women were having two children (80%). The results also showed that 70 per cent of families were nuclear. The study conducted by Tripathi *et al.*, 2023 resulted that the socio-economic attributes' majority of the respondents were literate and only few 11.00 per cent respondents were illiterate. Additional Income Increased 20.52 % in improved method compare to traditional method. Farm women are generating income through value addition and nutritional security through tamarind sauce in rural areas. It can be helpful to manage market price instability and losses of tamarind fruits

**Establishment of processing and value addition unit:** After acquainting with processing, preparation of value added products and packing, 20 farm women of Maadikere village, with the leadership of Mrs. Shilpa came forward to take up processing and value addition to tamarind as an entrepreneur activity is depicted in the table 2. Under technical guidance of Krishi Vigyan Kendra through EDP on “Entrepreneurship development through value addition in tamarind” with the brand name “Sri Lakshmi Venkateshwara Sanga” they established a small-scale processing and value addition unit. For establishment of the unit first they procured a building

having a unit area of 2000 square feet and then they purchased and installed the necessary equipment's viz., destoner, pulveriser, roaster, weighing scale and sealing machine. With the assistance of KrishiVigyan Kendra, they registered tamarind value added products under Food Safety and Standards Authority of India 2006 (FSSAI Reg. No. 21219048000291).

**Nutrients composition of tamarind value-added products:** The nutrient composition of tamarind value added products namely malt, mixture, laddu and kurkure was calculated and given in table 3. The nutrient content of the products which were promoted through these interventions ranged from 112-161 kilo calorie of energy, 0.47-1.83 g of protein, 0.63-1.36 g of fat, 137-196 mg calcium and 3.20-4.85 mg iron. Chimsahet *al.*, 2020 conducted a study on proximate composition of locally sourced fruit pulp showed high levels of fats and oils 51.39% and fibre 15.10% while other parameters like protein, ash, vitamin C and moisture were similar to test results from other countries. The tamarind plant has undoubtedly great potential based on its benefits, and uses.

**Marketing of the value-added products:** The value-added products were first commercialized by marketing through KrishiVigyan Kendra market outlet introduced to some provision stores in Chintamani. Later they were made to participate in various exhibitions organized by Agricultural Universities, State departments and NGOs. To expand their market network. Presently, they are involved in preparation and marketing of tamarind value added products under the registered brand name of "Sri Lakshmi Venkateshwara Sanga" food products and selling them through their own provision store, KrishiVigyan Kendra outlet, Bakery and provisional stores in Chintamani, Chikkaballapura, Bangalore and Mobile sales van arranged by the Department of Women and Child Welfare, Chikkaballapura. The monthly production of the products is around 800-900kgs with a net profit of around Rs. 85,000/-. The similar study depicted that the adoption of new technology in production and management practices of tamarind results in more yield and would fetch additional income to farmers. The farmers skilled in processing and retailing can opt for value addition by adopting hygienic process at all stages of harvesting and marketing, and can also indulge in selling branded packages of tamarind to realize higher prices in potential markets. (Bharathiet *al.*, 2022)

**Economics of value addition to tamarind:** On the basis of two years data, the average results of the present activity are presented in the table 2. Table 4 and 5 gives the economic analysis of

the four products viz., tamarind puree, toffee, lollypop, chutney powder and instant puliyoggare mix. It is depicted from the table 5 that the monthly sales are around 130 kg puree, 241.25 kg toffee, 165.50 kg chutney, 230 kg lollypop and 153.45 kg instant puliyoggare mix with the monthly net profit of Rs. 12923 from puree, Rs.13358 from toffee Rs.9947 from chutney powder and Rs.18098 from lollypop and Rs. 31146 from instant puliyoggare mix whereas unprocessed tamarind cost Rs. 120 per kg. The similar study conducted by Israel *et al.* (2019) revealed that processing of one quintal of tamarind dried process for three products like tamarind pickle (131 kg), tamarind sauce (242.90 kg) and tamarind rasam paste (185.20 kg). Tamarind pickle, tamarind sauce and tamarind rasam paste of value addition cost was 15,421, 27,921.40 and 24,206.75 respectively. The total processing cost of tamarind pickle, tamarind sauce and tamarind rasam paste was 12,478, 14,453.00 and 14,453.00 respectively. The tamarind pickles of marketing efficiency ratio were 1.23, tamarind sauce was 1.04 and tamarind rasam paste was 1.17.

**Table 1: Socio demographic profile of the farm women in self-help group**

Variables	Category	n=20	
		Number	Percentage
Age	21-25Years	05	25
	26-35Years	12	60
	36-40Years	03	15
Education	Illiterates	05	25
	Primary	05	25
	Secondary	06	30
	HighSchool	09	45
Occupation	Housewife	10	50
	Labourer	10	50
Type of family	Nuclear	14	70
	Joint	06	30
Family size	2-4members	12	60
	5-7members	08	40
Number	One	02	10

of children	Two	16	80
	Three and above	02	10

**Table 2: General information of the developed enterprise**

Particulars	
<b>Number of farm women</b>	20 members
<b>Training cum method demonstration</b>	Entrepreneurship development through value addition in tamarind
<b>Brand name</b>	Sri Lakshmi Venkateshwara Sanga (SLVS)
<b>Marketing</b>	Tamarind value added products are being sold in local provisional stores and in exhibition
<b>License no.</b>	21219048000291
<b>Place</b>	Maadikere village, Chintamani taluk, Chikkaballapura, Karnataka

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**Table 3: Nutritional composition of the tamarind value added products per 100 gm**

Products	Protein(g)	Energy (kcal)	Fat(g)	Calcium(mg)	Iron (mg)
Tamarind puree	0.83	112	0.77	193	3.20
Tamarind toffee	0.47	136	0.63	164	4.85
Tamarind chutney powder	1.08	120	0.70	137	4.63
Tamarind lollypop	0.77	143	0.68	181	3.26
Tamarind instant pulioggare mix	1.83	161	1.36	196	4.13

**Table 4: - Economics of Tamarind toffee production**

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Variable cost (raw material+ fuel+ labor)	58,000

Fixed cost	1,987
Total cost of production 1500 kg/annum	59,987
Gross income = 100 × 1500	1,50,000
Net income = Gross income – total expenditure	1,50,000 - 59,987= 90,000
B/C ratio (benefit/cost)	1.8 (benefit of one rupee 80 paisa for every rupee spent)

**Table 5: - Cost benefit of the value addition in tamarind**

Sl. No.	Name of the product	Quantity of products prepared(bi-monthly)	Net return (Rs.)	CB Ratio
01	Tamarind paste	130 Kg	12923	1.22
02	Tamarind toffee	241.25 Kg	13358	1.8
03	Tamarind chutney powder	165.50 Kg	9947	1.19
04	Tamarind lollypop	230 Kg	18098	1.26
05	Tamarind instant pulioggare mix	153.45 Kg	31146	1.54
	Total		85472	1.40

The value added products, were first commercialized by the SHGs during the KrishiMela (farmers' fair) festival held on 2019-2020 October, 2019 at the UAS Campus, Bangalore and then at Chintamani, where an event organized on 13<sup>th</sup> August 2019, by the District witnessed a large participation of both rural and urban people. As a result of increasing demand of the products, these are now sold in retail outlets of Chintamani, general stores and health care centers under the brand name established by the SHG (Sri Lakshmi VenkateshwaraEnterprises).

In an overall estimation has been found that Rs. 85,472 is the profit obtained. From the obtained profit Shilpa has bought tamarind deseeding machine. She is presently producing cleaned tamarind of 8-10 q/month. The cost-benefit ratio (1.40) of the enterprise indicates that the Shilpa's enterprise is economically viable and sustainable.



Pic 1. Group discussion



Pic 2. Development of folder



Pic 3. Method demonstration of value added products



Pic 4. FSSAI licencing on the food products





substantial income and use this towards their own family welfare developments. At present there are 10 skilled workers working in the business at Maadikere village. The Mrs. Shilpa's net profit on an average is in the range of Rs. 5.00 lakhs to Rs. 5.50 lakhs per annum. The study shows that each member ~~She is has~~ having the potential ~~to~~ increase in her annual income ~~by another of~~ Rs. 6 to 8 lakhs in the coming years.

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