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Role of RBKs in Supply chain of sorghum in Andhra Pradesh

Monika Gudipalli, Sanjay Kumar Joshi and Chandra Kumar

Abstract

Sorghum Supply Chain has several obstacles due to lack of processing units, storage facilities and mainly digitalization of procurement services, logistics etc., The present investigation is based on primary data collected from nine Rythu Bharosa Kendra(RBK). For the present study, Prakasam, Guntur, Kurnool districts were selected purposively in the state of Andhra Pradesh. The data was collected by personal interview with the help of pre-tested well prepared interview schedules. The study resulted around 80% of RBKs are procuring sorghum farmers. About 90% sells the procured sorghum to the MARKFED. Only 3% acts as a retailer. 88.9% of RBKs claimed the supply chain for sorghum needs processing facilities and export facilities.

Keywords: RBK, rythu bharosa Kendra, supply chain, sorghum, Andhra Pradesh, Guntur, Prakasam, Kurnool

1. Introduction

On May 30th of this year, the Andhra Pradesh government opened Rythu Bharosa Kendras, or Farmer Assurance Centers. This programme was started by the government to increase service quality and transparency for the agricultural community. The centres are an effort to bring the agriculture extension system closer to the farmers by providing services including delivery of supplies to farmers within 24-48 hours of ordering through kiosks, customized hiring of machinery, and professional advisory. (Reddy, D.A. 2020) [1].

1.1 Sampling methodology

The research was carried out in Prakasam, Guntur, and Kurnool districts of Andhra Pradesh. Three Rythu Bharosa Kendram are chosen from each district for a total of nine. These districts are chosen on purpose since they have the highest procurement of Sorghum.

1.2 Data collection

Primary data were collected from the Rythu Barosa Kendram through survey method and personal interview with the help of pre-tested well prepared interview schedules covering various aspects to answer the objectives of this study. The Secondary data is collected from various government websites like YSR Rythu Bharosa ap. gov.in, research papers etc.

2. Results and discussion

2.1 Findings on how the aggregators (RBKS) to increase competition in the sorghum supply chain.

Rythu Bharosa Kendralu (RBKs) Andhra Pradesh's government has constructed 10641 farmer facilitation centers. The following are the effects of RBKs on sorghum supply chain competition.

2.1.1 RBK's perspective on the sorghum supply chain

From the figure 2.1. Around 80% of RBKs are procuring sorghum farmers: About 90% of RBKs buys the sorghum at MSP. About 90% sells the procured sorghum to the Figure 2.1 RBKs perspectives on the sorghum supply chain Mark fed. 90% of RBKs are not providing storing and transportation facilities. About 80% of RBKs agreed that they are providing the fertilizers, chemicals, and sorghum seeds to the farmers and also the best price for the sorghum produce compared to other traders. Additionally, all RBKs use soft wear for procurement.

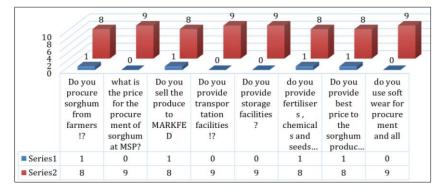
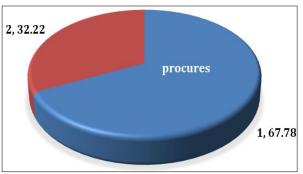


Fig 1: RBKs perspectives on the sorghum supply chain



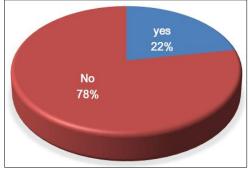


Fig 2: Procurement of sorghum by RBKs

Fig 3: RBKs Grading procedures

Figure 2.2 demonstrates that the RBKs buy about 67.78 percent of sorghum from farmers. Furthermore, figure 2.3 demonstrates that 70% of RBKs do not adhere to the grading

of sorghum. They will merely look at and handle the grains to assess their physical quality.

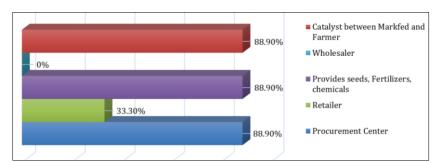


Fig 4: Role of RBKs in marketing of sorghum

From the figure 2.4 it is shown that the 88.9% of RBKs acting as a procurement center, catalyst between farmers and the

MARKFED and also provides seeds, fertilizers and chemicals to the sorghum farmers. Only 3% acts as a retailer.

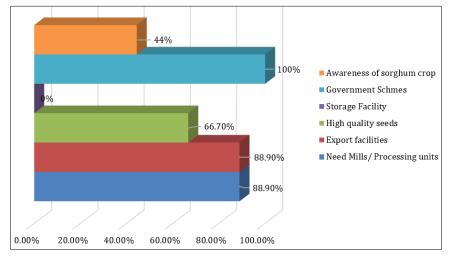


Fig 5: RBKs suggestions for improving the sorghum SC

According to figure 2.5, 88.9% of RBKs claimed the supply chain for sorghum needs processing facilities and export facilities. Approximately 66.7% of RBKs indicated they needed high-quality seeds, and 100% said the government should offer programmes for the sorghum crop.

According to Figure 2.6, the RBKs obtained around 10,700 quintal from pulimadi, ayyalur, and kottala in Kurnool

district. Around 9000 quintals are obtained from the Guntur district's munipalle, dulipudi, and tenali. Because Prakasam farmers use the sorghum harvest as fodder, just 4,200 quintals of sorghum are procured from the area. In these villages, the total amount of procurement is 23,900 quintals. As the total QTY procured from the RBKs CM app is 512 tons of overall grains. (APMARKFED).

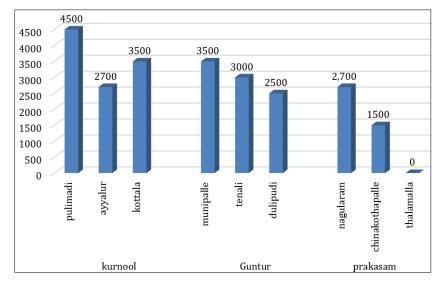


Fig 6: Amount of sorghum procured by RBKs in quintal

3. Summary and Conclusion

The RBKs buy 67.78 percent of sorghum from farmers and sell it to the MARKFED at MSP, but 90% of them do not provide storage and transportation facilities for the crop. They will merely look at and handle the grains to assess their physical quality and do not adhere to the grading system. 88.9% of RBK said the supply chain needs processing facilities and export facilities and 100% said the government should offer programmes for the Sorghum crop. According to Figure 4.26, the RBK's obtained around 10,700 quintal from pulimadi, ayyalur, and kottala in Kurnool district.

The author concludes that the RBKs in Prakasam, Guntur and Kurnool districts of Andhra Pradesh state, is acting as a Supply chain catalyst between farmers and MARKFED. Using RBKs CMAPP the prices are thoroughly detailed since they are daily gathered by the Village Agricultural Assistant (VAA) at the Rythu Bharosa Kendram (RBK) at the level of the Village Secretariat.

4. Suggestions

- 1) It should be better if they have sorghum grading instruments, and good software because they all are facing technical issues with the software.
- 2) It will be easy for the farmer if the transportation facilities are provided.
- 3) Government of India should provide subsidies to sorghum cultivation.
- 4) Grading instruments related to sorghum should be provided to RBKs.

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