A Study on Growth and Performance of Cashew Nut Production in Tamil Nadu

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Abstract

The cashew processing industry benefits growers, dealers, distributors, processors, supermarkets, and retailers. Processing cashews has always been a labour-intensive business. They employ a significant number of rural women. The sector is classified as "traditional" because it contains a large number of traditional businesses. Minimal technology is used in the preparation of cashew nuts. India is a large country with a sizable population. The cashew processing industry has a competitive advantage in cashew nut manufacturing and processing. There is a lot of opportunity for entrepreneurs. Despite the fact that the industry has significant growth potential, it faces numerous challengesdue to global competition from other countries and a range of other factors. Problems. Despite the fact that entrepreneurs must invest significant amounts of money as working capital, they do not have access to quick loans in order to run their businesses properly. Because the market for finished goods has grown so much, a drop in pricing results in significant losses for the entrepreneurs. Some of the strategies for increasing cashew production and productivity include the development of compact and dwarf high yielding cashew varieties suitable for high density plantation, a massive replanting programme to replace senile and unprofitable orchards, the development of cost-effective cashew production technologies, and increasing productivity through the adoption of improved cashew production technologies.

Key words: - Cashew- Nut, Area, Production

INTRODUCTION

In Icashn economy, cashew is a significant plantation crop. The discovery of superior clones, standardisation of vegetative propagation procedures, and an abundance of planting material have increased cashew production, area, and productivity in India. India is one of the world's top cashew producers due to its favourable geographical conditions for cashew farming. In India's economy,

cashew is a significant plantation crop. The discovery of superior clones, standardisation of vegetative propagation procedures, and an abundance of planting material have increased cashew production, area, and productivity in India. India is one of the world's top cashew producers due to its favourable geographical conditions for cashew farming. Kerala, Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, and Andhra Pradesh are among the states that grow cashew. In the Indian peninsula, there are three states: Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, and West Bengal. Maharashtra is the leading cashew producer. The cashew, Anacardium occidentale L., is grown in all agro-ecological zones of Nigeria, including semi-arid areas, with a concentration in the middle belt. Cashews are grown in 27 of Nigeria's 36 states. Among them are Kogi, Oyo, Kwara, Enugu, and Edo. Other states include Abia, Adamawa, Akwa Ibom, Anambra, Bayelsa, Benue, Cross River, Delta, Ebonyi, Ekiti, Federal Capital Territory, Imo, Kaduna,
Nasarawa, Niger, Ogun, Ondo, Osun, Plateau, Rivers, Taraba, and Lagos.

Production has nearly tripled in the last 12 years, from 30,000 metric tonnes in 1990 to 836,500 metric tonnes today, from an estimated 366,000 hectares of land (Adeigbe et al., 2015). Cashew is a valuable cash crop that generates foreign currency and contributes significantly to the Nigerian economy. The cashew industry is a classic export-oriented industry that helps a country earn foreign currency and increase its global economic share. Cashew farming is a farming industry. The cashew nut processing industry is classified as "traditional" due to a lack of technology. In the United States, the cashew nut is a common nut.

Cashews are collected from villages and distributed to small-scale processors (Stevelal,2007). 2018Rural entrepreneurship is gaining popularity as a new topic of study aimed at aiding agricultural expansion (Koyana, 2010). Mason, R. B., and S.ip is gaining traction as a new field of study aimed at assisting agricultural expansion (Koyana, 2010). R. B. Mason and S. (2017). Cashew processing is not taxed in India because it is classified as an agro-based industry. In this industry, encouraging entrepreneurship is easier. It has the potential to employ a large number of people in rural areas and provide a significant source of income for them. The cashew processing industry employs about three lakh individuals (V., 2014), the bulk of whom are women (95%) from rural areas with low socioeconomic status.

REVIEW OF LITIRATURE

Elakkiya, et al., (2017),A study was carried out to access the growth and performance of cashew nut production in India from 1965-66 to 2014-15. In this this study statistics techniques like descriptive statistics and percentage analysis use for interpret data. The results indicate that there is an increasing trend in production of cashew nut in India. The results conclude that the cashew nut production in India was increased during selected period from
1965-66 to 2014-15. Cashew nut attracts the people of all categories and all over the world.

Probable reasons for that it's pleasant taste and nutritive values. The farmers perspective cashew nut was cash crop even though dry areas.

Dhanushkodi, et al., (2016). The study was conducted to investigate the energy consumption pattern in small scale cashew nut processing industries located in Panruti taluk, Cuddalore district, Tamil Nādu, India. Three different small cashew processing industries based on the fuel used for drying of cashew kernel are considered for this study. The study compares the energy utilization, specific energy consumption and energy intensity of processing raw cashew nut. The energy input for drying of raw cashew, steaming, cooling and tempering, cutting and separation, drying of cashew kernel, kernel cooling, peeling of kernel and grading and packing were quantify ed using standard equation available in the literature. The primary data was collected from three small scale cashew processing industries located in the Panruti taluk of Cuddalore district, Tamil Nādu, India. The following important conclusions are drawn from the case study of energy audit of cashew nut processing industries. Energy intensity for the production of cashew kernel was estimated to be 265.68 MJ, 448 MJ and 510 MJ for electrical, steam and biomass-based industries respectively. Difference of 356 MJ, 786 MJ and 1342 MJ was observed among Industries with same production capacity of 1000 kg raw nut The difference in energy intensity may be attributed to the fuel source, processing method and processing equipment. Energy required to process 1000 kg of cashew kernel into cashew nuts was 300 MJ There is a vast potential of meeting the energy requirement of cashew processing industries through renewable energy-based technologies.

Venkattakumar, R. (2016). A study was carried out to assess the socio-economic impact of cashew cultivation in Kerala, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, with the aim of suggesting implicative strategies to improve the cashew cultivation scenario. The respondents of the study included two categories viz, farmers with gardens of seedling origin (FSG) and farmers with gardens of graft origin (FGG). In Kerala, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, each 30 FSG and FGG respondents were selected through multi-stage random sampling procedure, whereas in Andhra Pradesh each 60 FSG and FGG respondents were selected through accidental followed by snowball sampling technique. The study concludes that the average adoption gap of all the respondents was 54%, whereas it was 57, 60, 65 and 35% in Maharashtra, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, respectively. Damage due to major cashew pests was the first ranked constraint and training need in all four states. State-wise opportunities and threats for cashew development were assessed and an action model depicting implicative strategies for cashew production scenario was suggested.

Murugamani. et al., (2015). A study was carried out with a view to analyse the growth, stability and performance in the production of cashew nut in Cuddalore district of Tamil Nadu. The study has focused on the production of cashew nut before and after Thane Cyclone of
December 2011. A comparative study of cashew nut production spread through different years of Pre-Thane and Post-Thane cyclone revealed that production in the pre-Thane cyclone was much higher than that of post-Thane. It has also been observed that, though cyclone has significantly damaged the farming, the farmers still indicate it as one of an important economic activity for livelihood. Study shows a strong perception of farmers towards cashew cultivation and shows a positive future prospect in the region. Therefore, immediate and effective measures should be taken to substitute all weakness and support farmers for more cashew nut production.

Balamurugan, et al., (2011).A study was taken up to study the profile of the cashew growing farmers of Ariyalur and Cuddalore districts of Tamil Nadu. Ariyalur and Cuddalore district were purposively selected. Out of 19 (6+13) blocks in the two selected districts, Andimadam block from Ariyalur and Panruti block from Cuddalore district were selected based on areas under cashew cultivation. Sample of 120 cashew farmers was selected based on proportionate random sampling method. Eighteen profile variables related to cashew farming were identified, analysed and reported in this study. The respondents were interviewed personally by a well-structured and pre-tested interview schedule. The data collected were analysed using appropriate statistical tools. Majority of the respondents were old aged category and one-third of respondents had primary education level, farming as their occupation and comes under the medium level of the annual income category. Nearly half of the respondents were small to big farmers and they had a medium level of farming experience and also years of experience in cashew cultivation. About half of the respondents had a medium level of contact with extension agency, farm power status, social participation, innovativeness, credit orientation and scientific orientation. Most of the respondents had a medium level of mass media exposure and economic motivation. More than half of the respondents had a medium level of participation in training undergone for cashew cultivation and decision-making behaviour.

Objective

To study the area of cultivation and production of Cashew-Nut in of Tamil Nādu.

Period of the study and Methodology

Since, the present study is based on secondary data, on the status of cashew nut and its production has been collected in Tamil Nadu. The study covers the period from 2005-06 to 2014-15. The data on cashew production and average productivity has been collected from the year 2005-06 to 2014-15. In order to find out the result the secondary data the Annual Growth Rate method have been used.

Statistical Techniques

This study is descriptive in nature. To over view and assess the detail picture on growth and performance of cashew nut production in Cuddalore district, an objective analysis has been used. Simple mathematical tools such as percentage and averages have been used to analyse the collected data and information to reach at the meaningful conclusion. Furthermore, to test the production and the performance of cashew nut in Ariyalur District comparative analyses has been carried out by using the Annual growth rate of Area and production.
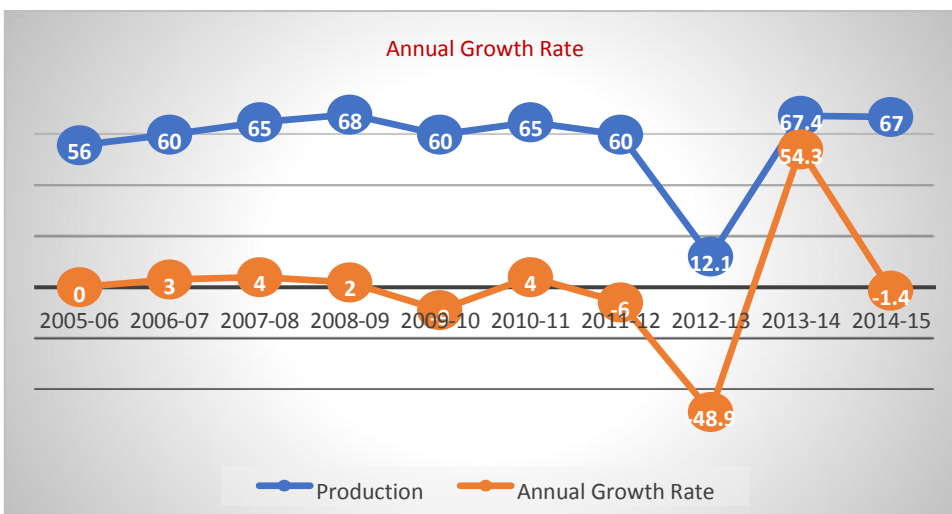
Cashew nut production in the Tamil Nadu during 2005-06 to 2014-15 (In Million Tonnes)

Table 1.1

Years	Production (MTs)	Annual Growth Rate
2005-06	56.0	0
2006-07	60.0	3
2007-08	65.0	4
2008-09	68.0	2
2009-10	60.0	-9
2010-11	65.0	4
2011-12	60.0	-6
2012-13	12.1	-48.9
2013-14	67.4	54.3
2014-15	67.0	-1.4

The above table represents the year-wise production of Cashew-Nut in the state of Tamil Nādu from the 2005-06 to 2014-15. From the above information it is clearly found that the production of Cashew-Nut shows both the increase and decreasing variations. Lot of decreasing trends in the Cashew-Nut production has been decreasing in the years of 2009-10, 2012-13 and 201415. Because during these years unfavourable weather condition and Cyclone was the main reason for low production, while on the other hand, 2013-14 large number of increasing trend have been seen. It is also shown in graphically below.

Graphical representation of Cashew nut production in the Tamil Nadu during 2005-06 to 2014-15 (In Million Tonnes)

**Cashew nut AREA in the Tamil Nadu during 2005-06 to 2014-15 (In Hec)**

Table 1.2

YEARS	AREA (Hec)	Annual growth rate
2005-06	121	0
2006-07	123	1
2007-08	123	-1
2008-09	131	7
2009-10	133	1
2010-11	136	2
2011-12	136	-1
2012-13	139	2
2014-15	140	0

The above table shows variations of area under the cultivation of Cashew Nut in the state of

Tamil Nādu. From the above information it is clearly found that there is slight increase in the area of Cashew-Nut in the study area. Because the favourable output of Cashew- Nut is not obtained. Therefore, most of the people in the study area are not favoured to produce the Cashew- Nut in their fields. The highest increase in area under Cashew- Nut have been seen in the year of 2008-09. And remaining years shows a very low increasing trend.

Graphical representation of Cashew-Nut area in the Tamil Nadu during 2005-06 to 201415 (In Hec)
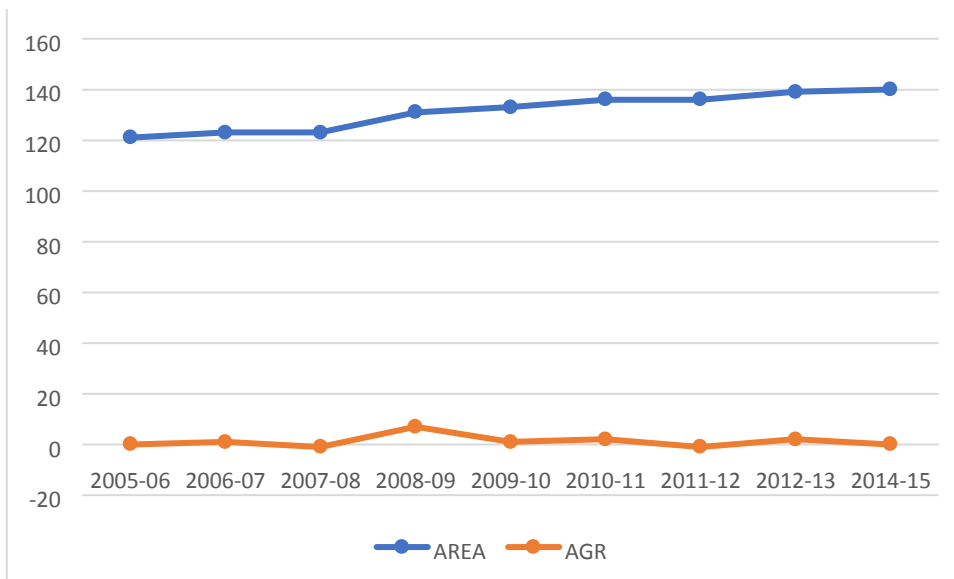
Conclusion

In the production and processing of cashew nuts, the cashew processing industry has a competitive advantage. There are numerous opportunities for business owners. Despite the industry's significant growth potential, there are many obstacles to overcome because of international competition from other nations and a number of other factors. Problems. Although entrepreneurs must invest sizeable sums of money as working capital, they lack access to quick loans in order to properly operate their businesses. Because the market for finished goods has expanded so much, the entrepreneurs suffer significant losses when prices fall. Cashew-Nut production has been decreased in the years of 2009-10, 2012-13 and 2014-15. Because during these years unfavourable weather condition and Cyclone was the main reason for low production, while on the other hand, 2013-14 large number of increasing trend have been seen in the Tamil Nadu state of India, similarly, there is Slight increase in the area of Cashew-Nut study area during the study period.

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