Effect of entrepreneurship development through cashew processing on socio-economic status of villagers

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Abstract: Improvement of livelihood security through sustainable integrated farming system model and allied enterprises in Bastar Region of Chhattisgarh under National Agricultural Innovation Project (NAIP) which involved the members of self help group (SHGs) they were trained in the field of cashew processing along with marketing. SHGs were formed one village of Turenar cluster and get trained on promotion of cashew business in 2009-10. The group had president & secretary of self help group along Secretary runs the processing of cashew which was done by members by following method involved. The group first surveyed and bargaining then purchasing of raw cashew was done. The purchased cashew was subjected towards sun drying, steam treatment then ultimately cooling, cutting along cleaning was done in next processing. After getting kernel cooling, the brown covering over edible portion was the last stage of processing. The present demand of clean and quality cashew made inclusion of grading and packing. The cost of seed Rs.50, 000/- which had been funded by project (NAIP-3) whereas labour from group. The whole cashew was sold out Rs.1, 01,500/- (2 qtl.) with Rs.38, 000/- net profit.

Keyword: entrepreneurship, cashew processing, socio-economic status

I. INTRODUCTION

Cashew industry provides employment for more than 5 lakh people in farms and factories in all over the India, most of them in the rural areas. In the cashew processing factories over 95 per cent of the workers are women from the weaker section of the society. Thus apart from its economic significance the cashew industry plays a leading role in social and financial upliftment of the rural poor of the country (D’Souza, 2007).

Chhattisgarh has good scope for cashew cultivation having large wasteland and climate is suitable for cashew cultivation. Cashew plantation was started in Bastar from 1960’s and at present Chhattisgarh state has about six lakh hectare wasteland area. Bastar plateau is southern part of Chhattisgarh and mainly covered with forest area and having five tribal predominant districts with around 40,000 hectares land suitable for cashew plantation (GIS Survey, GOI-2002-03). In Chhattisgarh 16.05 thousand hectares under cashew cultivation, out of which 6.89 thousand hectares in Baster plateau (Chhattisgarh Directorate of Horticulture Reports, 2007-08). The increased area clearly indicates the adoptability of the crop in the state.

Cashew cultivation has mainly concentrated in two districts viz., Jagdalpur and Raigarh. However cashew cultivation will be extended other districts of the state. The majority of the cashew plantations raised by the Forest Department and Horticulture Departments of Chhattisgarh are from seedling origin. Some of the plantations are as old as 20–30 years. Therefore, there is a possibility of locating high yielding types and other diverse types, particularly the types suitable for growing in waste lands/degraded lands. Considerable variability is being observed in the existing populations, hence there is systematic collection and conservation is needed. Now the cashew is cultivated in Bastar, Kanker, Narayanpur, Dantewara, Jashpur, Raigarh and Rajnandgaon districts of the state. Farmers of these districts are tuned to grow this crop.

II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was started from 2009-10 providing 50,000 to group in adopted village under National Agricultural Innovation Project (NAIP), component-3. To study the impact on entrepreneurship linking to minor forest products of forest comprising bhataguda with 12 members of one group.
III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

On the basis of one year data, the results were discussed in different aspect of economic analysis led to for villages for adopting this process in continuous to run the livelihood of those involved in this security process. It was observed that 714 kg raw material was purchased at rate of Rs.70/- per kg from local market which had been converted in 200 kg of kernel and sold at Rs.1, 00,000/- with net return Rs.38, 000/- by self help group formed under NAIP (Component-III). Hence, the upliftment and directional entrepreneurship was tremendously changed the vision of new adoption to drive existing livelihood. Similar work has been quoted by many workers. The investment of initial cost of procuring and processing of cashew among SHGs was provided through Agricultural Innovation Project(NAIP). The work running amount of 50,000/- was given to SHGs to purchase cashew and they sold the cashew after processing in net profit Rs.38, 000/-. 

Table: 2 Cost analysis of the group of 2009-10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Amount/Qty.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Qty.of cashew collected (qtl.)</td>
<td>714 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cost of cashew A</td>
<td>50000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>After processing</td>
<td>200 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Rate/kg</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Income from kernel</td>
<td>1,00,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>By-product</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Rate/kg</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8 Income from nutshell 1500.00
9 Gross income 1,01,500.00
10 Net Benefit 38000
11 Processing cost B 13500
12 Total Rs. A+B 63500

REFERENCES

