

CHAPTER - 6

PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTUS

6.1 Problems

6.2 Prospectus.

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PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTUS6.1 PROBLEMSA) Problems of cultivators :

(1) Problems relating to cultivation :

There are about 19 % of the respondents facing the problem of cultivation. Mostly the labour shortage is the serious problem. In this area labours are not available for plantation or upkeeping the plants on proper time, because of the agriculture season. Therefore plantation and its upkeeping of plants is the basic problem.

(2) Problem of plant protection :

The problem of plant protection mainly arise in summer season. Pedestrians passing by, puts a fire by smoking, and the dry grass catches the fire immediately, and spreads over the planted area, and all plants burnt out by that fire. Thus the fire protection is also the serious problem. Further the plants are to be protected from wild animals as pigs, porcupine or cattles. They use to distroy the small plants in search of their food. Further the plants are to be protected from various diseases of plants or various warms as T-Mosquito, Truck warms etc.

(3) Harvesting problems :

The proper way of collecting the cashew nuts is to collect them after falling down the tree, naturally and seperate the cashew apple attached to it. But the cattles and wild

animals as pig, porcupine etc. are use to eat the cashew apples and thereby the cashewnuts attached to it are either broken or lost in to the fallen leaves or bushes under the tree. This wastage is to be suffered by the cultivators. The fallen cashewnuts are stolen easily by any one, thus cultivators also suffers a loss by theft.

In order to avoid these losses the cultivators prefer to get the produce prematured. The cashewnuts apples are pulled out from the bunch with the help of long bamboo stick. While pulling out the ripe cashew apples, the unmaturred cashewnuts from the bunch there to are falling down and causes a great loss.

(4) Marketing problem :

Cultivator also has to face the problem of marketing. There is no regulated market. Cultivators have to depend upon the Local Traders, who are taking an undue advantage of ignorance of cultivators and inadequate transport and market facilities, inadequate information system of market and interior area of plantation. There is no permanent market except weekly bazar day, for the cultivators sellers, for taking the advantages of market opportunities. Cooperative societies existing in the region are not taking the interest in this regard. The marketing federation of Maharashtra, is functioning in this region, and it is also interested in dealing with cashewnut purchase and processing also but this federation

is working only through the local cooperative societies. And as the local cooperative societies are not taking any part in dealing with cashewnuts. The Marketing federation of Maharashtra, became handicapped in this operation.

B. Problems of Local Traders

(1) Problem of storage :

The cashewnuts are to be dried in sun rays for three to four days and stored. The Local Traders have no storing facilities at market. So they have to decide for selling the purchase immediately.

(2) Problem of transport :

There are no transport facilities and proper roads in interior area, to collect the cashewnuts from cultivator's place.

(3) Loss of weight in purchase :

Prematured raw nuts included in produce causes a loss of weight after drying the cashewnuts.

(4) Problem of differential rates :

Local Trader has to adjust the rates in market according to different region, as the quality of cashewnuts differs from region to region, village to village. The quality is determined on the basis of output ratio of the kernels.

(5) Finance problem :

All the transactions are on cash basis; the finance required for this business is of large amount and the

Local Traders have to seek for finance from Banks or from factories, to meet the cash payments of the cultivators sellers.

C) Problems of processing units

(1) Financial Problem :

The factory needs huge amount of working capital. Being this is labour oriented industry, it needs large amount for wage-payment and requires the capital to store the cashewnut raw, required for the whole year. Banks are not showing much interest in financing this industry. All transactions are in terms of Cash.

(2) Market Problems :

In the absence of regulated markets the rates of raw - cashewnuts are fluctuating. Further the graded cashewnuts are not available, the cashewnut includes the prematured nuts also, which causes a loss.

(3) Process waste :

The cashewnut shell oil goes waste because of insufficient quantity for By-product. The broken shells are to be sold out as a scrap to shell oil producing factories at the rate of Rs. 1.50 per k.g. or it is to be destroyed by burning out in heating process. The cashew apple, which produces liquear, the beneficial by product of factory, goes waste because of Government licencing policy.

Poor quality of raw nuts and low productivity of

crops are the serious concern to cashewnut growers as well as to the industry.

6.2 PROSPECTUS

The cashewnut product has a glorious prospects though there are various problems, to be faced by the different functionaries.

Above 40 % of the plantation is done within last three years, which will be producing cashewnuts, during next two-three year. New planned plantation with special upkeep will increase the output, rate, than the old one. The output rate will be about 15 k.g. per plant year instead of 3.75 k.g. per plant from old plants at present.

The high yielding varieties suited to different agro-climatic tracts have been realised by the cashew research centre, Vengurla. The development of new cashew plantation with clones, confirming to export qualities have been followed. The advanced techniques of replantation or rejuvenation senile and uneconomic cashew garden have been developed. The variety of cashew clones have been developed by Research centre, Vengurla as Vengurla-1 (producing 20 k.g. of output per tree per year), Vengurla-2 (25 to 30 k.g. per year), Vengurla-3 (20 to 25 k.g. per year), Vengurla-4 (25 to 30 k.g.) Vengurla-5 (30 to 35 k.g.). The latest innovation is " Tulas " having the speciality of ' no nut shell oil at all'.

More than 75 % of the output goes out of the tahasil

for processing. There is a great scope for the industry to develop in this region. An employment opportunity can be made available to the community and the development of this backward region can achieve.

Further, there is a scope for the development of cooperative society, which will protect the interest of cultivators as well as society.

There is also an opportunity for the cultivators to develop the tiny industries of processing the cashewnuts, which will create a self employment. A small unit requires a small boiler costing Rs. 3,100 and the Cutter costing Rs.500 each. One small boiler is able to supply the boiled cashewnuts required by four cutters per day for shelling process. The hot chamber for drying kernels costs Rs.1000. Thus even a small cultivator can process the kernels at his home also, after acquiring certain technical knowledge and skill in it. But cooperative efforts are needed to collect the processed kernels and, grading and packing them properly and to hold a bulk market at Bombay. Because of unorganised cultivators, and with their small production they could not stand in market so far.

Thus with the help of horticultural development, 'Green Revolution' pollution control and Beautification of nature can be achieved.