CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

Cashewnut, one of the most delicious and nutritious nuts has been a product of wide demand all over the world. It is an item of food so rich in protein, fats and vitamins that it is regarded as delicacy even in the advanced countries of the world. Botanically, cashew is a 'Wonder Nut', because it is the only nut which appears outside the fruit. It is funny looking with its nut snuggling close to its plump flesh, like a kangaroo with its young in its pouch in fact, each part of the fruit is useful to man. The Kidney shaped fruit's Kernel is available to the Consumers in its purest and natural form: that is why the saying "cashews care for your health".

Cashew Processing Industry is a traditional agro-based industry in India. Cashew is one of the most important Commercial Crops of India that helps to earn considerable amount of foreign exchange through export of its kernels. During the year 1999–2000 India exported 96,805 metric
tonnes of Cashew Kernels valuing Rs.2569 crores. Presently, India’s share in cashew export averaged 60 per cent in the total world export.

Cashew industry provides employment for more than 3,20,000 workers through 1098 cashew factories in the country during the year 1999-2000. The estimated demand of raw nuts at present is 10 lakh tonnes. The present internal production is only 4.30 lakh tonnes. India imported raw cashewnuts valued at Rs.266 crores in 1991-1992 and increased to Rs.1186 crores in the year 1999-2000. To minimize the drain of foreign exchange through import of raw nuts and to sustain the cashew industry, it is essential to enhance the production of cashew in the country.

The world demand for cashew kernels is rising steadily. Hence, the processing of cashews is now a profitable business. Till the early 1970s, India was enjoying a near monopoly in cashew kernel trade. But, now Vietnam has emerged as a leader.

A cashew processing centre produces two types of products. The main product is the nut flesh called cashew kernel, which is creamy white in colour. The other product is
cashew nut shell liquid (CNSL) extracted from the outer shell of the nut. Of course, cashew is a seasonal crop. Harvesting season commences from January and continues up to May. In the processing units, over 95 per cent of the workers are women belonging to socially and economically weaker communities.

The main cashew growing states are Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Goa and Tamil Nadu. Tripura, Meghalaya and Madhya Pradesh produce small quantities. The processing and exporting activities are concentrated in Kerala followed by Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

Industries could be classified into large-scale industries, small-scale industries and cottage industries. Small-scale industries play a vital role in terms of growth and immediate large scale employment. They offer means of ensuring a more suitable mobilization of the resources of capital and labour-skill which might otherwise remain unutilised.

The development of the small-scale industries sector in the last 50 years has indeed been significant. The small-scale sector today is estimated to produce goods and services
which constitute 35 per cent of the country’s industrial production. The growth of production is estimated to average over 12 per cent per year.

Small-scale industries in India could be brought under two broad categories. They are agro-based industries and power-based industries. Among the agro-based industries, the cashew industry deserves a special mention because of its noteworthy contribution to the generation and growth of rural employment and foreign earnings. The cashew industry concerns itself with production, processing and marketing of cashew kernels. The processing of cashewnut was originally started on commercial scale in Mangalore at present, Karnataka State, during the beginning of the 20th century. However, after the first world war, the industry was shifted to Kollam, Kerala State, which later became the centre of cashew processing and exporting. Availability of raw nuts, infrastructural facilities such as roads, port, cheap labour, rail service, etc. were the main attractions of Kollam. The industry slowly but steadily developed in and around the district.

The first “World Cashew Congress-2001” was held from 23-25 February, 2001 at International Convention Centre,
Cochin. About 300 delegates including more than one hundred foreign delegates were participated in the World Cashew Congress. This has created a better buyer seller relationship and understand international trading standards of cashew.

The growth of the processing unit was the reflection of the enormous profits earned by the processors by exporting cashew kernels. The capital requirements of the industry was very low. Raw material was available in plenty mainly because of the large quantities of nuts imported from East African countries viz. Mozambique, Tanzania and Kenya. Despite the high profitability of the industry, the cashew workers did not get their due share. The workers were not organised though the industry was organised on a factory level wage rates were extremely poor and the working condition was sub-human. The industry was not subject to any state legislation other than the provisions of factories act.

Consequent on the growth of trade union activities and strike by workers, minimum wage was introduced for the first time, the cashew industry in 1953. The rise in the cost of living in the mid-fifties caused further strike by workers for the revision of wages. As the level of labour unrest increased,
the Government of Kerala revised the minimum wages in 1960. The 1960 legislation introduced compensation for change in cost of living.

To evade payment of the statutory benefits to workers, the processors began closing down the factories and shifting the processing to Kudils (Cottages) where the payment of minimum wage was not compulsory. This rendered the organised factory workers jobless. Due to the continued agitation by workers, the Government of Kerala abolished the cottage processing. This, together with the revision of minimum wages in 1967 induced the factory owners to shift the industry to Kanyakumari District of Tamil Nadu. The labour cost in Kanyakumari was less than that of even the cottage processing units in Kollam.

The Government of Kerala tried to check the migration of the processing industry to Tamil Nadu by starting its own public sector organisation, viz., the Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation (KSCDC) in 1969. It also succeeded in getting the imports of raw nuts analysed through the cashew corporation of India (a subsidiary of the State Trading Corporation) since 1980 and distributing the nuts on the basis of a quota
system. All there efforts could not prevent the migration and the Industry in Kanyakumari District expanded rapidly, thanks to the low wage rates in Tamil Nadu and the determination of the processor from Kollam. The revision of Minimum wages in Kerala in 1975 further accelerated the process of migration.

The expansion of the Industry in Kanyakumari District was not followed by improvements in the wage rates or condition of workers it is reported that the working condition in cashew factories in Kanyakumari District is it similar to they are prevailing on Kollam during 1950. The position of the Industry in Kanyakumari District or its problem was not highlighted by any scientific study.

1.1. KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT - AREA PROFILE

Kanyakumari once known as the granary of Travancore, was a part of the then Travancore State for a long time. In 1956, under the State Linguistic Re-organisation Act it was merged with Tamil Nadu and even now it holds its place. Kanyakumari, the southern most tip of the sub-continent of India is a mini land of many attractions. It is a small, compact, homogeneous region without any diverse agro climatic conditions. The economy of this district is predominantly agrarian.
Kanyakumari District is situated at the foot of the Western Ghats and is bounded by Tirunelveli District in the North and North-East, Kerala State in the North-West. Bay of Bengal in the South-East, Indian Ocean in the South and Arabian Sea in the West. The confluence of the three seas is indeed a captivating sight. The district enjoys both tropical as well as subtropical climatic conditions. It is benefited by the South-West monsoon from June to September and North-East monsoon from October to December.

The total geographical area of the district is 1684 sq.kms. It has its headquarters at Nagercoil. The district has a population of 1669763 as per the 2001 census. Table 1.1 shows the taluk wise population of the district. For administration purposes the district is divided into two revenue divisions and four Taluks.

REVENUE DIVISION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Headquarters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Nagercoil</td>
<td>Nagercoil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Padmanabhapuram</td>
<td>Thuckalay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 1.1
TALUK-WISE POPULATION OF KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT
IN THE YEAR 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Taluk</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Vilavancode</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>117455</td>
<td>117186</td>
<td>234641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taluk</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>148166</td>
<td>148699</td>
<td></td>
<td>296865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>265621</td>
<td>265885</td>
<td></td>
<td>531506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Kalkulam</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>81082</td>
<td>81929</td>
<td>163011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taluk</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>183998</td>
<td>187920</td>
<td></td>
<td>371918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>265080</td>
<td>269849</td>
<td></td>
<td>534229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Agasteeswaram</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>63825</td>
<td>65289</td>
<td>129114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taluk</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>180006</td>
<td>183594</td>
<td></td>
<td>363600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>243831</td>
<td>248883</td>
<td></td>
<td>492714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Thovalai</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>27810</td>
<td>28185</td>
<td>55995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taluk</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>27200</td>
<td>27419</td>
<td></td>
<td>54619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>55010</td>
<td>55604</td>
<td></td>
<td>110614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>290172</td>
<td>292589</td>
<td>582761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td></td>
<td>539370</td>
<td>547632</td>
<td></td>
<td>1087002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>829542</td>
<td>840221</td>
<td></td>
<td>1669763</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Besides, there are 4 Municipalities, Nagercoil, Thuckalay, Colachel and Kuzhithurai, one Panchayat Township, 9 Panchayat Unions, 66 Town Panchayats and 88 Village Panchayats in this District. Kanyakumari is well known for its agricultural activities. As much as 63 per cent of its total area has been put under agricultural use. It is famous for its vast green stretches of paddy fields, rich forests, coconut groves and mineral sands. The climatic condition prevailing in this district finds favour for growing a number of crops. Paddy, coconut trees, cashew trees, spices and vegetable crops are found plenty in this district.

Kanyakumari District is one of the under developed districts of Tamil Nadu on the industrial front. In the case of small scale industries too, this district remains extremely backward. There are at present 17 different types of small scale industries. Cashew industry is one among those 17 small scale industries. Cashew industry is one among those 17 small scale industrial units. Table 1.2 shows the block wise distribution area under cashew cultivation in Kanyakumari District of Tamil Nadu during the year 1999-2000, 2000-2001.

The table reveals that the area under cashew cultivation in Kanyakumari District is estimated as 1948 hectares,
which contribute to 2.96% of the total area under cashew cultivation in Tamil Nadu. Kanyakumari District has a total about 350 cashew factories. But only 241 factories have registered as small scale industries with the District Industrial Centre, Nagercoil as on 31st March, 2001.

Some of the important cashew factories found in Kanyakumari District are:

1. Vijaya Lekshmi Cashew Company, Kuzhithurai
2. Vinod Cashew Company, Eraviputhoorkadai
3. K. Parameswaran Pillai Cashew Company, Kuzhivilai
4. Annai Cashew Company, Kaliyakkavilai
5. Matha Cashew Company, Susaipuram
6. Mohan Cashew Company, Mathoor
7. Prasanthi Cashew Company, Kannumamoodu
8. Karuna Cashew Company, Kanjanpuram
9. Century Cashew Company, Kanjanpuram
10. Indus Cashew Products, Vallavilai
11. Victor Oilver Cashew Company, Kulasekaram
12. Raj Mohan Cashew Company, Eraviputhoorkadai
13. Bhagyalakshmi Cashew Company, Kuttakuzhi, Veeyanoor
14. Britania Cashew Company, Mekkamandapam
15. Gowry Sankar Cashew Company, Soosaipuram, Kunnathoor
16. Alphonsa Cashew Industries, Naddalam
17. Supreme Cashew Industry, Lakshmipuram
18. Younus Cashew Industries, Kaliyakkavilai
20. India Food Exporters, West Neyyoor, Colachel
21. Ramla Cashew Industry, Kaliyakkavilai
22. Kandan Sastha Cashew Company, Ananthanagar, Mankad
23. K.J.P. Cashew Company, Eraviputhoorkadai
24. V.L. Cashew Company, Peyankuzhi
25. Quilon Export Enterprises, Bethelpuram
Table 1.2

CASHEW CULTIVATION IN KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT
(In hectares) BLOCK-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF AREA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Thovalai Block</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Agasteeswaram Block</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Rajakkamangalam Block</td>
<td>1186</td>
<td>1186</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Kurunthamcode Block</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Thiruvattar Block</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Thuckalay Block</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>+12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Melpuram Block</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Killiyoor Block</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Munchirai Block</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total  | 1948       | 1948       | -          |

Source: 'G' Return - 1410, year 2000-2001 Statistical Officer, Nagercoil, Kanyakumari District
1.2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Cashew is one of the important Horticultural Crops in India. It has a great commercial value and it assumes importance from the point of view of export earnings. The export earnings of cashew kernels has been recorded at Rs.2569 crores during the year 1999-2000. Due to its importance in earning foreign exchange and increasing cashew industries in Kanyakumari District the researcher is interested to make a thorough study of this industry. Hence the topic “A Study of Cashew Industry in Kanyakumari District” has been chosen for the thesis work.

1.3. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study covers only the Kanyakumari District of Tamil Nadu. The study covers the problems connected with production and processing of the cashew industry. The study also includes, the problems of workers of different categories employed in the industry. The study does not include price and marketing problems of cashew industries. But it includes a brief discussion on the export of cashew kernels from India.
1.4. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The following are the major objectives of the present study.

1. To survey the origin and growth of cashew industry in Kanyakumari District.

2. To study the production and the wage structure followed by cashew industries in Kanyakumari District.

3. To assess the role of various agencies in the export of cashew kernels.

4. To analyse and understand the problems of cashew processors and workers in Kanyakumari District.

5. To offer suggestions based on the findings of the study.

1.5. METHODOLOGY - SOURCES OF DATA

The required information for the present study has been collected both from primary and secondary sources. First hand information has been collected from the respondents through two separate interview schedules, one for the owners of the factories and another for the workers. In addition, interviews have been held with supervisors, managers of the
factories for the verification of the information collected. Informal talks were also made with knowledgeable persons who are connected with Cashew Industries.

The secondary data required for the study were collected from the various books, cashew reports, cashew bulletin, cashew journals, various statistical publications of the Government and the various articles published in newspapers and magazines. Information available from specialised agencies like Cashew Export Promotion Council of India, Cochin; Directorate of Cashew Development, Cochin, Kerala; Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation, Kollam were also collected. In addition data were also obtained from the District Industrial Centre, Nagercoil, Kanyakumari District.

1.6. COVERAGE OF THE PERIOD

The required data for the present study were collected from the books, journals and records of the cashew processing units for a period of 10 years ranging from 1991-1992 to 2000-2001.
1.7. SAMPLE DESIGN

There are 350 cashew processing units functioning in Kanyakumari District. Out of these, 70 major units (20 percent) were selected on a random sample method for the study and data were also collected from 200 workers belonging to the sample units at the rate of 2 or 3 from each unit. An interview schedule for this purpose was also developed after a pilot study among 20 workers. Specimen of both the schedules are appended.

1.8. TOOLS FOR COLLECTION

Two interview schedules have been used for collection of primary data from the factory owners and workers employed in the factory. The interview schedule intended for factory owners consisted of 40 questions and the schedule meant for workers consisted of 20 questions. Most of the questions were structured and close-ended. Before finalising the schedule they were pre-tested on a group of 25 workers and factory owners. Out of the experience gained in the pilot study, the questions were re-structured and finalised.
1.9 TOOLS FOR ANALYSIS OF DATA

The data collected were analysed by using simple arithmetic averages. In addition percentages, tables, diagrams and graphs were used in appropriate places.

1.10. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

So far no study has been made about problems of cashew processors and workers in Kanyakumari District Dayanandan. M.V. has made a study on “The Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation”. It is an unpublished thesis submitted to Kerala University for Ph.D. during 1991. He has brought out the functions of the Corporation.

But on cashew industry, numerous studies on a wide range of subjects such as the health conditions, medical facilities, nature of work, housing conditions of workers and the pattern of consumption of the labourers have been made by researchers from time to time.

The factors influencing the general health of the labourers in the cashew factories have been studied in depth by
K.P. Kannan, Rachel James, John Thomas Ceriyath and Mathew-kurien. According to them factors such as hours of work, ventilation in cashew factories, medical facilities made available to the labourers, the housing conditions of the labourers and their pattern of consumption are be taken special care of to keep the labourers fit for arduous job.

K.P. Kannan has come to the inference that in certain factories work begins as early as 4 a.m. go upto 6 p.m. or even later. If the workers are put to such long and continuous hours of work, their health will certainly be affected. Mathew Kurien's study also was concerned about the impact of working hours in Kerala.

Padmini Sengupta studied about the "Women Workers in the Cashew Industry in Kollam District". The study indicates that the women workers work 8 hours per day or 48 hours per week. It has been observed that it harms the health of the workers. K.P. Kannan conducted a study in Kollam District of Kerala in 1977 and it reveals that the women workers employed in operation like shelling have to sit in a particular posture for long hours at a stretch. It needs to be investigated whether this factor has any casual link to diseases
of the uterus. Inadequate ventilation is another factor that affects the health of the workers in factory. The fresh air circulation is restricted due to improper ventilation within the factory.

John Thomas Chirayath conducted a study in Trivandrum, Kollam, Alleppey, Ernakulam, Trichur, Kozhicode and Kanoor Districts of Kerala in 1965 in various Cashew Industries. The main objective of the study was to probe into the amenities provided to workers in the cashew industry. It was found that proper measures have not been taken by the management in order to protect the workers from the fumes.

K.P. Kannan, in his study on “The Conditions of Work in the Cashew Processing Industry”, has revealed that the conditions of work in most of the factories were horrible. The fumes emitted from the roasters are not chimneyed out properly and they spread over the entire work area affecting the worker’s health adversely.

It is also shown that the factory consisted of a few thatched sheds and an open ground for roasting and drying of nuts. The thick smoke coming out of the whole place suffocated the workers. By the end of the day, the workers
would get covered with a thick layer of scot and presented a horrifying sight.\textsuperscript{11}

\textquote{Mathew Kurien, analysed and found that there were no toilet soaps or talcum powder supplied for these women who work in the unhygienic conditions of choking cashewnut fumes and the corrosive cashew liquid.}

\textquote{Padmini Sengupta makes it clear that no washing facilities are provided within the factory. The workers are left with the only option of smearing dust or ash in their hands while shelling the nut to escape the corrosive action of the shell oil.}\textsuperscript{12}

\textquote{Rachel James conducted a study in Kattaram of Allepey District, during 1979 and it covered 200 workers from this industry. Her study stresses that causal workers not only do not have continuity of employment but also do not get benefits like health insurance.}

\textquote{K.P. Kannan states that workers toiling under conditions of high temperature like those engaged in roasting and borma were provided with hardly any protective device.}\textsuperscript{13}
Mathew Kurien in his study observes that shelling is one of the most unpleasant of all operations involved in cashew processing. The shell may still be smeared with cashewnut liquid which has a pungent smell and a scalding effect on the human skin. The palms of the shellers are scarred black on both sides and it is said that they develop, in course of time, a thick skin for the job.¹⁴

There were also studies about the socio-economic conditions of cashew workers. Mathew Kurien, et.al, observe that undernourishment often leads to continuous ill-health and chronic tiredness of women workers. Rachel James, in her study shows that in certain households there are members with prolonged illness and their financial position does not permit them to take proper treatment and buy medicines.¹⁵

As the literature on the position of or problems of the industry in Tamil Nadu and in particular to Kanyakumari district is almost non-existent, an attempt has been made to study the production processing of cashewnuts and to identify the major problems faced by cashew processors and workers on the basis of the survey conducted by the researcher.
1.11. LIMITATIONS OF THE PRESENT STUDY

In most of the cases the cashew processors as well as workers were not co-operative in making responses by supplying accurate date.

1.11.1 Inadequate Secondary Data

The secondary data available on the cashew industry are not adequate for research purpose because of the smuggling of raw cashew and under and over invoicing which falsify the available figures. If an analysis is made with such false information, the outcome will also be biased.

1.11.2 Interviews

The interviews made to elicit primary data about the cashew industry are not to be regarded as perfect. Generally, speaking it is very rare to come across people who will be honest enough to give the correct facts and figures about their work, monthly or annual income, average annual turn-over of the factories and the value of capital stock they have been able to accommodate. Hence the investigator had to handle such informants according to the temperaments and try to get as
much information as possible. An objective situational analysis also had to be made to make the data reliable.

1.11.3 Lack of Accessibility to the Management

In Kanyakumari District one of the important features of the cashew industry is that most of them are owned by business magnates who have established their basis in places like Kollam and Mangalore. They exercise a sort of remote control over the functioning of the factories and business concerns in Kanyakumari District. Hence policies regarding procurement of raw cashewnuts, employment of workers and sale of cashew kernels produced in the international market are chalked out by these business magnates without any consultation whatsoever with the managers of the cashew factories in Kanyakumari District.

Consequently correct particulars about the import price of raw nuts, place of procurements and the actual trend about the overseas markets of the cashew kernels produced could not be obtained from the managers who carry on the production in the factories of Kanyakumari District. Further, as the back files are also with the headquarters in Kollam and Mangalore, it was not possible for the investigator to get correct
details about the productivity and profitability of the cashew industry for the years which have gone by. Hence the investigator had to be satisfied with whatever figures they furnished about production, profits, costs, employment and problems for all analytical purposes.

1.12. SCHEME OF REPORTING

The report of the study has been presented in the following seven chapters.

I. Introduction

II. Cashew Industry - A Profile

III. Wage Structure of Cashew Industry in Kanyakumari District

IV. Production of Cashewnuts

V. Export of Cashew Kernels

VI. Problems of Cashew Processing Industries in Kanyakumari District.

VII. Summary of Findings and Suggestions.

The first chapter being the introductory chapter it projects the area profile of Kanyakumari district. This chapter includes Statement of the Problem, Scope of the Study, Objectives of the Study, Sources of Data, Coverage of the
Period, Sample Design, Tools used for Collection of the required Data, Statistical tools used for the analysis and interpretation. In addition, it includes review of literature, limitations of the study and the scheme of reporting.

The second chapter “Cashew Industry – A Profile” deals with an overview of the cashew industry with origin and growth of cashew industry in Kanyakumari District including the stages of cashew processing in industries.

The third chapter “Wage Structure of Cashew Industry in Kanyakumari district” deals with the migration of cashew industry from Kerala to Kanyakumari District, Industrial Status of the district, pattern of ownership, nature of employment and its wage structure in cashew industries of Kanyakumari District.

The fourth chapter “Production of Cashewnuts” deals with production and productivity of cashew nuts in different states of India. It also includes a discussion about the various varieties of cashew and the grading of cashew kernels for export.
The fifth chapter "Export of Cashew Kernels" deals with the export of cashew kernels from India and import of rawnuts in recent years including problems in brief. This chapter also includes the role of various agencies in the export of cashew kernels, like cashew export promotion council of India and Directorate of Cashew Development.

The sixth chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of problems faced by processors and workers of cashew processing industries in Kanyakumari District.

The seventh chapter being the concluding chapter deals with the summary of facts and findings narrated in other six chapters. Based on the study certain suggestions have been drawn and reported in this chapter.
References


11. Ibid., p.23.


