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# Association between profile of the cashewnut growers and impact of cashewnut production technologies in terms of change in cashewnut yield

## Raykar SS, Kadam JR, Sawant PA and Warwadekar SC

**Abstract**
The present study was undertaken with the main objective to study the association between profile of the cashewnut growers and impact of cashewnut production technologies in terms of change in cashewnut yield. The study was conducted in two major cashewnut growing district i.e. Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts of Konkan region of Maharashtra. In all 240 respondents were selected by using multi stage sampling techniques. The "Ex-Post-Facto" research design was used for conducting the study. The data were collected through the personal interview. The data collected were processed and statistically analyzed by using statistical technique like chi-square test. Among the thirteen selected independent variables namely age, education, area under cashewnut cultivation, age of orchard, number of bearing trees, annual income, experience in cashewnut cultivation, accessibility to cashewnut orchard, market orientation, scientific orientation, information seeking behavior and adoption were shown significant association with impact of cashewnut production technologies while family size had shown non-significant association with impact of cashewnut production technologies in term of change in cashewnut yield.

**Keywords:** Association, profile of the cashewnut growers, Impact and cashewnut production technologies

## Introduction

The cashewnut (*Anacardium occidentale*) is an important cash and dollar earning crop grown in Brazil, India, Kenya and other tropical countries. It was introduced in western coast of India by Portuguese in 16th century, mainly to check soil erosion. India is the largest producer, processer, consumer and exporter of cashewnut in the world (Elakkiya *et al.,* 2017) [5]. India being the leader in the world in raw cashewnut production and is also the largest supplier of cashewnut kernels to the major world markets. India is having 8.55 lakh ha area under cashewnut with an annual production of 6.20 lakh MT. The per ha productivity was 800 kg/ha (Haldankar *et al.* 2020) [7].

Now cashewnut occupies an importance as commercial crop. The cashewnut cultivation in India mainly confines to peninsular region covering the states of Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Goa along the West Coast, whereas in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal along the East Coast region. It is also grown in plains like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Bihar and Northeast Hill Regions like Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura and also in Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Source: Directorate of Cashew Research Puttur, 2011) [1]. In India, it has different names, in Marathi called *Kaju* same as that of Portuguese. In Kerala, *Porangi Andi* means Portuguese nut. In Tamil, it is known as *Mundiri*, it indicates position and shape of nut. In Orissa *Lanka Bija* means it coming from Lanka to Orissa (Gajbhiye *et al.*, 2018) [6].

The cashewnut production in Maharashtra is mainly concentrated in Konkan region particularly in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts. In Maharashtra, the area under cashewnut was 1.91 lakh ha. (Source: Directorate of Cashewnut and Cocoa Development, 2018) [2]. In Ratnagiri, area under cashewnut was 1.02 Lakh ha with production of 1.41 lakh MT of cashewnut (Source: District Superintendent Agriculture Office, Ratnagiri 2021) [3]. In Sindhudurg, area under cashewnut was 71516 ha with production of 91926 MT (Source: District Superintendent Agriculture Office, Sindhudurg 2021) [4].

Keeping above fact in view, the present study was designed to analyse the association between profile of the cashewnut growers and impact of cashewnut production technologies in terms of

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change in cashewnut yield with the following specific objective:

1. To study the association between the profile of the cashewnut growers and impact of cashewnut production technologies developed by Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth.

## Methodology
The present study was conducted in two major cashewnut growing district of Konkan region of Maharashtra. A multistage sampling procedure was adopted for the selection of cashewnut growers. In all 240 respondents were selected for study from the two districts of Konkan region. The "*Ex-Post-Facto*" research design was used for the proposed study. The data were collected through the personal interview. The data collected were processed and statistically analyzed by using statistical technique like chi-square test. The independent variable studied were age, education, family size, area under cashewnut cultivation, age of orchard, number of bearing trees, annual income, experience in cashewnut cultivation, accessibility to cashewnut orchard, market orientation, scientific orientation, information seeking behavior and adoption. The dependent variable under study was impact of cashewnut production technologies developed by Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth.

## Results and Discussion
The findings of the present study as well as relevant the discussion has been summarized under the following heads:

**Association between profile of the cashewnut growers and impact in terms of change in cashewnut yield**

**Table 1:** Association between profile of the cashewnut growers and impact in terms of change in cashewnut yield

| Sl. No. | Independent Variables | Variable code | 'χ²' value |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Age | $X_1$ | 9.8316* |
| 2 | Education | $X_2$ | 19.2811* |
| 3 | Family size | $X_3$ | 8.3454 NS |
| 4 | Area under cashewnut cultivation | $X_4$ | 21.7324** |
| 5 | Age of orchard | $X_5$ | 12.5863* |
| 6 | Number of bearing cashewnut trees | $X_6$ | 13.5401** |
| 7 | Annual income | $X_7$ | 10.5290* |
| 8 | Experience in cashewnut cultivation | $X_8$ | 14.6354** |
| 9 | Accessibility to cashewnut orchard | $X_9$ | 11.5487* |
| 10 | Market orientation | $X_{10}$ | 12.8465* |
| 11 | Scientific orientation | $X_{11}$ | 13.1485* |
| 12 | Information seeking behaviour | $X_{12}$ | 10.3542* |
| 13 | Adoption | $X_{13}$ | 14.6528** |

* Significant at 0.05 level ** Significant at 0.01 level NS- Non significant

It could be seen from Table 1 that among thirteen selected independent variables of the cashewnut growers for the study, twelve variables had exhibited significant association with impact of cashewnut production technologies.
The independent variable that had shown significant association were age, education, age or orchard, annual income, accessibility to cashewnut orchard, market orientation, scientific orientation and information seeking behavior while the variables namely area under cashewnut cultivation, number of bearing cashewnut trees, experience in cashewnut cultivation and adoption were shown highly significant association with impact of cashewnut production

technologies.

## Conclusion
The study has identified certain independent variables that have significant impact on cashewnut growers. The variables like area under cashewnut cultivation, number of bearing cashewnut trees, experience in cashewnut cultivation and adoption were having highly significant association with impact of cashew production technologies in terms of change in cashewnut yield. This implies that these factors should be given more importance and be suitably manipulated for increasing extent of adoption of recommended cashew production technologies among the cashew growers.

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