

Cashew Processing Industry in India - A Century Story An Overview

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Abstract: India is the first country begun cashew processing by an industrial set up in the early 20th century after the realization of the edible property of cashew kernel as highly nutritious having great health benefits and demand across the globe, although the cashew plant has introduced by the Portuguese from Brazil to India. This business has seen its centurion period and until the beginning of 21st century India gained the name as number one country in the world in terms of production, processing and export of cashews and Kollam of Kerala was the capital of cashews. Hence, this article overviews the centurion story of cashew processing industry in India. The article throws light on certain facts including the origin, production of cashew, its processing, market (including import and export of raw cashew nuts and kernels), human resource, finance, technology, Associations, Central and State Government Organizations, Research Institutions and the support systems in India.

Keywords: Cashew processing industry, support system.

1. INTRODUCTION:

¹ Although the cashew was introduced by the Portuguese in India for about 460 years ago in Goa province (in the middle of 16th century, 1560-65 AD), brought the plant from Brazil. Nevertheless, in the early 20th century after the realization of the edible property of cashew kernel as highly nutritious having great health benefits, it has gained expanding demand across the globe lead to obtain commercial value. India being the first country begun its processing by an industrial set up in the world.

To trace the very reason for the expansion of cultivation of cashew trees in Goa stated as to avoid soil erosion but the remarkable fact however is that, the cashew fruit is the best base for production of "Feni" (a popular liquor beverage in Goa). Later, varied demand for cashews such as cashew tree root for control soil erosion, fruit for liquor beverage, kernel for consuming as food stuff (dry nut, a taste enhancer for various dishes, bakes and sweets) and the shell for making oil (CNSL – Cashew Nut Shell Liquid) especially for preparing lubricants, paints, insecticides as well as fuel attracted the local business. Moreover, the coastal region of India being the best land having favourable climate suits for its cultivation. Hence, the farmers began to grow eventually more and then developed into the form of plantation crop. In the early stages, it had spread to nearby regions of Goa like Sindhudurga and Rathnagiri of Maharashtra, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Uttara Kannada of Karnataka as well as Kasaragod, Kannur and Kollam of Kerala being the west-coast region of India where more of Western Colonial influence was there during that period.

2. DISCUSSION:

Origin as an Industry:

There is no common opinion with regard to the origin of cashew processing industry on an organised and commercial basis, whether Indian or Foreigner, but while tracing the history with the available sources of evidence, there are three persons being the pioneer traders of cashews who were at different locations centred in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala in a contemporary period. The first one who attracts the attention is belong to ² Zantye family of Maharashtra named Ganesh Mahadev Prabhu Zantye. According to Suresh Narayana Prabhu Zantye, (grandson of

Ganesh Mahadev Prabhu Zantye) his grandfather along with Shankara Balakrishna Torne of Vengurla begun the processing of cashew nuts by ground-roasting in an organized manner around 1905 at Malvan in Sindhurg district of Maharashtra and used to sell into the flourishing markets of Mumbai and Karachi. Eventually, various processes such as the removal of moisture using heat chambers and peeling of cashews have employed to maximize the scope of small-scale industry. Along with the introduction of gradation, the packaging methods also associated, thus ensuring a better delivery of quality products. In due course of time, the cashew received immense popularity in the market space, which led to its depletion. During that period a Goan freedom fighter who was in Portuguese exile in East Africa returned to Goa with the news regarding the availability of raw cashews in Mombasa. The cashew processing enterprises jumped at this opportunity. Narayan Ganesh Prabhu Zantye, father of Suresh Prabhu Zantye, along with his brother procured raw cashews from the East African countries. With a motive for further business expansion, they set up a cashew processing factories at Bicholim in Goa and other parts of the territory. In 1926, they made an attempt of exporting cashews to America. This triggered the curiosity of the American businesspersons regarding the 'Wonder Nut' growing along the west coast of India. The officials of Vita Pack Corporation of USA arrived India and struck a deal with Narayan Zantye for the regular supply of Cashew Kernels (CK). The Vita Pack Corporation and General Food Corporation provided the technical and financial assistance to Zantye to carry out the first successful export of Cashew Kernels to USA in the year 1928. It is important to note that, being the oldest; even today, the business is in operation with the name 'Narayan Ganesh Prabhu Zantye and Company' at Bicholim in Goa and a leading cashew exporter of India.

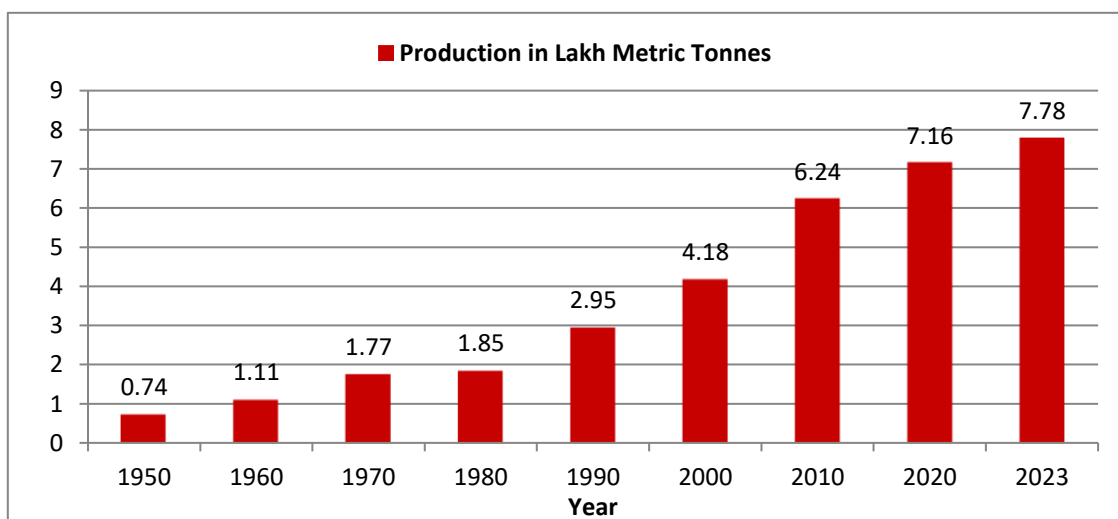
The second one is ³ Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd. being the British Trading Company started its operation in Mangalore (Karnataka) during 1895 was associated with the merchandise of coconut, coir and cashews headed by Wilkinson. As per the sources of the company, they started processing cashews on commercial basis by early 1920's and made a first shipment to USA. By 1933, their export had risen to 10000 cases a year and by 1939, it had increased to 100000 cases a year (It is equal to 2000 Tonnes of cashew kernels per year).

The third one is ⁴ Roch Victoria, a Sri Lankan national along with Swaminathan, a native of Tamil Nadu, who brought the first cashew processing industry in 1925 at Kollam of Kerala, and at the same time Joseph Pereira started first cashew nut factory in Kollam with modern methods of roasting. It was W. T. Anderson who set up a factory and begun the business under the name 'Indian Nut Company' in Kollam and made first cashew kernels export to international market. Over a period, by witnessing more than 600 cashew-processing firms, Kollam became the world capital of cashews.

Cashew crop production and support system:

Cashew being the forest based plant having very long history of its origin with the nativity of Brazil, later its traces had found in African countries and about 460 years ago by the Portuguese who brought this plant into Goa region with certain intension as quoted before. Later it has spread across west coast regions of India and furthermore into the east-coast regions along with Andaman island. After the commercialization of its business due to marvellous demand in the international market, the farmers have shown interest in growing it as cash crop. Of the late 1960's the Government of India took initiative to develop cashew cultivation, similarly the Governments of Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Odisha, Goa, Tamil Nadu, Andhra and West Bengal have also taken intensive steps to increase the area of cultivation and the quantity of production.

Chart-1: Production status of Raw Cashew Nuts in India:



Source: ⁵ The Cashew Export Promotion Council of India, Kollam and ⁶ ICAR-DCR, Puttur

The Chart-1 describes the production status of Raw Cashew Nuts (RCN) in India from the period 1950 to till 2023. There is a gradual increase in the volume of production from 0.74 lakh metric tonnes to 7.78 lakh metric tonnes from the year 1950 to 2023. To see the trend of growth, until 1980s it was slow and steady with an average rate of growth of about 0.30 lakh tonnes, whereas from 1980 to 2020 it was with little aggressive and high rate of growth of about 1.31 lakh tonnes in each decade. It is evident that, after 1960s the Government has taken cashew as a plantation crop and begun to support its growth through the Ministry of Agriculture. As an initial step, the Government of India under the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare established the Directorate of Cashew Nut and Cocoa Development (DCCD) Centre at Cochin, Kerala in the year 1966. Similarly, the Government of Kerala established the Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation (KSCDC) in the year 1969, the Government of Karnataka established the Karnataka Cashew Development Corporation (KCDC) in the year 1978, and the Government of Odisha established the Odisha State Cashew Development Corporation (OSCDC) in the year 1979. In addition, the Governments of Goa, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal have established Cashew Divisions under their respective Forest Development Corporations. Apart from this, the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute (CPCRI) in the year 1970 at Kasaragod in Kerala and National Research Centre for Cashews in the year 1986 at Puttur in Karnataka established under the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India (presently it operates as Directorate of Cashew Research (DCR) under Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). At present there are 9 National Research Centres (NRC) located in 8 cashew growing states in the country for the purpose of exclusive Research and Development on cashews. Moreover, in the year 2007 the Government of Kerala has established the Kerala State Agency for Expansion of Cashew Cultivation (KSACC) at Kollam. It is important to note that, recently the trend of cultivation of cashews are expanding from traditional areas to non-traditional landscapes like flat lands of Karnataka Chhattisgarh and other North-Eastern states of India. Due to the intensive intervention of various agencies along with research and timely information, education and incentives with subsidy to the farmers for expansion and productivity of cashews, it is witnessed from 1980s the volume of cashew production have been significantly increasing. At present in terms of production of RCN, India positions second in the world and Cote d'Ivoire stands first followed by Vietnam stands in the third position, whereas in the case of consumption India stands first followed by USA, Germany, China and UK.

Cashew processing, market and support system:

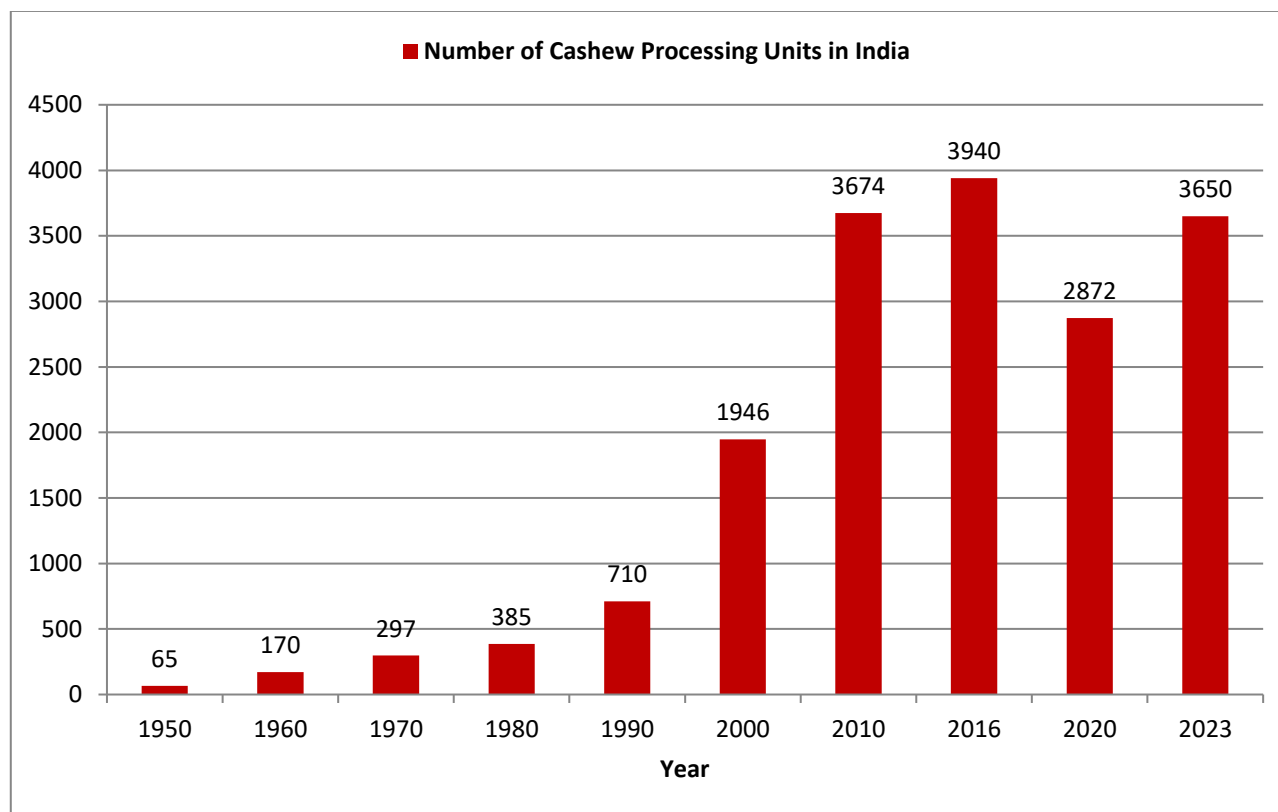
It is evident that India is the first country begun to process cashews and entered into the international market as well as attracted the attention of the world due to its quality with variety of health benefits out of the consumption of cashew kernels right from 1920s. Over a period it has gained increasing demand triggered the traders to produce and supply more, consequently, more number of processing units have come up especially in the west-coast regions of India. Although there was limited supply of RCN in India, the processors went to import RCN from the South African countries those were able to supply sufficient.

Cashew is a cash crop and a highly valued nut in the global market. It regarded as "Wonder Nut" and commonly referred as "Poor Man's Crop and Wealthy Man's Diet." It is important to note that, although the crop has grown by poor people, but most has consumed by rich. It is evident that, as RCN, its price is very low but as processed kernel, it becomes costlier due to its processing expenses. Hence, the poor country like India produce cashews, but the major portion of it consumed by the wealthy people especially of developed countries being the greater avenue of revenue and contributes enormously for the development of the economy of nation. This has been claiming properly from last century, the field of cashew industry grown rapidly significant, and India became the number one country in terms of processing and marketing cashews in the world until 2006 and Kollam of Kerala regarded as the Capital of Cashews. Apart from this, with the highest rate of export earnings since 1996, cashew ranked as one of the top agricultural export commodity in India.

It is evident that, by 1920 there were only two cashew-processing industries in the world, that too in India with small quantity of production of cashew kernels from the available RCN of local region. Out of the influence of western traders, it has attracted more by the US consumers than that of Indians. Hence, during early 1920s the industry witnessed the successful export of cashew kernels to USA of about 4000 cases (equal to 80 Metric Tonnes). By 1930s, two more processing units have come up and the volume of export has increased to 20000 cases (equal to 400 Metric Tonnes) a year. This growth has led to the generation of employment for the local population especially for rural women on the one hand and import of RCN from other countries on the other especially from South African countries. The first country from which the RCN has imported to India is Mombasa and the import has done by 'Narayan Ganesh Prabhu Zantye and Company' of Goa. The trend of import of RCN and export of CK taken more rigors and by the period 1940s the

export of CK has reached to the new milestone of 180000 cases (equal to 3600 Metric Tonnes) a year along with the addition of few more processing units operating from Goa, Mangalore and Kollam.

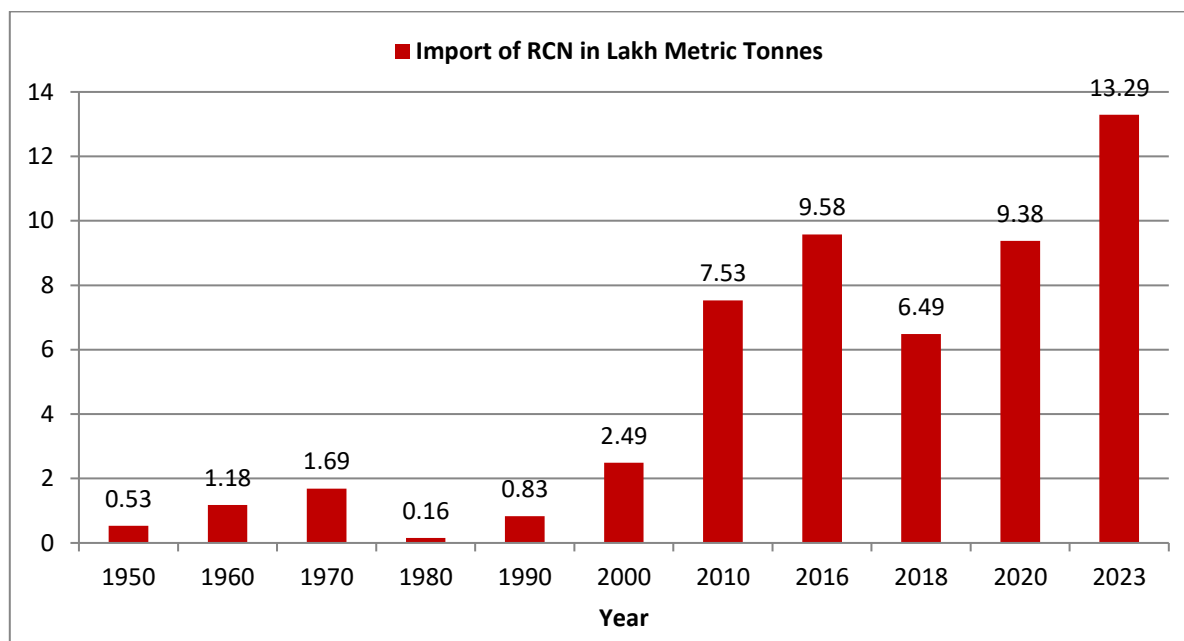
Chart-2: Number of Cashew Processing Units operating in India:



Source: ⁷ Small Farmers' Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC), GOI and ⁸ NABCONS

The Chart-2 describes the number of cashew processing units operating in India. It is evident that, during 1920s with 2 processing units gradually increased to 65 by the decade 1950. Later, the number was steadily increasing and from 1990s due to the LPG policy of the then Government gave more advantage to expand especially the cashew processing business, since it is more rely on the import and export trade associated with the great expansion in the production of cashews in India. The trend continued until 2016 and India had a record of 3940 processing units of small and medium size spread across 13 states wherein more RCN are available in the local regions and most among them were there in Maharashtra (2200), Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, Karnataka and Andhra employing more than 5 lakh people and among them 95% are women. By the period 2016, India has the capacity of processing about 16.43 lakh tonnes of RCN per year. Meanwhile, there was a decline in the status of business with the closure of more than 1000 units due to varied causes. The causes led most among them are i. huge price hike in the international market for RCN i.e. from US\$ 800 to US\$ 1800 per tonne during 2015 basically due to the lobby associated with the growth of cashew processing industries in Vietnam and China and are more mechanised and efficient than India, ii. lack of supply of sufficient RCN in India as per the demand to feed the full potential processing capacity of industries operating in India i.e. about 16.43 lakh tonnes per year but the supply was nearly about 7 lakh tonnes (42.5% only), iii. to import RCN along with GST of 12% and the customs duty of 5% has imposed from 2016 (until then it was nil) pulled the industrialists into financial crisis along with competing countries of production and cost efficient, and iv. impact of COVID 19 has shattered the entire business with huge loss including the deterioration in the quality of stock of RCNs as well as processed unsold cashew kernels. The scenario is changing from 2021, and the field is slowly rejuvenating due to reduction in the GST from 12% to 5%, customs duty from 5% to 2.5% along with more supply of RCN in India as well as in the International market. In addition, after the experience of COVID 19, people are more aware, conscious of their health and realised the need of having healthy food supplements. Cashew kernels are one with rich nutrients proved to be highly beneficial to gain the resistance power and stamina to the body in general and to retain the health of the heart in particular have triggered to expand global demand.

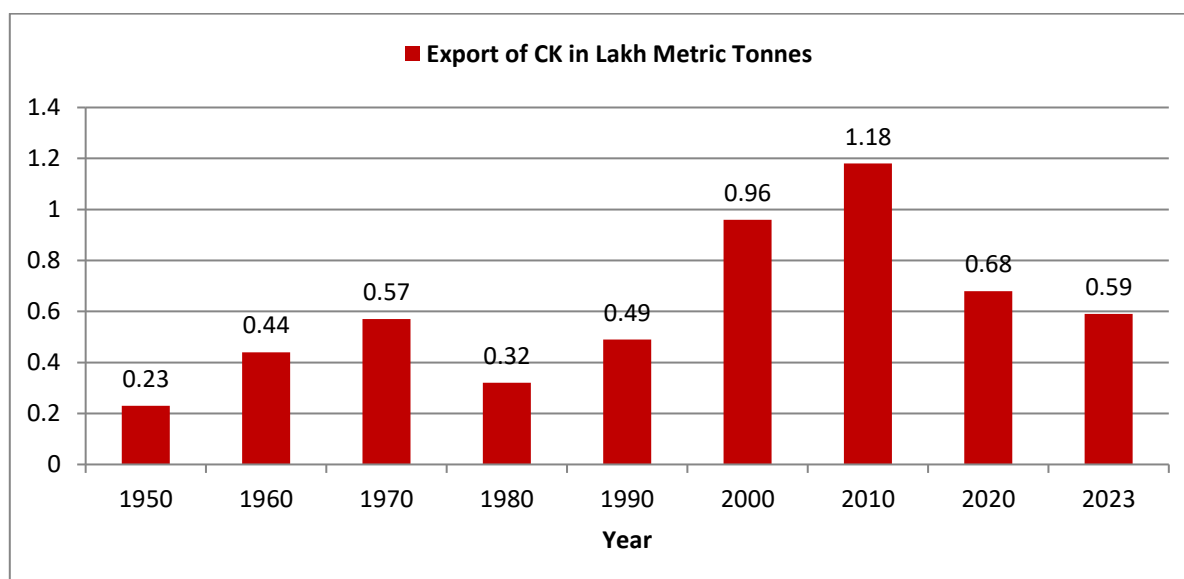
Chart-3: Import status of Raw Cashew Nuts in India:



Source: ⁹ Kerala Cashew Board Limited and ICAR-DCR Puttur

The Chart-3 describes the import status of RCN from the year 1950 to 2023. In India, it is evident that the first import of RCN has done by 1920s from the East African country named Mombasa. The trend of import has continued with the expansion of business, by 1950 it was with the record of 53000 metric tonnes. By 1970, it has steadily increased to 1.69 lakh metric tonnes. There was a fall in the import of RCN observed in the decade of 1980 due to the adverse effect of “Emergency” imposed in India, but later it has got pick up and marked the glory by reaching into 9.58 lakh metric tonnes during 2016. Again by 2018 due to the crisis as quoted before about GST made to lose its glory and soon by realization and timely favourable steps taken by the Government helped the industry to regain its status and by 2023 the import has made with highest ever record of reaching into the volume of about 13.29 lakh metric tonnes. Over a period as per the demand, India explored more countries that are potential to supply RCN. Especially the East, West and South African countries such as Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Guinea, Benin, Tanzania, Mozambique, Kenya, Ghana, Nigeria, Panama, Philippines, Senegal, Singapore, Sweden, Togo etc.

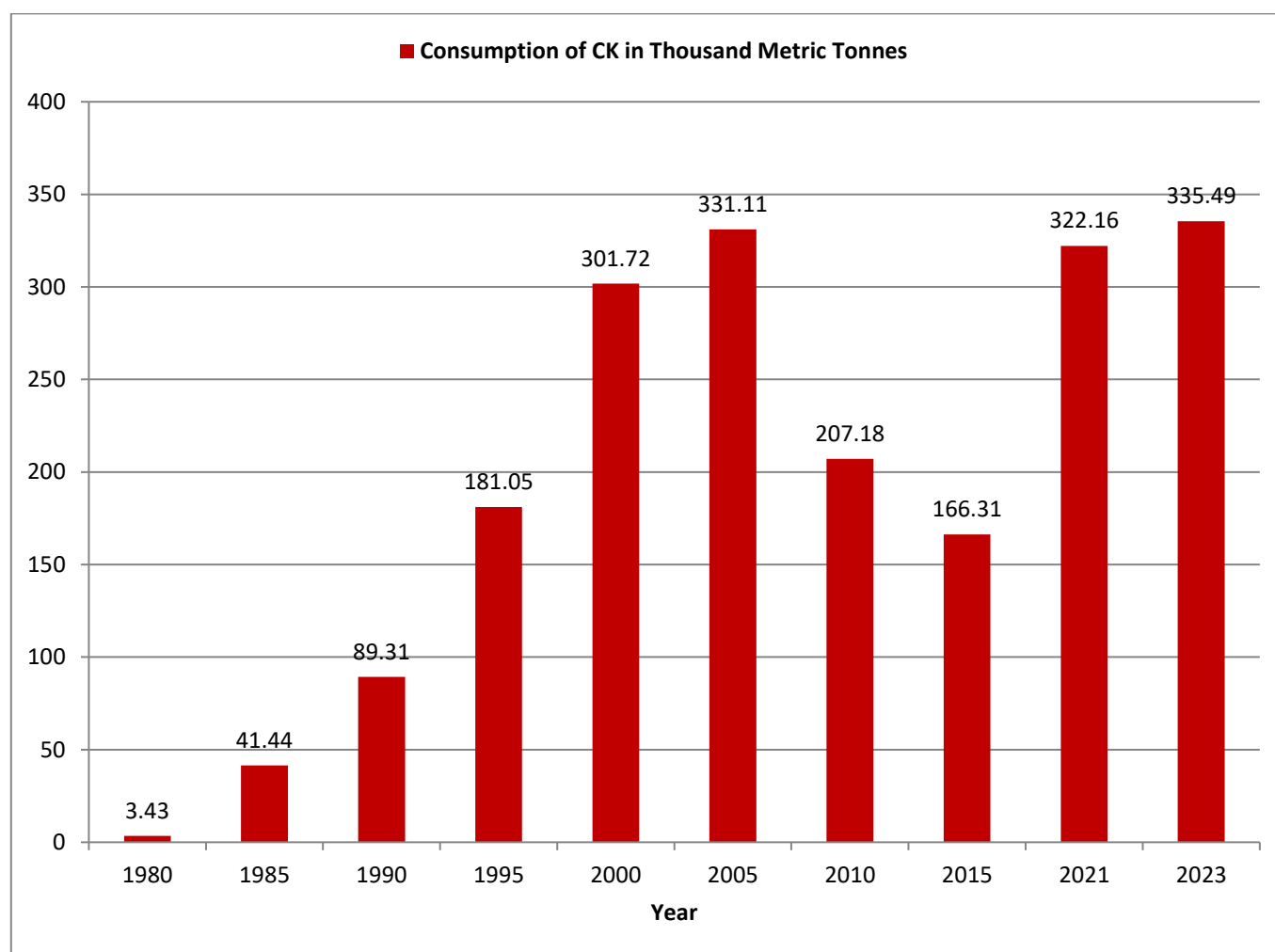
Chart-4: Export status of Cashew Kernels from India:



Source: ¹⁰ Directorate of Cashewnut and Cocoa Development, Kochi and Kerala Cashew Board Ltd.

The Chart-4 describes the export status of cashew kernels from India. It is evident that, during 1950, the export record of cashew kernel was just 0.23 lakh metric tonnes, later the trend has steadily increased and by 1980's due to the impact of "Emergency" in India, it has fall to some extent, although by 1990 the export has gained to certain extent. Later, due to LPG policy the export business has tremendously increased, by the year 2010, it has reached to the ever record of 1.18 lakh metric tonnes. In the decade of 2020, there is a drastic fall in the rate of export due to multiple causes. Such as to quote a) unexpected hike in the price for RCN, b) crisis of GST led to fall in import of RCN, c) impact of COVID 19 and d) increased demand for cashew kernels in Indian market etc. It is evident that, although in the year 2023 the import of RCN being ever record with 13.29 lakh metric tonnes but the export of cashew kernel is only of 0.59 lakh metric tonnes. The very reason this fall is due to the high demand for cashew kernels in Indian market. It is observed that, as quoted above due to expanded awareness, Indians also realised the utility of cashew kernels after COVID 19, the proportion of consumption has increased over a period. This has discussed in the following chart.

Chart-5: Consumption of Cashew Kernels in India:



Source: ¹¹ INC Statistical Yearbook 2022-2023

The chart-5 describes the quantity of consumption of cashew kernels and the demand for cashew kernels in India. From the year 1980's, it is clear that a greater quantity of consumption has recorded until 2005 i.e. from 3.43 thousand metric tonnes to 331.11 thousand metric tonnes. Later, there is a significant fall in the rate of consumption due to greater support for export and huge rate of price hike for cashew kernels. After 2020's the trend of consumption has regained although the price is high. It is evident that, as quoted before, the health conscious and widespread awareness of the benefits of cashew consumption has created and sustained the demand (witnessing a growth of about 4.13%) in Indian market and remarkably, the trend is continuing. The Indian cashew market is projected to register a CAGR of 4% during the forecast period 2022-2027.

Table-1: Price of Raw Cashew Nuts in India:

Sl. No.	Year	Price (Rs./Kg)
1	1980	7 - 12
2	1985	9 - 14
3	1990	12 - 17
4	1995	25 - 32
5	2000	27 - 42
6	2005	35 - 48
7	2010	40 - 55
8	2011	71 - 83
9	2015	90 - 122
10	2017	101 - 142
11	2019	144 - 164
12	2020	110 - 156
13	2023	135 - 170

Source: Directorate of Cashewnut and Cocoa Development, Kochi

The Table-1 describes the price of raw cashew nuts in India. It is clear that, until 1990's there was a steady increase in price from Rs. 7 to 17 per kilogram. But later, due to LPG policy of India opened the global market gave platform to gain high demand during 1995. Hence, the sudden hike in price has observed and the tendency has continued until 2010. It is evident that, the LPG policy has boosted cashew growers in India and supported the economic viability of those farmers. From 2011 there is again sudden price hike witnessed due to lack of supply of RCN as per the demand as well as hike in the GST ratio has regulated the import of RCN led demand for Indian cashews. Later the trend has continued except during COVID period due to inability to process the RCN by the industries because of lockdown affect. By the period, 2023 there is a significant price record reached to Rs. 170 per kilogram. It is a remarkable sign of increasing global demand for cashews and favourable environment for cashew farmers as well as boost to the economy of the nation.

Human Resource and support system:

It is evident that the entire cashew processing was rural centred labour intensive, and not rely much upon educated and highly skilled labour force. The sector has opened the avenue for women employment, led them come out of the homes and broken the traditional mindset of people as women meant only for domestic and farming work. However the fact that, the cashew processing industry was emerged as a subsidiary to agriculture farming being home based industry, of the late 1940s it took the shape of organised sector. Hence majority (about 95%) of the labour force were women, and most of them were illiterate belong to rural as well as backward communities. Although, over a period the nature of processing was evident with transition, associated with advanced tools, mechanisation as well as automation, the demand for labour was significantly increasing due to large quantity of processing.

Since the ages India is one of the leading populous country, although the employment opportunities for all is ever challenging, especially the rural and backward people. Therefore, the emergence of cashew processing industries is blessing for rural backward women to fetch their livelihood. Though there is a transition in the industry, it has not affected the demand for manpower, rather witnessed with increasing demand except during COVID period. Hence, the industry is more conducive to women worker due the risk free work nature and human friendly work culture associated with timely government support with labour legislations protected by better welfare and social security measures including the minimum wages, bonus, maternity benefit, provident fund, employees state insurance and gratuity. Apart from these, the women protected with POSH Act and timely amendment for those labour legislations have supported women to retain and sustain in this sector is commendable. By 2023, in India about 5 lakh people are directly involved in this industry as labour force and about 10 lakh people are in farming, trading and other associated activities.

Finance and support system:

Of course, private investors largely with the support of bank credits own the venture of cashew processing. Although few industries have come up with public and cooperative initiative, but due to employee union involved industrial relations issues made to shut the doors of such ventures. The financial support has offered by public, private and cooperative banks. It is evident that, since 2013 the government has declared its support for the expansion of cashew

processing, either by new venture or by upgrading the existing units with better infrastructure, advanced technology associated with mechanization and automation with 35% subsidy. This has boosted many investors to launch large number of cashew processing units and expand the existing business with advanced systems to compete in the global market.

Technology and support system:

India being the pioneer country introduced technical intervention as a matter of advancement in the productivity of cashew processing during 1960. It was by a blacksmith Venkappachari, the owner of National Iron Works based in Mangalore who designed and brought a hands based manual operated raw cashew-cutting tool and it has introduced in Mijar Govinda Annappa Pai and Sons, a Cashew Processing Industry at Mangalore. This tool has increased the ability to cut the raw cashews for about 40 Kilograms a day by an individual, instead of 14 Kilograms a day using old traditional method. Later, during 1990s a Shrilankan techie at Buddhi Industries Private Limited has brought an advanced hand and pedal operated manual cutting equipment with the capacity to cut for about 200 Kilograms a day. By the period 2000 there were semi-automated machines have brought for boiling, roasting, cutting, shelling, grading and packing by GI Agro Technologies Limited, Chennai and others of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra based engineering industries. After 2005, many engineering companies have produced varieties of automated machines for end-to-end operations of cashew processing industries for small to large-scale units by India, Italy and China in a competitive price. Hence, most of the cashew processing units are operating with modern tech based machineries for their needs and demand of the day, and are able to process about 4 to 40 tonnes a day.

Associations and support system:

For the common good of cashew processors and traders, there are various associations have formed over a period. Table-2 depicts the description of such associations working in India.

Table-2: ¹² Cashew Processors Associations working in India:

Name of the Association	Place of the Office	Working since
South India Cashewnut Manufacturers Association	Kollam - Kerala	1940
The Tamil Nadu Cashew Processors and Exporters Association	Panruti, Cuddalore	1952
The Karnataka Cashew Manufacturers Association	Mangalore	1955
The Goa Cashew Manufacturers Association	Panaji	1980
Maharashtra Cashew Manufacturers Association	Vengurla	1990
Odisha Cashew Processors Association	Bhubaneswar	2000
The Gujarat Cashew Processors Association	Palanpur	2015
Andhra Pradesh Cashew Manufacturers Association	Kothapeta	2017
Bengal Cashew Association	Contai, Purba Medinipur	2023
All India Cashew Association	Delhi	2023

It is evident that, there are ten associations actively functioning in India with the motto to promote and protect the common interest of the cashew processors in terms of procurement and supply of raw cashew nut, classification and sale of cashew kernels and cashew shell liquid, collecting and circulating the information as well as redressing issues relating to the same. In addition to this, promote goodwill, cooperation, collaboration, networking and harmony among the members of association in matters relating to cashew business. South India Cashewnut Manufacturers Association is the oldest registered association in India operating since 22nd May 1940 from Kollam, Kerala. Remaining most amongst them are regional oriented associations. However, All India Cashew Association is established on 13th October 2023 at Delhi being the very recent origin with the aim to bring all the regional associations under one umbrella and to serve the interest of entire cashew processors, exporters and traders in India. As of now, there are about 1400 listed members spread across India.

Central & State Government Organizations, Research Institutions and support system: There are various Central Government and State Government Organizations and Research Institutions intensively working for the expansion, production, breeding and improving the quality of raw cashew nuts, export and marketing of cashew kernels as well as development in technology for better production, processing and multi-utility of cashews. Table-3 shows the details of such organizations and research institutions operating in India.

Table-3: Central and State Government organizations and Research Institutions operating in India connecting to Cashew:

Organization/Institution	Place of the Office	Operating since
Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI)	Mysore - Karnataka	1950
Agricultural and Horticultural Research Station	Ullal, Mangalore Karnataka	1953
The Cashew Export Promotion Council of India (CEPC)	Kollam – Kerala	1955
National Institute of Nutrition (NIN)	Hyderabad	1958
Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology	Bhubaneswar	1962
Tamil Nadu Agricultural University – Regional Research Station	Cuddalore	1963
Directorate of Cashewnut and Cocoa Development (DCCD)	Cochin - Kerala	1966
National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM)	Thanjavur Tamil Nadu	1967
Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation Limited (KSCDC)	Kollam - Kerala	1969
Kerala Agricultural University – Cashew Research Station	Thrissur - Kerala	1973
Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya	Mohanpur, Nadla West Bengal	1974
Tamil Nadu Forest Plantation Corporation Limited - Cashew Division	Tiruchirapalli	1974
Andhra Pradesh Forest Development Corporation Limited – Cashew Division	Hyderabad	1975
Karnataka Cashew Development Corporation Limited (KCDC)	Mangalore	1978
Odisha State Cashew Development Corporation Limited	Bhubaneswar	1979
Birsa Agriculture University	Kanke, Ranchi Jharkhand	1981
National Horticulture Board (NHB)	Gurugram - Haryana	1984
Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA)	New Delhi	1986
Indian Council of Agricultural Research – Directorate of Cashew Research (ICAR – DCR)	Puttur - Karnataka	1986
Goa Forest Development Corporation Limited – Cashew Division	Panjim	1997
Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth	Maharashtra	2001
Agricultural Experimental Station Navsari Agricultural University	Valsad - Gujarat	2004
Maharashtra Cashew Board	Chandgad - Kolhapur	2005
Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)	New Delhi	2006
Dr. Y.S.R. Horticultural University - Bapatla Cashew Research Station	Andhra Pradesh	2007
Kerala State Agency for Expansion of Cashew Cultivation (KSACC)	Mundakkal – Kerala	2007
University of Horticultural Sciences	Bagalkote - Karnataka	2008
Kerala Cashew Board Limited	Tiruvananthapuram	2017
Maharashtra State Cashew Council	Thane	2024

It is evident that, right from 1950s, there are different organizations and research institutions exclusively working, enormously supporting and contributing for the development of cashew sector in India.

3. CONCLUSION:

As a whole, India is witnessing the 100 years of cashew processing business with the record of exporting of world-class cashew kernels across the globe of worth 356.6 million US Dollar. India is being the first country in the world to process the cashew in an organized manner and able to provide employment to the unprivileged rural women and succeed to provide livelihood to more than 2 million people in India. Over a period, although the cashew business sector has seen lot of ups and downs, but able to sustain its significant footprint in the world trade and remarkable contribution to the economy of nation.

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