
CHAPTER - VI

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

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This chapter pertains to the threads of the entire dissertation being brought together in the form of conclusions and suggestions.

1. Sericulture in Sirsi Taluka has emerged recently as one of the potential employment generating occupations, supporting continuous flow of income to the families, who are practicing sericulture.
2. From the promotion of sericultural activities, a number of developmental schemes, programmes, projects are undertaken by the State as well as Central Gocts, Khadi and Village Industries, Village and Small Scale Industries,, and under World Bank Project etc. For promoting this occupations. Every year the loan is being sanctioned for sericulture Industry. For supply of mulberry cuttings, eggmasses, rearing equipments and for training the sericulturists through the various schemes.
3. There was only one extension Chowki Rearing Centra in Sirsi Taluka But, now there is Cocoon market for Bivoltine seed cocoons i.e. Seed campaign. Grainage, and even one Reeling

unit. Not less than a model chawki Rearing centres were constructed in 16 mandalas, in the Taluka. These chowki rearing centres render free consultation services, to the sericulturists in the Taluka And they provide training and suggestions for sericulture through demonstrators, in the production centre, very frequently.

4 It is worth mentioning that, to generate technical personnel in sericulture, two months stipendary training under 'IRYSEM' (Training Rural Youth for Self Employment) Scheme, being imparted to the farmers through the training centres and through research institutes. Training institutes should continue to place their important role in generating technical manpower.

5 It was observed that, the sericulture department is providing the egglayings, chemicals, some rearing appoiances like, paraffin papers, foruralin and nylonets in a subsidised rate to the sericulturists in the taluka. Free supply of rearing materials are made available to S.C and S.T. farmers.

6 It was further observed that, all the developmental schemes for sericulture development in the taluka, should a good returns in turn. The review towards the trend in production of cocoons, area under cultivation of mubberry number of families involved in sericulture and price trend indicate

tremenendous growth and continuous development of sericulture i
in the Taluka within a period of one decade.

7 It was found that from the majority of the respondents are
sericulture was the main source of livelihood, and it is a
major supplementary, income to the rural mass, in the taluka.

8 An observation was made in the survey of respondents that,
major costs in the production of cocoons were, fertilizers
and labour. It is more profitable, to those where the more
and more family members undertake sericulture and not profitable
to the extent all the labour is hired. So it is advisable
where there is abailability of adequate family manpower, it is
most suitable, to undertake sericulture activity.

9 It was found that, there was no loss from sericulture ,
for sericulturists of any category. On an average, net profit
from sericulture is the in the respondents category 0-1 acres
of landholding was maximum i.e. 59% while it was 47% in the
category 1- 2 acres and 3-4 acres and 43% in 2-3 acres category
It states that smaller the size of landholding under sericulture
larger the amount of profit and lesser the cost of production.

10 It is evident that, there are impediments in the mulberry
cultivation. These are, lack of technical knowleage regarding
the type of soil of different garden i.e. mulberry plots good
knowledge helps in proper corrective measures to be taken

from time to time, for maintainance of soil conditions for good mulberry growth.

Adequate knowledge about the improved variety of mulberry would have helped in proper utility of leaf to the best advantage of silkworm. Rearing.

Lack of proper water management it offers the growth of mulberry. It is therefore necessary to make the proper and timely supply of water to the plantation which improves the absorption by the plants and thereby leading their growth.

Lack of knowledge regarding the optimum inputs such as, red earth tank slit, organic fertilizers in practicing cultural activities at proper time which is essential component of good farm management. Hence it may cause diseases to the mulberry which will affect, the proper growth of plant and leaves.

Therefore the remedial measures for the above constraints can be suggested as, the sericulturists must be given technical knowledge regarding the cultivation of mulberry, with special reference to new varieties of mulberry like, Kanva 2 M-5, type of soil, application of fertilizers, water management etc. To avoid the destruction of plant by wild animals, plots must be watched by a guard, and it should be safeguarded by proper fencing

11. It was noticed that, the failure of crops are highly determined by the many lacking factors in silkworm rearing. The success of cocoon crops depends on the proper coordination of mulberry growth in a plot and its utilization for silkworm rearing at an appropriate time. This synchrony between the two aspects is necessary for success of farm.

Further it was observed that, majority of the sericulturists in the Taluka are lacking technical know how in silkworm rearing defectless egg layings, adequate rearing appliances, convenient rearing house. More than 50% loss they have incurred in silkworm rearing, due to diseases to the silkworm larve and pupa.

To combat these problems, it can be suggested that, the sericulturists must be given technical knowledge, for improved method of silkworm rearing. The grainages should supply the defectless and disease free layings only. The rearing house is an essential need for sericulturists. It should be arranged in such a way that, it could be possible to control the extreme temperature and numidity. Which will badly affect the silkworm larve and pupa. The rearing room and appliances disinfection should be done in proper time. The sericulturists should take initiative in the rearing process. In feeding the silkworm larve and in removal of excreta from time to time.

12. It was reported by the respondents that, they face the

12 It was reported by the respondents that, they face the labour problem, in sericulture, such as, the availability of labour in the required time, irregularity in attending the work, poor quality work, and demand for high wages.

The suggestions to overcome the labour problem can be made so that, the problem should be approached with a human attitude,. It should be conveyed to the labourers, well in advance, for the availability of work. They should be properly guided in their work, and paid properly. Naturally, they would be happy and attend the work regularly, and will take initiation and interest in their work when they are satisfied.

13 It was noticed by many of the respondents that, a few progressive farmers are motivated through provision of better egg-layings, improved variety of mulberry, and modern technique of rearing, and all assistance by the department.

The isolated attempts for motivating a few progressive farmers. will not result in the overall development of sericulture in the taluka.

Therefore, it is suggested that, such type of motivation should be available to each and every sericulturist, in the taluka. which leads to an overall development in sericulture.

14. It is evident that, the loans sanctioned through various developmental schemes, programmes, and projects. For development of sericulture, for providing the finance facilities to the

sericulturists, never reach the farmers. They are mentioned only in the records and reports. There are so many loop holes lies in the amounts sanctioned by the Govt. Every year only one or two S.C./ST beneficiacires get benefit and remaining amount is spent on different sericultural activities are found only in the papers.

Therefore it is suggested that the amount sanctioned for development activities in sericulture must be utilised by the authorities properly, for developmental activities of sericulture.

15 It was reported by the sericulturists that, there are no finance facilities for sericulture. They lack adequate provision of finance, timely availability, low rate of interest and sufficient credit period for the recovery of loans.

16 It was noticed by the sericulture respondents that there was a hunger strike of sericultirsts, in the taluka just two years back, becuase, of delay in getting the payment, which led to lot of problems to the farmers.

It was observed that, in the present payment system, i.e payment through Treassury Bills the farmers could not ~~imax~~ get immediate cash. There is always delay in getting the payment which cause lot of problems to the farmers.

Therefore, it is suggested that, the change in the payment system is an immediate need, in favour of the sericurists, to

avoid the delay in payment and it should be made available to the farmers to get immediate payment for the product disposed by them.

To overcome the problem of finance it is suggested that, the provision of finance in a reasonable rate of interest should be made, by the Govt. through the Banks and financial institutions.

17 The views of the sericulture respondents were negative regarding the present transport facilities. They lack timely availability of transport. Limited number of buses, and lack of well constructed roads, for which makes difficult the transportation of cocoons from the production place to the market.

The existing road condition should be improved for the convenient transportation of the products and an arrangement should be made for transportation of cocoons, by the department vehicles in a reasonable transportation cost to overcome the transport problems.

18 It was found that, the sericulturists in Sirsi Taluka have no insurance facility loss in the production and in transportation is usually more than 50% and to 2 to 3% respectively. which are to be shouldered by the sericulturists themselves.

So it is suggested that, the Department should provide insurance facilities, to the sericulturists for the loses, due to some uncertain contingencies.

19 It was noticed by some respondents that, they are experiencing malpractices in the market in their absence, regarding weighment and grading of cocoons.

Therefore, it can be suggested that the farmers should be very careful and only in their presence the weighment and grading of cocoons should be done.

20 It is evident that, there is frequent fluctuations, in the price of cocoons, as it is mainly determined by the demand and supply of it. The uncertainty in price, discourage the farmers, to continue the industry.

To combat the frequent fluctuation in the cocoon price, it can be suggested that, there is a need for immediate research, for preservation of cocoons for a long time, from the time of production the point when upto the demand which will stabilise the demand and supply of the product and thereby the price stabilisation.

21. It was observed that, the employees who are working in the sericulture department lack basic necessities, such as accomodation, job security better working conditions recreation

facilities minimum working hours and so forth. Which will reduce the initiation skills and interest of employees in their work.

Therefore, it is suggested that, the Govt. should provide basic necessities which are lacking in the department and in the cocoon market.

22. It was pointed out in the discussion with the sericulture respondents that, they often experience the failure of crops which lose their interest in Bivoltine culture. They are changing their directions from Bivoltine culture to commercial crop i.e. cross Breed (CB) variety though it is prohibited by the Government.

Therefore, it is suggested that, these institutes, should study the cause for the failure of crops, and suggest remedial measures or otherwise, the Govt. should support to grow Cross Breed (C.B.) variety of cocoons in the Taluka.

23. It is a worth mentioning point that the Govt. is supporting sericulture in the taluka to the maximum extent, for the promotion of sericulture activities, even though, it is incurring a heavy loss continuously.

But for the survival the causes for heavy losses, should be identified, and there is necessary for the essential management of the department.

From the forgoing observations it can be concluded that, sericulture plays an important role in shaping the economic density of the rural people and as a cottage and small scale industry, sericulture fits very well to the India's rural structure, where agriculture continues to be the main industry. Being agro based, it has a vast potential for generating income and employment opportunities primarily to the rural masses.

Sericulture has turned out to be highly remunerative cash crops with minimum investment, but with rich dividends. There is an urgent need to prepare an ambitious plan to develop the sericulture industry in the rural areas. At present the growth of sericulture is restricted to extend the sericulture activities to non traditional areas in order to reap the benefits of these activities.