

## **CHAPTER V**

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## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

#### 5.1 Conclusions

##### 5.1.A Specific Conclusions

###### I Cultivators:

1. It is concluded that that Chandgad and Ajara talukas are closely related with agricultural and agri-based business. It is contributed in annual income of respondents. Also agro forestry play vital role in annual income of the respondents. It is found that head of family members engaged in bamboo cultivation with help of family member. Mostly medium size and large size joint families involves in bamboo cultivation. In both talukas majority of respondents are illiterate and some bamboo cultivators have completed primary and secondary education (*p.77-83*).
2. Chandgad and Ajara both talukas are covered by hilly area in the district. There is huge scope for agro-forestry. It is observed that land is in possessed of the head of family and family members take part in cultivation. It is also found that majority respondents (i.e. 34.00%, 43.33% individuals belongs to Chandgad and Ajara talukas respectively) possess average clump between in 1-25 their farming boundary as well as homesteads garden areas (*p.84-86*).
3. It is found that in both talukas almost all respondents are cultivate bamboo traditionally in their waste land area [on bandh (in marathi) i.e. partician of land]. Most of the respondents cultivate Mace, Chiva, Managa and it is found the specifically on western Ghat of both talukas, other species such as Ranchiva, Chivari, yelkut, Kank, hugelly raise in forest areas. It is also observed that Ranchiva, Chivari comb (shoots) are

used as vegetable for foods. Thus bamboo cultivation plays an important role in their economic activities (p.86-90).

4. Chandgad and Ajara talukas are famous for heavy rain and there have sufficient water resources. It is irrigated by different sources like electric pumps oil engines etc (R.N.Naik). But in both the talukas almost all respondents depends entirely on monsoon for bamboo cultivation. It is found that there is no proper cultivation practice i.e. Majority of respondents do not use Fertilizers, insecticides for raising bamboo and least respondents use manure compost for bamboo cultivation. There is no proper mild surface burning, thinning, pruning etc (p.90-92).
5. It is found that majority expenses incurred in cultivation and thereafter two years, afterword protection expenses incurred up to harvesting. After bamboo cultivation raised income from wasteland. The yield recurring income for 20-30 years and it can increase the living standard of bamboo cultivators. In both talukas majority of respondents get income up to 10000 from bamboo clump. However it is found that mostly bamboo cultivators are facing difficulties in marketing and inadequate timely finance (p.93-98).
6. It is understood that bamboo plant mature within 4 to 5 years and it can be harvest after 30 days for the shoots which is use for food. In both talukas mostly bamboo clump cutting done which is mature 4-5 years and above and bamboo cultivators bamboo sell to purchasers or local customer according to economical need. In both talukas after sell harvest bamboo through buyers. It is also observed that there is no proper harvesting, which is affect on regeneration as well yield of bamboo cultivation i.e. production. The bamboo has good demand in months of September to May. In both talukas bamboo largely use for local consumption such as agricultural purpose, household purpose, religious and cultural ceremony etc (Table 4.2.17 and 4.2.18).

7. In both talukas majority respondent are not satisfy on bamboo price (i.e. 90.00% and 83.33% belongs to Chandgad and Ajara talukas respectively) and least (i.e. 10.00% and 16.67% belongs to Chandgad and Ajara talukas respectively) are satisfy on bamboo price. It is indicate that in both talukas have lack of marketing system and the purchaser hold bamboo price. Due to sometime bamboo cultivators cannot get expected benefit in bamboo sale. However there is extensive demand for bamboo but against it there is short supply because of inadequate cultivation in both talukas (*p.100-104*).
8. It is concluded that bamboo cultivators are unaware about bamboo market trend. Supply and demand position etc in both talukas almost all respondents totally depend on bamboo purchasers or traders for market information but do not get proper information from them (*Table4.2.23*).

## **II Purchasers:**

1. In Chandgad and Ajara talukas mostly respondents are in between the age of group of 35 to 60 years engaged in bamboo purchasing business. It is observed by the researcher that the in this business young generation is not intrested because it has no prestige in both talukas. It is also observed that few respondents have completed their primary and secondary education, but well and highly educated people are not interested in this business.

In both talukas medium and small size families are engaged in bamboo purchasing business and they mainly depend on agriculture and bamboo purchasing business is their side business. Thus in this business mostly respondents belongs to lower and middle income level groups (*p.107-112*).

2. It is concluded that bamboo cultivators are spread in various location in both the talukas. The bamboo purchasers buy bamboo from these

cultivators in loose quantity by visiting cultivators land (i.e. 100% respondent purchase bamboo on retail in both talukas). It is also observed that majority of respondents are doing this business from more than 10 years and some of them are working from generation to generation (*Table 4.3.5 and 4.3.6*).

3. It is understood that the cost of each piece of bamboo is almost 25.95 from harvesting upto bamboo reach to market places. Mostly market places available in urban areas. Thus various other expenses would be included in market value, and it's depending on the distance of market. It is also found that mostly respondents depend on traders fund for bamboo purchasing and they sale bamboo to traders. In this way sometimes bamboo purchasers are exploited from traders in respect of bamboo price. However almost all respondents are unable to take loan or fund form banks or co-operative societies. Thus bamboo purchasing business significantly contribute in their household income and helps in their economic upliftment, but income from bamboo purchasing business is uncertain (*p.112-117*).
4. Harvesting of bamboo plant can be done after 30 days when the shoots come out. But it is found that in both talukas mostly harvesting done of these bamboo plants that is 4-5 years mature. In both talukas bamboo has more demand from various market places like Karanataka, Gao, Madhy Pradesh and some part of Maharashtra. So the purchasers largely turned to harvest bamboo year over year it's depend on market demand (approx 200-250 track yearly harvested in both talukas). It is also observed that there is no proper harvesting it's badly affect on quality of bamboo. In both talukas almost all respondents harvest bamboo for whole years according to market demand expects heavy rain seasons (*Table 4.3.10 and 4.3.11*).

5. In Chandgad and Ajara talukas all the respondents harvest bamboo directly from the farm. There is no any market place for bamboo trading. It is observed that bamboo purchaser mostly buy the Chiva, Mace, Manago, Yelkuut. These species have a great demand in local as well as urban market such as Karnataka, Madhypradesh and some part of Maharastra and they are purchase as per grading. It is also found that in Chandgad and Ajara talukas quantity of bamboo slowly swing to downward year to year but its market value increasing year by year. The reasons behind that there is no proper market system, even respondents face timely supply of bamboo (p.120-123).
6. In the both talukas almost all the respondents send bamboo urban or weekly nearest market as per market demand, even according to traders or entrepreneurs demand. It is found that bamboo selling activities done through auction methods on which the traders have a complete hold. Naturally bamboo purchaser sometime could not get proper price. This may lead toward a loss in bamboo purchasing business. Also there is uncertainty to sale bamboo on time. It affects on quality of bamboo similarly due to lack of market system bamboo purchasers face various problems in bamboo business activity. It has an adverse impact on bamboo purchasing business. However in both the talukas bamboo is in high demand and according to demand bamboo sell to various purposes (i.e. paper industries 25% followed by household 21%, Agriculture 17%, rural artician 16%, constructions 11%, culture and religious purpose 8% and other sell 2% ) It is also found that for last five year bamboo sale in rupees increase year to year (p.124-128).
7. In both talukas almost all respondents purchase bamboo from bamboo cultivators and have to sell it immediately since there is no proper storage facility and they have lack of knowledge of storage technique. It is affect the quality of bamboo and its value in market decrease.

Naturally the purchasers do not get proper price. It may be lead to loss in bamboo purchasing business (*Table 4.3.19*).

8. Bamboo purchasers send bamboo to urban market in huge quantity. They even directly deliver the bamboo to the customers. Mostly respondent's use trucks, tractors, and some respondents use bulk cart for bamboo transportation. They use these vehicles as per their convenience of the market. They are collect bamboo from various cultivators situated in different places and during transportation they face various problem top of it the government has put lot of restriction on bamboo harvesting and transportation (*p.129-132*).
9. In Chandgad and Ajara talukas almost all respondents are directly connected to trades or consumers and they are totally depended on them for market information, but they cannot get proper information in respect of bamboo market prospects, price, demand etc. They are yet traditionally engaged in bamboo purchasing activities (*Table 4.3.23*).
10. It is concluded that bamboo purchasing business has significant role to create employment in Chandgad and Ajara talukas. At least 1-2 family members from every family (interviewed by the researcher) are involved in bamboo purchasing business. Almost all the respondents take outside workers for harvesting, transportation, loading and allied workers. It is also found that in both talukas extnsive obtainnable workforce is available on Rs 150 -200 per day wages. the workers are traditionally skilled in almost activities like harvesting, transportation, loading etc (*p.133-134*).

### **III Artisans:**

1. In both talukas majority of respondents engaged in bamboo crafts business are from middle and upper age group. In this business young generation who are not interested in traditional bamboo crafts business, ultimately it leads to loss of local knowledge and skill.

In this craft business Burud, koravi, kamble communities are involved. It is their primary economic sources but majority bamboo craftsman families are below poverty line as most of the families belong to landless category it has an adverse impact of their education. It is found that some respondents completed hardly primary and secondary education in both talukas. Also it is observed that in both talukas mostly bamboo crafts workers having small family size and family member work together for making the bamboo crafts. This is family business in both talukas (*p.137-144*).

2. It is found that since long ago Burud, Koravi and Kamble communities are traditionally engaged in bamboo crafts business. In Changed and Ajara talukas bamboo crafts is having huge demand in local market and local artisans produce useful bamboo crafts to supply locally according to its demand through the year and seasonal demand. This business depend on traditional skill and knowledge and their main problems with bamboo workers are that they unaware to do inventive crafts even with forceful motivation.

Bamboo is the main raw material and is necessary to bamboo craftsbusiness. In both talukas bamboo artisan mostly use Chiva, Mace Managa and some part rarely use Ranchiva for bamboo crafts and these species purchase from bamboo cultivators and there is having huge bamboo availability in western part of both talukas (*p.144-148*).

3. It is understood that in bamboo crafts business capital expenditure is very less and it incurred one time but production expenditure depends on



production of bamboo crafts. it is also found that particularly in both talukas bamboo crafts business use traditionally tools and equipment like as koyata, sury, wooden block etc. bamboo artisans are unaware about modern tools and techniques which a can be used in creating exquisite bamboo crafts (*Table 4.4.11*). The reason behind this they face the problem of inadequate working capital.

It is also observed that crafts workers average earning is received from various crafts such as buttya, chalani, kanagi, Tattya, etc. but sometime they cannot get sufficient return or profit on the bamboo crafts, it causes they are turn to other works. In this business mostly respondents are use own as well as borrowed fund and borrowed fund mostly acquired from money lenders or farmers. Thus in this business local artisan are face financial problems. This leads to keep them below poverty line (*p.151-155*).

4. In both talukas almost all respondents are purchased bamboo on loose quantity from local farmers and forest. It is found that in both talukas bamboo purchase in rupees is going upward year to year. On the other hand a quantity demand of bamboo is decreasing year wise, because of inadequate quality and quantity of bamboo. Another reason is today there is wide use plastic material which is chipper. It is also observed that local bamboo cultivators sell huge quantity of bamboo to bamboo purchase because of they give high price compare to bamboo crafts workers so, bamboo cultivators have no tendency to sell bamboo to local bamboo workers on loose quantity. This is shows that its adverse impact on bamboo crafts business (*Table 4.4.15 and 4.4.16*).
5. It is concluded that in Chandgad talukas majority respondents (i.e.81.18%) sell bamboo crafts in locally or weekly market and least sell (i.e. 18.18%) in both market. In Ajara taluka the all of respondents are bamboo craft sell in local weakly market. It is also found that both

talukas are mostly depended on agriculture due to bamboo crafts have huge demand in local for agriculture purpose, household purpose, cultural and religious ceremony etc. due to sale of bamboo craft increase in rupees year wise. Thus both talukas has market prospect for bamboo crafts (*Table 4.4.17 and 4.4.18*).

6. In chandgad and ajara talukas mostly respondents (i.e. 59.09% 38.33% belongs to Chandgad and Ajara talukas respectively) are store bamboo in their residual house and remaining respondents (i.e. 40.91% and 41.67% belonge to chandgad and ajara talukas respectively) are immidate use for bamboo crafts (*Table 4.4.20*). It is found that the respondents immediately sale bamboo crafts. And it is valuable for them because of there is inadequate, storage facilities. Its cause bamboo crafts storage not beneficial since have on muld, bura etc (*Table 4.4.19*).
7. In both talukas mostly respondent's bamboo crafts sold in weekly local market as per seasonal requirement and they use government buses, local transportation; also they provided door to door delivery or sell crafts to direct consumers (*Table 4.4.21*).
8. In both talukas almost all respondents directly interact with consumers. This shows that respondents have knowledge about market. Also they have traditional skill of marketing other hand all of respondents at present unaware about bamboo crafts present market potential and it trend. It is also found that government has various crafts development schemes but local artisans are unaware as far as unable to take benefit of government schemes (*Table 4.4.22*).
9. In both talukas crafts business mostly depend on self employment with support of family members it is found that in Burud family male as well women's working and Koravi and Kamble families mostly women's are working in bamboo crafts business. This is shows the in bamboo crafts business have majority women's participation (*Table 4.4.23 and 4.4.24*).

### **5.1.B General Conclusion:**

1. It is concluded that bamboo business activities traditionally done in rural areas. In both Chandgad and Ajara talukas bamboo cultivators, artisans and local bamboo purchasers (i.e. Market Agent) are unaware about bamboo market trend and demand supply status in the market.
2. It is concluded that low returns from the bamboo business activities in rural level. It causes the bamboo cultivators, artisans, purchasers and entrepreneurs are not interested to invest in bamboo business.
3. Bamboo business is belonging in hilly and rural areas. There are lacks of financial supports for bamboo business activity (i.e. cultivation, bamboo crafts, production and marketing). It is found that cultivators, artisans and purchasers are unaware about financial scheme which is provided by government or financial institutions.
4. In bamboo business various difficulties are face by cultivators, artisans and purchasers for the marketing facilities. This is major's obstacles in the way of growth of bamboo business. It is also found that there is no proper organized market and linkage between bamboo cultivators, artisans and purchasers and entrepreneurs. This is also bad impact on bamboo business.

5. Bamboo business activity mostly done in rural level and it is found that there are major losses and damages to harvested bamboo as well as bamboo craft and bamboo product, the reasons behind that there is no proper storage facility for harvested bamboo.
6. The Indian Forest Act 1927, bamboo as a 'Forest Produce'. Thus Forest law is regulating harvest and transportation of bamboo. These are the major constraints to the growth of bamboo business.
7. It is concluded that bamboo business in Ajara and Chandgad talukas of Kolhapur district is in large volume, since the study is covered in rural areas of Kolhapur district where natural resources are blessed. It is more area covered under agriculture and forestry. Chandgad and Ajara talukas have huge natural resources like rainfall, water, land, climate condition are more favorable in the both talukas.

## **5.2 Suggestions:**

### **5.1.A Specific Suggestions**

#### **I Cultivators:**

1. Chandgad and Ajara talukas is naturally rich in Kolhapur district. In accordance with that bamboo cultivators Chiva, Mace, Managa these bamboo species traditionally cultivate in their wasteland. Now days increase demand and market value, but traditional method insufficient to complete increasing demand. Therefore it is suggest to bamboo cultivators use viable bamboo species for better economic returns. Also bamboo cultivators take initiatives to raise bamboo shoots because of bamboo shoot has more demand in hotel industries and opportunity for export business. Thus commercial attitude require for bamboo cultivation.
2. In both talukas almost all respondents use wasteland for bamboo cultivation. In this way should be fully utilize both talukas wasteland (i.e. 9820 and 2867 hectares within Chandgad and Ajara respectively) for bamboo cultivation. This is best opportunity for economy development and also help to environment protection.
3. On the basis of conclusion it is suggested that there should be require proper cultivation practice i.e. water management, fertilizers and insecticides can be used further growth of bamboo. Also it is necessary to develop new technique or method for cultivation (i.e. scientific cultivation) for this purpose should be establish research and development department at the taluka level and develop bamboo nursery and supply high quality plant to cultivators.

4. Bamboo cultivation is more beneficial for cultivators. In Chandgad and Ajara talukas has huge potential for bamboo cultivation. On the other hand bamboo cultivators face to marketing problem and inadequate timely finances. This is major difficulties to growth of bamboo cultivation. Therefore it is suggested that cultivators come together and form organization in association with forest and agriculture department (such as Krushi Uttpan Bazaar Samitti), which will offers several benefits as mentioned below.

- i. They will get fair returns or at least cover their production cost.
- ii. Trading mechanism will become strong and centralized (at the market place).
- iii. It will facilitate to know total market demand (Demand from purchasers, local customers).
- iv. Organization can conduct seminar, workshop, training etc. for the cultivators, which will help to promote and increases the bamboo production.
- v. It will be minimize to the certain extent exploitation of the cultivators regarding low rates.
- vi. It is help to provide micro finance to the cultivators.

## **II Purchasers:**

1. In bamboo purchasing business the families of some of the respondents are involved since many generation and mostly respondents are engaged more than 10 years. In this business almost all respondents are traditionally doing bamboo purchasing business. Because of their fixed market places, customers and traders. As a whole there is a fixed market system. It is also observed that they are not aware about new market trend and its prospectus. Recently new trends have come in the market and it has huge scope in future for bamboo market. Therefore it is suggested that purchasers should understand and adopt changing trends to develop professional view regarding bamboo purchasing and its resale.

2. In both talukas mostly respondents take finance from bamboo traders and bamboo sell to them. In this way bamboo purchasers exploited from traders and some respondents use own fund but there is uncertainty regarding bamboo sell on time and price of bamboo. It may be lead loss. Therefore it is suggested to the purchasers that they should give priority to banks or co- operative societies for the finances. It will to avoid hold of traders and bamboo sell whenever get expected returns.
3. On the basis of conclusion there is no storage facility that leads to major loss after its harvest. Therefore it is suggested that the government should take an initiative to establish storage house whenever key resources of bamboo are available and such storehouse should be made available to purchasers to store the harvested bamboo on rental basis. Thus the bamboo purchasers can take benefits of bamboo markets.
4. In both talukas bamboo purchasers have significant role regarding and collection of bamboo from cultivators, its harvesting and sending it to market. However they face many problems like inadequate supply, its spare cultivations, unavailability of labours on time, uncertainty regarding bamboo sell and its rate, difficulties to take permission from forest department etc. to solve such problems bamboo purchasers should come together and establish organization in association with forest department (as timber association) at talukas levels. Forming such organization will benefit there in following ways.
  - i. To determine expected rate on bamboo.
  - ii. Trading mechanism will emerge stronger.
  - iii. Proper market system would be regulated.
  - iv. To provide information regarding expected demand, new market availability, supply status etc.

- v. To provide training and determine wages rate to the harvesting labours.

Such organization of purchasers will enable them to take on initiative for the development of bamboo business in both the talukas.

### **III Artisans:**

1. The handicraft business which is provides employment to 23 million in our country. This is second largest sources of employment after agriculture which is bamboo based. In Chandgad and Ajara talukas bamboo crafts business has enough scope to generate employment opportunities. If such types of study is included at the college or university level such as vocational programs technical knowledge and provided machinery and marketing ideas regarding bamboo craft business. It is definitely help to this business have better prospectus in both talukas. The expert people in the university will try to proper this business with their innovate ideas and create technique.
2. In Chandgad and Ajara talukas Burud, Koravi, Kamble, communities are traditional engaged in their bamboo craft business and they are scatter over the both talukas. They are not organized because of they are unable to fulfill new market demand or are not link to appropriate market. However there have huge potential for its growth. Therefore it is suggested that they should be come together and formed association or co-operative societies, which is help to hugely sell bamboo crafts in appropriate market. With this facilitate to purchase raw material (i.e bamboo) at concessional rate from forest department and sell finished product (i.e. Bamboo crafts) at fair value.
3. Self- Help Group (S.H.G) has vital role in social economic development. In both talukas almost all respondents face to inadequate timely working



capital. Bamboo crafts business is principal sources of livelihood of them but from this business get low and uncertain return, and they are belongs to landless categories. Due to whenever they want loans that time raise mortgage problem. Therefore it is suggested that they should be establish self-help group and provide training through expert who have innovative crafts ideas and its new technology. Similarly provide them timely micro finance facility for the promotion of bamboo crafts business. It is necessary to adequate timely finance support, raw material availability (i.e. bamboo), investment for tools and machinery. In this reasons government, financial institute, public sector banks should come ahead for timely credit support and loan for the sustainable development of bamboo crafts business.

4. Almost women's are widely use bamboo crafts in day to day life in both talukas. In this both talukas Burud, Koravi and Kamble communities' women are involved in bamboo craft business. This business is primary sources of their livelihood. If government or non government organization (NGO) take initiative to organize them and produce crafts and also give priority to promotion of bamboo crafts business. It will help them to increase standard of life.

#### **5.1.B General Suggestions:**

1. On the basis of conclusion it is suggested that the local authority and government level of the Chandgad and Ajara talukas should focus on the bamboo business as more profitable business for the rural industrializations. The government should commence the different programs for cultivators, artisans, purchasers and entrepreneurs to promote bamboo business in Chandgad and Ajara talukas to boost the village economy. Also there is a need to change the mindset and create awareness and commercial view amongst them. There should be

established institute where there is key resources area of bamboo. It is necessary to give training to cultivators, artisans, and purchasers.

2. India has huge market opportunity in present and future market. So more priority should be given to the development of bamboo cultivation to improve the present position as well as emphasis should be given to adopt new technology on value added product order file by product. Such as research and development for bamboo species generation, bamboo testing, innovate crafts and bamboo possessing industries.
3. The market potential of bamboo is increasing in global market i.e. Rs. 60000 corer and it is expected to grow Rs. 100000 corer by the 2015. However India shares in global market is estimated Rs. 4500 crore and it is expected to increase around Rs. 27000 by 2015. This shows that it is golden opportunity to public sector banks and financial institutes. Thus public sector banks and financial institute should provide easy loan facilities to cultivators, artisans, purchasers and entrepreneurs for the promotion and development of activities of bamboo business.
4. In today scenario of bamboo business has huge prospectus and India, this business is expected to cross the target of Rs. 27000 corer by 2015. This may not be possible without proper market faculties. Bamboo business is closely related to rural and tribal livelihood activities and also social, economical context. Therefore it is needed to proper development plan for bamboo business promotion. It is also require displaying daily market news bulletin on this business. It will help to increase awareness among farmers, artisans, market agents; entrepreneur's related to bamboo resources, demand and supply status, price, quality planting stock and new technology through electronic media (i.e. Website, T.V. Programs). Thus proper market information system should develop by the different segment of the bamboo business.

5. Now a day's demand of bamboo is increasing over the year. Increasing demand has led to huge harvesting done for commercial reasons in the country. Therefore it is necessary to develop standard techniques for treatment of harvested bamboo for its protection during the transport and storage period. It is suggested that proper storage facilities should be made available by the government to hold market price is favorable.
6. For the promotion of bamboo business it is needed that the government should relax rules for harvest and transport of bamboo. The state government should take initiative to promote private cultivation and trade of bamboo.
7. It is suggested that there should be planning of natural resources in Chandgad and Ajara talukas which have more potential and scope for bamboo business extension. It is needed to concentrate on bamboo cultivation. The government should give the license to establish industries which are based on bamboo. Even the local politician in these talukas should invite various industrialists to set up bamboo based industries. Also association should be formed for all involved categories will get right return for their bamboo business activities. And permit should be given for purchaser (i.e. market agent) in bamboo business by the authentication by the government.