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CONCLUSION

Going through the quantitative analysis, following conclusion may be drawn. Globalization is a change in its dimension of approach which identifies a number of trends. The multidimensional approach of globalization is characterised by a new brand of trade that has certain fundamental features. Thus the term globalization implies for reduction and lowering barriers to import goods and services and permitting greater foreign investment.

Traditionally, the sericulture cultivation and production in Murshidabad have been passing through many phases of historical time scale. And, there is marked regional variation in terms of mulberry cultivation, raw silk production and cocoon production in Murshidabad district. After the advent of globalization of trade, sericulture industry in India specially in Murshidabad district has faced several competitions with other nations because of opening up the economy and free movement of all financial resources which is instrumental in reducing all kinds of traffic and non traffic barriers and qualitative restrictions.

It has been observed that physical factor such as climatic change often leads to flood and drought which causes the poor production of mulberry plant in the region. Similarly economic factor also plays a vital role in declining production of reeling cocoon and raw silk. Sericulture, a capital intensive industry is facing major constraints and challenges on economic front- which include insufficient money, delay in financial credit system, little amount for
investment in mulberry sector and no provision for time bound financial assistance.

Murshidabad district is not able to compete even in the domestic market due to the entry of neighbouring countries, which are comparatively good competitors in producing the best yarn and fabrics even at low prices. So, these qualitative items are in greater demands in domestic as well as in international markets.

It has been seen that there is an unhealthy competition between the filatures and charkha silk yarn creating a different quality and price. The production cost of mulberry and cocoon is very high particularly in Murshidabad due to low average reeling capacity of filament length in cocoons. Moreover, there is a shortage of silk yarn production in the district. The study reveals that there is a wide seasonal fluctuation in the price of cocoon and yarn. This affects adversely both the production and consumption of fabrics.

The holistic view of the study area reveals that political interference seems to be a determinant in lowering the standard of silk industry in Murshidabad district. The rivalry between ruling government and opposition political parties is creating chaos among silk producer in the region. The components of demography are crucial and affecting largely the production of sericulture in the region. Key influential factors include are migration (pull and push factors), attractive jobs opportunity in metropolitan cities, good and timely wages and other opportunities of living of standards.
A long survey of study area shows that sericulture industry in Murshidabad district is lacking innovation and diffusion of technology. The sericulture farmers of the region are more prone to using outdated farm power on lines of traditional cultivation which is neither fruitful nor as per the expectation of new world demands-bound with tough competition and entry of research and development facilities in the field of sericulture.

Historically, the sericulture industry in Murshidabad district emerged as a cottage based industry under British colonial ship and recognised its brand name not only in domestic market but also in overseas trade. In its different phases of development, it had magnificent track of record all across the region. But in changing scenario of long historical time scale, the sericulture industry of the region could not manage to retain its glorious past. In post independence era, due to change in government policy, the industry has suffered on many fronts. At first, the government of India took major initiatives to promote khadi industry ignoring and sidelining promotional development of silk industry. And secondly in competition between silk and khadi industry, the government efforts in most of cases were in favour of enhancing the khadi industry.

The Bhagirathi river, one of the tributaries of the Ganga river, divides the study area into two divisions namely western and eastern sides of the region. The study reveals that there is a significant regional variability in the production of mulberry area, reeling cocoon and raw silk. The largest concentration of sericulture has been reported from the western side of the region in which two significant blocks of Nabagram and Khargram have the
highest percentage of the total production of mulberry leaves, reeling cocoon and raw silk. The proportion of largest production in the area is caused by large landholding size, large number of sericulturist, number of nurseries, garinages, filatures, government loan facilities, marketing price.

In total, twenty one blocks except above two mentioned blocks, the remaining nineteen blocks have just twenty per cent of production. So, on this account, it is now clear that there is significant regional disparity in the production of sericulture in Murshidabad district. Non availability of mulberry cutting, disease-free eggs, fertilizers, H.Y.V seeds, inadequate supply of irrigation, competition from other crops, uncertainty regarding the cocoon market, lack of reeling facilities are the main determinants for the low production of sericulture.

It is observed that more micro level and area-specific studies are highly intensified to understand the problem and prospect of sericulture in Murshidabad district. Murshidabad district, inspite of being a flood- prone and backward area, has been recognised as suitable for development of sericulture in the state of West Bengal. The present study is embarked upon Murshidabad district with the focus on socio-economic background, income- generation, cropping pattern and operational problem of the sericulturists selected for the study. Sericulture is an income- generating industry. It plays a crucial role in transferring wealth from richer to the poorer. Silk is a luxurious item and a sign of prestige which is mostly used by affluent people of the society. So, the money spent on purchasing silk is indirectly distributed among the sericulturists, reeler, twister, weavers and traders, majority of whom belong to retarded section of society.
It has been assessed that 57 per cent of the amount spent on silk fabrics is received by the cocoon producers followed by reelers, twisters, and weavers. More than 40 per cent of the sericulturists are marginal and small farmers. From educational viewpoint, 43 per cent respondents are illiterate and uneducated. They are not aware of modern techniques in mulberry cultivation and silkworm rearing. The majority of the sampled respondent do not have separate rearing sheds in their houses. There are no proper credit facilities to construct separate rearing sheds according to the specification prescribed by department of sericulture. It has been further noticed that about 70 per cent of the cocoons produced were diverted to markets, situated in neighbouring district as well as other state. Women play an important role in sericulture industry. They undertake 60 percent of the work in sericulture. Yet their participation and contribution is neither adequately recognised nor rewarded. However, there is bright prospect of sericulture for women. The study reveals that majority of sericulturists depend upon the village money lenders as well as friends and relatives for getting finance to meet their requirement, because of reluctance of commercial banks in extending credit to sericulture operations. During the course of field investigation the selected respondents reported the problems like incidence of pest and diseases, scarcity of irrigation, poor quality of mulberry cutting, lack of demonstration farms in mulberry cultivation, attack of uzifly pest, poor quality of Cbdfls, lack of chawkie rearing centres, rearing sheds, lack of adequate number of cocoon markets, lack of storage facilities, transport facilities and absence of minimum support of price for cocoon etc.
Keeping in view the study area and to sum up the opinion elucidated by the officials interviewed, the existing staff must be given adequate training in the latest technology so as to guide the sericulturist in a proper way. At present, there are no any schemes actively financing sericulture industry in the district. They strongly opined that immediate action should be initiated to allocate sufficient funds under the schemes like plan and Non plan, DPAP, SC Action plan, watershed programme etc, for rejuvenating sericulture industry in Murshidabad district.

In the present study, the researcher made an effort to examine the level of development of sericulture and globalization of trade on the basis of composite index of Z-score of each block which has distinct regional variability. There is negligible or little progress in sericulture as a whole in almost all the blocks of Murshidabad district. Khargram and Nabagram are exception among them and they are categorized under high level of development. These blocks have large area under mulberry cultivation. The high level of development in said blocks are due to a number of facilities. These include availability of water supply, large number of sericulture farmer, number of nurseries, availability production cocoon and raw silk, good quality production of Dfls, availability production of seeds, numbers weavers.

Point of two times has been chosen for a systematic analysis for knowing the level of development of sericulture. In gap of ten years by 2005, remarkable changes have been seen on sericulture development. Beldanga and Jalangi are advanced on the basis of composite index have has been listed under the category of high development where as Msd jiajjang, Bhawgbangola-II have lowest level of development. The
analysis of level of development of sericulture through globalization of trade shows high level of development in four blocks namely Nabagram, Khargram, and Berhumpore and Jalangi. This level of development is the outcome of a set of factors. These include good networking system of transport facilities, reserve quality and quantity of cocoon, availability of cocoon markets, maximum support of price, number of trader, loans for commercial bank, numbers of storages. In remaining blocks, the low level of development has been recorded. The poor level of development is due to lack of transport facilities, lack of storage facilities, inadequate production of cocoon and raw silk, lack of maximum support of price, interference of middleman and mahajan, improper infrastructure facilities, inadequate research and development.

Sericulture and globalization of trade indicators have been employed to measure correlation among variable. Correlation analysis reveals that in pre globalization period (percentage of area under mulberry cultivation to total population $x_1$), (production of cocoon per acre mulberry area $x_2$), (rearing of DFLS per acre of mulberry area $x_3$), is positively related to (income per sericulture farmer $y_1$), (percentage of export earning to total earning $y_6$), $y^9$(number of sericulture farm per 100 population) whereas (production of raw silk $x_4$), (production of DFLS per acre of mulberry area $x_5$), (number of seed production per area of mulberry cultivation $x_6$), (number of weaver to per sericulture farmer $x_7$) is negatively related(income per sericulture farmer $y_1$), (price of raw silk RS/kg $y_4$), (price of cocoon Rs/kg $y_5$), (no of storage facility per market $y_8$).
In the post globalization period, it has been seen that, (percentage of area under mulberry cultivation to total cultivation $x_1$), (number of weaver to per sericulture farmer $x_7$), (number of TSC per sericulture farmer $x_{10}$), (percentage of irrigated area to total cultivated mulberry area $x_{11}$), (rearing of DfIs per area of mulberry area $x_5$) is positively related with (export of silk per M.T of production of raw silk $y_2$), (percentage of export earning to total earning $y_6$), (number of storage facilities per market $y_7$), (price of raw silk Rs/kg $y_4$).

In a nutshell, the process of globalization in different parts of the world is a combined effect of opportunities and constraints. In certain sectors of economy, the impact is positively remarkable, while in others, a reverse trend of growth has been significantly found out. In applying the approach of growth, it has been assessed that the silk industry in Murshidabad has a mixed trend of growth i.e. positive and negative. In spite of glorious and hegemonistic record in silk production, now and after the beginning of globalization of trade, Murshidabad sericulture industry is unable to compete with other silk producing countries in the world. The declining trend in production and manufacturing item of silk production is caused by numerous factors. Central as well as state government taking no attention to safeguard the declining and worsening tend of the sericulture industry in the region. Farmers of the region are lacking acute scarcity of incentives and financial assistance. The cultivation of sericulture proves to be futile for the coming generation of the farmers.
SUGGESTIONS

Researcher suggests a range of strategies in the light of the aforesaid observations. They are given bellow.

There is an urgent need to formulate a workable strategy to create necessary infrastructure like mulberry demonstration farms, technical service centres, grainages, seed farms, chawkie rearing units, regulated cocoon markets etc, to fill up the missing linkages in the industry and to overcome the hard pressed problems which awfully affect the development of sericulture in the district.

- The problem of sericulture enterprise is to be tackled to popularise this enterprise in Murshidabad district. Sericulturists experience non-availability of pests and incident of disease for mulberry. So, the use of timely remedial measures is needed. There should be provision to provide pesticides to sericulturists of the region at subsidised rates.

- Silkworm rearing is a complicated process; various technical and scientific aspects have to be understood. Hence, the field level officers are required to pay frequent visits to the sericulturists to guide them properly.

- The farmers should be given training in modern technology with regard to disinfection, ideal brushing of chawkie rearing.

- There is an urgent need to exploit the existing capacity of the grainages and also strengthen them to ensure timely supply of laying to the farmers.

- The seed farms have to be organised in better manner to ensure timely supply of raw material to grainages.
• The government should intervene in time to restore normal flow for financing sericulture activities from bank and other organised credit institution.

• There is need to widely popularise sericulture and its allied activities, through published booklets and pamphlets, radios and televisions. In this regard, the timely guidance and instructions given by department of sericulture to the sericulture farming community will be of immense importance.

• There is immediate need to take initiatives to save the cocoon production from various pre-harvest risks and damages.

• The interior rural areas where mulberry is grown abundantly must be connected with cocoon markets by road. If possible, departmental vehicles may be organised to provide quick transport facilities to the sericulturists.

• There is an urgent need to establish sufficient infrastructural facilities like regulated marketing system to increase the number of notified areas to enhance the existing marketing facilities in the district.

• The government should fix the remunerative price for cocoons which in turn helps the farmers to overcome the problem of violent fluctuations in cocoon prices.

• The numbers of chawkie rearing centres in the region should be increase adequately for better development and production of cocoon.

• A suitable cocoon testing system has to be developed to test the quality as well as quantity of cocoons for better yield of silk yarn.
• Effective communication system and market information centres should be established for sericulturist to familiarise them with day to day knowledge and information about the happening and trends prevailing in marketing not only within state but also outside the state.

• It is desirous to develop better co-operative and banking systems in the region for better financial and technical assistance. This system in existence can solve out many marketing problems of the rearers and reelers.

• A development strategy is needed to formulate for tackling out the various problems of sericulture industry in Murshidabad district. Financial assistance, help, proper guidance and counselling to sericulturist should be rendered necessarily round the season for better result and in turn it will be helpful in providing the essential resources for strengthening the finances. The government schemes and programmes for development of sericulture in Murshidabad district are neither adequate nor fruitful for the region’s advancement. Due to paucity of funds, all these programmes have lost their validity. Hence, there is an urgent need to allocate adequate funds and implement the developmental schemes and programmes more effectively to enliven the sericulture industry in the district.

It is strongly believed that proper implementation of these suggestions would take the sericulture industry to glorious height, not only in the state and nation in general but also in Murshidabad in particular.