CHAPTER VII

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

7.0 INTRODUCTION

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It is too hard to trace back the time when local people have assumed growing ginger in the study area. Nevertheless, at first ginger was grown for household consumption limiting to kitchen gardening only. Besides ginger being a favorite palate, the native of the study area has grown it to enable them to perform rituals during festivals, marriage ceremony, burial procession and birthday celebration etc. However, they never had perceived commercial prospect or medicinal values of ginger. Of late, in the first half of 1990s, local people had started to undertake large-scale cultivation and commercialization of ginger in the study area. In fact, ginger cultivation provides employment and has positive and incredible impacts on socio-economic variables thereby restructuring the economic face and status of the people in the two study districts. The study districts occupy first slot in area under ginger cultivation and its production in the entire state. Commercial ginger cultivation have made remarkable contributions in increasing household income, saving capacity and thereby, created saving habits among ginger cultivators in the study area. Moreover, it has positive impacts on acquisition of consumer durables, building construction, education, ginger field, construction of road and bridges, development and rejuvenation works of agricultural land & cannell, public health, hygiene & sanitation and others etc, in the study area. Therefore, commercial ginger cultivation has been reshaping economic as well as social standing of ginger growers in particular and overall development of the study area in general on continual basis.
7.1. MARKETING OF GINGER

Marketing of ginger has affected the socio-economic status of ginger growers of the study area. Major observations on various marketing activities on ginger in the study area are summarized below:

- Institutional and Non-institutional sources of finance account for eight percent and 92 percent of total financial requirement of ginger growers. Own capital and borrowings from relatives are found to be two major sources of finance under non-institutional sources. However, institutional sources of finance exhibit poor performance as it could contribute only eight percent of total financial requirements in connection with cultivation and marketing of ginger. Worth mentioning among institutional finance is co-operative bank which account for five percent followed by State Bank of India with three percent share. It has been revealed that Regional Rural Banks and other group of formal financing institutions have zero participation in financing ginger cultivation.

- Average area under ginger cultivation during last 10 years is 12 acres. Highest and lowest areas under ginger cultivation are found during the block year 2007-08 and 2000-01 with 16 acres and four acres respectively. It is evident that there is a sharp increase in the area under ginger field in the first quarter of the study period followed by steady rises during second and third quarters. However, the last quarter of the study period shows decline trend in terms of area under ginger cultivation which may be attributed to repeated spoilage of ginger fields, diversification of farmers economic activities to plantation of tea & orange, trade & commerce, due to lack of governmental special ginger development package and non-availability of easy & cheap finance. Altogether, the total figure of
area under ginger cultivation is found healthy in the study area giving clear testimony that farmers are reasonably motivated, competitive, and enterprising in commercialization of ginger in the study area.

- Average household ginger production is found to have been increasing continuously with exception to the block years 2007-08 and 2008-09. It is observed that the ginger production has increased at increasing rate in the first quarterly phase then, started increasing at decreasing rate in second quarterly phase and remained almost constant in the middle of study period. However, it has decreases at decreasing rate in the last quarterly phase. Fascinatingly, it is also found that more than 16 out of 100 sampled ginger cultivators have produced favorably up to 1100 quintals of ginger that fetched them more or less an amount of Rs. 12 Lakhs during peak season. Moreover, sample ginger cultivators are found to have disposed-off 77 percent of ginger to traders and hold on to the rest 23 percent of ginger as seed ginger for continuation of ginger field. Intriguingly, ginger is found to have cultivated in most of the kitchen gardens of ginger cultivators to meet their day-to-day requirement of it. Ginger production in some years is found to have not related with the proportional changes in area under ginger cultivation. This might be primarily due to unfavorable climatic conditions during the particular year.

- The price behavior of ginger in the study area is highly unpredictable, price per Kg of ginger changes between Rs. three to 26 with a wide range. The average local market price of ginger throughout the study period is Rs 12 per Kg. The lowest and highest average local prices of ginger are Rs five and Rs 19 during 2001-02 and 2009-10 respectively. However, recent picture of price trend has been observed better and encouraging than early phase that prompted people to
undertake commercial ginger cultivation in broader perspective with more zeal and enthusiasm in the study area.

- During the study period sample ginger cultivators have earn total Gross income of Rs 28,56,000 with an average of Rs. 2,85,600 per cultivator. The maximum and minimum Gross income per household of Rs. 4, 86,400 and 78,000 have been witnessed during 2009-10 and 2001-02 respectively. On the whole, trend of gross income is found to have been increasing with exception to the periods 2001-02, 2004-05 and 2006-07 respectively.

- Total average cost incurred in cultivation of ginger cultivation during the reference period in the study area has been Rs 95,342. The highest cost involvement was registered in the year 2009-10 amounting to Rs 1, 53,265 and lowest being in the year 2000-2001 with Rs 21,445. It has been observed that the total cost was on increase with exception to the year 2004-05 and 2006-07. It is found that the ginger cultivators had to spend the most on seed ginger as the average cost on it throughout reference period is Rs 77,790. Notable other important cost elements are weeding cost and ploughing cost. However, farmers had to least worry on preparation of ginger field in terms of financial involvement in connection with ginger cultivation.

- Net income is highest during the period 2009-10 with an amount of Rs 3, 33,135 and lowest with Rs 53,620 during 2001-02 respectively. Mean Net Income earned from ginger throughout the study period is Rs 2, 03,744. The present trend of Net income curve indicates growth prospects of ginger cultivation in near future in the study area.

- No ginger promotional activities and programs like training, workshop, demonstration, awareness program on various themes
relevant to ginger including primary processing, value addition, branding, marketing aspects, technical know-how, cultivation tools and techniques, sources of finance etc have taken place. Moreover, Government didn’t yet provide subsidies, grants & aids, free toolkits, free fertilizer, technical & marketing supports and established Agri-clinic etc, in boosting ginger cultivation in the study area.

- There has been no evidence of warehouses for agricultural products throughout the district whether it is private, public, government, bonded or co-operative warehouse. However, farmers and traders have their own traditional storage for their agricultural produces.

- Even not a single ginger processing unit is identified in entire study area. Raw ginger is found to have sold away to the immediate traders at throw out price without even being washed. Moreover, traders still practices traditional weighing system for any agricultural products including ginger in the study area.

- Insurance has yet to touch and get popularity among ginger growers as not even a single ginger cultivator is found to have insured against ginger crop in the study area. Moreover, it is unveiled that, most of the farmers are not aware of insurance policies and its benefits due to widespread ignorance and illiteracy among farmers. Some ginger growers are found to have abandoned ginger cultivation and switched over to other areas to earn their livelihood due to repeated damages of ginger field due to infestation, hostility of monsoon and theft etc.

- No sign of research and development activities on ginger carried out by Govt. organs or any agencies could be traced out in the study area. Farmers still follows traditional farming not only in ginger cultivation but also in other agricultural crops. To one’s surprise, ginger growers
are not found to ever use fertilizers, pesticides and other chemicals in
their field in a conviction of damages of ginger field. Some ginger
growers are found to have carried out their own pretty research using
indigenous knowledge and ideas like covering ginger field with hays
and dried leaves, changing rows and columns during planting seed
ginger in every year when same plot of land is selected for more than
one year, planting rohar plant or maize in between every rows of
ginger plants for shading or fertility of soil.

- Land mode of transport is the lone life line to ginger cultivators which
  include bullock carts, tractors and trucks in the study area. Most of the
ginger are found to have transported through block cart especially
when ginger field is not motorable. However, in certain case tractor
and truck are also used depending upon two factors when, volume of
ginger is huge and ginger field is at distance place. Transport cost is
either borne by farmers or traders. In latter case, trader deducts freight
charge from the sum of money farmers get out of a transaction.
Transportation cost by block cart is found to have been around Rs 50
for carrying six standard sized ginger bags up to 1km and Rs 100 for
more than 1km up to 2 km and so on. Despite, huge production of
ginger, the study area has still to be connected with railways and other
mode of transport.

- Three major types of channel of distribution of ginger are discovered
during field study which is denoted as type ‘A’, ‘B’ and ‘C’
respectively. In type ‘A’ case, ginger cultivators directly sell ginger to
wholesalers. Some selective ginger growers who are comparatively
better-off producing huge quantities of ginger follow type ‘A’ as it
fetches more profits to the farmers on the account of elimination of
numerous intermediaries. In addition, type ‘A’ has is the shortest
channels of distribution connecting ginger growers to manufacturers and rarely used type of distribution in the study area. In type ‘B’, farmers sell their products to retailers who established their shops at different villages and nearby agricultural field. It has been notable feature that, some retailers have their shops in and around agricultural fields purchasing regularly mustard oil, maize, pulses along with ginger in the study area. Type ‘C’ is found to be lengthiest routed channel of distribution but, most commonly practiced one in the study area. In this type, role of commission brokers or agents deserve special mention. During harvesting season, agents kept on enquiring ginger growers about the time, place and conditions of sale of ginger to them. In this case, agents try to convince farmers so that, they could purchase ginger at easiest possible terms. Some time it so happened that the agent even purchases the whole ginger field from farmers making self arrangement of harvesting and in turn sells it to retailers or wholesalers subject to high chances of either huge profit or loss.

7.2. IMPACT OF GINGER CULTIVATION ON MAJOR ECONOMIC VARIABLES

Impacts of ginger on major economic variables in the study area are summarized as below:

- Average households saving from ginger cultivation is on continuous increase with exception to the block year 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2007-08. It is noteworthy that the saving curve does not exhibit a definite pattern displaying erratic saving habits of growers. Volume of saving is highest in block year 2009-10 amounting to Rs 1, 61,244 and lowest
at Rs 17,709 in block year 2001-02. Altogether, Sample ginger cultivators of study area have saved a sum of Rs 8,46,595 during the reference period with an average annual saving of Rs 84,659. Moreover, the capacity to save by its growers is almost constant in first quarter, decreased from second quarter to approximately middle of study period, rise sharply during third quarterly period and then, almost uniform in the last quarterly period. Saving to income percentage is being lowest with only 20 percent in the block year 2005-06 in which only Rs 55,248 could be saved off 2,71,545 owing to drought like situation in the study area. Amazingly, in block year 2006-07, the ever highest saving to income percentage of about 79 percent is being recorded as Rs 1,59,774 saved off 2,02,565 may be because of farmers’ growing consciousness about anti-drought measure. Annual average percentage share of saving to income pertaining to ginger of average ginger growers is registered to as about 42 percent throughout the study period.

- Average ginger cultivators are found to have made largest investment of Rs 2,91,423 with an annual average investment of Rs 29,142 on construction of buildings followed by capital goods & consumer durables. On the contrary, least investment is made on construction of road and bridges with total investment of only Rs 3,863 during the study period. Percentage share of capital goods & consumer durables, building construction, education, ginger field, construction of road and bridges, development and rejuvenation works of agricultural land & cannel, public health, hygiene & sanitation and others to total investment of Rs 8,46,595 are about 19 percent, 34 percent, eight percent, eight percent, 0.45 percent, six percent, nine percent, and 15 percent respectively.
It is found that the ginger cultivation has increased numbers and quality of capital goods and consumer durables among its growers in the study area during the study period. Throughout the course of study, average ginger growers have made ever-highest and lowest investment of Rs 29,478 and 4300 during 2006-07 and 2000-01 respectively. Percentage share of investment made on capital goods & consumer durables to saved income accrued from ginger is found highest with 41 percent during 2004-05 and lowest being 7 percent during 2009-10 respectively.

Volume of investment made on agricultural field and cannal by average ginger cultivators throughout the reference period is highly inconsistent and unpredictable. However, it is nearly consistent both, in early first three and last three block months of the study period. However, four middle block years from 2003-04 to 2006-07 is found to be the most inconsistent phase in terms of investment made on agricultural field and cannal by ginger cultivators from their saved income accrued from ginger only. It is revealed that, investment made on agricultural lands and cannels stand highest during 2006-07 amounting to Rs 15,600 and the least being Rs 1190 during 2000-01 respectively. It is observed that, percentage of investment made on development of agricultural lands and cannels to saved income has been again inconsistent throughout the study period. Percentage share of investment made on agricultural development stand highest during 2006-07 with 9.70 percent of total saved income accrued from ginger by average sample ginger growers in the study area. However, it is found worst during 2009-10 with only about three percent to total saved income earned from ginger.
Most of sample ginger cultivators are found to have made investment on construction of building both, commercial and non-commercial or residential and non-residential from saved income accrued from ginger which is on increase with exception to block year 2004-05 and 2007-08. Throughout the study period, ginger cultivators have made total investment of Rs 2,91,423 on construction of buildings with annual average investment of Rs 29,142.3. It is also found that, annual average household highest investment on building construction is made during 2009-10 amounting to Rs 65,455 and on the contrary, lowest being Rs 3085 during 2000-01 respectively. It is revealed that, there is incessant rise of investment in this area from 2007 to 2010. Percentage of investment made on construction of building to saved income earned from ginger is on continual rise from the year 2000 to 2004 and again from 2005 to 2008. It stands highest with 49 percent reaching peak during 2007-08 and lowest being about 16 percent noticed during 2009-10 respectively. It is found that, percentage rise of investment made on building construction to total saved income is most sharp during 2005 to 2008. However, it is slow but, constant from the year 2000 to 2004 and start falling from 2008 to 2010 acknowledging shift of investment area from building construction to other sectors among sample ginger cultivators in the study area. Fascinatingly, building construction has been found to be the most preferred area of investment among ginger cultivators with average annual share of 34 percent of total saved income accrued from ginger in the study area.

Investment made over construction of roads and bridges among sample ginger growers from income accrued from ginger are made
only during three consecutive years i.e., 2002-03, 2003-04, and 2004-05 throughout the study period. Total amount of investment made in this sector is found to be Rs 3,863 which has taken place because of noble initiatives taken up by then local leaders and village elders as an endeavor to village development. However, no investment is revealed to have made on this sector during early and later phase of the study period. The total percentage of investment made on this sector to total saved income accrued from ginger is only 0.45 percent giving clear gesticulation of a little possibility of more investment in this sector in near future in the study area.

- Since early 1990’s commercial ginger cultivation is found to be one of the significant economic activities providing seasonal employment not only to the owner of ginger field but, also to others too which includes daily wage earners, permanent agricultural workers of land owners and Rikrap group etc,. It is reported that the workers work in the ginger field for six to seven months and remained either unemployed or engaged in other economic activities during rest of the period. Lowest household employment in ginger field is 96 man-days during 2000-2001. On the contrary, highest is observed during 2007-08 with 384 man-days. Throughout the study period, ginger field has provided 2893 man-days in terms of employment generation with average of 288 man-days in each year in the study area. However, the study area has exhibited erratic behavior in terms of man-days throughout the study period.
There has been positive correlation between commercial ginger cultivation or production by sample ginger cultivators and their investment in economic variables.

7.3. IMPACT OF GINGER CULTIVATION ON MAJOR SOCIAL VARIABLES

Impacts of commercial ginger on major social variables in the study area are summarized as below:

Ginger cultivation has been continuously helping people in uplifting status of their health, hygiene and sanitation as its growers are found to have made significant investment off saved money accrued from ginger in the study area. Volume of investment on health, hygiene and sanitation is on constant increase over the years in exception to period, 2001-02 and 2004-05 respectively. The highest and lowest investment has been noticed during the period 2009-10 and 2001-02 with Rs 13,222 and Rs 1,775 respectively. Throughout the study period, the total investment is Rs 73,032 with an average annual investment of Rs 7,303. Percentage of investment made on public health, hygiene and sanitation to saved income is quite erratic and unpredictable.

Investment made on education from saved income earned from ginger is constantly growing throughout the study period except during 2001-02 and 2007-08 respectively. Given, the present trend, continual growth in volume of investment in education sector can be precisely predicted in the near future. It is unveiled that during 2009-10, highest amount of Rs 14,631 is found to have spent by average ginger cultivators from ginger’s triggered income on education. On the
contrary, lowest amount of Rs 1997 is spent during 2001-2002. Altogether, total amount of Rs 71,746 off 8,46,595 (total saved income accrued from ginger) is spent on education throughout the study period with an average annual per household investment of Rs 7175. Percentage of investment made on education to saved income earned from ginger is inconsistent throughout the reference period and experienced two trough periods i.e., during 2003-04 and 2006-07 respectively. The highest and lowest observed percentage of investment on education to saved income earned from ginger is about 17 percent and 6 percent during 2000-01 and 2006-07 respectively. It is found that the total of Rs 71,746 off Rs 8,46,595 (total saved income) with 8 percent is spent on education by sample ginger growers throughout study period in the study area. It is fascinating to note that, volume of investment and percentage of investment made on education off saved income accrued from ginger is not in direct proportion to each other throughout the reference period which may be akin to sudden rise in prices of other marketable agricultural products of ginger cultivators and other economic reasons thereof. In addition, some sample ginger cultivators are found to have established and became patron or donor of some public educational institutions. Some of them have donated lands, furniture, services and other infrastructures to some public schools and government schools too in making education more progressive in the study area. Throughout the study period, the study area is found to be growing in terms of investment made on education by sample ginger cultivators primarily due to the fact that they have undertaken commercial ginger cultivation.
It is unearthed that there is a positive correlation between commercial ginger cultivation and investment in social variables in the study area.

7.4. ROLE OF GOVT. IN THE GROWTH AND COMMERCIALIZATION OF GINGER

In the field of ginger cultivation and its marketing in the study area, State Government is found to have given much of sorry turns. In spite of the fact that the study area being the largest ginger producing district in the entire state, no major breakthrough has been noticed in boosting production and its marketability during study period under aegis of State Government. Ginger cultivators are yet to avail lot of government’s supports and assistances from capital to knowledge in connection with production and marketing of ginger. Throughout the reference period, the State Government has not provided financial package to any ginger cultivators of the study area for purchase of quality seeds and other inputs; conducted survey, diagnosis and design lands suitable for ginger, introduced micro propagation. There were no promotional activities like workshop, exhibition, meeting, and training on different themes like use of Integrated Nutrient Management System, Post-harvest management, storage techniques, value addition and other technical knowledge etc, to motivate and educate ginger growers. Moreover, state Government is still silent in regard to transport and marketing supports enabling ginger growers for sale of their products. State Govt. has yet to set up warehouses and processing units not only for ginger but also for other agricultural products like maize, mustard seeds etc for which the study area is well known for. A research and Development activity on ginger is another area in which State Government is still mute. Moreover, Agri-insurance has still to take root especially on ginger in the study area. So,
opening up of Agri-Clinic and Quality Control Measures on ginger by State machinery is a matter of distance cry.

In fact, ginger growers are to cultivate ginger under quite volatile condition in the study area without having adequate confidence as well as security which could only be provided by district administration in particular and State Government in general. Therefore, much have to be done by State Government to boost ginger cultivation and its marketing in the study area if, the study area has to rise to great height in terms of quality, quantity and productivity of ginger.

Thus, hypothesis number four is found to be valid and well accepted in the present study.

7.5. SUGGESTIONS

In the light of the above findings, the researcher felt that the following suggestions would help in further growth and development of commercial cultivation and marketing of ginger to serve the ginger cultivators in a better perspective in the study area.

➢ To gratify financial hunger of ginger cultivators, NABARD, commercial banks, other financial institutions and private investors should come forward with special and attractive financial packages exclusively meant for ginger cultivators. In addition, State Government should also seek assistances both, financial and technical from international financial institutions like, World Bank, IMF, and ADB etc for ginger cultivators of the study area.

➢ Improved agricultural implements and tool-kits like machines, tools, utilities, equipments and fertilizers etc, should be supplied at subsidized rates to the farmers enabling them to excel at par with the
other ginger cultivator across the world. This noble job should be taken care by the State, Central Govt., or NGOs.

➢ Intensive trainings, workshops, demonstrations should be undertaken to provide necessary skills and knowledge to farmers enabling them to undertake cultivation of ginger on scientific line.

➢ There should have an adequate as well as vibrant transportation and communication networks in the study area in order to increase both, production and marketability of ginger. In this regard, connection with railways and sea transportation can also be thought of with both Govt. and private inclusion.

➢ In order to shoulder up risks and uncertainties arising out of ginger cultivation and its marketing, insurance companies should come forward creating awareness on agricultural insurance policies and products and its benefits thereof. Insurance companies should then, make offers to farmers to get insured against probable risks and uncertainties associated with ginger field and its commercialization.

➢ It has been found that; there is complete non existence of warehouses may it be under government or private sector in the entire study area. Therefore, it is urgently felt that, govt. should set up warehouses through its various agencies like, State Warehousing Corporation and Food Corporation of India etc, not only for ginger but also for other agricultural products like maize, mustard seeds etc for which the district is well known for. Moreover, Private investors should not be silent in this connection in establishing private warehouses. In addition, farmers should open up co-operative warehouses with their
collaborative efforts that would provide security and better price of ginger for them.

➢ Governments as well as corporate entities or MNC should setup ginger processing units which help in setting up of other industries namely, cosmetic, pharmaceutical, pickles, confectionery, perfumery, and brewery etc., It would have provided value addition and better market competitiveness in one hand and better price and economic condition of ginger cultivators in other hand.

➢ There should have quality control laboratory to tender Agmark and grades of ginger produced in the district. In addition, Agriculture Department of the district should provide Agri-clinic wherein, Agricultural Extension Workers disseminate diagnostic, practical and problem solving information & skills along with the ideas and uses of modern method of improved technology to ginger growers.

➢ Since, the price behavior of ginger is highly erratic and unpredictable throughout the study period, Govt. should provide minimum support or administered price of ginger to ginger cultivators in the study area. This provision would give adequate stimulation to ginger cultivators to further ginger cultivation in the study area in one side and reduces rate of abandonment of ginger field in the other side.

➢ In the context of ginger cultivation in the study area, traders still practices traditional weighing system for any agricultural products including ginger. Therefore, modern techniques or gadgets of weighing have to be introduced among local traders so that,
considerable amount of both time and energy is saved. In addition, ginger traders in joint consensus, should install dock system in facilitating loading and unloading of huge agricultural products including ginger in the study area.

➢ In the view of securing rights, justice and to fight against exploitations, ginger cultivators union or association should be formed. It is well understood that, existence of enlighten union would not only enhanced bargaining power of cultivators but, also helped in arriving at joint consensus in making vital decisions like establishment of warehouses, cold storage, insurance company, joint marketing, ginger processing units, price control etc, in the study area.

➢ There should have separate Agricultural Research and Development wing under district Agriculture Department. It would superimpose on different ways for discovering new and improved knowledges and practices on ginger and its application gratifying consumers’ demands etc. Conducting research work would have indentified special problems and prospects related to commercial ginger cultivation in the study area.

➢ Keeping dearth of manpower in mind, there should have special inner line permit for outsiders whereby, skilled & trained labors are made to pass into the state boundaries during three phases i.e., growing, weeding and harvesting seasons of ginger. This magnanimous provision would have compound positive consequences like reduction in wages, better inclusion, injection of new knowledges & skills and better employment, reduction of cost of production, increased
production and productivity etc, with reference to ginger production in the study area.

➢ State Govt. should have attractive investment incentives to retain and attract both domestic investors as well as investors beyond national boundaries so that, investors are not apprehensive and capital are injected into the region for development of ginger cultivation in terms of establishment of insurance business, warehouses, dock system, processing unit and transportation etc.

➢ Construction of bridge over river Brahmaputra should be started as early as possible. Introduction of shipping companies with reasonable fare and freight by the domestic or foreign companies in the river is also felt as one of the imperatives issue. In the framework of ginger cultivation in the study area, its construction would bring down current cost of transportation, increase price of ginger, better accessibility of the region, reduction of time consumed on goods in transit etc.

➢ Considering the increasing demand for organic produce all over the world, organic farming on ginger should be emphasized in the study area by applying neither chemical fertilizers nor chemical pesticides in ginger crop. Farmers ought to apply only the locally available farmyard manures obtained from cow dung, pig, poultry, and rabbit etc.

➢ As far as possible, Mass Media should be extensively used in disseminating pertinent information related to improved method of
cultivation practices and latest agricultural technology etc, not only on ginger but, also on other agricultural products through various media viz. Television, All India Radio, Leaflets, Booklets, Newsletters, Video and Film shows, Documentaries etc. Moreover, frequent holding of Kishan Melas would definitely uplift agricultural status including ginger of the study area in particular and state in general.

➢ State Govt. should provide helps and supports to ginger growers in various forms like, supply at concessional rate of indigenous and exotic high yielding quality of seed ginger which resist both, biotic and abiotic stresses and other inputs; conduct survey, diagnosis and design lands suitable for ginger; organize propagation programs as workshop, exhibition, meeting, and training related to different topics having significant bearing on ginger like, Integrated Nutrient Management System, Post-harvest management, Agri clinic and Agri business, quality control measure, storage techniques, value addition and other technical knowledge etc, to motivate and educate ginger growers and to develop ginger cultivation in the study area.

➢ Govt. should also extend transportation and marketing supports to ginger growers so that, they easily vend their ginger in the market. In addition, State Govt. should take ardent initiative in regard to establishment of ginger processing unit and warehouses in the region.

➢ Keeping these problems in mind, the agricultural policy of state should attempts to incorporate majestic plans, programs to develop ginger cultivation in the study area in particular, and the Arunachal Pradesh in general.
7.6. CONCLUDING REMARKS

It may be concluded that commercial ginger cultivation and its marketing have been playing an important role in reshaping both, economic as well as social status of the study area comprising of two major ginger producing districts of the Arunachal Pradesh. On positive note, commercialization of ginger has been leaving significant impacts in increasing household income, saving, expenditure on strategic economic variables like acquisition of capital goods & consumer durables, construction of buildings and generation of employments in the study area. Moreover, its cultivation has been equally appreciated in uplifting status of public health, hygiene & sanitation, education in terms of both quality and magnitude. So, there is no doubt that commercial ginger cultivation and its marketing have made a significant contribution for the development of rural economy in the study area yet, there are many challenges to be overcome if, ginger cultivation and its marketing has to appear in the global map of ginger cultivation of India in particular and world in general in the context of present globalised and liberalized economic realm.

On the basis of the tendered suggestions on present study, the State Govt. can take some restructuring plans, policies and decisions to make cultivation and marketing of ginger fully bloom. It is expected that with proper co-operation and co-ordination of the ginger cultivators, traders, government, bank and private players will do much better in future in the light of commercialization of ginger in bringing greater efficiency, cost effectiveness, timeliness, inclusion and equity in the study area in particular and the state in general.

Thus, this is beginning of commercialization of ginger in study area which has to sense much positive experiences deep into the future.