CHAPTER - VI
FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

The findings of respondents’ Sources of mobilisation of Investment in sericulture and cultivation of turmeric crop in Attur block Salem district reveal the following facts. The utilisation of own capital and getting credit from their friends and relatives source of investment in sericulture activities along with cultivation of turmeric crop ranks the first order as per the reporting of the respondents’ utilisation of own capital and cooperative credit sources the second, utilisation of own capital along with borrowing from the money lenders the third, utilisation of own capital and bank credit the fourth and utilisation of own capital the last.

The result of farm wise analysis shows that large respondents make use of their utilisation of own capital investment in sericulture activities along with cultivation of turmeric crop and it is utilisation of own capital and co-operative credit sources along with bank credit in the case of small respondents and marginal respondents.

The result of caste wise analysis shows that the own source of investment in sericulture activities along with cultivation of turmeric crop is quite common among the forward caste respondent and backward caste respondents depend on their utilisation of own capital along with getting credit from the money lenders source of investment to have practiced sericulture along with turmeric cultivation.

The result of family size wise analysis indicates that the small family size respondents meet the cost of sericulture activities and cultivation of turmeric crop mainly through their utilisation of own capital.
The result of gender wise analysis shows that female respondents mainly make use of their utilisation of own capital and utilisation of own capital along with bank credit to have practiced the sericulture activities along with turmeric cultivation.

The findings of respondents sources of irrigation in sericulture crop and turmeric crop cultivation in Attur block Salem district that canal irrigation and well irrigation mode of irrigating the sericulture crop and turmeric crop cultivation ranks the first position as per the reporting of the respondents, canal irrigation, the second, pond and canal irrigation method of analysis of irrigation the third, tube well and sprinkler method of analysis pump sets mode of irrigation the fourth and well and pump set mode of irrigation the last.

The result farm wise result of analysis indicates that the small respondents mainly irrigate their sericulture crop and turmeric crop cultivation with the aid of canal irrigation method of analysis. The small respondents mainly follow the various method of analysis s to irrigate their sericulture crop and turmeric crop.

The caste wise result of analysis indicates that the scheduled caste respondents and forward caste respondents mainly irrigate their sericulture crop and turmeric crop cultivation through canal irrigation method of analysis and backward caste respondents and most backward caste considerably irrigate their sericulture crop and turmeric crop cultivation with the aid of canal irrigation and well irrigation method of analysis s.

The result of family size wise result of analysis shows that small family size respondents irrigate their sericulture crop and turmeric crop through canal irrigation method of analysis. The medium family size respondents considerably irrigate their sericulture crop and turmeric crop cultivation with the aid of pond and canal irrigation method of analysis.
The result of gender wise analysis reflects that female respondents’ mainly make use of well and pump set method of analysis to irrigate their sericulture crop and turmeric crops.

The findings of respondents’ physical inputs use pattern in sericulture crop and turmeric crop cultivation in Attur block Salem district indicate the following facts. The machine power utilization is higher in cultivation of turmeric crop and it is 600.25 hour per acre cultivation and it is lower in mulberry cultivation and it is worked out to 585.42 hour per acre cultivation. The cultivation of turmeric crop requires more level labour use, pesticides use, fertilizer applied and number of time irrigated than the mulberry plant cultivation. In general physical input use pattern higher in Ammampalayam village for cultivation of both mulberry plants and turmeric crop cultivation than the other sample villages. In general, physical input use pattern is lower in Eechampatty village for cultivation of both mulberry plants and turmeric crop cultivation than those of other sample villages.

The result of farm wise analysis shows that large respondents rank the first position in physical input use pattern both in mulberry plant cultivation and turmeric cultivation, medium respondents the second, small respondents the third and marginal respondents the last.

The result of caste wise analysis shows that forward caste respondents rank the first position in their physical input use pattern both in mulberry plant cultivation and turmeric cultivation, backward caste respondents the second, most backward caste respondents the third and scheduled caste respondents the last.

The result of family size wise analysis shows that the large family size respondents rank the first position in their physical input use pattern in mulberry plant cultivation, medium family size respondents the second, and small family size respondents the last. Contrastingly small family size respondents rank the first
position in their physical input use pattern in turmeric plant cultivation, medium family size respondents the second, and large family size respondents the last.

The gender wise result of analysis reveals that male respondents rank the first position in physical input use pattern in mulberry plant cultivation and cultivation of turmeric crop and female respondents lag behind the male respondents in their physical input use pattern both in mulberry plant cultivation and turmeric cultivation.

The findings of respondents’ cost of conducting the sericulture activities and turmeric crop cultivation in Attur block Salem district reveal the following facts. The cost of conducting the sericulture activities is calculated at Rs.113041 per acre and cost of cultivation of turmeric crop is calculated at Rs.56285 per acre. In sericulture activities the major cost is silk warm rearing and in the case of cultivation of turmeric crop the major cost includes cost of labour, and cost of irrigation. The cost of performing the sericulture activities and cultivation of turmeric crop is relatively high in Ammampalayam village and Arasanatham village compared to the remaining sample villages taken in the study.

The result of farm wise analysis shows that the large respondents rank the first position in their cost of cultivation of both sericulture activities and turmeric cultivation, medium respondents the second, small respondents the third and the marginal respondents the last.

The caste wise analysis indicates that the forward caste respondents rank the first position in their cost of cultivation of both sericulture activities and turmeric cultivation, backward caste respondents the second, most backward caste respondents the third and the scheduled caste respondents the last.
The result of family size wise analysis shows that the large family size respondents rank the first position in their cost of conducting the sericulture activities medium family size respondents the second and small family size respondents the last. The small family size respondents rank the first position in their cost of cultivation of turmeric crop and medium family size respondents the second and the large family size respondents the last.

The gender wise analysis reflects that that the male respondents rank the first position in their cost of sericulture activities and turmeric cultivation. The female respondents lag behind male respondents in their overall cultivation of turmeric and practicing the sericulture activities.

The findings of respondents’ mode of marketing sericulture products and turmeric products in Attur block Salem district indicate the following facts. The bullock cart mode of marketing sericulture products and turmeric products ranks the first position as per the reporting of the respondents, bullock cart along with tempo mode of transport the second, tractor mode of marketing the sericulture products and turmeric products the third, bullock cart and Tata Ace mode the fourth and bullock cart and lorry mode of marketing sericulture products and turmeric products the last.

The result of farm wise analysis shows that marginal respondents and small respondents mainly make use of bullock cart to market their sericulture products and turmeric products. The utilization bullock cart and tempo is quite common among the medium respondents. The large respondents mainly make use of tractor to market their sericulture products and turmeric products.
The caste wise result of analysis reflects that scheduled caste respondents make use of bullock cart to market their sericulture products and turmeric products. The utilization bullock cart and tempo is quite common among the backward caste respondents. The most backward caste respondents mainly make use of bullock cart and lorry to market their sericulture products and turmeric products.

The result of family size wise analysis shows that large family size respondents make use of bullock cart to market their sericulture product and turmeric products. The utilization bullock cart and tempo is quite common among the medium family size respondents. The small family size respondents mainly make use of tractor to market their sericulture product and turmeric product.

The gender wise result of analysis reveals that female respondents make use of bullock cart and transport to market their sericulture products and turmeric products. The utilization tractor is quite common among the male respondents.

The findings of respondents’ of conducting cost benefit analysis of sericulture activities and cultivation of turmeric crop indicate the following facts. The respondents earned average net profit of Rs.137094 in sericulture activities per acre with benefit cost ratio of 2.21. The respondents generated net profit of Rs. 65112 in cultivation of turmeric crop per acre with benefit cost ratio of 2.16. It clearly reveals that sericulture activities are more profitable to the respondents than the turmeric cultivation. There is a significant inter village variation with respect to benefit cost ratio of sericulture activities and it is highest among the respondents of Pungavadi village and lowest in Arasanatham village. In the cultivation of turmeric crop also inter village variation with respect to benefit cost ratio of cultivation of turmeric crop and it is highest among the respondents of Koolamedu village and lowest in Thulukkanur village.
The result of farm wise analysis reveals that in general the respondents earned more net income in sericulture activities than the turmeric cultivation. In estimating the benefit cost ratio of both sericulture activities and turmeric cultivation, the marginal respondents rank the first position, small respondents the second, medium respondents the third and large respondents the last. The higher profit to the marginal and small respondents is due to farm operational efficiency compared to the medium respondents and large respondents.

The result of caste wise analysis shows that in general the respondents of all the caste groups earned more net income in sericulture activities than the turmeric cultivation. In estimating the benefit cost ratio of sericulture activities, the scheduled caste respondents rank the first position, most backward caste respondents the second, backward caste respondents the third and forward caste respondents the last. In the case of benefit cost ratio of turmeric cultivation, the scheduled caste respondents rank the first position, most backward caste respondents the second, backward caste respondents the third and forward caste respondents the last. The higher profit to the scheduled caste and most backward caste respondents in sericulture activities is due to farm operational efficiency compared to the backward caste and forward caste respondents. Similarly the higher profit to the scheduled caste and most backward caste respondents in cultivation of turmeric crop is due to farm operational efficiency compared to the backward caste respondents and forward caste respondents.

The result of family size wise analysis indicates that in general the respondents of all the family size groups earned more net income in sericulture activities than the turmeric cultivation. In estimating the benefit cost ratio of sericulture activities and cultivation of turmeric crop the small family size respondents rank the first position, medium family size respondents the second and large family size respondents the last. It could be noted that the small family size respondents generated more net income in cultivation of turmeric crop and also
sericulture activities. In the case of benefit cost ratio of turmeric cultivation, the medium family size respondents top the position.

The result of gender wise result of analysis shows that in general the respondents of all the gender groups earned more net income in sericulture activities than the turmeric cultivation. In estimating the benefit cost ratio of sericulture activities and turmeric cultivation, the male respondents rank the first position and the female respondents follow the next position. The high performance of male respondents is due to masculine power and the feminine power is low.

The findings of respondents’ rating on conducting the prospects of sericulture activities and cultivation of turmeric crop revealed the following facts. The respondents have realized the high level prospects of sericulture activities and cultivation of turmeric crop by citing the attributes of easy process of conducting the both activities, attractive price, Long term crop cultivation, easy process of monitoring both crops, possibility of inter cropping, cash crop potential of turmeric and sericulture products and turmeric products export market potential as per their secured mean score above 3.50 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents have reported the moderate level prospects of sericulture activities and cultivation of turmeric crop by citing the events of less supervision, improving of economic efficiency, Availability of high yielding seeds, sufficient water availability, experience in sericulture activities and turmeric cultivation, possibility of close supervision of both crops, soil suitability, scope to develop agribusiness, availability of marketing assistance, easy availability of loan, possibility of practicing ridge system of cultivation and preparation of herbal cosmetic products as per their secured mean score in the range of 2.5 to 3.5 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents have observed the low level prospects of sericulture activities and cultivation of turmeric crop by citing the advantages of availability of disease free seed, good storage facility, profitability of sericulture activities and turmeric cultivation, easy availability of post harvest facilities, access to the consortium of
progressive growers and easy marketability both crop products as per their secured mean score below 2.50 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents of Eechampatty village rank the first position in their overall rating on prospects of sericulture activities and turmeric cultivation. Ammampalayam village respondents’ the second, Thulukkanur respondents the third, Koolamedu respondents the fourth, Pungavadi respondents the fifth and Arasanatham village respondents the last.

The farm wise result of analysis shows that large farmer respondents rank the first position in their overall observed prospects of sericulture activities and turmeric cultivation, medium respondents the second, small respondents the third and marginal respondents the last. It could be noted that larger the farm size higher the prospects of sericulture activities and cultivation of turmeric crop and the vice versa.

The result of caste wise analysis reveals that the forward caste respondents rank the first position in their overall observed prospects of sericulture activities and turmeric cultivation, backward caste respondents the second, most backward caste respondents the third and scheduled caste respondents the last. It could be noted that higher the caste status, higher the rating on prospects of sericulture activities and cultivation of turmeric crop and the vice versa.

The result of family size wise result of analysis reflects that small family size respondents rank the first position in their overall prospects of sericulture activities and turmeric cultivation, medium family size respondents the second, and large family size respondents the last. It could be noted that higher the family size lower the realization of prospects of turmeric and the vice versa.

The sex wise result of analysis shows that the male respondents top the position in their overall rating on prospects of sericulture activities and cultivation of turmeric crop and the female respondents lag behind them.
The findings of respondents’ rating on problems of conducting the sericulture activities and cultivation of turmeric crop revealed the following facts. The respondents have realized the high level problems in sericulture activities and cultivation of turmeric crop by citing the indicators of need for knowledge about utilisation of organic manures, preservation of seed, irregular and insufficient level availability of electricity and high wage rate as per their secured mean score above 3.50 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents have reported the moderate level problems in sericulture activities and cultivation of turmeric crop by citing the scenarios of land revenue cusses and other taxes, irrigation charges both owned and purchased, inadequate guidance on availability of credit, processing problem, pest and disease attack, depreciation of farm implements and irrigation structure, proper method of analysis of storing strong harvested products seed, water scarcity, inadequate availability of subsidy, turmeric processing problem, non availability of labour and high cost of plant protection chemicals as per their secured mean score in the range of 2.5 to 3.5 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents have observed the low level problems in sericulture activities and cultivation of turmeric crop by citing scenarios of need of knowledge about the recommended cultivation have practiced, interest on working capital, exploitation of middleman in marketing, local borrowings with high rate of interest and high cost of fertilizers as per their secured mean score below 2.50 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents of Eechampatty village rank the first position in their overall rating on problems in sericulture activities and turmeric cultivation. Arasanatham village respondents the second, Koolamedu respondents the third, Thulukkanur respondents the fourth, Pungavadi respondents the fifth and Ammampalayam village respondents the last.

The result of farm wise analysis shows that marginal farmer respondents rank the first position in their overall observed problems in sericulture activities and turmeric cultivation, medium respondents the second, small respondents the third and large respondents the last. Thus the problems of sericulture activities and cultivation of turmeric crop are associated with the farm size.
The caste wise result of analysis reveals that the scheduled caste respondents rank the first position in their overall observed problems of sericulture activities and turmeric cultivation, most backward caste respondents the second, backward caste respondents the third and forward caste respondents the last. Thus there is an inverse relationship between the caste status and respondents realized problems of sericulture activities and turmeric cultivation. It could be noted that higher caste status-lower the realization of problems in sericulture activities and cultivation of turmeric crop and the vice versa.

The result of family size wise analysis reflects that large family size respondents rank the first position in their overall observed problems in sericulture activities and turmeric cultivation, medium family size respondents the second and small family size respondents the last.

The result of gender wise analysis reveals that the female respondents top the position in their overall rating on problems in sericulture activities and cultivation of turmeric crop and the male respondents lag behind them.

The findings of respondents’ rating on sustainable measures to promote sericulture activities and cultivation of turmeric crop that the respondents have realized the high level sustainable measures to promote the sericulture activities and cultivation of turmeric crop by indicating the possible measures of export support, availability of better variety of seed, creating a greater demand for the products, timely availability of funds, transport facilities, waste reduction and promotion of integrated post management as per their secured mean score above 3.50 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents have reported the moderate level sustainable measures to promote the sericulture activities and cultivation of turmeric crop by citing the need for improvement in yield, Employment creation, organized crop loan to ensure timely availability of funds to the growers, maximum realization, recycling of farm waste, water management through better
irrigation technology, reduction in cost of cultivation and water conservation as per their secured mean score in the range of 2.5 to 3.5 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents have observed the low level sustainable measures to promote the sericulture activities and cultivation of turmeric crop by citing the need for price stability, post harvest handling efficiency, storage facility, emphasize on quality of produce and marketing knowledge and marketing efficiency as per their secured mean score below 2.50 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents of Eechampatty village rank the first position in their overall rating on sustainable measures to promote the sericulture activities and turmeric cultivation. Ammampalayam village respondents the second, Koolamedu respondents the third, Thulukkanur respondents the fourth, Arasanatham village respondents the fifth and Pungavadi respondents the last.

The result of farm wise analysis shows that large farmer respondents rank the first position in their overall observed sustainable measures to promote the sericulture activities and turmeric cultivation, medium respondents the second, small respondents the third and marginal respondents the last. It could be noted that larger the farm size, larger the sustainable measures to promote the sericulture activities and cultivation of turmeric crop and the vice versa.

The result of caste wise result of analysis reflects that the forward caste respondents rank the first position in their overall observed sustainable measures to promote the sericulture activities and turmeric cultivation, backward caste respondents the second, most backward caste respondents the third and scheduled caste respondents the last.

The family size wise result of analysis reveals that small family size respondents rank the first position in their overall rated sustainable measures to promote the sericulture activities and turmeric cultivation, medium family size respondents the second and large family size respondents the last in the study area.
The result of sex wise result of analysis shows that the male respondents top the position in their overall rating on sustainable measures to promote the sericulture activities and cultivation of turmeric crop and the female respondents lag behind them in the study area.

**Suggestions for improvement of sericulture activities**

- The terms and conditions of the sericulture related programmes should be made more liberal up to the reach of common man to improve sericulture sector.
- Machineries, tools and plants and other rearing and farm equipments and appliances etc., should be offered to the beneficiaries with full assistance of the government.
- Government common land should be given for cultivation of mulberry plants and construction of rearing houses and assistance for this purpose should be established to higher limit.
- Marketing support should be given to farmers. Cocoon markets should be established in government sector and reserved prices per unit should be fixed. Farmers should also be provided infrastructure facilities in this regarded.
- The provision of production loss insurance should be made liberal for the betterment of sericulture farmers.
- Sericulture farmers should be given proper training and guidance in the field of cocoon farming.
- Periodic visits should be made by the officials of Sericulture department to the rearing houses and advice the farmers for the improvements, reforms and measures to be taken for earning best results from the sericulture and silk worm activities.
Suggestions for improvement of turmeric cultivation

- The Spices Board has to initiate several steps to encourage farming and processing of Turmeric to scale-up the production.
- The Spices zone will be established by the government in various turmeric cultivating states.
- While the cost of cultivation has been increasing steadily every year, there has not been a corresponding increase in the selling price of turmeric. In this context, the government should encourage farmers by fixing a remunerative price.
- The Spices Board Provide Strong Research support for cultivation of turmeric in various states.
- State wise demand of turmeric must be informed by the government to the farmers prior to cultivation.
- The government can establish a separate demand judgment team at state level. This will help to match the demand and supply of turmeric and thereby price fluctuation could be subsidized to some extent.