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## **A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON SUSTENANCE POSSIBILITIES VIA SERICULTURE**

# A Comparative Study on Sustenance Possibilities via Sericulture

Deepti<sup>1</sup> Dr. Akhilesh Kumar<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar, Department of Zoology, A.N.College, Magadh University

<sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of Zoology, A.N.College, Magadh University

**Abstract – Sustenance era is one of the major probabilities of sericulture and silk industry. Sericulture has risen as the most imperative money trim with least speculation, low growth period, high occupation potential and greatly gainful return. It is overall suited to the agrarian economy of the Tribal. Suitable for each area of social order, an enormous farmer or a landless, matured individual or a young, man or a woman. Includes basic technology, which is not difficult to comprehend and embrace. Sericulture has furnished downstream livelihood and income era in country and semi-urban regions, high support for low-income and socially under advantaged assemblies. This study examine that how sericulture satisfy the chances of sustenance for tribal. The study uncovers that-Sericulture is the action of low speculation and high yield. The study closes with a few prescriptions to enhance the enduring feasibility of sericulture.**

## INTRODUCTION

In India, agriculture and agro-based commercial ventures play a essential part in the change of the provincial economy. Restricted accessibility of area, constrained money returns and agriculture being limited to one or two seasons in the year have made villages to search for supporting country commercial ventures, for example sericulture (Rai, 2006). The statement "Sericulture" has been inferred from the statement "Su" (Si) which implies silk. Sericulture is essentially an agroindustry.

It is partitioned in two divisions specifically cultivate and industry (Shrivastav, 2005). Sericulture extensively involves between joined exercises, for example nourishment plant development, support to food the silkworms, silkworm raising to transform the silk casings, reeling the covers for unwinding the silk filament, yarn making, weaving and preparing of fabric (Ahmed and Rajan, 2011). There are 10 million silkworm rearers what's more 0.5 million identified streamlined laborers on the planet (Seidavi et al., 2005). Asia is the top maker of silk in the planet helping 95% of the sum worldwide yield.

There are 58 countries on the planet guide of silk; majority of it is transformed in China and India, emulated by Japan, Brazil and Korea (Nagaraju, 2008). Sericulture in India is an equitably arranged action and is all in all provincial based what's more work escalated. Growth is spread over 22 States, blanket 172000 hect. Over 54000 villages working 258000 handlooms and 29340 force looms

(Dewangan et al., 2011a) Sericulture play extremely viable part in the usage of the common assets in a best manner for socio-monetary upliftment with sustenance, occupation and income era (Malik et al., 2008) Sericulture is a potential division of the agriculture to raise monetary status of the cultivating neighborhood and likewise winning outside income (Thapa and Shrestha, 1999). Sericulture is an indispensable part of tribal life, honed by around the range of 1.5 lakh tribal masses in the states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Utter Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh (Shetty et al., 2007).

Quickly in Chhattisgarh three sorts of silk viz. Mulberry, Tasar and Eri are transformed; Where Tropical Tasar and mulberry are raised on business scale (Rakesh, 2008). Tasar is normally named as Kosa. Sericulture is constantly rehearsed by the tribal of conventional Areas of Baster, Raigarh, Bilaspur and Surguja (Chatterjee and Chakravorty, 2009). There are 258 wellrecognized tribal neighborhoods, told as planned tribes in India (Sinha, 2003). This society has the capacity to produce truly gainful and astronomical work (Dapper, 1967; Narsimha, 2003). Tasar sericulture is a work concentrated industry in all its stage. It can produce occupation up to 11 persons for each kg of crude silk transformed (Ramalaxmi, 2007).

Equitably exceptional amounts of references are on record about sustenance chances and vocation generation. tropical tasar sericulture is the raising of wild silkworms for creation of tasar silk and it gives

sustenance to tribal's in India (Suryanarayana and Shrivastava, 2005). Throughout 1977-78 the persons utilized in sericulture were just 38.06 lakh (Hanumappa, 1993). Throughout the year 1990-91 About 60, lakh individuals utilized in sericulture exercises in nation (Singhvi et al., 1996). In the year 2010-11 the vocation in sericulture segment was 72.5 lakh persons (i.e., 52.20 lakh farmers, 3.70 lakh reelers and 16.60 lakh weavers) when contrasted with 68.17 lakh persons throughout 2009-10 (Ganie et al., 2012). Sericulture is the main money crop, which furnishes incessant and alluring returns in the tropical states of the nation through year. The normal twelve-month income for every hac. Was around Rs. 40,000 (Jagannathan, 1995). In Sundergarh locale [orissa], on a blvd. a rearer's family rears 350 dfl. every twelve-months and helps all out yearly income of Rs. 44500/- (Brahmachari, 2004) Socio-monetary state of the tasar rearers/reelers/weavers in Korba locale (Chhattisgarh) from tasar silkworm raising, structured around the range of 19% of the aggregate income Rs. 47631 (Brahmachari, 2006). The net return/acre/year from sericulture was worked out to Rs. 43933 for the expansive scale farmers and Rs. 41741 for modest farmers in Karnataka and Rs. 50422/acre/year and Rs. 41154/acre/year separately in Tamil Nadu (Kumaresan and Devi, 2007). Sericulture has been discovered to be one of the vital budgetary endeavors. A normal net income of Rs. 67296 /hac./year through sericulture range (Dandin, 2008). Sericulture is the movement of low venture and high yield (Benchamin and Jolly, 1987). The tasar silkworm is a shelter to its country tribal rearers as their sustenance joined with the gathering and offer of nature developed tasar casings (Nayak, 2000; Hansda et al., 2008; Ojha et al., 2009) Sericulture is a bungalow, agro-ranger service furthermore ranger service based industry that furnishes maintainable sustenance to some provincial groups in the nation to acquire outside trade (Chatterjee et al., 2007) Silk industry has part of socio-social and universal linkages in India and assumes an imperative part on provincial economy and subsequently, the aboriginals are rehearsing sericulture at the same time with agriculture for base sustenance (Thangavelu, 2002; Mahapatra, 2009).

## CURRENT STATUS OF SERICULTURE

India is the second biggest maker of raw silk after China and the grandest purchaser of raw silk and silk fabrics. An investigation of patterns in worldwide silk creation recommends that sericulture has better prospects for development in the improving countries as opposed to in the progressed countries. Silk handling in mild countries like Japan, South Korea, USSR and so forth is declining relentlessly not just due to the high cost of labour and expansive scale industrialization in these countries, additionally because of climatic confinements encroached on mulberry leaf accessibility that permits just two casings trims for every annum. Hence, India has an unique point of interest of practising Sericulture everywhere

throughout the year, yielding a stream of around the range of 4-6 harvests because of tropical atmosphere.

In India, Sericulture is a tradition as well as a living culture. It is a homestead based, labour escalated and economically engaging financial movement falling under the bungalow and minor scale division. It especially suits rustic based farmers, ambition people and artisans, as it requires minor speculation, however with potential for generally higher returns. It furnishes income and employment to the rustic individuals particularly farmers with modest landholdings furthermore the underestimated and weaker areas of the social order. It plays an importance for guaranteeing comprehensive development.

Sericulture contains development of mulberry, silkworm raising and post casing exercises prompting creation of silk yarn. Sericulture furnishes profitable employment, guarantees financial improvement and change in the personal satisfaction of the individuals in rustic ranges.

As per reports accessible, sericulture was presented in India in the vicinity of 400 years back and industry prospered as an agro industry till 1857. After autonomy, the industry is prospering as an agro-industry offering employment to a huge number of individuals in the nation.

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## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**Employment from Sericulture :** In the study range just 1 beneficiary out of 100 received the sericulture as primary occupation and rest 99 as auxiliary. The amount of working part in 8 families is just 01 and the same route in 41 families is 02, In 21 families is 03, in 18 families 04 and in 12 families 05 (Dewangan et al., 2011b).

**Man Days in a Year :** Out of 100 examples in study region 13% accepted employment for term of 100-150 days and 63% for 151-200 days and 23% of 201-300 and 1% for additional than 300 days.

**Normal Monthly Income :** The sum month to month income got from all sources to the families included in sericulture occupation is normal 3670/-. The respondent tribe of study range gathers backwoods minor items and in this manner they win income around the range of 5800/- once in year.

The sum month to month consumption from all sources to the families is around the range of 2665/-. Just 09 respondents are in obligation. Preceding beginning sericulture occupation well over 3% of the sum individuals were included in agriculture and 83% in rural work. Just 14% are accounted for raising silkworm and agriculture concurrently. Notwithstanding 104 men also 97 ladies are included in this silkworm raising, agriculture and silkworm raising, estate and silkworm raising and work.

When having sericulture occupation, the budgetary state of all respondent was terrible. This occupation is not new to the tribes in the study zone in light of the fact that they are occupied with sericulture for most recent 10 Year. The normal yearly income from the old occupation was Rs. 22050/-. From 100 respondent 16 are take one harvest in year while 81 are two, 03 are three. All respondent accepted dfls from sericulture branch and they are fulfilled with branch. Essential have plant for silkworm raising is in the necessity of T.arjuna, T.tomentosa, M.alba and S.robusta with Z.zuzuba and that is 3360 for each respondent. All respondents acknowledged that the work of sericulture is nearly superior to other work.

**Cocoon Production and Profit:** It is assessed that a midpoints of 7500 amounts of cocoons are transformed in every yield and a normal of 5960/- Rs. are increase by respondent while normal yearly handling is 20400 numbers and income in the ballpark of 17820/- Rs. respondents. 87 respondents getting misfortunes some opportunity in this occupation and the explanations are high temperature furthermore dampness emulated via ailments and contamination. Government did not give payment for any yield misfortune (Dewangan, 2009).

**Sericulture and Social Impact :** All the respondents need to append proceed with sericulture in light of the fact that it is suited to their lifestyle. The work is basic and could be carried out without any expense. Sericulture can serve better for the extra income era and lay cement on the route for the neighborhood employment era. All respondents have view that sericulture has not influenced their traditional business, their investment status has changed and denied for any relocation or dislodging initiated. The change in twelve-month income is reported approx. twofold which is exceptional in measure.

## CONCLUSION

Sericulture is the wellspring of extra income era. Sericulture furnishes more than half employment to the respondent in a year therefore stops the between state movement. Consistent with the Mnrrega (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guaranty Act.) work card holder populace must accept 100 days

employment in a year where as sericulture gives 151-200 days i.e., 63%.

The normal yearly income from the old occupation were evaluated as Rs. 22050/-. Because of this practices respondent were earned around twofold income than prior income. This bit of micro level study has accepted that the tribal's have been colossally profited through extra income by embracing this calling as contrasted with their traditional occupation. Expansive generation base, accessibility of aptitudes, area and work, silkworm breeds/hybrids, Established foundation, Low venture, short growth period and higher returns, Effortlessly adoptable advances and solid down home demand-draw are qualities of sericulture in study territory.

This occupation has invigorated propensity of safeguarding, microenterprise, diminishment in occasional out-movement; change in living conditions around an area of tribal families received this occupation. Sericulture is suited the life style of tribe on the grounds that practice is straightforward what's more might be carried out without any expense and aptitude. Sericulture exercises furnish a flawless decision for the ladies on the grounds that of the precise nature of the exercises that can happen shut the residence. Ladies parts get an enduring wellspring of income from tasar silkworm raising throughout a period when no work is accessible in the neighborhood.

Along these lines, the income from sericulture not just served to administer their family throughout lean farming season, however likewise guarantees duration of instruction to their youngsters what's more helped the spirit of these tribal ladies through independent work. Sericulture division prominently qualifies as a standout amongst the most suitable agro-based bungalow industry for country advancement, environment insurance what's more restoration. This segment is not just imperative for producing rustic employment and anticipating provincial relocation additionally for part in insurance and conservation of nature, legacy and socio-social qualities.

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