

Socio-personal and socio-economic characteristics of sericulturists and their constraints from Karnataka State

P.G. KHALACHE AND J.H. GAIKWAD

ABSTRACT

Kolar district was selected purposefully for the study purpose as a representative for South Karnataka region. In all total 90 respondents were selected randomly from Chintamani Taluka of Kolar district. This study revealed that about 60.00 per cent belonged to the middle age group. About 35.60 per cent of the respondent sericulturists were educated between High School and PUC level. Nearly three fourth of the respondent sericulturists had medium size of family members. The important constraints faced by the respondent sericulturists were lack of timely availability of labour, timely availability of fertilizers in market. Major economic constraints faced by the respondent sericulturists were high cost of fertilizers.

KEY WORDS : Socio-personal, Socio-economic, Characteristics, Sericulturist

Khalache, P.G. and Gaikwad, J.H. (2010). Socio-personal and socio - economic characteristics of sericulturist and their constraints from Karnataka State, *Adv. Res. J. Soc. Sci.*, 1 (2) : 152-154.

INTRODUCTION

India ranks second in area silk production. In India, Karnataka is the leading producer of mulberry silk followed by Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. In Karnataka, Kolar is the leading silk producing district. Mysore, Bengaluru and Mandya are the other traditional silk producing areas in Karnataka.

The objectives of the study are to study the selected personal, social, economic, situational, communication, managerial and psychological characteristics of the sericulturists and to study the constraints of sericulturists.

METHODOLOGY

Kolar district was selected purposefully for the study as a representative for South Karnataka region. Kolar district comprises of 11 Tahsils. Out of these Tahsils, Chintamani Taluka was selected purposefully on the basis of highest area and production of raw mulberry silk. Sericulturists those who have already harvested a minimum of three crops of mulberry were selected randomly from the list. Thus, in all, total 90 respondents were selected randomly from Chintamani Taluka of Kolar district.

OBSERVATIONS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 shows that about 60.00 per cent belonged to the middle age group. About 35.60 per cent of the respondent sericulturists were educated between High School and PUC level. Nearly three fourth (71.10 per cent) of the respondent sericulturists had medium size family (*i.e.* 6 to 10) members. Nearly 51.00 per cent respondents had medium experience about sericulture farming. About 83.0 per cent of the respondent sericulturists had medium income level.

Table 2 indicated that the important supply constraints faced by the respondent sericulturists were the lack of timely availability of labour (83.33 per cent), timely unavailability of fertilizers in market (66.70 per cent) and lack of availability of sufficient amount of FYM at their disposal (55.60 per cent).

Major economic constraints faced by the respondent sericulturists were high cost of fertilizers (83.30 per cent), high initial establishment cost (66.70 per cent) and high labour charges (55.60 per cent). Major marketing constraints faced by the sericulturists were fluctuations in market price (55.60 per cent) and lack of knowledge about malpractices in the market (57.80 per cent). Major

Correspondence to:

P.G. KHALACHE, Department of Extension Education, Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri, AHMEDNAGAR (M.S.) INDIA

Authors' affiliations:

J.H. GAIKWAD, Department of Extension Education, Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri, AHMEDNAGAR (M.S.) INDIA

Table 1 : Distribution of the respondent sericulturists by their personal and socio-economic characteristics

Particulars	Category	No. of respondents (N=90)	Percentage
Age	1 Young (upto 30)	20	22.23
	2 Middle (31 to 50)	54	60.00
	3 Old (51 and above)	16	17.77
Level of education	1 Illiterate	21	23.30
	2 Primary School (1st to 4th)	13	14.40
	3 Middle School (5th to 7th)	13	14.40
	4 High School and PUC (8th to 12th)	32	35.60
	5 Degree and higher education	11	12.20
Size of family	1 Small (upto 5)	13	14.45
	2 Medium (6 to 10)	64	71.10
	3 Large (11 and above)	13	14.45
Experience in sericulture	1 Low (upto 4 years)	9	10.00
	2 Medium (5-8 years)	46	51.10
	3 High (9 years and above)	35	38.90
Annual income (Rs.)	1 Low (Upto Rs. 23528)	03	03.30
Particulars	Category	No. of respondents (N=90)	Percentage
	2 Medium (Rs.23529 to Rs. 119306)	75	83.30
	3 High (Rs. 119307 and above)	12	13.40
Land holding (ha)	1 Marginal (Upto 1.00 hectare)	36	40.00
	2 Small (1.01 to 2.00 hectares)	41	45.56
	3 Big (2.01 hectares and above)	13	14.44

Table 2 : Distribution of the respondent sericulturists, by their constraints in adoption of selected sericulture management practices

Sr. No.	Constraint	Frequency (N=90)	Percentage
1.	Shortage of irrigation water	87	94.40
2.	Scarcity of labourers	75	83.33
3.	Timely unavailability of fertilizers and other chemicals	60	66.70
4.	Insufficient FYM at the disposal	50	55.60
5.	Insufficient capital	38	42.20
6.	High labour charges	50	55.60
7.	High cost of chemical fertilizers	75	83.30
8.	Unavailability of loans from banks	32	35.60
9.	High initial establishment cost	60	66.70
10.	Lack of knowledge about of bio-fertilizers	86	95.60
11.	Lack of information about application of VAM	85	94.40
12.	Lack of information about disinfectant concentration	82	91.10
13.	Lack of information about Uzi-fly control	67	74.40
14.	Lack of knowledge about disease control in mulberry	45	44.40
15.	Markets are far away from sericulture units	12	13.30
16.	Fluctuation in market prices	50	55.60

technical constraints faced by the respondent sericulturists were lack of knowledge about use of bio-fertilizer (95.60 per cent), use of VAM inoculum (94.40 per cent), control methods to reduce Uzi- fly menace (60.00 per cent), lack of awareness about concentration of chemicals used for bed disinfection and disinfection of rearing house (91.10

per cent), lack of information about Uzi - fly control (74.40 per cent)

Conclusion:

This study concluded that about 60.00 per cent belonged to the middle age group. About 35.60 per cent

of the respondent sericulturists were educated between High School and PUC level. Nearly three fourth (71.10 per cent) of the respondent sericulturists had medium size family (*i.e.* 6 to 10) members. Nearly 51.00 per cent respondents had medium experience about sericulture farming. The important constraints faced by the respondent sericulturists were lack of timely availability of labour (83.33 per cent), timely unavailability of fertilizers in market (66.70 per cent). Major economic constraints faced by the respondent sericulturists were high cost of fertilizers (83.30 per cent), high initial establishment cost (66.70 per cent).

LITERATURE CITED

- Sunildutta, J. and Chole, R.A. (2002). Study on adoption of sericultural practices by sericulturists *Indian J. Seric.*, **41**(1):1–6.
- Vijaykumar, K. (2001). Entrepreneurship behaviour of floriculture farmers in Ranga Reddy district of Andhra Pradesh. M.Sc. (Ag.) Thesis, Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University, Hyderabad (A.P.).
- Walke, A.S. (2008). A study on technological gap in brinjal cultivation. M.Sc. (Ag.) Thesis, Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri (M.S.).
