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Joshi RR
PG Student, Department of
Extension Education, VNMKV,
Parbhani, Maharashtra, India

Kapse PS
Associate Professor, Department
of Extension Education,
VNMKV, Parbhani,
Maharashtra, India

Jakkawad SR
Associate Professor, Department
of Extension Education,
VNMKV, Parbhani,
Maharashtra, India

Relationship between profile of sericulture farmers with impact of sericulture enterprise

Joshi RR, Kapse PS and Jakkawad SR

Abstract
A study entitled, 'Relationship between profile of sericulture farmers with impact of sericulture enterprise' was conducted in Nanded district of Marathwada region. Ex-post-facto research design was used for the present study. Data were collected with the help of interview schedule. The study concluded that majority of the sericulture farmers were belonged to middle age group, educated upto middle school level, having nuclear family, belonged to medium level category of family size, medium annual income (i.e.Rs.2, 67,338/- to Rs.4, 65,913/), farming experience (5-11 years), social participation, extension contact, risk orientation, received training and having small land holding. In case of non-sericulture farmers, majority of non-sericulture farmers belonged to middle age group and were educated upto middle school level. Majority of non-sericulture farmers had nuclear family type, medium level category of family size, annual income (i.e.Rs.90,048/- to Rs.2,17,952/-), farming experience (i.e. 12-30 years), social participation, extension contact, risk orientation and having small land holding. Finding of the study also revealed that age, family type, family size, annual income, farming experience, land holding, social participation, extension contact, risk orientation and number of received training had positive and highly significant relationship with the impact of sericulture enterprise. Whereas education of the respondents do not had any relationship with the impact of sericulture enterprise.

Keywords: sericulture, enterprise, impact, profile, sericulture farmers

Introduction
Agriculture plays a vital role in Indian economy and considered as backbone of Indian economy. India encompasses an upscale and sophisticated history in silk production and silk trade dates back to fifteenth centuary. India is the second largest producer of silk within the globe after China. Since the independence, India has witnessed manifold increase in area and production of Mulberry Silk due to improved varieties of Mulberry and improved breeds of silkworm. It stands for livelihood opportunity for millions owing to high employment oriented, low capital intensive and remunerative nature of its production. Day-by-day the well-educated youths are getting unemployed. So, they migrate from rural to urban area for getting a job. This industry affirms and provides opportunity to enhance their life. So, there is wide scope for this industry for the betterment of life.

Sericulture industry provides employment to approximately 9.18 million persons in rural and semi-urban areas in India. Sericulture is a labour extensive activity that involve intensive agriculture of Mulberry and careful husbandry of silkworm rearing. About 60 per cent of activities and pre and post cocoon are carried out by women. More than 60 lakh persons are employed as full time workers in production chain, out of which 35 to 40 lakh persons are women. Sericulture provides an opportunity to improve living standards of people in rural areas. The present investigation was conducted to understand the socio-economic conditions of the sericulture farmers.

Materials and Methods
A present investigation was conducted to study the relationship between profile of sericulture farmers with impact of sericulture enterprise purposively in Nanded district of Marathwada region. Two talukas namely Nanded and Loha were selected purposively based on the considerable number of sericulture units. From each taluka two villages i.e. total four villages were selected randomly. From each selected village, 10 sericulture farmers (Sericulturists) and 10 non-sericulture farmers (non-sericulturists) were selected randomly. Thus, total sample size consist of 80 respondents (40 sericulture farmers and 40 non-sericulture farmers) were selected from selected 4 village.

Corresponding Author
Joshi RR
PG Student, Department of
Extension Education, VNMKV,
Parbhani, Maharashtra, India

Ex-post-facto research design was used for the present study. Data were collected with the help of interview schedule. The statistical tools viz., frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, coefficient of correlation and Z test were used for the analysis of the data.

Results and Discussion
1. Profile of Sericulture and Non-Sericulture Farmers
The profile of sericulture farmers and non-sericulture farmers are presented in Table 1.

Age: From Table 1, it is observed that majority of sericulturists (65.00%) were belonged to middle age group, followed by sericulture farmers belonged to young age group were 22.50 per cent and remaining 12.50 per cent sericulture farmers belonged to old age group. In case of non-sericulture farmers, 60.00 per cent of the non-sericulture farmers belonged to middle age group, followed by 20.00 per cent of non-sericulture farmers belonged to young age group and remaining 20.00 per cent of non-sericulture farmers belonged to old age group.

Education: It is evident from Table 1 that majority of sericulture farmers (45.00%) were educated upto middle school level, followed by 30.00 per cent of sericulture farmers were educated upto high school level. While, 15.00 per cent sericulture farmers were educated upto graduate level, 5.00 per cent sericulture farmers were educated upto primary school and 5.00 per cent sericulture farmers were illiterate. No respondents were included in 'can read only' category and also 'can read and write category. Whereas, majority (32.50%) per cent of non-sericulture farmers were educated upto middle school level, followed by 25.00 per cent non-sericulture farmers were educated upto primary school level, 12.00 per cent were illiterate, 10.00 per cent were educated upto high school level. While can read and write and graduate non-sericulture farmers were having each 7.50 per cent. Remaining 5.00 per cent non-sericulture farmers were in 'can read only' category.

Type of family: Table 1 reported that majority i.e. 60.00 per cent of sericulture farmers belonged to nuclear family while 40.00 per cent sericulture farmers belonged to joint family. Whereas, majority non-sericulture farmers (55.00%) belonged to nuclear family and 45.00 per cent non-sericulture farmers belonged to joint family. It means that requirements of nuclear family are less as compared to joint family and can be timely available.

Size of family: From Table 1, it was revealed that majority of sericulture farmers (55.00%) belonged to medium size of family, followed by 30.00 per cent of sericulture farmers belonged to small size of family and remaining 15.00 per cent sericulture farmers belonged to big family size. In case of non-sericulture farmers (50.00%) belonged to medium family size, while 40.00 per cent non-sericulture farmers belonged to small family size and 10 per cent non-sericulture farmers belong to big family size.

Annual income: It was concluded from Table 1 that majority of the sericulture farmers (72.50%) were in medium annual income category (i.e.Rs.2, 67,338/- to Rs.4, 65,913/), followed by 15.00 per cent of them belonged to high annual income category and remaining 12.50 per cent sericulture farmers belonged to low annual income category. Whereas, majority 87.50 per cent non-sericulture farmers belonged to medium annual income category (i.e.Rs.90,048/- to Rs.2,17,952/-), followed by 10.00 per cent of them belonged to high annual income category and remaining 2.50 per cent non-sericulture farmers belonged to low annual income category.

Experience in farming: From Table 1, it was evident that majority of sericulture farmers (65.00%) having medium level of farming experience, followed by 20.00 per cent of them having high level of farming experience. Remaining 15.00 per cent sericulture farmers included having low level of farming experience. Whereas, majority of respondents i.e. 60.00 per cent non-sericulture farmers having medium farming experience, followed by 22.50 per cent of them having low farming experience and remaining 17.50 per cent non-sericulture farmers having high farming experience.

Land holding: Table 1 revealed that 70 per cent sericulture farmers had small land holding while 30 per cent sericulture farmers had marginal land holding. In case of non-sericulture farmers 70 per cent non-sericulture farmers had small land holding while 30 per cent non-sericulture farmers had marginal land holding.

Social participation: From Table 1, it was observed that majority of the sericulture farmers (62.50%) had medium social participation, followed by 25.00 per cent sericulture farmers had low social participation and 12.50 per cent sericulture farmers had high social participation. Whereas, majority of non-sericulture farmers (72.50%) had medium social participation, followed by 15.00 per cent non-sericulture farmers had high social participation and remaining 12.50 per cent non-sericulture farmers had low social participation.

Extension contact: Table 1 revealed that majority of the sericulture farmers (55.00%) had medium extension contact; followed by 27.50 per cent had low and remaining 17.50 per cent had high extension contact. Whereas, majority 67.50 per cent of non-sericulture farmers had medium extension contact, followed by 22.50 per cent non-sericulture farmers had low extension contact and remaining 10.00 per cent non-sericulture farmers had high extension contact.

Risk orientation: From Table 1, it was observed that majority of sericulture farmers 67.50 per cent had medium risk orientation; followed by 20.00 per cent sericulture farmers had low risk orientation and remaining 12.50 per cent sericulture farmers had high risk orientation. Whereas, majority of non-sericulture farmers i.e. 60.00 per cent had medium risk orientation, followed by 22.50 per cent non-sericulture farmers had high risk orientation and remaining 17.50 per cent non-sericulture farmers had high risk orientation.

Number of training: It was evident from Table 1 that majority of sericulture farmers i.e. 67.50 per cent receive training belonged to medium category, followed by 17.50 per cent sericulture farmers belonged to low category and remaining 15.00 per cent sericulture farmers belonged to low category. Whereas, majority of non-sericulture farmers 55.00 per cent receive training belonged to medium category,

followed by 35.00 per cent non-sericulture farmers belonged to low category and remaining 10.00 per cent non-sericulture farmers belonged to high category.

2. Relationship between profile of sericulture farmers with impact of sericulture enterprise

Data regarding relationship between profiles of sericulture farmers with impact of sericulture enterprise is presented in Table 2. Data revealed that age, family type, family size,

annual income, farming experience, land holding, social participation, extension contact, risk orientation and number of received training had positive and highly significant relationship with the impact of sericulture enterprise. Whereas education of the respondents do not any relationship with the impact of sericulture enterprise. These findings were supported by the findings of Todmal (2021) and Adsul (2016) [1].

Table 1: Profile of Sericulture Farmers and Non-Sericulture Farmers

Sr. No.	Category	Sericulture farmers (n=40)		Category	Non-sericulture farmers (n=40)	
		Frequency	Percentage		Frequency	Percentage
1	Age					
	Young (upto 35)	09	22.50	Young (upto 35)	08	20.00
	Middle (36-50)	26	65.00	Middle (36-50)	24	60.00
	Old (51 & above)	05	12.50	Old (51 & above)	08	20.00
2	Education					
	Illiterate	02	05.00	Illiterate	05	12.50
	Can read only	00	00.00	Can read only	02	05.00
	Can read & write	00	00.00	Can read & write	03	07.50
	Primary School	02	05.00	Primary School	10	25.00
	Middle school	18	45.00	Middle school	13	32.50
	High school	12	30.00	High school	04	10.00
	Graduate	06	15.00	Graduate	03	07.50
3	Type of family					
	Nuclear	24	60.00	Nuclear	22	55.00
	Joint	16	40.00	Joint	18	45.00
4	Size of family					
	Small (upto 4)	12	30.00	Small (upto 4)	16	40.00
	Medium(5-7)	22	55.00	Medium (5-7)	20	50.00
	Large (above 7)	06	15.00	Large (above 7)	04	10.00
5	Annual income					
	Low (upto Rs. 2,67,337 /-)	05	12.50	Low (upto Rs. 90,048 /-)	01	02.50
	Medium (Rs.2,67,338 -4,65,913)	29	72.50	Medium (Rs.90,049 -2,17,952)	35	87.50
	High (Rs.4,65,914 & above)	06	15.00	High (Rs.2,17,953 & above)	04	10.00
6	Experience in farming					
	Low(upto 4)	06	15.00	Low(upto 11)	09	22.50
	Medium (5-11)	26	65.00	Medium (12-30)	24	60.00
	High(12 & above)	08	20.00	High (31&above)	07	17.50
7	Land holding					
	Marginal (less than 1 ha)	12	30	Marginal (less than 1ha)	12	30
	Small (1- 2 ha)	28	70	Small (1- 2 ha)	28	70
8	Social participation					
	Low(upto 6)	10	25.00	Low(up to 3)	05	12.50
	Medium(7-10)	25	62.50	Medium (4-9)	29	72.50
	High(11 & above)	05	12.50	High (10 & above)	06	15.00
9	Extension contact					
	Low(up to 8)	11	27.50	Low(upto 13)	09	22.50
	Medium (9-19)	22	55.00	Medium(14-19)	27	67.50
	High(20 & above)	07	17.50	High (20 & above)	04	10.00
10	Risk orientation					
	Low(upto 13)	08	20.00	Low (upto 15)	07	17.50
	Medium (14-22)	27	67.50	Medium (16-21)	24	60.00
	High (23 & above)	05	12.50	High (22& above)	09	22.50
11	Number of training					
	Low (upto 7)	07	17.50	Low (No training)	14	35.00
	Medium (8-18)	27	67.50	Medium (1-2)	22	55.00
	High(19 & above)	06	15.00	High (3 & above)	04	10.00

Table 2: Relationship between profile of sericulture farmers with impact of sericulture enterprise

Sr. No.	Independent variables	Correlation coefficient (r)
1	Age	0.283 **
2	Education	-0.0447 [NS]
3	Family type	0.397**
4	Family size	0.395**
5	Annual income	0.837**
6	Experience	0.402**
7	Land holding	0.373**
8	Social participation	0.396**
9	Extension contact	0.406**
10	Risk orientation	0.438**
11	Number of training	0.423**

** - Significant at 0.01 level of probability

NS - Non-significant

Conclusions

The study concluded that majority of the sericulture farmers were belonged to middle age group, educated upto middle school level, having nuclear family, belonged to medium level category of family size, medium annual income (i.e.Rs.2, 67,338/- to Rs.4, 65,913/), farming experience (5-11 years), social participation, extension contact, risk orientation, received training and having small land holding.

In case of non-sericulture farmers, majority of non-sericulture farmers belonged to middle age group and were educated upto middle school level. Majority of non-sericulture farmers had nuclear family type, medium level category of family size, annual income (i.e.Rs.90,048/- to Rs.2,17,952/-), farming experience (i.e. 12-30 years), social participation, extension contact, risk orientation and having small land holding.

Finding of the study also revealed that age, family type, family size, annual income, farming experience, land holding, social participation, extension contact, risk orientation and number of received training had positive and highly significant relationship with the impact of sericulture enterprise. Whereas education of the respondents do not had any relationship with the impact of sericulture enterprise.

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