C H A P T E R - IV

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

C H A P T E R - &V

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

SECTION I

Profile of Sericulture Respondents

SECTION II

Cost Details

SECTION III

Income and Output From Sericulture

SECTION IV

Facilities and Problems

CHAPTER - IV

****

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA ....

In this chapter an attempt is made to analyse and interprete the data, collected through a structured questionaire, by personnaly visited to the selected respondents and eliciting the information through discussion also.

The elicited information through the questionnaire is grouped into 4 major sections.

1. Profile of sericulture respondents.
2. Cost Details.
3. Output and Income from sericulture and
4. Facilities and Problems.

The relevent data, in respect of the topics covered in the above heads, has been presented in a tabulation form. The interpretation of the data for the purpose of discussion is done, immediately after the table.

:: SECTION I ::

PROFILE OF SERICULTURE RESPONDENTS :

This section highlights the profile of sericulture respondents. It mainly focusses on their religion, education so landholding income and/forth

4.1.1 SELECTION OF RESPONDENTS :

The selection of the respondents for the study was done,

according to their size of landholding under sericulture. In all there were about 600 sericulturists in Sirsi Taluka. out of which 60 respondents, (10% of 600) were selected for investigation (Ref. Table 4.1.2).

TABLE NO. 4.1.1

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDINT TO THE SIZE OF LANDHOLDING UNDER SERICULTURE

Landholdings (in ares)	Total No.of Respondents	No.of Respondents selected(10%)	Respondents percentage.
0 - 1	240	24	40.00
1 - 2	260	26	43.33
2 - 3	70	7	11.67
3 - 4	30	3	5.00
TOTAL	600	60	100.0

4.1.2 INCEPTION OF SERICULTURE :

The sericulture in Sirsi Taluka was started in 1980. during there were very few farmers who were associated with a specific area of sericulture. Now it is spread over the taluka as a whole. The details of sericulture inception is given in Table No. 4.1.2.

TABLE NO. 4.2.2

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE INCEPTION OF SERICULTURE

Year	Size of the Respondents				Total
	0 -1	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	
1980 - 81	4	1	-	-	5
1981 - 82	-	2	-	-	2
1982 - 83	2	2	2	1	7
1983 - 84	3	5	3	-	11
1984 - 85	2	9	2	2	15
1985 - 86	5	4	-	-	9
1986 - 87	7	3	-	-	10
1987 - 88	1	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	24	26	7	3	60

The data in the table No. 4.1.2 indicates that, about 40 respondents (66.67%) started sericulture in between 1980-85, and the remaining 33.77%(20) after 1985.

It is found that, there is a growing trend for the sericulture in this area from 1980.

4.1.3 RELLGION :

A glance towards the religion of the respondents. In Sirsi Taluka. shows that majority of the respondents were Hindus, followed by Muslims and Christians (Ref. Table No. 4.1.3)

TABLE NO. 4.1.3

RELIGIONWISE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS

Religion	Size of the Respondents				Total
	0 – 1	1 – 2	2 – 3	3 – 4	
Hindu	20	24	6	3	53
Muslim	3	1	1	–	5
Christians	1	1	–	–	2
TOTAL	24	26	7	3	60

It appears from the Table No. 4.1.3 that majority of the respondent is i.e. 88.63(53) Hindu s and the remaining 11.67%(7) only constitute muslims and Christains, showing a domination of Hindus in the sericulture field.

4.1.4 EDUCATIONAL STATUS :

The role of education is crucial one in any field of the business. But in sericulture is found that, the size of land holding and educational status are independent.

TABLE NO.4.1.4

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR EDUCATIONAL STATUS

Sr.No.	Educational status	Size of the Respondetns				Total
		0 -1	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 -4	
1	Illiturate	-	-	-	-	-
2	Primary	12	8	1	1	22
3	Secondary	7	9	5	2	23
4	College	5	8	1	-	14
5	Post Graduate	-	1	-	-	1
TOTAL		24	26	7	3	60
Average land (acres)		1.9	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3

The data in the Table No. 4.1.4 indicates, all the selected respondents were literate. Out of 60 respondents, 22 have got primary education and 23 secondary. While graudates accounts to 15 respondents only one post graduate has found among the selected respondents. It shows that only educated has ventured into this field. irrespectife of the land holding. This may be perhaps, because a minimum knowledge is essential for this type of cultivation, unlike other cultivation which are tradiational.

4.1.5 TOTAL LAND HOLDING :

The total land holding of the respondents refer to the total cultivable and uncultivable land. The total land holding of the respondents is shown in the Table No. 4.1.4

TABLE NO. 4.1.5

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR TOTAL LANDHOLDING

Landholding (in acres)	Size of the Respondents				Total
	0 -1	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	
0 - 2	2	-	1	-	3
2 - 4	7	5	-	-	12
4 - 6	7	4	-	-	11
6 - 8	6	12	4	-	22
8 -10	2	1	2	2	7
10-12	-	3	-	1	4
14-16	-	1	-	-	1
Total	24	26	7	3	60
Av.Landholding (in acres)	5	7	8	10	6.32

The total land nolding of the respondents is in the range around 2 acres to 16 acres. About 58% of the respondents(35) total landnolding is more than 5 acres and upto 16 acres. Other respondents i.e. 42% (25) have the total landholding nor more than 5 acres. Further it is also stated in the table No. that the

average total land varies from 5 acres to 10 acres. It is found that size of land holding under sericulture and average total land are related one another.

4.1.6 AVERAGE TOTAL LAND :

The average total land comprises average total cultivable and uncultivable land it is shown in Table No. 4.1.6

TABLE NO.4.1.6

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR AVERAGE TOTAL LAND

Sr.No.	Average land (in acres)	Size of Respondents				Total
		0 - 1	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	
1	Cultivable land	3.6	4.2	6.6	10.0	
2	Uncultivable land	1.4	2.8	1.4	-	
3	Av.Total land (1 + 2)	5.0	7.0	8.0	10.0	

The table No. 4.1.6 states that, a major portion of the total land was brought under cultivation. It was 100% in the size group 0-1 acres of land holding about 72% in 2-3 acres of land holding and it was 60% and 83% in the size group of 2-3 and 3-4 acres of land holding under sericulture.

4.1.7 AVERAGE TOTAL CULTIVABLE LAND :

The average total cultivable land is devided into average land under sericulture and other crops. It is presented in Table No. 4.1.7.

TABLE NO.4.1.7

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE TOTAL CULTIVABLE LAND

Average land (in acres)	Size of the Respondents 0 -1	1 - 2	2 -3	3 -4
Land under sericulture	1.09	1.5	1.4	1.5
Land under other crops	2.51	2.7	5.2	8.5
Land under cultivation (1 + 2)	3.6	4.2	6.6	10.0

The above table No. 4.1.7 discloses that, the major portion of the cultivable land is sovered by land other crops. About 85% of the land covered by other crops, in the category 3.4 acres of land holding. 79% in the size group 2.3 and it is 70% and 65% respectively in the category 0-1 and 1-2.

It can be stated from the table that, the average cultivable land and land under sericulture are independent.

4.1.8 TOTAL INCOME PER ANNUM :

The total income per annum comprises, the income from sericulture, Agriculture and other sources, per annum. It is shown in Table No. 4.1.8.

TABLE NO.4.1.8

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR TOTAL INCOME P.A.

Total income (Rs. in 000')	Size of Respondents				Total
	0 – 1	1 – 2	2 – 3	3 – 4	
0 – 10	9	--	–	–	9
10 – 20	–	2	–	–	2
20 - 30	5	5	–	–	10
30 - 40	2	1	–	–	3
40 – 50	4	4	–	–	8
50 – 60	2	3	–	1	6
60 – 70	–	5	1	–	6
70 – 80	1	2	3	–	6
80 - 90	1	2	1	–	4
90 – 100	–	2	2	2	6
Total	24	26	7	3	60
Av. Income (in Rs.)	35,400	52,500	88,900	99,00	51,00

The total income of the respondents. Varies from Rs. 10000 to 100.000. About 66.67%(40) respondents annual income was less than Rs. 60000. and the rest of the respondents i.e. 20 (33.33%) were having more than Rs. 60000.

The Table further indicates that the average total income varies from Rs. 35000 to Rs. 99000, which shows the relationship between the land nolding and total income, as the income varies according to their land holding.

4.1.9 INCOME FROM AGRICULTURE AND OTHER SOURCES PER ANNUM :

The income from agriculture and other sources per annum is presented in the Table No. 4.1.9.

TABLE NO.4.1.9

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE INCOME FROM AGRICULTURE AND OTHER SOURCES

Income (in 000')	Size of the Respondents 0 - 1	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	Total
0 - 10	10	4	-	-	14
10 - 20	2	4	-	-	6
20 - 30	4	3	3	-	10
30 - 40	2	2	0	-	4
40 - 50	1	1	1	-	3
50 - 60	2	6	2	-	10
60 - 70	2	4	-	-	6
70 - 80	1	1	-	-	2
80 - 90	-	1	-	1	2
90 - 100	-	-	1	1	2
100-110	-	-	-	1	1
Total	24	26	7	3	60
Av. Income	22,500	39,600	43,500	51,700	33,800

The data in the table No. 4.1.9 indicates that the income from agriculture and other source varies from Rs. 10000to Rs. 110000 majority of the respondents i.e. 66.67% (40) income was less than Rs. 50000. and the others those who have the income above Rs. 50000 were 33.33% (20) only.

Further the table also states that, the average income varying from Rs. 22500 to Rs. 51700 has a direct relationship between the size of landholding under sericulture and income.

4.1.10 AVERAGE INCOME PER ANNUM :

The average income comprises the average income from sericulture agriculture and other sources. It is presents in the following table No. 4.1.10.

TABLE NO.4.1.10

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR AVERAGE INCOME P.A.

Average Income	Size of The Respondents			
	0- 1	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4
From Sericulture	13,000	23500	45300	47500
From Agriculture & other sources	22500	39000	43570	51500
Average total income (1+2)	35500	62500	88900	99000

The data in the table No. 4.1.10 reveals that, the average income from sericulture varies from Rs. 13000 to Rs. 47500 and agriculture and other sources from Rs. 22500 Rs. 51500.

If further appears from the Table No. 1.1.10 that, the contribution of sericulture to the total income is more than the income from agriculture and other sources in respondents category. 2-3 acres of land holding and it is quite considerable amount respondents in other three categories.

4.1.11 IRRIGATION :

Irrigation for mulberry cultivation have different sources. Which are presented in the Table No. 4.1.11.

TABLE NO.4.1.11

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR SOURCE OF IRRIGATION

Source of Irrigation	Size of The Respondents				Total
	0 -1	1 -2	2 - 3	3 - 4	
Well	17	20	4	1	42
River	7	6	2	2	17
Borewell	-	—	1	-	1
Total	24	26	7	3	60

The data in the Table No. 4.1.11 represents, the sources of irrigation the respondents were having, for mulberry cultivation majority of the respondents (70%) i.e. (42) were depending upon well for irrigation, while only a few irrigate through river or well.

4.1.12 INITIAL INVESTMENT MADE FOR SERICULTURE :

The capital investment made by the farmers is shown in the Table No. 4.1.12.

TABLE NO.4.1.12

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE INITIAL INVESTMENT MADE FOR SERICULTURE

Investment (in Rs.)	Size of the Respondents				Total
	0 -1	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	
0 - 5000	9	-	-	-	9
5000-10000	10	7	1	-	18
10000-15000	3	7	1	-	11
15000-20000	2	7	-	-	9
20000-25000	-	1	1	-	2
25000-30000	-	4	4	3	11
Total	24	26	7	3	60
Av.Investment (in Rs.)	7500	10500	21500	27500	21500

The information despayed in the Table No. 4.1.12 points out that, the initial investment made for sericulture, varies from Rs. 5000 to Rs. 30000 majority of the respondents i.e. 75% (47) were invested upto Rs. 20000 only. They belong to the size group 0- 1 and 1- 2 acres of land holding. Therewere a few respondents, who made initial investment more than Rs. 20000 for sericulture.

The table furt er shows that the amount of initial investment made for sericulture and land holding are dependent.

4.1.13 SOURCE OF FINANCE :

The different sources for financeing sericulture is shown in the Table No. 4.1.1

TABLE NO.4.1.13

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE SOURCES OF FINANCE FOR SERICULTURE

Sr.No.	Sources of Finance	Size of the Respondents 0 -1	1- 2	2- 3	3 -4	Total
1	Own Capital	17	12	1	2	32
2	Commercial Banks	2	2	-	-	4
3	Grameen Bank		4	3	-	7
4	Cooperative Bank	5	8	2	1	16
5	Others	-	-	1	-	1
Total		24	26	7	3	60

It appears from the Table No. 4.1.13 that, 32 respondents (53%) had their own capital. 27 respondents receive finance through commercial banks, Cooperative societies and Grameen Banks. Those who got finance other than the above sources is negligible.

It is clear that, majority of the respondents were not depend on other sources.

4.1.14 MODES OF TRANSPORT :

Different modes of transport used for transporting the major inputs (i.e. fertilizers, eggs, mulberry cuttings etc.) and of output of sericulture (cocoons) from the production point of the market, are shown in the Table No. 4.1.14.

TABLE NO.4.1.14

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR MODES OF TRANSPORT

Sr.No.	Modes of Transport	Size of the Respondents				Total
		0 -1	1 -2	2 -3	3 -4	
1	Auto Rikshas	7	15	3	3	28
2	Govt. Buses	11	5	-	-	16
3	Private Carriers	6	6	4	-	16
4	Other Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	24	26	7	3	60

It appears from the Table No. 4.1.14 that, about 75% of the respondents (44) transport their inputs and putput of sericulure, by auto rikshas or by Govt. buses. The remaining 25% (16) respondents transport by private carriers.

It is f und that no other vehicles were used for transprtation by the respondents.

4.1.15 DISTANCE :

The distance between the market and production place, plays a vital role in any type of the business. Which facilitate the close look to the market, save transportation cost and the damage.

TABLE NO.4.1.15

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE PRODUCTION AND THE MARKET CENTRE

Distance (in kms)	Size of the Respondents 0 -1	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	Total
0 - 5	0	1	-	-	1
5-10	5	8	1	-	14
10-15	11	13	5	1	30
15-20	-	2	-	2	4
20-25	8	2	-	-	10
25-30	-	-	1	-	1
Total	24	26	7	3	60

The data in the Table No. 4.1.15 indicates that, the distance between the production centre and the market for sericulture product varies from 5 Kms to 30 Kms majority of the respondents i.e. 75% (45) come under the category 15 Kms. While 25%(15) respondents were, the distance from 15 Km to 30 Km.

It is also found from the table that, the maximum distance that a sericulture cultivator had to transport the production was 30 Kms. This shows that, the distance was not a problem as for as their marketing was concerned.

4.1.16 OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN :

The occupation pattern of sericulture is presented in the Table No. 4.1.16.

TABLE No. 4.1.16

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN OF SERICULTURE

Sr.No.	Occupational Pattern	Size of the Respondents				Total
		0 -1	1- 2	2- 3	3 -4	
1.	Primary Source of income	10	8	3	2	23
2	Secondary source of income	8	6	1	-	15
3	Indetinite furure for the main crops	4	8	3	-	15
4	Self employment purpose	2	4	-	1	7
	Total	24	26	7	3	60

It is clear from the Table No. 4.1.16 that, 50% of the respondents, do sericulture as a secondary source of income and as they feel indefinite future for the main crops. For 38% of the respondents, sericulture was the major source of income. Some few respondents do sericulture, for self employment purpose.

4.1.17 RESPONDENTS OPENION ABOUT THE PRICE :

The price received for the product varies from respondents to respondents, due to the variation in the quality and quantity of cocoons produced. The openion about the price received for the cocoons is shon in the Table No. 4.1.17

TABLE NO.4.1.17

DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR OPINION THE PRICE RECEIVED FOR THE PRODUCTS

Sr.No.	Respondents opinion	Size of the Respondent 0 -1	1-2	2-3	3 -4	Total
1.	Satisfactory	8	8	2	1	19
2	Quite Satisfactory	4	4	1	-	9
3	Unsatisfactory	12	14	4	2	32
	Total	24	26	7	3	60

A look at the table No. 4.1.17 reveals that, more than one half of the resppndents were unsatisfied with the price they receive. About 33% of the respondents were satisfied with the price and others were either fully satisfied, nor unsatisfied.

It can be observed that, those who were not satisfied with the price, [illegible] constitute, to more than one half, of the respondents. That means they feel that they were not getting the returns for the efforts they put in.

SECTION : 2

COST DETAILS

This section deals with, the costs which are incurred in various sericultural activities, such costs are devided into two types.

1) Cost of production and,

ii) Cost of marketing.

I) COST OF PRODUCTION : Includes :

a) Fixed Cost and,

b) Variable costs.

II) COST OF MARKETING INCLUDES :

a) Transportation cost of marketing the product.

b) Market fees (1%) charged on the output value of cocoons sold.

c) The labour incurred for marketing of cocoons.

4.2.1 AVERAGE TOTAL COST OF PRODUCTION :

The average total cost of production comprises, the average fixed cost and variable cost. Different heads of the costs are shown in the Table No. 4.2.1.

A look at the Table No. 4.2.1 presents the different cost heads of Fixed and variable cost, and thus the average total production cost.

TABLE NO.4.2.1

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR AVERAGE TOTAL COST OF PRODUCTION PER ANNUM

Sr.No.	Cost Heads	Size of the Respondents 0 -1 Rs.	1 - 2 Rs.	2 - 3 Rs.	3 - 4 Rs.
A.	FIXED COSTS :				
	1. Depreciation on Building	600	1950	2660	2520
	2. Depreciation on Equipment	400	1050	1140	1680
Av. Total Fixed Cost		1000	3000	3800	4200
B.	VARIABLE COSTS				
	1. Labour	1600	3500	6000	6500
	2. Fertilizers	1800	4000	8000	11000
	3. Electricity charges	100	400	800	900
	4. Fuel	55	50	100	-
	5. Repairs	100	300	390	1000
	6 Fencing	100	300	300	560
	7. Land revenue	5	10	15	10
	8 Chemicals	40	70	80	50
	9 Transporttation	50	100	115	100
	10 Other expenses (eggs suple s etc)	150	170	200	200
Av. Total Variable Cost		4000	9000	16000	20000
Av. Total cost of prodn (A + B)		5000	12000	20800	24200

4.2.2 AVERAGE MARKETING COST :

The average marketing cost is shown in Table No. 4.2.2

TABLE NO.4.2.2

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE AVERAGE TOTAL COST OF MARKETING

Sr.No.	Heads of Marketing cost	Size of the Respondents 0 – 1	1 – 2	2 – 3	3 – 4
1.	Transport	88	106	170	250
2.	Market Fees	210	371	552	600
3	Labour	52	53	128	150
	Av. Total Market cost	350	530	850	1000

It is clear from the above Table No. 4.2.2 that the major cost of marketing is covered by the marketing fees it is more than 60% in all the size group of land holding. The small portion of the marketing cost constitutes transport and labour cost of it.

4.2.3 AVERAGE TOTAL COST :

The average total cost, incurred from the point of production, upto the marketing of product is presented in the Table No. 4.2.3.

TABLE NO. 4.2.3

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE AVERAGE TOTAL COST PER ANNUM

Sr.No.	Cost Heads	Size of Respondents			
		0- 1	1 - 2	2 -3	3 -4
1.	Av. cost of production	5000	12000	20800	24200
2.	Av. cost of marketing	350	530	850	1000
Av. Total cost (1+2)		5350	12530	21650	25200

The table No. 4.2.3 states that, the major part of the average total cost is, the average cost of production is more than 90% in all the category of respondents.

It is also found from the table that the cost of marketing is not more than 10% in category of the respondents.

SECTION III

TOTAL OUTPUT AND INCOME FROM SERICULTURE

4.3.1 TOTAL QUANTITY OF COCOONS PER ANNUM :

The total quantity of cocoons produced by the selected respondents, per annum, is shown in the table No. 4.3.1.

TABLE NO.4.3.1

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE QUANTITY OF COCOONS PRODUCED PER ANNUM

Qtly of Cocoons (in Kg)	Size of the Respondents				Total
	0– 1	1– 2	2– 3	3 – 4	
0 - 50	10	1	–	–	11
50 - 100	5	2	–	–	7
100-150	4	12	–	–	16
150-200	4	5	–	–	9
200-250	1	2	1	–	4
250-300	–	1	2	–	3
300-350		3	1	1	5
350-400	–	–	2	–	2
400-450	–	–	1	2	3
Total	24	26	7	3	60
Av. Quantity(in Kg.)	85	171	325	341	162

The data in the Table No. 4.3.1 reveals that the quantity of cocoons varies from 50 Kg to 450 Kg. About 72% of the respondents (43) could produce only upto 250 Kgs of cocoon. The remaining 28% of the respondents (28) quantity of cocoon production was more than 250 Kg.

The table further indicates that, there is a close relationship between the quantity of cocoons produced and size of land holding.

4.3.2 INCOME FROM SERICULTURE :

The total income of the selected respondents from sericulture is shown in the Table No. 4.3.2.

TABLE NO. 4.3.2

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR INCOME FROM SERICULTURE PER ANNUM

Income (In 000')	Size of the Respondents				Total
	0 -1	1 -2	2 - 3	3 - 4	
0 - 1	5	1	-	-	6
5-10	6	-	-	-	6
10-15	5	2	-	-	7
15-20	3	9	-	-	12
20-25	2	5	-	-	7
25-30	1	4	-	-	5
30-35	2	2	-	-	4
35-40	-	1	2	-	3
40 45	-	2	5	3	10
Total	24	26	7	3	60
Av. income(In Rs.)	13000	23500	45360	47500	23800

The minimum income from sericulture is Rs. 5000 and maximum Rs. 50000 as shown in the Table No. 4.3.2. It is clear from the table that one half of the respondents (30) were having the income from sericulture upto Rs. 25000. Only 50% of the respondents had more than&25000 of income per annum

The table further states that, the size of land holding under sericulture and income are dependent by considering the cost aspects.

4.3.3 NET PROFIT FROM SERICULTURE :

The net profit from sericulture is arrived. By deducting the average total cost, from average total income from sericulture, which is shown in the table No. 4.3.3.

TABLE NO. 4.3.3

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE NET PROFIT FROM SERICULTURE PER ANNUM

Sr.No.	Average total income/ cost	Size of the Respondents 0 - 1	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 -4
1.	Av. Total income	13000	23500	45360	47500
2.	Av. total cost	5350	12530	25530	25000
	Net profit(1-2)	7650	10970	19830	22500

It can be observed from the Table No. 4.3.3 that, there was no loss from sericulture. to the respondents of any category then the percentage of the profit is more in the category 0-1 acres of land holding (i.e. 59%) while it is

47% in the size group 1-2 acres, and 3-4 acres and least in the category 2-3 acres i.e. 43% only.

SECTION IV

FACILITIES AND PROBLEMS

The first part of the section deals with the various facilities obtained by sericulturists and the second part of the section illustrate the problems of sericulturists.

A. FACILITIES :

The central silk Board. Bangalore has provided a number of facilities to push up the sericultural activities and threby to develop the sericulture in all the regions.

1. TRAINING FACILITIES :

The sericulturists got training by different means. Majority of the selected respondents, i.e. 40, 90% training from Sericulture Department and from other training centres. Whereas the rest of them had training from the expert sericulturist

NATURE OF TRAINING FACILITIES :

The training to the sericulturists are of different nature. They are in the production centre , at the training centre, outside training centres and from others.

Most of the respondents i.e. 46 got training of sericulture activities of the production centre. Through the demonstrations. The respondents who have got training in the training centres were a few in number.

2. FINANCE FACILITIES :

It is found in the survey of respondents that, they have to the facility of provision of finance. More than one half of the resppndents have availed this finance facilities.

3. OTHER ASSISTANCE :

The sericulture department is supposed to assist the respondents, in rearing of silkworms, for free consultation and supply of chemicals at subsidised rate.

The respondents, selected for investigation had the opportunity to get free consultation serivice through the sericulture department . While the resp ndents who got assi stance in rearing of silkwor ms, subsidy for equipments and chemicals were few in number.

B. PROBLEMS :

Inspite of availing all the above facilities, the sericulture in Sirsi Taluka, are facing a number of problems. These are discussed below.

1. PROBLEM OF FINANCE :

Besides the provision of finance facility, a large number of the respondents have the problem of finance. The proble s related to finance were, insufficiency, timely availability high rate of interest, insufficient credit period etc.

2. PROBLEMS IN REARING OF SILKWORMS:

It is observed in the study that, the respondents are facing lot of problems in rearing of silkworms. These are :

a. Disease due to defective eggs.

b. Climatic conditions.

c. Attack from insects and tozicity due to pesticides.

3. PROBLEMS IN MULBERRY CULTIVATION :

The main problems involved in the cultivation of mulberry plants are as under.

a. Climateic conditions and rainfall.

b. Lack of soil fertility.

c. Distruction by wild animals and

d. Attack by the insects.

Majority of the respondents are facing the above said problems.

4. LABOUR PROBLEM :

Another problem which was faced by more than one half of the respondents is the labour problem. It is shown as follows.

a. Timely availability.

b. Irregularity.

c. Poor work quality and

d. Heavy wages.

5. LOW PRODUCTION :

Majority of the respondents were not getting optimum production quantity and qualoty. It is mainly because, poor quality of mulberry leaves, due to the defective eggs provided diseases, attack by uzyfly law of diminishing returns etc.

6 MALPRACTICES IN THE MARKET :

It is reported from a few respondents that, they have experienced malpractices regarding weighment and grading of cocoons in the market.