

## INTREPRENEURSHIP IN SERICULTURE

### **Q.Mention few names of sericulture research centres in India.**

- i)Central sericulture research station (Behrampur, West Bengal)
- ii)Sericulture research Institute (Channapatra, Mysore)
- iii)Central Muga and Eri Research Station (Titaber, Assam)
- iv)Central Tasar Research Station, Ranchi, Jharkhand)

These research stations have some sub-stations and extension centres in different parts of the country for the convenience of the sericulturists in remote areas.

### **Q.Make a brief note on prospects / importance of sericulture in India/Q.what are the possible employment opportunities of sericulture in India?**

(Source: Central Silk Board)

#### **1)Employment:**

- i)It is estimated that sericulture can generate employment at the rate of 11 persons per day per kg of raw silk production and may be used as a tool for rural development.
- ii)About 57% of the gross value of silk fabrics flows back to the cocoon growers. Thus a large share of income goes back to the villages from the cities.
- iii)An estimated investment of Rs 12000-15000 (excluding the cost of land and rearing space) is sufficient for undertaking mulberry cultivation and silkworm rearing in 1 acre or irrigated land. The plants take only six months to grow for commencement of silkworm rearing. A farmer can attain a net income of about Rs 20,000 per acre per year.
- iv)Women generally constitute over 60% of those employed in down-stream activities of sericulture in our country.
- v)About 60 lakh people are engaged in various sericulture activities in our country.

### **Q.List out the possible restrictions in Indian sericulture.**

Though the Indian breeds have the potential to produce the good quality of bivoltine silk, the problem arises due to lack of:

- i)Sufficient trust on the adoption of improved technologies,
- ii)Strict disease control measures,
- iii)Quality leaf due to insufficient inputs to mulberry garden,
- iv)Grading system of cocoons,
- v)Quality based pricing system as well as use of young age silkworms.

### **Q.Why bivoltine sericulture is not so successful in India?**

- i)Insufficient adoption and proliferation of technology packages developed through research and development efforts.
- ii)No effort to increase the area under mulberry,
- iii)Fragmented and ad hoc approach,
- iv)Non involvement of private partners in a big way in seed production, farming and reeling.
- v)Non-penetration of the schemes.
- vi)Improper forward and backward linkages,
- vii)Dumping of cheap Chinese raw silk and fabric.