

Women Participation in Sericulture Field District Surguja, Chhattisgarh, India

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Abstract : Employment of women has been recongnized as an effective strategy for their socio-economic empowerment for sustainable sericulture. Sericulture is a women intensive sector where 60% of the workers are either family workers or hired female workers. Sericulture is one of the important labour intensive agro-based rural industry in the world. This paper observed that impact of women workers dominance in sericulture sector upon the process of inclusive development in the rural womens of surguja. Present study reveals that the women are engaged about 60% work in various sector in sericulture from tasar & mulberry cultivation to silk weaving etc. and women are doing their works lucrative in every crops. Productive skill makes the presence of women invincible both in pre and post cocoon sectors. Sericulture provides scope for the direct involvement of women in the process of production and decision making for improving their economic conditions and its enable them to gain greater recognition and status in the family and society. Every years 3 crops of July to Feb. session. Mostly womens contribution to work in sericulture and their work field 11 center of departmental tasar & 7 center mulberry cultivation district surguja related blocks.

Keyword : Women, Participation, Sericulture, Surguja.

Introduction :

Globally Asia is regarded as the main producer of silk as it produces over 95% of the total global output. The bulk of it is produced in China, India, Japan, Brazil and Korea. India has been ranked as the second major and largest raw silk producer in the world as it contributes about 18% to the total world raw silk production, with an annual silk production of around 28,000 metric Tons. The world "Sericulture has been derived from the word "Su"(Si) which means silk. Sericulture the art and science of growing silkworm, food plants, rearing silkworms and production of silk is basically an agro-industry and an economically rewarding enterprise consisting of several sets of activities and plays a predominant role in shaping the economic desting of the rural people (Dewangan et.al.,2012)

The establishment of rural based industries like sericulture can be very effective in creating new job opportunities and providing supplemental income. Being a rural agro-based labor intensive industry this sector can also play vibrant role to check migration from rural to urban areas (Gangopadhyay,2009).The socio-economically discriminated women are facing various type of obstacles for empowerment (Sen,2001).Tribal women face problems and challenges in getting a sustainable livelihood and a decent life due to the environmental degradation (Awais et.al.2009).The continuous increase in prices has also pushed women to income generating activities within or outside the household to maintain an economically sound family. It is found that India is the home to 12.7 crore working women and 90% of them are working in the unorganized sector (Census 2001).Women are mostly engaged in the unorganized sector(Mehta and Sethi,1997). Women in rural India participate in a variety of economic activities women have been involved in the sericulture activities in various capacities viz, worker, supervisors and supporting personnel within the family (Venkatesh et.al.,2010). In sericulture, women were relegated to less skilled but laborious activities like weeding and disinfecting the equipments (Siddagangamma,2006).

In Chhattisgarh, tasar and mulberry are reared on commercial scale. Tasar is really named as kosa. Sericulture practiced by the tribes of traditional Districts of Bastar, Raigarh, Bilaspur, and Surguja. In the time of establishment of Chhattisgarh state i.e. 2000-01 total number of about 12269 hectare (Departmental tasar +Project + Natural forest block) are available for plantation, whereas in 2014-15 near about 20590 hectare for tasar food plantation and 11797 hectare are identified for rearing and cocoon production. For natural tasar development near about 34737 hectare of sal and other food plants are available as forest area. Out of which 9844 hectare are used for natural seed multiplication camp. In 2014-15 total tasar center are 381 in number and Mulberry center are 74. Total 12,89,44,930 number of tasar cocoon are produced and same year 66278kg. mulberry cocoon are produced. Both in tasar and mulberry sector, employment generation are recorded as 481 families for tasar and 990 families for mulberry sector. In overall 30792 people are benefitted with tasar sector in collection and sell of cocoon. In 2016-17 total tasar cocoon production are registered as 19,84,16,184 number and in mulberry 60502kg are achieved. In tasar sector total 55422 people and in mulberry sector 908 families are benefitted. In the same year total 266 natural multiplication camp are organized for propagation of natural cocoon 28.29 lakh numbers of Dfls are supplied to rearers. In the state total 183 women self help group are working in reeling sector and 2520 motorised reeling and spinning machine are working (DOS, Sericulture, Chhattisgarh).

Material Methods :

The present analysis was carried out in 11 center of departmental tasar & 7 center mulberry district surguja related blocks area based on potentiality and production of tasar and mulberry cocoons. Where both types of sericulture tasar and mulberry are being practiced. Surguja district is vital tasar growing area where tribal womens are engaged in sericulture activity.

Surguja is a district in the Chhattisgarh state of India. Surguja is located at 23°37'25" to 24°06'17" north latitude and 81°34'40" to 84°4'40" east longitude, 244.62 km long east to west and 167.37 broad north to south. Climatic condition varies during different months. In winter temperature dips to below 5°C (41°F) and in summers it rises above 46°C (115°F). Total area of surguja is 15,732 km² including 15,577.68 km² rural area and 154.32 km² urban area. Surguja has a population of 23,59,886 peoples, male population 1,19,31,29 and female population 1,16,68,67 this population type rural, according to data an official census 2011. About 90% of the working population depends on agriculture in which 50.36% of working population are of cultivated and about 12.77% of the region are agriculture labourers.

The study was conducted sericulture departmental centers of surguja district blocks. Womens of these families are actively engaged in different activities of sericulture including mulberry and tasar cultivation, silkworm rearing, silk reeling etc. women of data was collected from 11 center of tasar & 7 mulberry center surguja district blocks. Families of these villages are also engaged in different activities of weaving purposefully random sampling method is followed for conducting the survey. Data pertaining to the related topic was collected in 2017-18 crop by personally interviewing with the aid of designed questionnaire and interpreted accordingly (Rey G.L. and Mandal S.1997).





Fig.1.Tasar & Mulberry Cultivation

The women why this sericulture role of working importance analysis the information sought from the respondents ,beneficiaries, time low occupational status, employment days in a year, monthly income, crops taken in a year, profit from each crop and the losses in sericulture compensation by government and loan according to requirement, impact of sericulture in life style and economics of silk production. This study also focus on employment generation of rural women in sericulture.

Result & Discussion :

Involvement of rural women is sericulture activities mulberry and tasar cultivation and employment generation for rural women, suitability of rural women for sericulture activities, Technique and operations adjustment, Labour is light, House hold activity special monopoly of women(cocoon marketing),women are specially suited for certain jobs in sericulture, such as silkworm rearing and silk reeling. Silkworm rearing is ideally suited for women in the family. Women are important than men in the work force of sericulture.

But, in recent years, awareness as to what happens to women and their role in the process of development has increased. The accessibility and the impact of the women in sericulture has been realized and one fact that clearly emerges is that women can generally be trusted to perform their duties with most care and attention. The active involvement of women is very essential for the success of the any community development initiative. This has been proved on many occasions all over the world more so in the developing countries. The failure to recognize the role of women in development results in improper designing of developmental programs. While designing any projects care must be taken to give due weight age to women to see that all the inputs, information training are transmitted to women proportionately. Sericulture is providing stable income to many rural agricultural families and a livelihood to scores of landless farm and non farm women labourers giving much economic strength. Chhattisgarh government has been arranging training programes exclusively for women in recent times on cocoon & silk production and so soon. District surguja related blocks Females participation more than male in the 11 center tasar & 7 center mulberry .

As a logical extension of the earlier phases of intervention in tasar sector, ministry of rural development, government of India in association with central silk board has funded a multi-state initiative under Mahila Kisan Sasatikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) a sub-component of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National rural livelihood Mission, with field level implementation by professional NGOs like PRADAN and BAIF to create impact through tasar based livelihood at the family level by building community institutions at village and cluster levels and market linkages besides value addition in production clusters.

Tasar Production – 11 Departmental center in district surguja blocks in participation women & men numbers and Proffitable 2017-18

No	Name of center	Block	Total area hect. in	Effect. Area hect. in	Target prod. Lakh Nug in	Healthy egg	Proffita—ble Lakh Nug in	Worm parent nu. Female	Worm parent nu. Male
1	Dandagao	Udypur	90.5	62.5	12.40	48263	1565744	44	12
2	Suwarpara	Batoli	67	67	20.00	22080	815060	39	13
3	Darima	Ambikapur	9	4	9.00	4125	172200	17	4
4	Tavike.Sakalo	Ambikapur	7.5	7.5	8.00	7095	290900	6	4
5	Tavike.Sur	Sitapur	15	10	8.20	12265	562145	8	4
6	Ramnagar	Udypur	10	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
7	Lamgao	Lundra	5	5	0.80	1000	18613	4	3
8	Askala	Lundra	4	4	0.70	1800	14595	3	2
9	Dandgao	Lundra	1	1	0.10	1200	15025	2	3
10	Ambikapur	Ambikapur	10	10	11.60	18075	1083700	26	9
11	Udypur	Udypur	20	20	14.00	20805	731872	42	38
	Total		239	191	84.80	136708	5269854	191	88

Table 1. Women's Tasar production participation number 191 in surguja district blocks

Mulberry Production – 7 Departmental center in District surguja blocks in Participation Women & Men numbers and Proffitable 2017-18

No	Name of center	Block	Total area hect. in	Effect. area Acre	Target prod.kg in	Health y egg	Proffitable kg in	Worm Parent nu.Female	Worm Parent nu.Male
1	Darima	Am.pur	25	13	1950	3150	612.700	11	8
2	Dandgao	Lundra	25	18	2700	8100	1086.510	27	26
3	Lamgao	Lundra	12.5	8	1000	3000	311.010	8	7
4	Gerasha	Sitapur	25	25	4175	6900	3361.100	40	32
5	Mangari	Batoli	25	23	3375	3850	710.000	18	9
6	Batoli	Batoli	20	13	2750	1950	250.000	2	2
7	M.G.Ambi.pur	Am.pur					33.800	1	
	Total		132.5	100	16020	26920	6365.12	107	84

Table 2. Women's mulberry production participation number 107 in surguja district blocks

Conclusion :

The data clearly entails that participation of women can only secure the better lives for themselves, their families and their communities. Gender equality and female empowerment are essential for achieving our development goals. Therefore efforts have been taken to fully engage these women in better delivery of services and benefits. These progressive women will be voice both in terms of influencing the policies and its implementation process. Also it is observed that womens contribution in various exeution of various schemes has a spiral effect in improving the economies, increasing the household per capital income and living standard, entances health of children and family thus bringing out the society from the vicious cycle of poverty.

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