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Mhaske Mayuri K
M.Sc. (Agri.) Student,
Department of Agricultural
Extension Education,
College of Agriculture,
Vasant Rao Naik Marathwada
Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani,
Maharashtra, India

Jakkawad SR
Senior Scientist All India Co-
Ordinated (Women in
Agriculture) Vasant Rao Naik
Marathwada Krishi
Vidyapeeth, Parbhani,
Maharashtra, India

Kadam RP
Professor & Head, Department
of Agricultural Extension
Education, College of
Agriculture, Vasant Rao Naik
Marathwada Krishi
Vidyapeeth, Parbhani,
Maharashtra, India

Bhosale Auradha
Department of Agricultural
Extension Education, College
of Agriculture, Vasant Rao Naik
Marathwada Krishi
Vidyapeeth, Parbhani,
Maharashtra, India

Corresponding Author:
Mhaske Mayuri K
M.Sc. (Agri.) Student,
Department of Agricultural
Extension Education,
College of Agriculture,
Vasant Rao Naik Marathwada
Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani,
Maharashtra, India

Relationship between the profile of sericultural beneficiaries with improved sericultural production practices

Mhaske Mayuri K, Jakkawad SR, Kadam RP and Bhosale Auradha

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Abstract

The present study was conducted on "Adoption of improved sericultural production practices" to find out the relationship between profile of sericultural beneficiaries in adoption of recommended production practices. The present study was purposively conducted in Jalna district of Marathwada region in 2023-24. The study was conducted in purposively selected Jalna, Ghansawangi and Mantha taluka. The sample constituted 120 sericulturist from 12 villages. Ex-post facto research design was used for present study. Data from the respondents were collected by personally interviewing with the help of structured and pretested interview schedule. Collected data were classified, tabulated and analysed by using statistical methods or tools like frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation and correlation of coefficient. Among the 120 selected sericultural beneficiaries' majority i.e. (31.67%) sericulturist had completed middle school level (5-7std) education, (48.33%) sericulturist fell into semi medium land holding, (58.33%), sericulturist had medium-sized families, (75.00%) sericulturist had a medium level of annual income, (76.67%) sericulturist had a medium level of farming experience in sericulture, (86.67%) of sericulturist had medium area under mulberry cultivation.

(65.83%) of sericulturist belonged to medium level of market orientation, (45.00%) of sericulturist received one of training. (63.77%) were in the medium category of social participation, (60.83%) were in the medium category of extension contact, (77.50%) of sericulturist had a medium level of knowledge about improved sericultural production practices.

The results of correlation of coefficient (r) showed that the independent variable was positively and significant relationship of education with adoption of improved sericultural production practices of sericultural production practices. Variables like, land holding, size of family, annual income, farming experience in sericulture, area under mulberry cultivation, market orientation, number of trainings, social participation, extension contact and knowledge has positively and highly significant relationship with in adoption of improved sericultural production practices.

Keywords: Adoption, sericultural, technologies, sericulturist, practices etc.

Introduction

India encompasses an upscale and sophisticated history in silk production and silk trade dates back to fifteenth century. India is the second largest producer of silk within the globe after China. The word Sericulture is derived from Greek word "Seri cos" means 'Silk' and English word 'Culture' means 'Rearing Silk is the fibrous protein of animal organ produced by silkworm for spinning a cocoon. Silk consists of two proteins Le. Fibroin (structural centre of silk) and Sericin (sticky material surrounding it). It was discovered in China between 2600 and 2700 BC and popularly known as "Queen of Textiles" the world over due to its glittering lustre, elegance, durability and tensile properties.

In India, mulberry silk is produced extensively in the states of In India, mulberry silk is produced intensively in the states of Karnataka (8722 MT), Andhra Pradesh (6903 MT), Assam (5004 MT), Tamil nandu (1886), west Bengal (1325 MT), Meghalaya (1014 MT), Jharkhand (834 MT), Maharashtra (414 MT), (Central silk board, (2022-23)

Many researchers from different parts of Maharashtra have studied various aspects of sericulture industry, carried out a study on status of sericulture industry in Chhatrapati Sambhaji district, Maharashtra. He concluded that, there is increasing trend in sericulture industry of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nager district and total 90 villages with 277 beneficiaries

were conducting sericulture practices. Dewangan (2013) ^[18] investigated that sericulture fulfils the opportunities of livelihood for tribal. He concluded that. Sericulture is the activity of low investment and high output. The history of sericulture industry in Maharashtra extends from Satavahana Empire which was an Indian dynasty based in Dharani Kota and Amaravati in Andhra Pradesh as well as Junnar (Pune) and Pratisthan (Paithan) in Maharashtra. Maharashtra is a non-traditional mulberry silk producing state in the country occupying 1st position amongst non-traditional state (Hiware C. J, 2016) ^[19] (22, 24, Sanadi and Jadhav (2016) ^[20] carried out a study on socioeconomic status and health risks among sericulture industry workers of Maharashtra. Therefore, the present study is carried out to know the in adoption of recommended sericultural production practices with the following objectives.

Specific objectives of the study-

1. To study the profile of sericultural beneficiaries.
2. To find out the relationship between profile of sericultural beneficiaries

Materials and Methods

The present study was undertaken in Marathwada region of Maharashtra state during the year 2023-24 in Jalna district was selected purposively from Marathwada region, three talukas namely Jalna, Ghansawangi and Mantha were selected purposively and four villages from each taluka were selected purposively for the study. From each selected village, ten sericulturist were selected purposively, in this way total 120 respondents were considered for the study. An Ex-post-facto research design was followed for the study. Data was collected by personally interviewing the sericulturist. The collected data was analysed, classified and tabulated. Statistical tools such as frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, and coefficient correlation were used to interpret findings and draw conclusions.

Results and Discussion

Profile of Sericultural beneficiaries Distribution of Sericultural according to their Socio-economic Variables.

Table 1: Distribution of Sericultural beneficiaries according to their socio-economic Variables.

(N=120)

Sr. No.	Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
1	Education		
i	Illiterate	8	6.67
ii	Primary school level (1-4 Std.)	27	22.50
iii	Middle school level (5-7 std.)	38	31.67
iv	Higher school level (8-10 std.)	37	30.83
v	College level/ Degree college level	10	8.33
2	Land Holding		
i	Marginal (Up to 1.00 ha)	15	12.50
ii	Small (1.01 to 2.00 ha)	26	21.67
iii	Semi-medium (2.01 to 4.00 ha)	58	48.33
iv	Medium (4.01 to 10.00 ha)	21	17.50
v	Large (above 10.01 ha)	0	0.00
3	Family size		
i	Small (up to 4)	34	28.33
ii	Medium (5 to 7)	70	58.33
iii	Large (above 7)	16	13.33
4	Annual Income		
i	Low (Up to Rs.288251)	11	9.17
ii	Medium (Rs. 288252 to Rs. 856748)	90	75.00
iii	High (Rs. 856748 & above)	19	15.83
5	Farming experience in sericulture		
i	Low (up to 3)	15	12.50
ii	Medium (4 to 9)	92	76.67
iii	High (Above 9)	13	10.83
6	Area under mulberry cultivation		
i	Low (up to 0.37 ha)	3	2.50
ii	Medium (0.38 to 1 ha)	104	86.67
iii	High (Above 1.21 ha)	13	10.83
7	Market Orientation		
i	Low (up to 8)	23	19.17
ii	Medium (9 to 20)	79	65.83
iii	High (Above 20)	18	15.00
8	Number of training		
i	No training	7	5.83
ii	1 training	54	45.00
iii	2 training	38	31.67
iv	3 training	21	17.50
9	Social Participation		
i	Low (up to 7)	27	22.50
ii	Medium (8 to 16)	76	63.33
iii	High (Above 16)	17	14.17
10	Extension Contact		
i	Low (up to 8)	25	20.83
ii	Medium (9 to 15)	73	60.83
iii	High (Above 15)	22	18.33
11	Knowledge		
i	Low (up to 23)	9	7.50
ii	Medium (24 to 30)	93	77.50
iii	High (Above 30)	18	15.00

1. Education

It was observed that, 31.67 percent of the sericulturist were educated up to middle school level, followed by 30.83 percent were educated up to high school level, 22.50 percent educated up to primary school level, followed by 8.33 percent were educated up to college level and degree college level and illiterate were 6.67 percent.

The similar finding is reported by Raut (2023) [9].

2. Land Holding

It was majority 48.33 percent of the sericulturist belonged to category of semi medium land holding, followed by 21.67 percent small land holding, 17.50 percent of sericulture beneficiaries belonged to medium land holding and 12.50 percent of sericulturist belonged marginal and 0.00 percent belonged to large land holdings.

The similar finding is reported by Shinde (2023) [11], Vithalkar (2021) [17] and Kale (2021) [7], Moray (2020) [8].

3. Family size

It was reported that observed that, Majority 58.33 percent sericultural beneficiaries had medium family size, 28.33 percent of the sericultural beneficiaries had small family size and remaining 13.33 percent belong to big family size category.

The similar finding is reported by Jakkawad *et al.* (2019) [5], Shinde (2023) [11] and Parodva (2018) [13].

4. Annual Income

It was found that majority of 75.00 percent had medium annual income (288252 to Rs.856748 Rs) followed by 15.83 percent had high annual income (above 856748 Rs) and remaining is 9.17 percent had low annual income (Up to 288251 Rs).

The similar finding is reported by Gadhave *et al.* (2023) [3], Joshi *et al.* (2021) [6] and Jakkawad (2019) [5].

5. Farming Experience in Sericulture

It was that majority 76.67 percent (4 to 9 years) of sericulturist had medium farming experience, followed by 12.50 percent (up to 3) had low annual farming experience and 10.83 percent (above 9) of they had high farming experience.

The similar finding is reported by Shinde (2023) [11], Raut (2023) [9], pole (2018) [14].

6. Area under Mulberry Cultivation

It was depicted that, majority of the 86.67 percent (0.38 to 1 ha) of sericulturist had medium area under mulberry cultivation, followed by 10.83 percent (above 1.21 ha) had high area under mulberry cultivation and 2.50 percent (up to 0.37 ha) of they had low area under mulberry cultivation.

The similar finding is reported by waghmare (2020) [15].

7. Market Orientation

It is revealed that, majority of 65.83 percent of the sericulturist had medium market orientation, followed by 19.17 percent had low market orientation and 15.00 percent of the sericulturist belong to high market orientation.

The similar finding is reported by Shinde (2023) [11].

8. Number of Trainings

It was noticed that, majority 45.00 percent of the received 1 training followed by 31.67 percent of the sericulturist

received 2 training and 17.50 percent of the sericulturist received 3 training and rest of the 5.83 percent of the sericulturist received no training.

The similar finding is reported by Jakkawad *et al.* (2019) [5].

9. Social participation

It was found that, majority 63.33 percent of the sericulturist had medium social participation followed by 22.50 percent of the sericulturist had low social participation and 14.17 percent of the sericulturist had high social participation.

The similar finding is reported by Raut (2023) [9], Varshita (2022) [10], Joshi *et al.* (2021) [6].

10. Extension contact

It was found that, majority 60.83 percent of the sericulturist had medium extension contact followed by 20.83 percent of the sericulturist had low extension contact and 18.33 percent of the sericulturist had high extension contact.

The similar finding is reported by Raut (2023) [9], Joshi (2021) [6].

11. Knowledge

It was found that, majority of 77.50 percent of the sericulturist were belongs to medium level of knowledge, 15.00 percent of the respondents were high level of knowledge. Remaining 7.50 percent of the respondents had low level of knowledge.

The similar finding is reported by Shinde (2023) [11], Barme *et al.* (2022) [1].

Coefficient of correlation between the profile of sericultural beneficiaries with their improved sericultural production practices

Table 2: Relationship between Profile of sericultural beneficiaries with their improved sericultural production practices.

(N=120)

Sr. No.	Independent Variable	Correlation
1	Education	0.198*
2	Land holding	0.643**
3	Family size	0.275**
4	Annual income	0.752**
5	Farming experience in sericulture	0.369**
6	Area under mulberry cultivation	0.617**
7	Market orientation	0.273**
8	Number of trainings	0.279**
9	Social participation	0.269**
10	Extension contact	0.279**
11	Knowledge	0.317**

**Significant at 0.01 percent level

*Significant at 0.05 percent level

It is observed from Table 2 that, the results of correlation coefficient (r) showed that the independent variable namely education of sericulturist was positively and significant relationship with adoption of improved sericultural production practices.

While land holding, family size, annual income, farming experience in sericulture, area under mulberry cultivation, market orientation, number of training, social participation, extension contact and knowledge had positive and highly significant relationship with adoption of improved sericultural production practices, respectively.

The similar finding is reported by Syed Shakir Ali *et al.* (2015) [12], Sharma *et al.* (2022) [10], Barme *et al.* (2022) [1].

and Hajam *et al.* (2021) ^[4], Dhepe (2014) ^[2], Morey (2020) ^[8].

Conclusion

The study indicated that, the profile of the sericulturist concluded from the present study in a study found that the majority of sericulturist had a middle school level education. It was also clearly noticed that the majority of sericulturist have semi-medium land holdings, medium family size, a medium annual income, and medium farming experience in sericulture. Furthermore, it was discovered that the majority of sericulturist had medium level of area under mulberry cultivation as well as medium levels of market orientation, social participation, extension contact the majority sericulturist had medium level knowledge and majority of sericulturist received one training.

It was observed that, independent variables like land holding, family size, annual income, farming experience in sericulture, area under mulberry cultivation, market orientation, number of training, social participation, extension contact, knowledge had positive and highly significant relationship with adoption of improved sericultural production practices at 0.01 percent level of probability. While education had positive and significant relationship with adoption of improved sericultural production practices at 0.05 percent level of probability.

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