

A Study of silk industry in Bastar District: Opportunities and challenges

Dr. Mona Chawhan

Assistant Professor, Commerce, Govt.K H.College Abhanpur

Dr. Ritu Marwah

Assistant Professor, Commerce, Govt. D. B. Girls Autonomous college Raipur

Abstract

Kosa industry is an ancient traditional industry. It has the potential to provide employment on a large scale with low capital investment, simple production technology, exact coordination of labor and management. This industry not only provides employment on a large scale by fulfilling the textile requirement of the people, but also expresses the Indian art, culture and heritage. For this reason, the cocoa industry is earning international fame in various parts of the world. As it is well known that the clothes of Tasar Kosa not only hold their special importance in the apparel business, as well as Indian traditional belief also considers clothes made of Kosa or silk as sacred.

Literature Review

Chandakar Mukundram (1987)

"Development and prospects of cottage and small scale industries in Bastar Sambhag"

The author has told in his research that Bastar division is rich in natural wealth and tribal dominated area. where development is slow. The possibilities of development of small and cottage industries in Bastar division are very high. . And the second reason for this is the lack of successful implementation of government policies. Awareness, technical training and successful implementation of government policies can give the desired impetus to the development of small and cottage industries

Pandey, Anjani Kumar (1988) "Kosa Industry in Bastar District"

The author has envisaged in his research that despite the paucity of capital in Bastar district, there is a strong potential for employment in the cocoa industry. About 63 percent of the land is forested in the district, more than half the forest area is full of natural wild cocoons of Sal, Senha, Behada, Harra, Asan and Arjuna trees. Only cocoon collection takes place in this area. Middlemen have an important role in the buying and selling of rally cocoons, for the development of the cocoon industry, the interference of middlemen and outside traders has to be stopped.

L, Sinha, Beck (1995)

In his article, he has told that the tribals living in the wide dense forests of bastar district of Chhattisgarh earn their livelihood by following the race of the rally species, but the production of the rally is

decreasing continuously. There is a need that the rally coco should be protected and its exploitation should be reduced. Institutions should be opened at government and non-government level for threading and weaving of rally kosa in bastar district. This will reduce the takeover of traders on rally kosa and prevent it from being taken out of the state.

Saraswat Satyabhan (1997)

In his research, the author has highlighted the problems and solutions of marketing of Tasar kosa in Bihar and Bastar, two major Tasar producing districts of India, Singhbhumi (Bihar) and Bastar (Chhattisgarh) sell cocoons in weekly market and vegetable market. Adivasis due to sale through middlemen He does not get the full price of the cocoon. He has suggested that in every cocoon producing area of Bastar, there should be a central government's cocoon purchase center, selling through middlemen should be ended. By training the tribals, the difference between good, medium and low cocoons should be clarified.

Hirakne, Ravindra Kumar (2001)

"Prospects of silk industry in Bastar division"

The author has told in his research that the tribals of Bastar earn their living by collecting forest produce and selling them in local haats. 98 percent of the cocoa produced in the division is exported outside. Threading and weaving can be done in Bastar division only. This will strengthen the economic condition of the tribals

Objective:

1. Study of the process of production and its storage and marketing system in the geographical environment of the bastar district.
2. Study of current status and government policy of silk industry.
3. Current problems of the silk industry and measures to solve them.

Hypothesis :

1. Due to the abundance of raily kosa in Bastar division, it is possible to increase employment opportunities and economic and social development with the help of silk industry based on it.
2. Despite being full of natural resources, Bastar division is industrially backward.
3. The division has a unique potential for entrepreneurship development with low capital Investment

Introduction

The Bastar region of Chhattisgarh is a tribal-dominated dense forest area, which is still far away from modern education, social environment and living system. Due to this area being full of mineral wealth, there is a Live competition to exploit it. The Traditional jobs of the people who have been there since time immemorial are being snatched away from unemployment, poverty and the local majority people are living in deprivation under the dominance of influential people.

The silk industry was started in the year 1962 at Jagdalpur, the district headquarters in Bastar division. Under this, a Kosa Regional Research Center and Kosa Center were established in 1967. In the year 1984-85, 19 tasar and 31 mulberry based centers were established in different districts as well as regional deputy directors, assistant directors were posted in the districts for sericulture and development as per the plan

Sericulture work in Bastar division is operated at two levels:

1. Natural Kosa Cocoon Production (Tasar)
2. Sericulture based on Mulberry,

Tasar Kosa Cocoons and Textiles manufacturing work has traditionally been going on for centuries in Chhattisgarh state. At present, the production of Rally Kosa, Mulberry, Eri and the work of threading and manufacturing of clothes is done in the state. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes living in rural areas and living below poverty line due to silk activities in the state are increasing their income by getting the means of full-time and part-time employment at local level. About 100000 beneficiaries are associated with this work of livelihood through silk schemes in the state.

Production area of cacoon

In Chhattisgarh, Kosaphal [cacoon] is naturally available in abundance in the forests of Raigarh, Champa, Janjgir and Bilaspur and Bastar divisions. The work of tussar worm rearing is traditionally conducted in the state. According to the decision of the state government to promote forest based village industries, employment is being provided through the schemes run.

Out of the four types of silk found in India, Chhattisgarh has the distinction of producing three types of silk species tussar, mulberry, eri. Bastar is a forested area, there is a sufficient amount of naturally occurring tussar insect species and its edible plants like Sal, Saja, Dhawda, Ber, Sinha etc is available. Rally Kosa grows naturally in Bastar, along with the naturally occurring Rally Kosa, the pest of Tasar Kosa, an effort is being made to prepare different species by hybrid method. The pest of Tasar Kosa is developed in the form of a caterpillar in the Beejar center and then kept on the Sal trees. This caterpillar wraps itself around itself with its saliva and in the interval it dries up and appears in the form of an oval shell, thus making this insect whipping.

According to the division wise rallies in Nangur, Darbha, Pakhnar, Chingpal, Karpawand, Kolaval, Tokapal, Lohandiguda, Dilmili and Machakot in Kosa district, Mardapal, Makdi, Amravati, Farasgaon, and Lanjoda in Narayanpur district, Orchha in Narayanpur district. Chhotedongar, Dhaudai, Narayanpur, Kurusnar, Benur, Badadongar and Kokodi produce an average of 900 lakh nos. of cocoons. In this sequence, in Dantewada, Kanker, Sukma and Bijapur districts, an average of 400 lakh pieces are produced.

Adequate manpower, forest area, suitable insect-food, plants etc. are available for the promotion of cocoa industry in the developing state of Chhattisgarh. Kosa production is an employment intensive, agricultural and forest based rural cottage industry. Recognizing the possibilities with the development and transfer of technology according to the contemporary needs, it will be possible to give a new direction to the social and economic upliftment of the kosa industry and its workers. In Chhattisgarh

state, 4556 hectares of Kosa worm edible plants are available in departmental kosa centers. In the forest blocks adjacent to the centers, about 1500 hectares of land has been identified for kosa worm rearing, from which at present about 4.38 crores of Palit Kosa are produced. The production is being done by the villagers. Similarly, departmental activities are going on in this context in 9844 hectares of edible tree Sal area of Natural Rally Kosa, from where about 8.09 crore Kosa cocoons are being collected and sold by the forest dwellers in the nearby Haat markets. Due to which they are getting additional income apart from agriculture. The production is being done by the villagers. Similarly, departmental activities are going on in this context in 9844 hectares of edible tree Sal area of Natural Rally Kosa, from where about 8.09 crore Kosa cocoons are being collected and sold by the forest dwellers in the nearby Haat markets. Due to which they are getting additional income apart from agriculture.

A target of sufficient production of Daba Kosa has been set in Chhattisgarh In this sequence, about 60 percent increase in the production ratio of Rally Kosa is also targeted. Rally produced in the division and processing of Daba Kosafals can generate additional employment. In the present situation the rally kosa production from Bastar division goes straight out of Bastar, i.e. processing at the local level is negligible. Only raw material is being sold to outside traders. If the work of threading and textile manufacturing starts at the local level in equal proportion to the production of cocoa, then the division can get an annual income of Rs.86.5 crores by the 2022 year from the cocoon industry only.

In the year 2019-20, 31,593 beneficiaries were benefited in tusser, cocoon production and 16,984 beneficiaries were benefitted till the year 2020-21 September 2020. In the year 19-20, the production was 982.40 lakh nos. In the year 20-21 till September 2020, 201.613 lakh nos. have been produced. Mulberry cocoon production was 57,275 kg in the year 19-20. Happened. A total of 87,330 beneficiaries / workers have been benefited in the year 2019-20 through all the schemes run by the Silk Division. In the year 2020-21, a target of 92,678 beneficiaries / workers has been set.

Problems in development

Due to the longing for maximum collection of Rally Kosa, the seeds in the Sal trees are not being able to be positive and due to lack of fruit for progeny growth. Due to lack of government control over the marketing of rally kosa, the collecting forest dwellers do not even get proper benefits is being met because marketing is completely controlled by the traders. All the kosaphal stored in the division is being exported without processing and outside the state. Therefore, the local people are not getting the benefit of employment generation due to processing.

Due to the easy availability of other welfare schemes in the villages, the interest of the forest dwellers in the traditional difficult work like worm rearing and collection is less visible. Kosa production and collection takes place only in the forest blocks. Where due to the forest area, the transport system also gets adversely affected. Chaff collection and worm rearing has been a traditional enterprise. The mention of its production, storage and marketing is recorded in history since ancient times. Due to the lack of attention to the old traditional work by the new generation, there is also an adverse effect. The number of old cocoon worms and collectors is also decreasing. And due to the change in the environment and change in thinking and increase in literacy rate with the generation gap, the lack of interest in this work is clearly being reflected in the new generation. During the year 1975 to 85, in Jagdalpur city itself, about 300 workers were employed in yarn work and about 55 workers in weaving

work full time. But due to some disruptions, now the number of workers from these two establishments has not come down to even 50

Suggestions and Critical Findings

For the widespread production of rally kosa, it is necessary to conduct a public awareness campaign in village-village, in which information should be given to the villagers that the cocoon planted in the trees should not be broken 100 percent for immediate benefit, rather, at least 30 to 40 percent for advance generation. Percentage should be left in the Kosaphal trees only and at an interval of every five years, 100 percent of the Kosa fruit produced in the trees of any one area should be allowed to remain the same. The silk department should also organize a multiplication camp of natural rally kosa in maximum number every year. For this, under the intensive development program by the department, male female butterflies and fertilized eggs should be released in the forest blocks so that the continuity of production is not disturbed. It is also necessary to establish a legal system for strong marketing of rally kosa so that to be free from the exploitation of forest dwellers. It is mandatory to include Kosa in the list of Nationalized Forest Produce. After becoming a nationalized forest produce, its marketing will be institutional, that is, it can be purchased only by Chhattisgarh Khadi and Village Industries Board (Silk Activity) under Minor Forest Produce Co-operative Federation or Silk Department, whose benefit will be that traders will be separated from this process.

Reason why Rally Kosa is not processed in Bastar, it gets exported to other districts of the state and outside the state. No man day employment will be available. From which 5800 q. The thread can be manufactured only in Bastar. By giving training to the new and old weavers of Bastar in the initial and skill upgradation, the work of manufacturing clothes can also be conducted dynamically. The demand for tussar raw silk at the national level is 1200 m. Tons. Whereas in the country only 500 m. Tons of raw silk is being produced. In such a situation, the role of Chhattisgarh Cocoa Industry will be important in meeting the internal demand.

Due to the increasing environmental imbalance due to industrialization, the crisis of heating is increasing in the world, biodiversity is getting extinct, in such a situation the role of eco-friendly cocoa industry in the economic development of the state of Chhattisgarh will prove to be important.

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