



Cocoon Markets

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Market is a regular gathering of people for the purchase and sale of provisions, livestock, and other commodities.

A Cocoon market is a place where the buyers and sellers are required to transact Cocoons by open auction under the regulations of law.

Karnataka state is producing as much as 43% of the total quantity of silk.

Types of Cocoons:

1. Multivoltine-Pure Mysore, C.nichi etc...

2. Bivoltine- NB₄D₂, CSR₂, CSR₄

3. Cross breed-

MV x MV - Pure Mysore x C. nichi

MV x BV - Pure Mysore x CSR₂ / NB₄D₂

BV x BV - CSR₂ x NB₄D₂, CSR₂ x CSR₄

EARLY METHOD OF TRANSACTION

During the early 20th century in the absence of regulated markets innocent rearers had to sell his Cocoons in the “Private Markets”.

The Modus operandi: The private market operator collecting information, visiting the rearers at the time of mounting, made an oral agreement to purchase Cocoons, and pay an advance loan. Thus forcing them to bring the Cocoons only to them.

Once the farmer came to these markets, he was at the mercy of the buyers *i.e.*, bargain for price, no open auction and faulty balances. Also, he will get the money with difficulty after many visits.

The Cocoons thus purchased from rearer was in turn sold to the reelers / seed preparers at an exorbitant Price.

NEED FOR REGULATED COCOON MARKETS

In the interest of both the seller and buyer the state Govt. of Karnataka established Cocoon markets under the law.

When the Cocoon markets were promulgated by law in the early 1970s the reelers challenged it before the Supreme Court. However, the Court upheld the validity of the law and the Cocoon markets have come to stay since 1973. Thus the Cocoon markets are established to serve the following functions:

- 1. To provide a convenient meeting place for buyer and seller.**
- 2. To announce publicly the prevailing market rates for raw silk in the silk exchanges.**
- 3. To provide an incentive for sorting of cocoons and marketing them at rates corresponding to the quality.**
- 4. To encourage Cash transaction, correct weighment and fair dealing.**

COCOON MARKETS IN KARNATAKA

The markets are of two types:

1. Seed area markets:

- a. Multivoltine seed area markets.**
- b. Bivoltine area seed markets.**

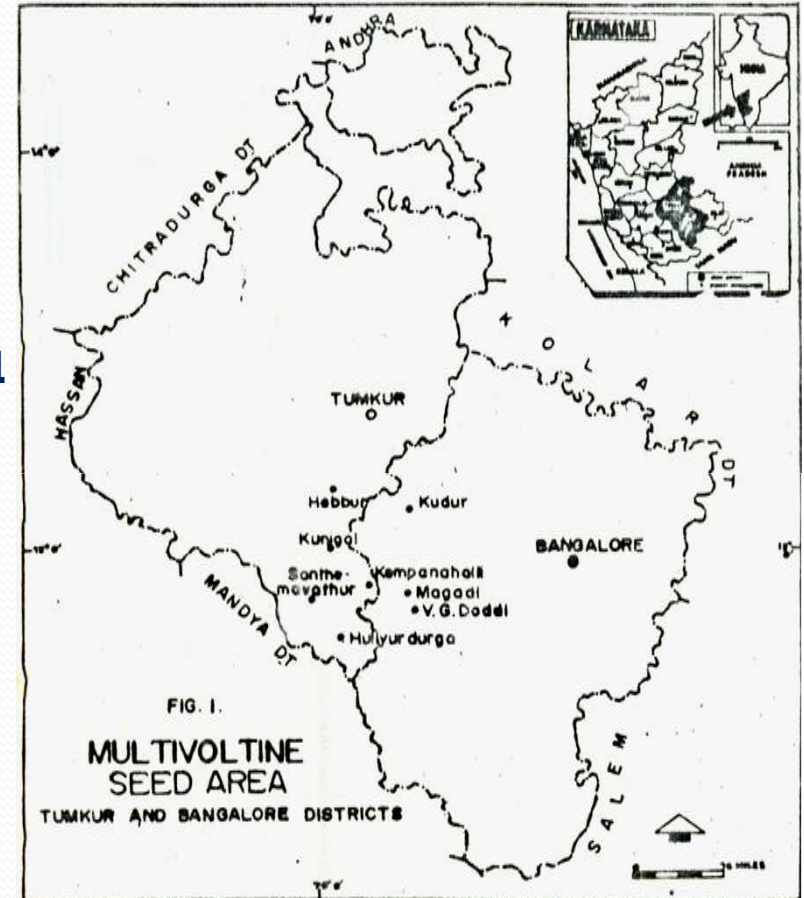
a. Multivoltine Seed area Markets:

The transaction is in between the Seed rearers and seed producers of private and government sector.

There are 8 markets in this seed area. Eg., Kunigal, Magadi etc.,

b. Bivoltine Seed Area Markets:

Here the transaction of Bivoltine seed Cocoons take place between the seed rearers and LSP's and government organizations. Eg., Attibele & Anekal.






2. Commercial Area Markets:

In these markets the Cocoons used for reeling purpose are transacted.

These are classified as the Class I and Class II based on the Quantity of Cocoons transacted.

Eg., They are Kolar, Ramanagara, Kollegala, etc.,



The salient features of the “THE KARNATAKA SILKWORM SEED, COCOON AND SILK YARN (REGULATION OF PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION, SUPPLY AND SALE) ACT 1959”

It is obligatory, to ensure supply of DFLs, to provide facilities for training and to ensure fair trade of reeling cocoons and silk yarns.

- **The Mysore silkworm disease control Act 1943.**
- **The Mysore Silkworm seed (control and Distribution) Act 1952.**
- **The Mysore Silkworm seed and cocoon (Regulation of Production, supply and Distribution) Act 1959.**
- **Later these Acts, mended as The Karnataka Silkworm seed, Cocoon and yarn (Regulation of Production, Supply, Distribution and sale) Act 1959.**



The salient features continued

- 1. This act extends to the whole of the Karnataka State.**
- 2. Regulates transactions relating to sale / purchase of cocoons for reeling/seed.**
- 3. Provision for the constitution of Market Committee.**
- 4. Allowed to establishment of development and price stabilization fund.**

Regular Procedure of Transaction

1. Both farmer and reeler should have license issued by Dept. of sericulture, Govt. of Karnataka, to transact cocoons.
2. Cocoons produced by any licensed rearer should be transacted only at Govt. Cocoon markets.
3. First the Cocoons brought by the farmer to the Cocoon market, issued a bidding slip in a triplet. After auctioning in the triplet one will be issued for reeler or LSPs one is issued to rearer, one is kept by the marketing officer.

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ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸೇವೆ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಅಂಡ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸೇವೆ (ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ) ಅಧೀನದಲ್ಲಿ, ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ದಿವ್ಯಾಂಗನಾ ಅಂಡ್ ಸೇವೆ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಗೂಡಂ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ

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೧. ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮಕ್ಕರಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳಿಗೆ

೨. ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಹುಳು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ/ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳ

೩. ಪ್ರತಿ ಕೆ.ಬಿ. ಗೂಡಂ ಅತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪರಿಮಾಣ

೪. ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಹುಳು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ/ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳ

೫. ಗೂಡಂಗಳ ಒಟ್ಟು ತೂಕ ಕೆ.ಬಿ. ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದಿವ್ಯಾಂಗನಾ

೬. ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಹುಳು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ/ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳ

೭. ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಗೆ ನೀಡಬೇಕಾದ ತೂಕ

೮. ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಹುಳು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ/ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳ

೯. ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಹುಳು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ/ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳ

೧೦. ಈ ಮೇಲೆ ನಮೂದಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ದೃಢೀಕರಿಸುವುದು. ಹಾಗೂ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಹುಳು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ/ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳ. ಗೂಡಂಗಳನ್ನು ದಿನ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಿಸುವುದು.

ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಸಹಿ.

ಸೂಚನೆ: ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಹುಳು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ/ ಗೂಡಂ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರ ಗೂಡಂಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಿದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನೀಡಿದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಪಕ್ಷ ಒಂದು ವಾರದ ದಿನದಿಂದ ಮೊದಲಿನಿಂದ ಕಾಯ್ದಿರಬೇಕು. ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಣಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಅದನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ ಪೂರೈಸಬೇಕು.

4. Cocoons are kept on stands provided for auctioning.



5. Immature cocoon lots will be rejected by the department Personnel.

6. Department personnel will inspect each lot for quality and fix base price on visual examination.



Regular Procedure of Transaction continued

7. Reelers or LSPs will start bidding in presence of market officials and rearer. Recently some Class I Cocoon Markets have adopted e-auctioning to provide more transparency in transaction.



8. The highest bidder will have to take the approval of rearer of that lot, in presence of market officials and put their respective consent signature.

9. In case the farmer is not satisfied with the price offered he can opt for second auctioning.

Regular Procedure of Transaction continued

10. If the both parties agree, the cocoons, will be weighed in presence of reeler and farmer.

11. The reelers has to deposit in cash the total amount incurred for cocoons purchased and 1% market fee on total transaction.

12. The rearer in turn gets the money from specified counters in the market, the officials pay to the rearer by deducting 1% market fee on total transaction.



Thank You