RESEARCH ARTICLE

Relationship between the adoption level and selected independent variables of sericulturists from Karnataka State

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ABSTRACT

In Karnataka, Kolar district is the leading silk producer. Kolar district was selected purposefully for the study purpose as a representative for South Karnataka region. In all total 90 respondents were selected randomly from Chintamani taluka of Kolar district. Among the selected characteristics of sericulturists only age, experience and cosmopoliteness of the respondent sericulturists exhibited a non-significant relationship with their extent of adoption. Whereas education, land holding, family size, area under mulberry, annual income, extension contact, social participation, mass media exposure, risk orientation exhibited positive and highly significant relationship with their extent of adoption.

KEY WORDS : Relationship, Adoption, Sericulturist

INTRODUCTION

India ranks second in area and production. In India, Karnataka was the leading producer of mulberry silk, followed by Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. In India, Karnataka is the leading silk producer state. In Karnataka, Kolar district is the leading silk producer. Mysore, Bengaluru, Mandya are the other traditional silk producing areas in Karnataka.

The objective are to find out the relationship between extent of adoption and selected independent variables.

METHODOLOGY

In Karnataka, Kolar district is the leading silk producer. Kolar district was selected purposefully for the study purpose as a representative for South Karnataka region. Kolar district comprises of 11 Tahsils and out of these Tahsils, Chintamani Taluka was selected purposefully on the basis of highest area and production of raw mulberry silk. Sericulturists those who have already harvested a minimum of three crops of mulberry were selected randomly from the list. Thus, in all total 90 respondents were selected randomly from Chintamani Taluka of Kolar district.

OBSERVATIONS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 indicates that the relationship between age and extent of adoption of sericulture management practices by the sericulturists was not significant (r=0.113). The correlation co-efficient (r=0.244) between education and extent of adoption of selected sericulture management practices indicated that there was no significant relationship between education and extent of adoption. The family size and extent of adoption of sericulture practices was positive and significant (r=0.349). There was a positive and significant relationship(r=0.442) between land holding and extent of adoption. Positive and significant relationship (r=0.397) existed between area under mulberry plantation and extent of adoption of selected sericulture management practices. It revealed that there was a positive and significant relationship (r=0.418) between annual income and extent of adoption of selected sericulture management practices. There was a positive and significant relationship(r=0.394) between income from sericulture and extent of adoption. There was no significant relationship (r=0.096) between experience in sericulture and extent of adoption of selected sericulture management practices. Positive and significant relationship (r=0.535) existed between extension contact

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