

## Extent of adoption of improved cultivation practices in coconut in Chikmagalur district of Karnataka

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### ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted to know the personal, socio-economic status, adoption level and association between personal, socio-economic status with the adoption level of nursery practices of coconut growing farmers of Chikmagalur district. The study revealed that most of the respondents were middle aged (41-50 yrs.) having minimum education qualification with medium family size (7 to 10 members) and cent per cent of the farmers adopted recommended practices with regard to age of seedlings and majority adopted cultural practices, integrated disease and pest management, spacing and water management and neglected preventive measure and biological control of insect pest and diseases, IPM and IDM. The middle aged family size (7 to 10 members) of big farmers was significantly related to adoption level of nursery practices.

### INTRODUCTION

The coconut palm is a versatile plant with a variety of uses. Every part of it is useful to mankind in one or the other forms. It supplies food, drink and shelter and also raw materials for a number of industries. Coconut is frequently used in various ceremonies such as wedding, buildings and other commercial occasions. The dehusked nut possesses three distinct raw materials, such as wet meat or kernel (50%), water (17%) and shell (33%). The kernel or endosperm of the matured coconut is an important food in all the coconut growing countries. Apart from being used for culinary purposes, the milk or cream obtained by squeezing the grated kernel goes into preparations of commercial importance.

The liquid endosperm of tender coconut (seven months old) makes a popular refreshing drink. The tender coconut water is recommended in cases of gastroenteritis, diarrhoea, vomiting and against dehydration. It is also urinary antiseptic and eliminates poisons through kidneys in case of mineral poisoning. It has a caloric value of 17.4 per 100g of water. The coconut shell is used for making activated charcoal. The shell flour of 300 mesh made of coconut shell has a variety of uses in the organic industries.

Apart from the kernel, coconut water and

shell, the trunk of mature palm is used for houses in coconut growing areas and woven into baskets. Extent of adoption of improved cultivation practices among farmers is very much essential in order to improve their standard of living. Keeping this in view, the study was conducted for the analysis of personal, socio-economic characteristics of the coconut growers analyzed, estimation of extent of adoption of improved cultivation practices among big and small farmers and the relationship between personal, socio-economic characteristics of farmers with their adoption levels.

### METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted during the year 2007 to assess the adoption level of improved cultivation practices among big and small coconut growing farmers of Lakkammanahally, Hiregouja and Uddeboranahally villages of Chikmagalur district of Karnataka. 15 big farmers and 15 small farmers from each village were selected by random sampling. The total sample comprised the study was 90. The extent of adoption level among big and small coconut farmers with their relationship to personal, socio-economic characteristics were studied considering the eleven recommended practices of coconut cultivation viz., seed rate, quality

### Key words :

Coconut,  
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