



Knowledge and adoption of sericulturists regarding recommended sericulture management practices in Karnataka State

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ABSTRACT

In Karnataka, Kolar district is the leading silk producer in which Mysore, Bengaluru and Mandya are the traditional silk producing areas. 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. Practices about which all (100 per cent) of the respondent sericulturists had full knowledge of land preparation, recommended mulberry varieties, type of soil required to cultivate the mulberry crop, time of planting, shoot rearing method, cross bred silkworms, and inter cultivation operations. Nearly 55.60 per cent of the respondent sericulturists had medium level of knowledge regarding selected sericulture management practices. All the respondent sericulturists fully adopted practices like soil type, land preparation time of planting. A majority of the respondent sericulturists fully adopted mulberry cultivation practices. 55.60 per cent of the respondent sericulturists had adopted the selected sericulture management practices upto medium extent.

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INTRODUCTION

India ranks second in area and production of silk. In India, Karnataka is the leading silk producer in which Kolar district is the leading silk producer. Mysore, Bengaluru, Mandya are the other traditional silk producing areas in Karnataka. In India, Karnataka is the leading producer in raw silk production, contributing 52.78 per cent of country's total raw silk production. After Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu are the leading producer of mulberry silk of India. The study was conducted with the following objectives: to study the knowledge level of the sericulturists regarding recommended sericulture management practices and to study the extent of adoption of recommended sericulture management practices followed by the sericulturists.

METHODOLOGY

In Karnataka, Kolar district is the leading silk producer with annual production. Kolar district was selected purposefully for the study purpose as a representative for South Karnataka region. Kolar district comprises of 11 Tehsils. Out of these, Tehsils, 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.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Data of Table 1 reveal that practices about which all (100 per cent) of the respondent sericulturists had full knowledge of, land preparation, recommended mulberry varieties, type of soil required to cultivate the mulberry crop, time of planting, shoot rearing method, cross bred silkworms, and inter cultivation operations.

Table 2 reveals that 55.60 per cent of the respondent sericulturists had medium level of knowledge regarding selected sericulture management practices, whereas, 25.50 per cent and 18.90 per cent of them had low and high level of knowledge regarding selected mulberry cultivation and silkworm rearing practices, respectively.

It is observed that all the respondent sericulturists fully adopted practices like; soil

Key words :

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