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

J.H. GAIKWAD AND P.G. KHALACHE

#### **A**BSTRACT

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

Gaikwad, J.H. and Khalache, P.G. (2010). Relationship between the adoption level and selected independent variables of sericulturists from Karnataka State, *Adv. Res. J. Soc. Sci.*, **1** (2): 180-181.

#### 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

Correspondence to:

P.G. KHALCHE, Department of Extension Education, Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri, AHMEDNAGAR (M.S.) INDIA

Authors' affiliations:

J.H. GAIKWAD, Department of Extension Education, Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri, AHMEDNAGAR (M.S.) INDIA

Table 1 : Correlation between selected dependent and independent variables

mucpendent variables		
Sr. No.	Independent variable	Coefficient of correlation (r) ( n=90 )
1.	Age	0.113 <sup>N.S.</sup>
2.	Education	$0.224^{\rm \ N.S.}$
3.	Family size	$0.349^{*}$
4.	Land holding	0.442**
5.	Area under mulberry plantation	0.397**
6.	Annual Income	0.418**
7.	Income from sericulture	0.394**
8.	Experience in sericulture	0.096 <sup>N.S.</sup>
9.	Extension contact	0.535**
10.	Social participation	$0.410^{**}$
11.	Mass media exposure	0.535**
12.	Risk orientation	0.769**

<sup>\*</sup> and \*\* indicate significance of values at P=0.05 and 0.01, respectively

and extent of adoption of selected sericulture management practices. It was revealed that there was a positive and significant relationship (r=0.410) between level of social participation and extent of adoption of selected sericulture management practices. There was a positive and significant relationship (r=0.535) between exposure to mass media and extent of adoption. There was also positive and significant relationship (r=0.769) between risk

orientation and extent of adoption of selected sericulture management practices of selected sericulture management practices.

#### **Conclusion:**

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.

#### LITERATURE CITED

Neelaveni, S., Rambabu and Punna Rao 2002. Developmental priorities of farm women in agribusiness management. A case of an adopted village K. B. Palm. *Manage Extension Research Review,* **6** (3): 74–83.

Sunildutta, J. and Chole, R.A. (2002). Study on adoption of sericultural practices by sericulturists. *Indian J. Seric.*, **41**(1):1–6.

Walke, A.S. (2008). A study on technological gap in brinjal cultivation. M.Sc. (Ag.) Thesis Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri (M.S.).

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

N.S= Non significant