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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.

Key words : Knowledge, Adoption, Management, Sericulturist

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

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Table 1: Distribution of the respondent sericulturists by their practice wise knowledge of selected mulberry cultivation technology

Sr. No.	Practice selected		Full knowledge	Partial knowledge	No knowledge
			Frequency	Frequency	Frequency
1.	Soil type		90 (100.00)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)
2.	Land preparation		90 (100.00)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)
3.	Mulberry variety		90 (100.00)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)
4.	Time of planting		90 (100.00)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)
5.	Spacing	Irrigated	85 (94.40)	05 (05.60)	00 (00.00)
		Rainfed	85 (94.40)	5 (05.60)	00 (00.00)
6.	Chemical fertilizers	Irrigated	02 (02.20)	75 (83.30)	13 (14.40)
		Rainfed	02 (02.20)	75 (83.30)	13 (14.40)
7.	FYM	Irrigated	85 (94.50)	03 (03.30)	2 (02.20)
		Rainfed	85 (94.50)	03 (33.30)	2 (02.20)
8.	Bio-fertilizer		05 (05.60)	02 (02.20)	83 (92.20)
9.	VAM		02 (02.20)	03 (03.30)	85 (94.50)

Table 2: Distribution of the respondent sericulturists by their level of knowledge (n=90)

Sr. No.	Level of knowledge (Scores)	Number of respondents	Percentage
1.	Low (upto 49)	23	25.50
2.	Medium (50 to 75)	50	55.60
3.	High (more than 75)	17	18.90
	Total	90	100.00

type, land preparation time of planting. It is clear from the Table 3 that majority of the respondent sericulturists fully adopted mulberry cultivation practices like, recommended mulberry varieties (94.40 per cent), spacing, (98.90 per cent), application of FYM (80.00 per cent), inter-cultivation (97.8 per cent), time of harvesting leaf (83.30 per cent) and pruning time (83.30 per cent).

Table 4 reveals that 55.60 per cent of the respondent

Table 3: Practice wise adoption of selected mulberry production technology

Sr. No.	Practice followed	Full adoption	Partial adoption	No adoption
		Frequency	Frequency	Frequency
1.	Soil type	90 (100.00)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)
2.	Land preparation	90 (100.00)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)
3.	Mulberry variety	85 (94.40)	00 (00.00)	5 (05.60)
4.	Time of planting	90 (100.00)	00(00.00)	00 (00.00)
5.	Spacing	89 (98.90)	01 (01.10)	00 (00.00)
6.	Chemical fertilizers	13 (14.40)	72 (80.00)	5 (05.60)
7.	FYM	72 (80.00)	13 (14.40	5 (05.60)
8.	Bio-fertilizer	04 (04.40)	06 (06.70)	80 (88.90)
9.	VAM	02 (02.20)	03 (03.30)	85 (94.50)
10.	Irrigation schedule	04 (04.50)	24 (94.50)	00 (00.00)
11.	Inter-cultivation	88 (97.80)	02 (02.20)	00 (00.00)
12.	Time of harvesting leaf	75 (83.30)	14 (25.60)	01 (01.10)
13.	Leaf preservation	12 (13.30)	73 (81.10)	05 (05.50)
14.	Pruning time	75 (83.30)	10 (11.10)	05 (05.50)
15.	Pruning height	12 (13.30)	71 (78.90)	07 (07.80)
16.	Leaf spot	03 (03.30)	81 (90.00)	06 (06.70)
17.	Rust	04 (04.40)	81 (90.00)	05 (05.60)
18.	Tukra	06 (06.70)	75 (83.30)	09 (10.00)
19.	Bihar hairy caterpillar	7 (07.80)	77 (85.50)	06 (06.70)
21.	Leaf webber	3 (03.30)	87 (95.60)	01 (01.10)

Table 4: Distribution of the respondent sericulturists by their extent of adoption of selected sericulture management practices (n=90)

Sr. No.	Extent of adoption (scores)	No. of respondents	Percentage
1.	Low (upto50)	23	25.50
2.	Medium (51to 75)	50	55.60
3.	High (76 and above)	17	18.90
	Total	90	100.00

sericulturists had adopted the selected sericulture management practices upto medium extent, whereas 25.50 per cent and 18.90 per cent of the respondent sericulturists had low and high level of adoption, respectively.

Conclusion:

The study concluded that practices about which all (100 per cent) of the respondent sericulturists had full knowledge were like 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.

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