

CERTIFICATE IN SERICULTURE

Term-End Examination

June, 2009

00917

BLP-001 : INTRODUCTION TO SERICULTURE

Time : 2 hours

Maximum Marks : 50

Note : Attempt only five questions. All questions carry equal marks

1. Define *any ten* of the following terms : **10x1=10**

- (a) Bivoltine
- (b) SHG
- (c) Grainures
- (d) Kissan Nursery
- (e) Mountages
- (f) dfls
- (g) ERR
- (h) Cellules
- (i) Spinning
- (j) Cocoon
- (k) Emergence
- (l) Multivoltine

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| 2. | (a) | Write the difference between compost and vermicompost. | 3 |
| | (b) | Who is the main contributor in silkworm seed production ? | 1 |
| | (c) | What are the sexual differences at pupal stage ? | 1 |
| | (d) | Explain the different steps involved in loose egg production. | 3 |
| | (e) | Explain pairing and depairing of moths. | 2 |
| 3. | (a) | What are the by-products of Mulberry cultivation and silkworm rearing ? | 3 |
| | (b) | Mention the different wastes included under reeling waste. | 2 |
| | (c) | What materials are prepared out of cut pierced cocoon shells ? | 1 |
| | (d) | Mention the different uses of silk. | 2 |
| | (e) | How do you assess the cocoon quality ? | 2 |
| 4. | (a) | What is reelability ? | 2 |
| | (b) | Why do you stifle the cocoon ? | 2 |
| | (c) | What do you understand by cocoon cooking and reeling ? | 2 |
| | (d) | How do you store the cocoon ? | 2 |
| | (e) | Why do you sort cocoon before reeling ? | 2 |

5. (a) Which are the states practising Mulberry sericulture ? 3
- (b) Which important features of sericulture made its practice among large number of people ? 3
- (c) List five important constraints faced by the silk industry in India. 2
- (d) List out the various defective cocoon types. 2
6. (a) What do you mean by employment generation ? 2
- (b) Why extension support is necessary for sericulture development in the rural areas ? 3
- (c) List the Stakeholders in Sericulture.
- (d) What are the important training needs in post cocoon sector ? 2
7. Fill in the blanks : 3 10
- (a) Rearing of young silk worm up to the second moult is _____ .
- (b) Examination of the eggs laid by female moths is _____ .
- (c) Those who ensure production of silk worm eggs in mass is called _____ .
- (d) _____ is made up of proteins secreted in the fluid state by a caterpillar, popularly known as silk worm.

- (e) Cultivation of mulberry and rearing of silk worm is called _____ .
- (f) Native to a particular country is called _____ .
- (g) Defined quantity of raw silk carefully wrapped as a cotton cloth and gunny cloth is called _____ .
- (h) The fibre material of raw silk thread which is a protein non-soluble in boiling water is _____ .
- (i) No of live pupae in a given lot denoted in percentages is called _____ .
- (j) Pairing of the male and female of the same race is called _____ .

- 8. (a) Mention the types of training needs in sericulture. 2
- (b) How does sericulture practices suits women and how they can build up economy through sericulture ? 3
- (c) Explain how sericulture practices generates more employment ? 3
- (d) What is a by-product ? Name few sericulture by-products ? 2

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