

00010

**CERTIFICATE IN SERICULTURE**

**Term-End Examination**

**June, 2010**

**BLP-001 : INTRODUCTION TO SERICULTURE**

*Time : 2 hours*

*Maximum Marks : 50*

*Note : Attempt any five questions. All questions carry equal marks*

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1. *Define any ten :* 10
- (a) Bivoltine
  - (b) Mounting
  - (c) Leaf preservation
  - (d) Composite cellule
  - (e) Pupation
  - (f) Humidifier
  - (g) Acid treatment
  - (h) Pathogen
  - (i) dfls
  - (j) Weaving
  - (k) Shell ratio
  - (l) Cocoon stifling

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|----|-----|---|---|
| 2. | (a) | Which are the five major states producers of Mulberry silk in India ?                         | 5 |
|    | (b) | Mention the optimum temperature and relative humidity required during ovipositors             | 2 |
|    | (c) | Explain the main objectives of washing of loose eggs with bleaching powder solution.          | 2 |
|    | (d) | What is spinning ?  | 1 |
| 3. | (a) | Who are the stakeholders in sericulture ?   | 4 |
|    | (b) | What is deflosing ? How does it help in seed production ?                                     | 3 |
|    | (c) | Explain the uses of pupa oil.   | 2 |
|    | (d) | Define NGO.   | 1 |
| 4. | (a) | Name four different types of mountages used in Mulberry Silkworm Rearing.                     | 4 |
|    | (b) | Which are the three main states practising Tasar culture ?                                    | 3 |
|    | (c) | Explain the advantages of dipping of Bivoltine egg sheets in formaline before acid treatment. | 2 |
|    | (d) | What is ERR ?   | 1 |

5. (a) What are the norms fixed for purchase of bivoltine seed cocoons ? 4
- (b) What are the uses of silk ? 3
- (c) How do you select Mulberry plant material for seed cuttings. 3
6. (a) Explain how sericulture practice generates more employment. 4
- (b) Mention the different steps involved in loose egg production. 3
- (c) Why cocoons are sorted before reeling ? 2
- (d) What is grainage ? 1
7. (a) Mention any four labour saving equipments in silkworm seed production. 4
- (b) What happens if good market is not available for cocoons produced ? 3
- (c) Explain the method of re-use of male moths in silkworm egg production. 2
- (d) What is chawki rearing ? 1

8. Fill in the blanks :

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- (a) Soni and Soalu are the food plants of \_\_\_\_\_ silkworm.
- (b) Silk is made up of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) The process of unwinding of silk filament from the cocoons is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) The quantity of cocoons required to produce one kg of raw silk is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (e) Surface sterilization is an activity that comes under \_\_\_\_\_.
- (f) The chemical used for degumming of loose eggs is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (g) \_\_\_\_\_ silk is produced only in India.
- (h) Size of the silk filament is expressed as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (i) Vermi compost is produced with the waste material by the help of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (j) At the end of larval period the silkworms spins the \_\_\_\_\_ to protect itself.

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