

ADOPTION OF IMPROVED BRINJAL PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY FOLLOWED BY BRINJAL GROWERS

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ABSTRACT

The present investigation was undertaken in Tapi district of South Gujarat. Total 120 brinjal growers, with minimum 3 years of experience in brinjal cultivation were selected randomly from twelve villages of selected four Talukas. A total sample size of 120 respondents were randomly selected and interviewed with the help of well structured and pretested interview schedule. The data so collected were subjected to statistical analysis using mean, frequency and percentage, based on this results were interpreted. The majority of the brinjal growers (62.50 per cent) had medium level of overall adoption regarding recommended practices of brinjal, followed by 20.83 per cent and 16.66 per cent of the brinjal growers had high and low overall adoption level, respectively.

Keywords: improved, technology, adoption

INTRODUCTION

Botanical name of brinjal is *Solanum melongea* L. and it belongs to Solanaceae family and it is originated in India, Brinjal has been considered as one of the important vegetable crop of Gujarat. The brinjal growers can increase production of brinjal through the adoption of new varieties and with improved technologies. A firsthand knowledge regarding existing status of adoption of improved technology helpful to the extension workers for concentrating their efforts to create favorable condition for better adoption of the innovations of brinjal cultivation. It is expected that findings of this study may prove beneficial to know the personal, social and economical characteristics of the brinjal growers as well as the adoption of improved technology of brinjal by them. Like wise findings available from this study is useful to immense importance for planners, extension workers, administrators, teachers and students of extension education who are directly or indirectly engaged with the development of improved technology of brinjal cultivation. For the students and academicians it will serve as a guideline who wants to work on the same direction. Brinjal has high nutritive and medicinal values. It contains about 92.3 gms moisture, 0.3 gms fat, 1.3 gms fiber, 24 kcal energy, protein 1.4 gms, minerals 0.3 gms, carbohydrates 4 gms, vitamin C 12 mgs etc per 100 gm. Brinjal also valued for its medicinal properties and has got de-cholesterolizing property primarily

due to presence of poly-unsaturated fatty acid present in fresh and seed of fruit. In native medicines, role of brinjal in treatment of liver diseases, cough due to allergy etc. It can block the formation of free radicals, help in control of cholesterol level and good source of folic acid and potassium. (Salunkhe *et. al.* 2017)

OBJECTIVE

To know the of adoption of improved brinjal production technology followed by brinjal growers

METHODOLOGY

The present study was conducted in tapi district of Gujarat state. An ex-post- facto research design was used. Tapi district have seven talukas namely Vyara, Songad, Valod, Kukurmunda, Ucchal, Dolvan and Nigar. Multistage random sampling was used for selection of respondent brinjal growers. At first stage, out of seven, four taluka (namely Vyara, Valod, dolvan and Songad) were selected on the basis of highest area under brinjal growers respectively. At second stage three villages per talukas were selected on the basis of discussion with the VEW and proportionate area under these villages. At last stage, ten growers per village were randomly selected. In all samples were composed of 120 brinjal growers. Simple statically tools viz, average and percentage were used to accomplish the objectives.

1. Extent of Adoption of Recommended Technology of Brinjal Crop

Table 1: Distribution of brinjal growers according to their overall adoption of recommended package of practices of brinjal crop n = 120

Sr. No.	Level of adoption	Number	Percent
1	Low adoption	20	16.66
2	Medium adoption	75	62.50
3	High adoption	25	20.83

It is clear from table 1 that majority of the brinjal growers (62.50 per cent) had medium level of overall adoption regarding recommended practices of brinjal, followed by 20.83 per cent and 16.66 per cent of the brinjal growers had high and low overall adoption level, respectively.

Table 2: Practice wise adoption of recommended brinjal production technology by brinjal growers n = 120

Sr. No	Recommended practices	Number	Percent
1	Nursery management		
	Soil Solarization	00	0.00
	Size of nursery bed	74	61.66
	Seed rate	104	86.66
2	Land preparation	120	100
3	Time of transplanting	78	65.00
4	Selection of seedlings	120	100
5	Recommended variety	120	100
6	Seed treatment / use of treated seeds	100	83.33
7	Spacing	86	71.66
8	Manures / FYM	104	86.66
9	Chemical fertilizers	80	66.66
10	Irrigation management	100	83.33
11	Weeding		
	Manually	120	100
	Chemical	21	17.50
12	Insect pest control	72	60.00
13	Disease control	52	43.33
14	Harvesting	120	100
15	Post harvest management	120	100

Table 2 shows that among the different recommended brinjal production technologies, cent per cent of the brinjal growers adopted technologies namely land preparation, selection of seedlings for transplanting, recommended varieties, manual weeding, harvesting criteria and post harvest handling, followed by seed rate and manures / FYM

(86.66 per cent), seed treatment or use of treated seeds and irrigation management (83.33 per cent), recommended dose of chemical fertilizers (66.66 per cent), time of transplanting (65.00 per cent), size of nursery bed (61.66 per cent) and insect pest control (60.00 per cent).

While, low adoption of technology was found in disease control (43.33 per cent) and chemical control of weeds (17.50 per cent). But none of the brinjal growers adopted Solarization of nursery soil.

CONCLUSION

From the above discussion it could be concluded that majority of the brinjal growers were found in the had medium level of overall adoption regarding recommended practices of brinjal. Practices wise adoption that among the different recommended brinjal production technologies, cent per cent of the brinjal growers adopted technologies namely land preparation, selection of seedlings for transplanting, recommended varieties, manual weeding, harvesting criteria and post harvest handling, followed by seed rate and manures / FYM , seed treatment or use of treated seeds and irrigation management ,recommended dose of chemical fertilizers ,time of transplanting, size of nursery bed and insect pest control, respectively

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