CONSTRAINTS FACED BY THE BRINJAL GROWERS IN ADOPTION OF RECOMMENDED PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY OF BRINJAL

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ABSTRACT

Present study was conducted in Banaskatha district of Gujarat state to identify the constraints faced by the brinjal growers in adoption of recommended production technology of brinjal. 120 brinjal growers who had minimum 3 years of experience in brinjal cultivation were selected from twelve randomly selected villages of Palanpur and Deesa Talukas and data were collected through interview schedule. Results indicates that, unavailability of healthy seedlings, fluctuations in market rate, lack of timely technical guidance, non availability of labours, high rate of labours and non availability of timely credits were major constraints faced by brinjal growers. Healthy seedlings should be provided, good and rate of agricultural produce should be regulated, provide timely technical guidance, prices of inputs should be minimized and proper marketing facilities should be established were important suggestions to overcome/minimize the constraints in adoption of recommended production technology of brinjal among the brinjal growers.

Keywords : *constraints; brinjal growers; production technology, suggestions.*

INTRODUCTION

Brinjal is an important and indigenous vegetable crop of India. It contributes 9.00 per cent of the total vegetable production of the country. It occupies second position followed by Potato amongst vegetable crops. The state wise production of brinjal show that West Bengol is ranked first with 30.18 per cent production followed by Orissa 20.29 per cent, Bihar 11.28 per cent. Gujarat produces 10.76 per cent to the total production with ranked fourth.

Brinjal has high nutritive and medicinal values. It contains about 92.3 gm moisture, 0.3 per cent fat, 1.3 gm fiber, 24 kcal energy, protein 1.4 gm, minerals 0.3 gm, carbohydrates 4 gm, vitamin C 12 mg, iron 0.24 mg 2.00 per cent etc, per 100 gm. Brinjal also valued for its medicinal properties and has get de-cholestrolizing property primarily due to presence of poly-unsaturated fatty acid present in fresh and seed of fruit. In native medicines, brinjal is used for 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 (Chadha, 2002).

The scope to increase the productivity of brinjal to its potential would substantiate the need for promotion of brinjal cultivation technology in the farmer's field. One way by which extension scientists can contribute to this task is to find out better ways and means of promoting brinjal cultivation technology among the group of clientele.

The current advances in brinjal production technology have demonstrated that to improve the practices have great potential for increasing the brinjal production. Therefore, raising the efficiency of the growers is essential for getting desire profit from the brinjal cultivation. Understanding that, no detail study has yet carried out in this regards so, to know the adoption pattern of recommended practices of brinjal crop a study on "Identify the constraints faced by the brinjal growers in adoption of recommended production technology of brinjal of Banaskatha district of Gujarat state." was under taken with following specific objectives.

OBJECTIVES

(1) To identify the constraints faced by the brinjal growers in adoption of recommended production technology of brinjal.

(2) To seek the suggestions from the brinjal growers to overcome the problems faced by them in adoption of recommended production technology of brinjal.

METHODOLOGY

Banaskantha district, where the researcher study was chosen for the study. Palanpur and Deesa talukas of

Banaskantha district were purposively selected, because these talukas have more brinjal growing area as compared to other talukas. Twelve brinjal growing villages were randomly selected from these two talukas. For this study 120 brinjal growers who had minimum 3 years of experience in brinjal cultivation were selected randomly. To know the various characteristics of brinjal growers a scale developed by Pareek and Trivedi (1963) was used with some modifications.

Measurement of adoption was done by using scale developed by Supe (1969) with slight modification. The data were collected with the help of well-structured, pre-tested, English version interview scheduled through personal contact and data were compiled, tabulated and analyzed to get draw the conclusion. A simple ranking technique was applied to measure the constraints faced by brinjal growers. The statistical tools used were percentage, mean score, standard deviation and coefficient of correlation value.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Constraints faced by the brinjal growers in adoption of recommended production technology of brinjal

Constraints in adoption of new technology never end. However they can be minimized. The respondents were requested to express the constraints faced by them in adoption of recommended production technology of brinjal crop. Frequency and percentage for each constraint were calculated and on that basis of that, the constraints were ranked and presented in Table 1.

Table 1 : Constraints faced by brinjal growers in adoption of recommended production technology of brinjal crop

n = 120

Sr. No.	Constraints	Frequency	Per cent	Rank
1	Unavailability of healthy seedlings	97	80.83	**I**
2	Non-availability of labours	85	70.83	IV
3	High cost of labours.	84	70.00	V
4	Non-availability of credit in time	75	62.50	VI
5	Lack of timely technical guidance	93	77.50	**III**
6	Irregular supply of electricity	40	33.33	IX
7	Irregular supply of irrigation	42	35.00	VIII
8	Lack of market facility nearby village	57	47.50	VII
9.	Fluctuations in market rate	95	79.17	**II**

As seen from the table major constraints faced by brinjal growers are Unavailability of healthy seedlings (80.83 per cent), fluctuations in market rates (79.17 per cent), Lack of timely technical guidance (77.50 per cent), Non-availability of labours (70.83 per cent), high cost of laboures (70.00 per cent), Non-availability of credit in time (62.50 per cent), Lack of market facility nearby village (47.50 per cent), Irregular supply of irrigation (35.00 per cent) and Irregular supply of electricity (33.33 per cent) and were ranked one to nine, respectively. The findings are somewhat in the conformity with the findings of Mutkule *et al.* (2001), Dudhate and Wangikar (2003), Parmar (2006), Kadu (2009). Salunkhe and Chauhan (2017), Patel et al. (2017) and Khajuria et al. (2017).

Suggestions from the brinjal growers to overcome the problems faced by them in adoption of recommended production technology of brinjal:

In order to document the suggestion, the respondents were asked to offer their suggestion to overcome the constraints faced by them in adoption of recommended production technology of brinjal crop. Based on frequency and percentage, ranks were assigned to each suggestion. The results in this regard are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Suggestions given by brinjal growers to overcome constraints faced by them **n = 120**

Sr. No.	Suggestions	Frequency	Per cent	Rank
1	Healthy seedling should be provided.	97	80.33	**I**
2	Rate of produce should be regulated.	94	78.33	**II**
3	Training on new technologies should be imparted to the farmers at KVK.	78	65.00	IV
4	Timely technical guidance should be provided to the farmers credit should be easily provided.	92	76.67	**III**
5	Sufficient electric power should be available for long time.	38	31.67	VI
6.	Micro irrigation facilities should be subsidized.	41	34.17	V

It can be concluded from the Table 2 that the brinjal growers suggested that healthy seedling should be provided (80.33), rate of produce should be regulated (78.33), timely technical guidance should be provided to the farmers credit should be easily provided (76.67), training on new technologies should be imparted to the farmers at KVK (65.00), micro irrigation facilities should be subsidized (34.17) and sufficient electric power should be available for long time (31.67).

It can be concluded that major suggestions given by brinjal growers that healthy seedling should be provided, rate of produce should be regulated, timely technical guidance should be provided to the farmers credit should be easily provided, training on new technologies should be imparted to the farmers at KVK and micro irrigation facilities should be subsidized.

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that Majority constraints faced by brinjal growers were unavailability of healthy seedlings, fluctuations in market rate, lack of timely technical guidance, non availability of labours, high rate of labours and non availability of timely credits. Healthy seedlings should be provided, good and rate of agricultural produce should be regulated, provide timely technical guidance, prices of inputs should be minimized and proper marketing facilities should be established were important suggestions to overcome/ minimize the constraints in adoption of recommended production technology of brinjal among the brinjal growers.

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