

Study of relationship between some selected independent and dependent variables of the brinjal growers and the extent of overall technological gap

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted in Rahuri tahsil of Ahmednagar district situated in the central part of Maharashtra. From Rahuri tahsil, 15 villages were selected randomly for the study purpose on the basis of maximum area under brinjal crop. 120 respondents were selected for the present study. It was concluded that the attributes viz., age, education, area under brinjal cultivation, annual income, and knowledge level exhibited gap.

INTRODUCTION

Vegetables play a very crucial role in human diet. The main vegetable crops grown in Maharashtra are onion, chilli, brinjal, methi, palak, tomato, cabbage etc. Among these vegetables, brinjal is the most popular vegetable crop. Brinjal [*Solanum melongena* (L.)] is a commercial vegetable crop, which belongs to the family Solanaceae. It is an annual crop. It is mainly used for culinary purpose. It is a good source of vit. A, C and B like thiamine and riboflavin and also small quantities of other ingredients like carbohydrates, protein, fibres etc. Maharashtra is the leading state of India for brinjal with the total area of 37 thousand hectares and the total production of 5.88 lakh metric tonnes. In Maharashtra brinjal is mainly grown in *kharif* and *rabi* seasons but it is also cultivated in summer season wherever the irrigation facilities are available. Ahmednagar, Nashik, Jalgaon and Pune are important brinjal growing districts in Maharashtra. The workers in social science have mainly given due attention towards the adoption of cultivation practices of different area like pomology and floriculture the present investigation has been taken for study to find out the relationship between selected independent and dependent variables of the brinjal growers and their extent of overall technological gap.

METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in Rahuri tahsil of Ahmednagar district. Rahuri tahsil is situated in the central part of Maharashtra. The list of brinjal growing villages of Rahuri tahsil was obtained from the Taluka Agril. Officer. There are 95 villages in Rahuri tahsil of Ahmednagar out of which 15 villages were selected randomly for the study purpose on the basis of maximum area under brinjal crop. Eight brinjal growers from each village were selected randomly on the basis of maximum area under brinjal crop. Hence, in all 15 villages and 120 respondents were selected for the present study. The structured interview schedule served as a tool for collecting data. Keeping in view, the objectives of the study, an interview schedule was prepared, which included relevant questions for seeking information in respect of independent and dependent variables. Efforts were also made to formulate a schedule with clear and easy questions. The schedule was prepared in local language *i.e.* in Marathi being a mother tongue of the tahsil, district and state as whole in order to get accurate responses from the respondent growing brinjal. The authors personally interviewed the respondents included in the sample with the help of the local leader and Taluka Agricultural Officer. The progressive farmers were sought for establishing the

Key words :

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