

## Study of socio-personal, economic and psychological attributes and constraints faced by brinjal growers

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### ABSTRACT

The study was conducted in Rahuri tahsil of Ahmednagar district. 15 villages of tehsil were selected randomly for the study purpose on the basis of maximum area under brinjal comprising of crop. 120 respondents. A majority of the respondent brinjal growers were in medium age group. They were educated upto secondary and higher secondary education, had medium family size, small size of land holding, medium level of social participation, source of information, area under brinjal cultivation, annual income, risk orientation category and also medium economic motivation and medium knowledge level. Major constraints faced by the respondents were lack of labour, unavailability of insecticides and pesticides, high cost of chemical fertilizer, more labour charges, lower prices and price fluctuation in the market, lack of knowledge of technical know how and lack of knowledge about application of chemical fertilizers.

### INTRODUCTION

A vegetable plays 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 belongs to the family of 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. Pickles and industrially processed foods are also produced. In India, the total area under the cultivation of brinjal crop is 507.30 thousand hectares with the total production of 8001.20 thousand tonnes (Anonymous, 2006).

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* season but it is also grown in summer season wherever the irrigation facilities are available. The Ahmednagar, Nashik, Jalgaon and Pune are important brinjal growing districts in Maharashtra. It was found that researcher in social science have mainly gave attention towards the adoption of cultivation practices

of different area like pomology and floriculture the present investigation entitled and has been taken for study purpose with the objectives to study the personal, social, economic and psychological attributes of the brinjal growers. Rahuri tahsil of Ahmednagar district (M.S.) and to identify the constraints faced and suggestions made by the brinjal growers from sample areas.

### METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in Rahuri tahsil of Ahmednagar district. The Rahuri tahsil is situated in the central part of Maharashtra. The list of brinjal growing villages of Rahuri tahsil was obtained from the Taluka Agricultural Officer. There are 95 villages in Rahuri tahsil out of these 15 villages were selected randomly From Rahuri tahsil of Ahmednagar district 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 serves as a tool for collecting data keeping in view of the objectives of the study an interview schedule was prepared, which includes relevant questions for seeking information in respect of independent and dependent variables. Efforts

### Key words :

Socio-personal,  
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