Agriculture Update | August & November, 2010 | Vol. 5 | Issue 3 & 4| 495-497 | *RESEARCH ARTICLE*

Knowledge and adoption of brinjal management practices by the farmers

G.K. SASANE, U.D. JAGDALE AND R.P. KHULE

ABSTRACT

The study was reveal that almost all the brinjal growers had complete knowledge about selection of soil and preparatory tillage operations, transplanting irrigation management, harvesting. Majority of brinjal growers had complete knowledge about Intercultural operations (91.67 per cent), selection of seeds (87.50 per cent), varieties (80.00 per cent), nursery management(72.50), planting methods (90.00 per cent) and spacing (87.50) and 72.50 per cent farmers had complete knowledge about plant protection.The study revealed that almost all brinjal growers was complete adoption about selection of soil and preparatory tillage. Majority of growers had complete adoption about intercultural operations (93.34 per cent), irrigation management (92.20 per cent), harvesting (89.17 per cent), nursery management (42.50 per cent), fertilizer management (35.00 per cent), transplanting (52.50 per cent). It was also revealed that all the farmers suffered from higher price of improved seed materials. A large majority of farmers were facing constraints *viz.*, recommended spacing (97.50 per cent), fruit borer problems (97.50 per cent), costly fertilizers (95.00 per cent), less storage capacity of fruits (92.50 per cent). It was revealed that all the farmers suggested for the reasonable prices of improved varietals seeds. Majority of the brinjal growers suggested about fruit borer resistance variety (97.50 per cent) and reasonable rates of fertilizers (80.00 per cent).

See end of the article for authors' affiliations

Correspondence to :
G.K. SASANE
Department of Extension Education, College of Agriculture, KOLHAPUR (M.S.) INDIA

Key words : Knowledge, Adoption, Brinjal growers, Constrants

Accepted : ***July, 2010***

INTRODUCTION

In Agriculture, the contribution made by Agricultural Universities not only helped to increase production and productivity of food crops but it has also helped in achieving socio-economic upliftment of the Maharashtra state. State Agriculture Universities in Maharashtra have generated a number of farm innovations for last thirty years. For instance Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth has given many improved varieties / hybrids of the vegetables and different crops grown in the state. Similarly improved animal breeds, farm implements innovation in high-tech. Agriculture, crop and water management and integrated pest management have also been recommended and given to the farming community.

Under the services at College Development Block, the extension personnel are engaged in the transfer of agricultural. and allied innovations at the farms of the farmers by using the various and suitable extension teaching methods. However, the efforts taken by the personnel of extension education for the transfer of MPKV.'s innovations are not known. Hence, to know the extent of the knowledge and adoption of farm technologies generated by the Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri in Maharashtra, the present study was designed to study the extent of knowledge and adoption of brinjal production technolgy by the brinjal growers, to study the constraints faced by the brinjal growers in adoption of brinjal production technology and to obtain the suggestions from the brinjal growers for efficient use.

METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in the College Development Block situated in Hatkanangle, Radhanagari and Bhudharghar Tahsils of Kolhapur district. In all, 12 villages from College Development Block were selected randomly. From these selected villages, 10 farmers from each village were selected randomly. The farmers were interviewed with the help of structured interview schedule personally. In all, 120 farmers were interviewed for this study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The findings obtained from the present study are presented below:

Knowledge and adoption of brinjal management practices:

The data regarding the knowledge and adoption of brinjal management practices are presented in Table 1 and the results obtained have been interpreted.

Table 1: Knowledge and adoption of bringal management practices

Sr. No.	Improved production technology	Knowledge (n=120)			Adoption (n=120)		
		Complete	Partial	No	Complete	Partial	No
1.	Selection of soil	120 (100.00)	-	-	120 (100.00)	-	-
2.	Preparatory tillage	120 (100.00)	-	-	120 (100.00)	-	-
3.	Selection of seed	105 (87.50)	15 (12.50)	-	03 (2.50)	-	117 (97.50)
4.	Varieties	96 (80.00)	-	24 (20.00)	24 (20.00)	-	96 (80.00)
5.	Nursery management	87 (72.50)	-	33 (27.50)	51 (42.50)	-	69 (57.50)
6.	Planting methods	108 (90.00)	09 (7.50)	03 (2.50)	32 (26.67)	21 (17.50)	67 (55.83)
7.	Spacing	105 (87.50)	15 (12.50)	-	15 (12.50)	-	105 (87.50)
8.	Fertilizer management	81 (67.50)	30 (25.00)	09 (7.50)	42 (35.00)	36 (30.00)	42 (35.00)
9.	Transplanting	120 (100.00)	-	-	63 (52.50)	-	57 (47.50)
10.	Intercultural operations	110 (91.67)	10 (8.34)	-	112 (93.34)	08 (6.67)	-
11.	Irrigation management	120 (100.00)	-	-	111 (92.50)	09 (7.50)	-
12.	Plant protection	87 (72.50)	24 (20.00)	09 (7.50)	36 (30.00)	12 (10.00)	72 (60.00)
13.	Harvesting	120 (100.00)	-	-	107 (89.17)	13 (10.83)	-

Knowledge :

The data of Table 1 reveal that almost all the brinjal growers had complete knowledge about selection of soil and preparatory tillage operations, transplanting, irrigation management, harvesting. Majority of brinjal growers had complete knowledge about intercultural operations (91.67 per cent), selection of seed (87.50 per cent), varieties (80.00 per cent), nursery management (72.50 per cent), planting methods (90.00 per cent), spacing (87.50), plant protection (72.50 per cent).

Adoption :

The data of Table 1 also reveal that almost all the brinjal growers had complete adoption about selection of soil and preparatory tillage. Majority of brinjal growers had complete adoption about intercultural operations (93.34 per cent), irrigation management (92.50 per cent), harvesting (89.17 per cent), nursery management (42.50 per cent), fertilizer management (35.00 per cent), transplanting (52.50 per cent). Proper plant protection measures were adopted by 30.00 per cent farmers.

Constraints faced by the brinjal growers:

The data regarding the constraints faced by the brinjal growers have been presented in Table 2.

It is revealed from Table 2 that all the farmers suffered from higher price of improved seed materials. A large majority farmers were facing constraints *viz.*, recommended spacing (97.50 per cent), fruit borer problems (97.50 per cent), costly fertilizers (95.00 per cent), less storage capacity of fruits (92.50 per cent).

Suggestions made by the brinjal growers:

The data regarding the suggestions made by the brinjal growers are presented in Table 3.

Table 2: Constraints faced by the brinjal growers

Sr. No.	Particulars	No. of farmers (n=120)	Percentage
1.	Higher prices of improved seed	120	100.00
2.	Less recommended spacing which creates the problems at time of picking of brinjal fruits	117	97.50
3.	Much fruit borer problem	117	97.50
4.	Costly fertilizers	114	95.00
5.	Storage capacity of fruit	111	92.50
6.	Lack of market rates	105	87.50
7.	Lack of improved varietals seed in time	96	80.00

It is revealed from Table 3 that all the farmers suggested the reasonable prices of improved varietals seeds. Majority of the brinjal growers suggested about availability of fruit borer resistance variety (97.50 per cent) and reasonable rates of fertilizers (80.00 per cent).

Table 3: Suggestions made by the brinjal growers

Sr. No.	Particulars	No. of farmers n=120	Percentage
1.	There should be reasonable prices of improved varietal seed.	120	100.00
2.	Need of fruit borer resistance variety	117	97.50
3.	Need of reasonable rates of fertilizers	96	80.00

Authors' affiliations:
R.P. KHULE AND U.D. JAGDALE, Department of Extension Education, College of Agriculture, KOLHAPUR (M.S.) INDIA

REFERENCES

Sasane, G.K., Khule, R.P. and Jagadale, U.D. (2009). Knowledge and adoption of sugarcane water management practices by the farmers.*Asian J. Extn. Edu*.**, 27**(1&2):141-145.

Lanjewar, D.M., Nagalwade, L.D., There, D.N. and Deotale, S.L. (2005). Knowledge and adoption of low cost and no cost crop cultivation and soil conservation technologies in paddy based cropping systems of eastern vidharbha, R.R.C.Report, *Deptt.of Extn.Edu.* Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola (M.S.), pp.14-19.

Vaidya,V.R., Koshti, N.R. (2005). Knowledge and adoption of low cost and no cost crop cultivation and soil conservation technologies in cotton based cropping systems, R.R.C.Report, Deptt. of Extn. Edu., Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola (M.S.), pp.18-37.

****
******