

Original Research Article

This manuscript has many grammatical errors and should be rewritten carefully. Some errors has highlighted..

Some references used are too old..

Which software was used for analysis?

Which method was used for mean comparison?

This manuscript does not have discussion and the writers just have referred their results to other papers...

Conclusion should be rewritten carefully and needs aprovement...

Effect of plant growth regulators on growth, yield and quality of brinjal(*solanum melongena* L.) cv. Kashi Sandesh

ABSTRACT

A field experiment was conducted to find out the **Effect** of plant growth regulators on growth, yield and quality of brinjal (*Solanum melongena* L.) cv. Kashi Sandesh at the Horticultural Research Farm, Department of Horticulture, Udai Pratap (Autonomous) College, Varanasi during the year 2020-21. The experiment was laid out in Randomized Block Design with three replications and nine treatments. There were two plant growth regulators viz. GA₃ and NAA was used with different concentrations and applied by foliar application to assess the effect of growth, yield and quality of brinjal. **Excellent** results was found in Treatment T₈ -NAA + GA₃ (40 ppm + 50 ppm) for all the characters viz. maximum plant height (71.14 cm), Number of leaves per plant (71.65), Number of branches (12.77), Days to 50% flowering (43.12), Number of fruit per plant (16.17), Fruit length (11.66 cm), Fruit weight (180.48 g), Fruit diameter (9.48 cm), Fruit yield (2.91 kg/plant), Fruit yield (29.22 kg/plot), Fruit yield (383.95 q/ha), Net return (421750.86 Rs./ha) and B:C ratio (2.73) which was followed by treatment T₇- and T₆- and in other hand T₉- Control **was gives** poor performance among all the treatments. Hence considering the positive effect of NAA 40 ppm + GA₃ 50 ppm was found to be beneficial for brinjal growing farmers under Varanasi (U.P.) condition.

Key Words- Brinjal, PGRs, Growth, Yield and Economics.

INTRODUCTION

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Brinjal (*Solanum melongena* L.) is one of the most common, popular and principal vegetable crops grown in India and other parts of the world. The brinjal is grown extensively in India and other Asian countries like Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Philippines. Major brinjal producing countries are China, Turkey, Japan, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Syria and Spain. The cultivated brinjal of Indian origin has been in cultivation for long time (Thompson and Kelly, 1957). In India, it is one of the most common and popular vegetable crop grown throughout the country, except the higher altitude. The production of brinjal is governed not only by the inherent genetic yield potential of the cultivars but it is greatly influenced by several environmental factors and cultivation practices.

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Brinjal fruits are fairly good source of Ca, P, Fe, and vitamins particularly 'B' group (Kiran *et al.* 2010). Brinjal is also valued for its medicinal properties and role of brinjal in treatment of liver disease, cough due to allergy, rheumatism, leucorrhea and intestinal worms has been mentioned (Das and Barua; 2013). Like other vegetables, it provides dietary fiber, minerals, vitamins, carbohydrate and protein. Plant growth regulators are known to influence on higher yields as well as quality in horticultural crops. Recently, there has been global realization of the important role of PGR's in increasing crop yield. GA₃ is an important growth regulator that may have many uses to modify the growth, yield and yield contributing characters of plant (Rafeekher *et al.* 2002). Plant growth regulators are used widely to improve plant performance. GA₃ is one of those growth regulators that have positive effect on plant growth through the effect on cell division and elongation (Batlang *et al.*, 2006). It recorded dipping of brinjal seedling roots in NAA at 0.1 or 0.2 ppm for 24 hours influenced growth and development (Vajaet *al.* 2017). The advantage of plant growth regulators like Gibberellic (GA₃), Indol Acetic Acid (IAA), Nephthaline Acetic Acid (NAA), 2-4- Diclorophenoxy Acetic Acid (2,4-D) can be taken to increase the yield of local variety of brinjal.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The present experiment was carried out in research farm of Department of Horticulture at udai pratap (autonomous) college, Varanasi under agro- climatic conditions of Eastern region of Uttar Pradesh during the *rabi* season 2020-21 on brinjal variety Kashi Sandesh (Round). Seedling were uprooted from the nursery beds and transplanted in the main plots at a spacing of 70 cm row to row and 60 cm plant to plant. Transplanting was done in the evening hours immediately followed by irrigation for proper establishment of the seedlings. All the recommended package of practices was followed to raise a healthy crop. The experiment consisted of two levels of gibberellic acid (GA₃), two levels of naphthalene acetic acid (NAA) and their combinations was arranged in randomized block design with three replications and nine treatments *viz.* (T₁) - NAA (20 ppm), (T₂) - NAA (40 ppm), (T₃) - GA₃ (25 ppm), (T₄) - GA₃ (50 ppm), (T₅) - NAA + GA₃ (20 ppm + 25 ppm), (T₆) - NAA + GA₃ (20 ppm + 50 ppm), (T₇) - NAA + GA₃ (40 ppm + 25 ppm), (T₈) - NAA + GA₃ (40 ppm + 50 ppm) and (T₉) - Control.

The required weight of the PGRs was taken using electronic sensitive balance and solution was prepared by dissolving in 1 mg L⁻¹. The solution was poured into hand-held

sprayer and was directly sprayed on the plants three times at 30, 45 and 60 days after transplanting. Spraying was performed early in the morning to avoid rapid drying of the spray solution, due to transpiration. Data were collected from randomly selected five plants in each row. The collected data includes Plant height (cm), No. of leaf/plant, No. of branches per plant, Days to 50% flowering, No. of fruit per plant, Fruit length(cm), Weight offruits (g), Fruit diameter(cm), Fruit Yield(Kg/plant), Yield(kg/plot) and Yield(q/ha). The data was analyzed using analysis of variance (ANOVA) by software and mean separation was carried out at 5% probability level.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The data was present in various attributes showed that table 1 at 30 DAT maximum plant height was found in T₈- NAA + GA₃ (40 ppm + 50 ppm) (41.92) followed by T₇ - NAA + GA₃ (40 ppm + 25 ppm) (36.18) and minimum was found in T₉ - Control (27.18), at 45 DAT maximum plant height in T₈- NAA + GA₃ (40 ppm + 50 ppm) (61.20) followed by (T₇) - NAA + GA₃ (40 ppm + 25 ppm) (57.84) and minimum was found in T₉-Control (37.75). At 60 DAT maximum plant height was found in T₈- NAA + GA₃ (40 ppm + 50 ppm) (71.14) followed by T₇- NAA + GA₃ (40 ppm + 25 ppm) (69.40) and minimum was found in T₉- Control (45.47). Gibberellin can promotes the activity of xyloglucan endotransglycosylase (XET) which cause loosening of cell wall and increase cell permeability (Saptari and Dawi 2013). Similar result was found in brinjal by Meena and Dhaka (2003). The no. of leaves per plant increased continuously from 30 to 60 DAT in all the treatments of Kashi Sandesh. At 30 DAT, the maximum no. of leaves (44.35 leaves) was recorded in treatment (T₈) - NAA + GA₃ (40 ppm + 50 ppm) and it was found significantly superior over other treatments followed by (43.12 and 42.31 leaves) in (T₇) - NAA + GA₃ (40 ppm + 25 ppm) and (T₆) - NAA + GA₃ (20 ppm + 50 ppm), whereas, minimum no. of leaves (32.26 leaves) was recorded in treatment (T₉) - Control. At 45 DAT, the maximum no. of leaves (47.12 leaves) was recorded in treatment (T₈) - NAA + GA₃ (40 ppm + 50 ppm) and it was found significantly superior over other treatments followed by (43.52 and 43.16 leaves) in (T₇) - NAA + GA₃ (40 ppm + 25 ppm) and (T₆) - NAA + GA₃ (20 ppm + 50 ppm), whereas, minimum no. of leaves (35.15 leaves) was recorded in treatment T₉- Control. At 60 DAT, the maximum no. of leaves (71.65 leaves) was recorded in treatment (T₈) - NAA + GA₃ (40 ppm + 50 ppm) and it was found significantly superior over other treatments followed by (68.59 and 67.38 leaves) in (T₇) - NAA + GA₃ (40 ppm + 25 ppm) and (T₆) - NAA + GA₃ (20 ppm + 50 ppm), whereas, minimum no. of leaves (41.63 leaves) was recorded in T₉-Control. The similar result was also found by (Hemlata & Raza; 2016), Kropi & Phonglosa; (2020) and Khaleghi *et al.*, (2021).

Number of branches increased continuously from 30 DAT to 60 DAT in all the treatments. At 30 DAT, no. of branches was found significantly higher in treatment T₈ - NAA + GA₃ (40 ppm + 50 ppm (9.49 plant-1) followed by T₇- GA₃ @ 50 ppm (8.40) and T₆- NAA @ 40 ppm (7.39), whereas, lowest no. of branches (3.80) was recorded in T₁- NAA (20 ppm). At 45

DAT, significantly higher no. of branches (10.07) was recorded in (T₈) - NAA + GA₃ (40 ppm + 50 ppm) followed by (T₇) - NAA + GA₃ (40 ppm + 25 ppm) (8.41) and (T₆) - NAA + GA₃ (20 ppm + 50 ppm) (7.60), whereas, lowest no. of branches (4.19) was recorded in T₉- Control. At 60 DAT, significantly higher no. of branches (12.77 plant-1) was recorded in (T₈) - NAA + GA₃ (40 ppm + 50 ppm) followed by (T₇) - NAA + GA₃ (40 ppm + 25 ppm) (11.80) and (T₆) - NAA + GA₃ (20 ppm + 50 ppm) (10.53), whereas, lowest no. of branches (4.48) was recorded in T₉- Control. All the treatments were significantly influenced days taken to 50 per cent flowering. The minimum days to 50 per cent flowering (29.66) was obtained in the treatment (T₈) - NAA + GA₃ (40 ppm + 50 ppm) and it was found significantly superior over other treatments followed by (30.54) in (T₇) - NAA + GA₃ (40 ppm + 25 ppm), whereas, maximum days to 50 per cent flowering (43.12) were noted in T₉- Control. Among the treatments, (T₈) - NAA + GA₃ (40 ppm + 50 ppm) recorded significantly higher number of fruits plant -1 (16.17 fruits) and it was observed significantly superior over other treatments. It is followed (T₇) - NAA + GA₃ (40 ppm + 25 ppm) (15.20 fruits). While, significantly lower number of fruits plant-1 was recorded with T₁-NAA (20 ppm) (8.67). The maximum fruit length (11.66 cm) was recorded in the treatment (T₈) - NAA + GA₃ (40 ppm + 50 ppm) and it was observed significantly superior over other treatment followed by (11.29 and 10.25 cm) in (T₇) - NAA + GA₃ (40 ppm + 25 ppm) and (T₆) - NAA + GA₃ (20 ppm + 50 ppm), whereas, minimum fruit length (5.45 cm) was recorded in T₉- Control. The maximum fresh weight (180.48 g) was recorded in the treatment (T₈) - NAA + GA₃ (40 ppm + 50 ppm) and it was observed significantly superior over other treatments followed by (177.99 and 176.50 g) in (T₇) - NAA + GA₃ (40 ppm + 25 ppm) and (T₆) - NAA + GA₃ (20 ppm + 50 ppm), whereas minimum fresh weight (163.59 g) was recorded in T₉- Control. The maximum fruit diameter (9.48 cm) was recorded in the treatment (T₈) - NAA + GA₃ (40 ppm + 50 ppm) and it was observed significantly superior over other treatments followed by (8.49 and 7.43 cm) in (T₇) - NAA + GA₃ (40 ppm + 25 ppm) and (T₆) - NAA + GA₃ (20 ppm + 50 ppm), whereas minimum fruit diameter (3.77 cm) was recorded in T₉- Control. The result was conformed with the previous findings by Khaleghi *et al.* (2021), Bagale *et al.* (2022) and Ruidas *et al.* (2022).

Among all the treatments, (T₈) - NAA + GA₃ (40 ppm + 50 ppm) recorded higher fruit yield plant-1 (2.91 kg) over other treatments. It is closely followed by 2.71 and 2.39 kg in (T₇) - NAA + GA₃ (40 ppm + 25 ppm) and (T₆) - NAA + GA₃ (20 ppm + 50 ppm) fruit yield plant-1. While, T₁ NAA (20 ppm) had the minimum (1.44 kg) fruit yield per plant. Yield kg per plot among the treatments, (T₈) - NAA + GA₃ (40 ppm + 50 ppm) recorded significantly higher yield (29.22 kg) and it was observed significantly superior over other treatments. It is followed (T₇) - NAA + GA₃ (40 ppm + 25 ppm) (28.13 kg). While, significantly lowest yield was recorded with T₉-Control (8.67 kg). Yield of brinjal in term of quintal per hectare was recorded maximum in treatment T₈-NAA + GA₃ (40 ppm + 50 ppm) i.e. (383.95) it is followed by (T₇) - NAA + GA₃ (40 ppm + 25 ppm) and (T₆) - NAA + GA₃ (20 ppm + 50 ppm) that was (379.84 and 376.85) respectively. In other hand least yield quintal per hectare (206.69) was observed in T₉- Control for this character. It was revealed that the maximum net return of Rs. 422710.86 q/ha with

Benefit:Cost ratio of 2.75 was recorded in T₈ (@ 40 ppm NAA + @ 50 ppm GA₃). That was followed by T₇ (@ 40 ppm NAA + 25 ppm GA₃) with net income of Rs. 416581.86 q/ha along with Benefit:Cost ratio of 2.71 and minimum net return of Rs.185598.25 q/ha with Benefit:Cost ratio of 1.49 was observed in control. The result was supported with the findings of Athaneria *et al.*(2011), Patel *et al.* (2012), Veishnav *et al.* (2012), Kiranmayi *et al.* (2014) and Vandna *et al.*(2014).

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As for fruit sample observed and given below in table 3 we can say that there are no any differences was found in fruit colour, Fruit shape and fruit size with the application of various doses of growth hormone, its combination and control. All the treatment including control was showed Purple colour, Round in shape and Medium size fruits. The similar result was recorded by Khaleghi *et al.*(2021) and Ruidas *et al.*(2022).

CONCLUSION

On the basis of present investigation it can be concluded that the treatment T₈ (NAA - 40 ppm + GA₃-25 ppm) was produces maximum effect onmost of all the growth characters and yield. Similarly, NAA - 40 ppm + GA₃-25 ppm was supported not only in growth and yield parameters while also observed economically feasible in term of higher return (benefit cast ratio) as compare to other treatments.

Table 1 Effect of PGR on plant height, Number of leaf per plant and number of branches per plant at different successive stages in brinjal

Treatment	Plant height (cm)			No. of leaf/plant			No. of branches/plant		
	30DAT	45DAT	60DAT	30DAT	45DAT	60DAT	30DAT	45DAT	60DAT
T ₁	27.96	44.72	61.45	37.41	37.67	54.00	3.38	4.41	5.82
T ₂	31.06	47.66	62.18	38.55	38.84	55.32	4.33	5.11	6.45
T ₃	32.55	51.03	64.42	39.36	40.37	62.53	5.35	5.74	7.34
T ₄	34.52	51.92	65.37	40.51	42.24	64.91	5.84	6.33	8.62
T ₅	34.90	53.22	66.44	41.46	43.16	66.04	6.51	6.74	9.74
T ₆	36.16	54.00	67.61	42.31	43.52	67.38	7.39	7.60	10.53
T ₇	36.18	57.84	69.40	43.12	45.29	68.59	8.40	8.41	11.80
T ₈	41.92	61.20	71.14	44.35	47.12	71.65	9.49	10.07	12.77
T ₉	27.18	37.75	45.47	32.26	35.15	41.63	3.73	4.19	4.86
SE ±	0.55	0.54	0.28	0.27	0.20	0.46	0.20	0.15	0.20
CD(5%)	1.67	1.63	0.84	0.81	0.60	1.38	0.60	0.47	0.61

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Table .2 Effect of PGR on Days to 50%flowering, No. of fruit/plant, Fruit length(cm), Weight of fruits (g), Fruit diameter(cm), Fruit Yield(Kg/plant), Yield(kg/plot), Yield(q/ha), Net return and B:C ratio at different successive stages in brinjal

Treatment	Days to 50%flowering	No. of fruit per plant	Fruit length(cm)	Weight of fruits (g)	Fruit diameter(cm)	Fruit Yield(Kg/plant)	Yield(kg/plot)	Yield(q/ha)	Net return(Rs./ha)	B:CRatio
T ₁	40.57	8.67	5.56	166.51	3.94	1.44	21.90	356.61	381785.34	2.49
T ₂	37.75	9.82	6.28	168.23	3.94	1.65	23.32	362.48	390577.82	2.55
T ₃	36.08	11.13	7.40	170.65	4.72	1.89	24.14	366.97	397301.82	2.59
T ₄	34.43	12.00	7.94	171.79	5.49	2.06	25.42	370.44	402470.82	2.62
T ₅	32.79	12.93	8.88	174.34	6.50	2.25	25.84	373.57	406829.34	2.64
T ₆	31.44	13.56	10.25	176.50	7.43	2.39	27.33	376.85	412073.34	2.68
T ₇	30.54	15.20	11.29	177.99	8.49	2.71	28.13	379.84	416581.82	2.71
T ₈	29.66	16.17	11.66	180.48	9.48	2.91	29.22	383.95	422710.86	2.75
T ₉	43.12	11.63	5.45	163.59	3.77	1.90	19.91	206.69	185598.25	1.49
SE ±	0.42	0.18	0.28	1.18	0.12	0.02	0.18	0.85	-	-

CD(5%)	1.28	0.56	0.84	3.54	0.35	0.07	0.55	2.56	-	-
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Table 3 Fruit colour, fruit shape and fruit size is- or as??? influenced by different treatments

Symbol	Treatment	Fruit colour	Fruit shape	Fruit size
T ₁	NAA(20ppm)	Purple	Round	Medium
T ₂	NAA(40 ppm)	Purple	Round	Medium
T ₃	GA ₃ (25ppm)	Purple	Round	Medium
T ₄	GA ₃ (50ppm)	Purple	Round	Medium
T ₅	NAA+ GA ₃ (20 ppm +25 ppm)	Purple	Round	Large
T ₆	NAA+ GA ₃ (20 ppm + 50 ppm)	Purple	Round	Large
T ₇	NAA+ GA ₃ (40 ppm +25 ppm)	Purple	Round	Large
T ₈	NAA+ GA ₃ (40 ppm + 50 ppm)	Purple	Round	Large
T ₉	Control	Purple	Round	Small

* NAA-Nephthaline Acetic Acid ,GA₃- Gibberellic Acid and ppm- Part Per Million

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