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Abstract: Okra [*Abelmoschus esculentus*], is an economically important vegetable crop grown in tropical and sub-tropical parts of the world. Okra is one of the most important vegetable crops grown for its tender capsules throughout the tropics, sub-tropics and warmer parts of temperate zone. In India, it is grown throughout the country as a warm season vegetable crop. It is susceptible to drought and low temperature (Dutta, 1990). It is quite popular in India because of easy cultivation and adaptability to varying climatic conditions prevailing in India. Even within India, different names have been given in different regional languages (Chauhan, 1972). Okra provides an important source of vitamins, calcium, potassium and other mineral matters which are often lacking in the diet in developing countries (IBPGR, 1990). In the world area of okra is 11.47 lakh ha, with a production of 78.96 mt and productivity being 6.9 mt/ ha, In India okra is grown in 4.98 lakh ha area, production and productivity being 57.84 mt and 11.60 mt/h, respectively. Jharkhand state has 2.59 lakh ha area under vegetable crops, with a production of 41.12 lakh tonnes and productivity of 15.8 mt/ha, Okra is an important vegetable crop of Jharkhand state, is grown in an area of 0.30 lakh ha with a production of 4.22 lakh tonnes and productivity of okra being 14.10 mt/ha. (National Horticulture Database 2012). Keeping in view the above fact, research on evaluation of different genotypes of okra under agro-climatic situation of Jharkhand was designed. Fourteen improved genotypes from different organization were evaluated with following two objective to justify the experimental evidences. The first objective is evaluation of different genotypes in relation to yield and yield attributing characters and the second objective is evaluation of different genotypes in relation to quality characters. The experiment was laid out in randomized block design with three replications and fourteen genotypes including two checks as BHO- 1 and BHO- 2. The result revealed that maximum plant height was in Azad 1 (74.93) at 60 DAS, number of leaves were found maximum in Arka Anamika (10.53), number ii of nodes maximum in Phule Utkarsh (11.06). Plant girth was found same in two genotypes i.e Varsha Uphar and Arka Anamika having (6.76). Maximum leaf area in Varsha Uphar (178.30 cm²). With reference to reproductive characters first flowering day and days to 50 % flowering in okra was found non significant in all the genotypes while minimum number of days was found in Azad 1 having (40.86 day) and (54.33) maximum days was found in BHO 1 (45.86) and (64.00), number of fruits per plant was found maximum in Phule Utkarsh (11.66), days taken to fruit set was found minimum in Azad 1 (43.66). Thus, days taken to harvesting was also minimum in Azad-1(5.46), length of fruits was found maximum in Varsha Uphar (17.39 cm), girth of fruits minimum in VRO 5 (4.02), Fruit weight maximum in Varsha Uphar (16.76 g) and fruit volume in Varsha Uphar (24.33 cc), yield (per plot and quintal per ha) was also found maximum in Varsha Uphar (3.25 kg) and (108.49 q/ha). With reference to quality characters minimum sugar content was found minimum in Punjab Padmini (0.96 g) and that too maximum protein content was found in Prabhani Kranti (22.16 %) which is desirable. Seeing all the above mentioned facts Varsha Uphar, Azad-1 and Phule Utkarsh is preferable for cultivation in agro- climatic condition of Jharkhand region with respect to yield and quality characters.

Description: EVALUATION OF DIFFERENT GENOTYPES OF OKRA (*Abelmoschus esculentus*)

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