

Original Research Article

Influence of land configuration, seed rates and variety on physiology and yield of rainfed soybean in semi-arid tropics of central India

ABSTRACT

Present experiment was conducted under ongoing 'All India Coordinated Research Project' (AICRP) for Dry land Agriculture at College of Agriculture, Indore to study the effect of land configuration, seed rates and variety on physiology of soybean in Central India. The study was carried out with 03 main plot treatments (03 land configurations i.e. L1- Flat sowing-45 cm, L2- Raised bed of 90 cm with 3 Rows bed^{-1} and L3- Raised bed of 60 cm with 2 Rows bed^{-1}) and 04 sub plot treatments (02 varieties of soybean i.e. V1-RVS 2001- 4 and V2-JS335; 02 seed rates i.e. S₁-60kg ha^{-1} (75% of Normal seed rate) and S₂ 40kg ha^{-1} (50 % of Normal seed rate)). The various observations related to physiological parameters viz., crop growth rate, relative growth rate, leaf area, leaf area index and chlorophyll content were recorded. The seed yield of soybean at harvest was also recorded. The obtained data was analyzed by method of variance and the null hypothesis was tested by the 'F' test. Further, the critical difference was worked out to judge the difference between the two treatment means. The results revealed that the land configuration, seed rates and variety significantly influenced the physiological parameters in soybean which reflected in seed yield of soybean.

Keywords: Soybean, land configuration, seed rate, crop growth rate, relative growth rate, chlorophyll content, leaf area index, RVS2001-4, JS-335

INTRODUCTION

Soybean is an important cash crop in India. It is considered as one of the main oil crops all over the world. The present status of soybean in India indicates the cultivation of crop over an area of 108.34 lakh ha with an annual production of 104.37 lakh MT and productivity of 979 kg ha^{-1} (Anonymous, 2014). Madhya Pradesh is often called as 'Soybean state' or 'Fort of soybean' due to its contribution in national basket to the extent of 52 per cent of area and 57 per cent of production. It occupies 55.46 lakh ha area with an annual production 60.25 lakh MT and productivity of 1086 kg ha^{-1} (Anonymous, 2014). Soybean contains 20% oil of dry seed weight and is an important source of protein, which reaches 40% of dry weight seed weight along with calcium, iron, carotene, thiamine and ascorbic acid. Soybean plants like many others legumes are capable of fixing and utilizing atmospheric nitrogen through symbiotic relationship with *Rhizobium* bacteria at the root of the crops (Nassiuma and Wasike, 2002). The flat-land cultivation system is more popular in Malwa region at present for extensively cultivation of *Kharif* crop like soybean which faces the problem of water logging and poor aeration thereby affecting crop productivity adversely. The small change through land configuration in flat field conditions may help in improving the productivity of *Kharif* crops in Vertisols of Malwa region. Using light machinery like bund former and *desi hal* with minor modifications may improve the physical conditions and drain ability. It is assumed that land treatments will help to improve the physical conditions, root development and overall productivity in Vertisols (Jadhav *et al.*, 2012). Apart from soil related properties, the seed rate played a crucial role in optimizing crop productivity. Over seed rate or over plant population is causing non-podding in plant due to insects attack and resulting into excessive plant growth, shrinking seed size and reduced crop productivity. Thus, reduced seed rate may help in maintaining optimum plant population. Considering

these facts, present field experiment was conducted to study the effect of land configuration, seed rates and variety on physiological parameters in soybean in semi-arid tropics of Central India.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Experimental site and climate

Present experiment was conducted under ongoing “All India Coordinated Research Project” (AICRP) for Dry land Agriculture at College of Agriculture, Indore. Indore is situated in agro-climatic zone in the Western Madhya Pradesh at an altitude of 555.5 meters above mean sea level (MSL). It is located at latitude 22.43°N and longitude of 75.66°E. The meteorological data during crop growth period from month of June to October 2015 has been recorded and presented in Fig. 1. The total rainfall was 1174.1 mm received in 31 rainy days which was lower than normal rainfall. At 30 SMW the rainfall received was very high in three rainy days (152 mm). During growth period 27 days dry spell, the maximum and minimum temperatures varied from 25.43°C and 34°C and from 21.14°C to 28.14°C, respectively. The relative humidity ranged in between 79 % to 92 %.

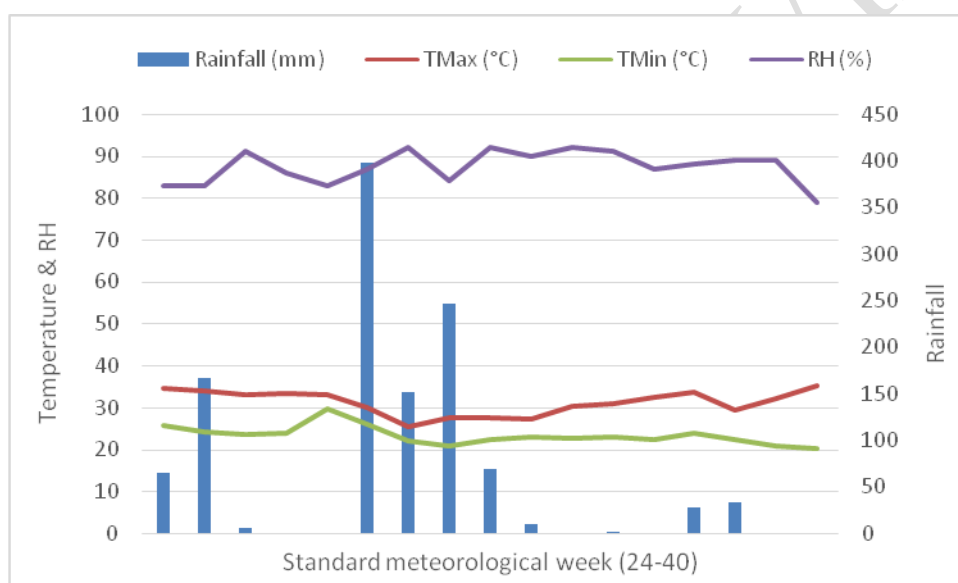


Figure 1. Meteorological observations recorded during crop period (June to October).

Initial characteristics of experimental soil

The soil of the experimental field has been grouped under medium black (*Vertisols*) belonging to fine montmorillonite hypothermic family of typical chromosterts predominantly clay in texture (clay- 54.9%, silt- 34.0% and sand- 11.1%). The organic carbon content (0.40%) and available nitrogen (180kg ha⁻¹) were low. The available phosphorus (11.28kg ha⁻¹) was medium and potash (540kg ha⁻¹) was high. The soil pH was (7.70) slightly alkaline. Electrical conductivity (0.35ds m⁻¹) of soil is normal.

The experiment

The present experiment was carried out with 03 main plot treatments (03 land configurations i.e. L1- Flat sowing-45 cm, L2- Raised bed of 90 cm with 3 Rows bed⁻¹ and L3- Raised bed of 60 cm with 2 Rows bed⁻¹) and 04 sub plot treatments (02 varieties of soybean i.e. V1-RVS 2001- 4 and V2-JS335; 02 seed rates i.e. S₁-60kg ha⁻¹ (75% of Normal seed rate) and S₂ 40kg ha⁻¹(50 % of Normal seed rate)).

Field operations and agronomic practices

In order to get a good tilth of soil for sowing, the field preparation was started with summer ploughing by tractor drawn plough followed by cross harrowing. Finally harrowing was followed by planking to level the field the raised beds were made with the help of tractor drawn bed maker implement before sowing. The recommended dose of nutrient for soybean used was 20 kg N, 60 kg P₂O₅ and 20 kg K₂O ha⁻¹. Nitrogen and phosphorus were applied through Di-ammonium phosphate (DAP) and remaining Nitrogen and phosphorus applied by Urea and SSP while potash was applied using Muriate of potash (MOP) fertilizer. All the fertilizers were applied as basal in the furrows made and mixed with soil before placing the seeds. For ensuring perfect germination, healthy and good quality seeds were used. Seeds were treated by carbendazim @ 2 g kg⁻¹ seeds and after that inoculated with Soybean *Rhizobium* culture @ 5gkg⁻¹ seeds at the time of sowing. Sowing of the crop was done on 24th June, 2015 seed rate of soybean was used as 60 kg ha⁻¹ and 40 kg ha⁻¹ as per treatments. Sowing was done manually. After germination, thinning was done at 15 days after sowing in order to maintain optimum plant population of the crop. Similarly, hand weedings were carried out twice to keep the crop weed free. To protect the crop from insects pests like girdle beetle, stem fly caterpillars, blue beetle etc. in soybean at early stage two time spray at 30 and 45 days growth stages of Triazophos 40 EC 600 ml ha⁻¹ were done. The crop was harvested on 27th September 2015 after attaining maturity. After harvesting the produce of each plot was tied in bundle properly labeled and it was allowed to dry in the field for 4-5 days. The produce of individual plot was threshed separately and winnowed. Yield of the crop in kilograms obtained from each net plot was recorded.

Observations recorded

Various observations related to physiological parameters viz., crop growth rate, relative growth rate, leaf area, leaf area index and chlorophyll content were recorded following standard methods (Watson, 1952). Further, the soybean seed yield also recorded.

Statistical analysis

The obtained data was analyzed by method of variance as described by Fisher (1995). The null hypothesis was tested by the 'F' test, which revealed the significance of treatment effect. The critical difference (C.D.) of 5% was worked out to judge the difference between the two treatment means.

RESULTS

Crop Growth Rate (CGR)

The application of various land configuration, seed rates and varieties showed a significant effect in improving the rate of crop growth at different stages (Table 1). The observations recorded at 30-45 and 45-60 DAS revealed that all treatments achieved significantly superior crop growth rate as compared to control. The maximum crop growth rate (14.45 g day⁻¹ m⁻²) at 30-45 DAS was recorded with raised bed of 60 cm width followed by raised bed of 90 cm width (13.98 g day⁻¹ m⁻²) and flat sowing at 45 cm inter row spacing. Same trend used for other treatment. It is observed that 60 kg ha⁻¹ seed rate significantly attained the maximum CGR at all the periods of crop growth. It was followed in the decreasing order by 40 kg ha⁻¹ seed rate. In RVS 2001-4 noticed maximum crop growth rate (15.46 g day⁻¹ m⁻²) as compared to JS 335 (11.36 g day⁻¹ m⁻²).

Table 1. Effect of land configurations, seed rates and varieties on Crop Growth Rate (CGR) in soybean

Factor	Treatment	CGR (g day ⁻¹ m ⁻²)		
		30-45 DAS	45-60 DAS	60-75 DAS
Land configuration	L1:Flat sowing-45 cm	12.23	27.57	26.45
	L2:Raised bed of 90 cm with 3 Rows bed ⁻¹	14.45	32.65	32.67
	L3:Raised bed of 60 cm with 2 Rows bed ⁻¹	13.98	30.56	30.45
	S.Em (±)	0.12	0.18	0.56
	CD at 5 %	0.47	0.70	2.20
Seed rate	S1:75 % of normal Seed rate (60 kg ha ⁻¹)	14.24	31.52	30.32
	S2:50 % of normal Seed rate (40 kg ha ⁻¹)	12.35	30.45	29.90
	S.Em (±)	0.17	0.32	0.43
	CD at 5 %	0.56	0.95	1.29
Variety	V1:RVS 2001-4	15.46	33.46	32.95
	V2:JS 335	11.36	27.90	26.73
	S.Em (±)	0.17	0.32	0.43
	CD at 5 %	0.56	0.95	1.29

Relative growth rate (RGR)

The rate of increase in biomass per unit of the biomass provided an important physiological index suggesting growth of the plant over the previous growth in a definite interval. The mean relative growth rate under different treatments has been depicted in Table 2. In general, the RGR were decreased with the increased of crop growth stages. The RGR was found to be non-significant due to land configuration and seed rates. However RVS 2001-04 variety resulted highest RGR than JS 335 at 30-45 DAS.

Table 2. Effect of land configuration, seed rates and varieties on relative growth rate in soybean

Factor	Treatment	RGR ($\text{g g}^{-1} \text{day}^{-1}$)		
		30-45 DAS	45-60 DAS	60-75 DAS
Land configuration	L1:Flat sowing-45 cm	0.086	0.048	0.029
	L2:Raised bed of 90 cm with 3 Rows bed^{-1}	0.073	0.057	0.023
	L3:Raised bed of 60 cm with 2 Rows bed^{-1}	0.073	0.054	0.030
	S.Em (\pm)	0.005	0.005	0.001
	CD at 5 %	NS	NS	NS
Seed rate	S1:75 % of normal Seed rate (60 kg ha^{-1})	0.076	0.054	0.028
	S2:50 % of normal Seed rate (40 kg ha^{-1})	0.078	0.052	0.026
	S.Em (\pm)	0.003	0.002	0.001
	CD at 5 %	NS	NS	NS
Variety	V1:RVS 2001-4	0.072	0.056	0.024
	V2:JS 335	0.083	0.050	0.031
	S.Em (\pm)	0.003	0.002	0.001
	CD at 5 %	0.009	0.005	0.004

Leaf Area and Leaf Area Index (LAI)

The effect of various land configurations, seed rates and varieties with respect to leaf area was found significant at both the stages of crop growth (Table 3). The data revealed that the land configuration treatments significantly influenced the leaf area at both stages of crop growth. At before flowering stage, raised bed of 60 cm width with 2 rows bed^{-1} (797.49 cm^2) and raised bed of 90 cm width with 3 rows bed^{-1} (759.24 cm^2) were at par to each other recorded significantly higher leaf area over flat sowing method (633.47 cm^2) both the stages of crop growth. Leaf area (cm^2) was non-significant due to seed rates at 30 DAS and 60 DAS. Further, the data showed improvement in leaf area with the variety RVS 2001-4 over JS 335.

The observation on leaf area index recorded at before flowering and pod filling stage. It is evident from the Table 3 that there was a significant effect of different treatments on the leaf area index. At 30 DAS the maximum leaf area index was recorded in RB-60 cm (3.36) closely followed by RB-90 cm (3.19) and FS-45 cm (2.70). The LAI was found to be non-significant due to seed rates. In case of varieties RVS 2001-4 (3.25) was observed maximum LAI as compared to JS 335 (2.92). At 60 DAS the maximum leaf area index was recorded in RB-60 cm (10.48) closely followed by RB-90 cm (10.19) and FS-45 cm (9.52). The LAI was found to be non-significant due to seed rates and varieties.

Table 3. Effect of land configurations, seed rates and varieties on leaf area index at 30 DAS and 60 DAS

Factor	Treatment	Leaf area (cm ²)		Leaf Area Index (LAI)	
		30 DAS	60 DAS	30 DAS	60 DAS
Land configuration	L1:Flat sowing-45 cm	633.47	2117.88	2.70	9.52
	L2:Raised bed of 90 cm with 3 Rows bed ⁻¹	759.24	2305.73	3.19	10.19
	L3:Raised bed of 60 cm with 2 Rows bed ⁻¹	797.49	2341.44	3.36	10.48
	S.Em (±)	25.6	38.0	0.09	0.17
	CD at 5 %	75.0	112.9	0.28	0.49
Seed rate	S1:75 % of normal Seed rate (60 kg ha ⁻¹)	751.38	2260.61	3.24	9.87
	S2:50 % of normal Seed rate (40 kg ha ⁻¹)	708.76	2249.42	2.93	10.26
	S.Em (±)	16.6	49.0	0.11	0.25
	CD at 5 %	NS	NS	NS	NS
Variety	V1:RVS 2001-4	832.28	2353.77	3.25	10.31
	V2:JS 335	627.85	2156.27	2.92	9.82
	S.Em (±)	16.6	49.0	0.11	0.25
	CD at 5 %	49.4	145.4	0.32	NS

Chlorophyll content (SPAD)

The mean chlorophyll content under different treatments has been presented in Table 4. The data revealed that the chlorophyll content in leaves at flowering stage of the soybean crop was significantly influenced by different treatments under study. In general the chlorophyll content was highest in the treatment RB-60 cm (40.01) followed by RB-90 cm (39.46) and lowest in FS- 45 cm (35.17). The chlorophyll content was found to be non-significant due to seed rates. In case of varieties, RVS 2001-4 (39.15) recorded significantly higher chlorophyll content than JS-335 (37.27).

Table 4. Effect of land configuration, seed rates and varieties on chlorophyll content and seed yield in soybean

Factor	Treatment	Chlorophyll (SPAD)	Seed Yield (kg ha ⁻¹)
Land configuration	L1:Flat sowing-45 cm	35.17	332
	L2:Raised bed of 90 cm with 3 Rows bed ⁻¹	39.46	418
	L3:Raised bed of 60 cm with 2 Rows bed ⁻¹	40.01	526
	S.Em (±)	0.85	9.8
	CD at 5 %	2.54	29.0
Seed rate	S1:75 % of normal Seed rate (60 kg ha ⁻¹)	38.97	462
	S2:50 % of normal Seed rate (40 kg ha ⁻¹)	37.46	389
	S.Em (±)	0.60	8.6
	CD at 5 %	NS	25.4
Variety	V1:RVS 2001-4	39.15	537
	V2:JS 335	37.27	313
	S.Em (±)	0.60	8.6
	CD at 5 %	1.70	25.4

Seed yield

Among the land configuration treatments, RB-60 cm 2 rows bed⁻¹ resulted in significantly higher grain yield (526 kg ha⁻¹) over other land configuration treatments (Table 3). The seed rate of 60 kg ha⁻¹ (462 kg ha⁻¹) recorded significantly higher grain yield than 40 kg ha⁻¹ (389 kg ha⁻¹). Further, the variety RVS 2001-4 (537 kg ha⁻¹) recorded significantly higher grain yield than JS 335 (313 kg ha⁻¹).

DISCUSSION

Physiological parameters viz., crop growth rate, relative growth rate, leaf area, leaf area index and chlorophyll content were found significantly influenced by land configuration at all the crop growth stages. At final stage of observation, raised bed of 60 cm and 90 cm width, gave statistically higher leaf area, leaf area index and chlorophyll content and these were found significantly superior over flat sowing of 45 cm inter row spacing but the leaf area in raised bed of 60 cm width (2 rows bed⁻¹) and raised bed of 90 cm width (3 rows bed⁻¹) were found at par to each other at before flowering stage. CGR (Crop growth rate) at 45-60 DAS was maximum. Among the land configuration treatments, all the improved techniques of land configuration recorded higher CGR over the conventional method of sowing at 45-60 DAS of the crop growth but at later period of crop growth, raised bed of 60 cm width and raised bed of 90 cm width found equally effective and produced more CGR than flat sowing of 45 cm inter row spacing at 30- 45 DAS. In case of leaf area and leaf area index (LAI), raised bed-60 cm and raised bed-90 cm width being at par resulted in significantly higher leaf area and LAI per plant over flat sowing-45 cm inter row spacing at before flowering stage due to light interception properly on leaf area and favorable environment condition. Khatri *et al.* (2002) also reported that when wheat crop was grown on 3-row beds the growth parameters such as number of tillers per meter row length, leaf area index, crop growth rate and dry matter accumulation, as well as yield attributes such as number of grains earhead⁻¹, grain yield earhead⁻¹ and test weight were the highest. Similar results with regards to higher physiological parameters in raised bed of 60 cm width over flat sowing method of 45 cm inter

row spacing. Many researchers *viz.* Hari *et al.* (2011), Aher *et al.* (2019) and Aher *et al.* (2022) also reported similar findings. In physiological parameter only crop growth rate was significantly influenced by seed rates at most of the crop growth stages. The highest value of crop growth rate and relative growth rate was recorded with 60 kg seed rate ha⁻¹ in most of the cases due to increase of dry matter accumulation (DMA) at various stage and photosynthesis rate. The achievement of higher value of most of the growth parameters when 60 kg seed ha⁻¹ was applied could be attributed to the reason that it was the most optimum rate at which the plants had the appropriate space and required nutrients to grow horizontally, whereas, as the seed rate increased there was more inter plant competition. This was due to better soil aeration, developed deep root system and better utilization of nutrients by crop. Lone *et al.* (2009) and Vyas and Khandwe (2014) also reported similar findings. The physiological parameter like crop growth rate (CGR), relative growth rate (RGR), leaf area (LA), leaf area index (LAI) and chlorophyll content were significantly influenced by varieties at most of the growth stages except leaf area index at harvest. RVS 2001-04 produced more CGR, RGR, LA, LAI and chlorophyll content than JS 335 variety probably due to its better performance in prevailing climatic condition, soil water movement and uptake of nutrient by plant at this location.

Raised bed system of 60 cm width (2 rows bed⁻¹) significantly increased the seed yield. The 37.47 % increase in seed yield was recorded in raised bed system of 60 cm width (2 rows bed⁻¹) against flat sowing of 45 cm inter row spacing. Raised bed system of 90 cm width (3 rows bed⁻¹) also significantly increased the seed yield over flat sowing of 45 cm inter row spacing. Superior yield with raised bed system of 60 cm width (2 rows bed⁻¹) and raised bed system of 90 cm width (3 rows bed⁻¹) as compared to sowing on flat sowing method of 45 cm inter row spacing was mainly due to increased number of pods, number of seeds per pod and grain weight per plant. Similar results of higher yields in altered land configuration over flatbed method were also reported by Patel *et al.* (2009), Lakpale and Tripathi (2012). The grain yield of soybean was significantly influenced by seed rates. Seed rate of 60 kg ha⁻¹ resulted in significantly higher grain yield (462 kg ha⁻¹) over 40 kg ha⁻¹ seed rate (389 kg ha⁻¹). Jasani *et al.* (1993) reported that the increasing seed rate from 40 kg ha⁻¹ to 70 kg ha⁻¹ increased the seed yield of soybean significantly. The grain yield decreased from 462 kg ha⁻¹ in 60 kg ha⁻¹ to 389 kg ha⁻¹ in 40 kg ha⁻¹. It is clear that sowing of the crop with lower seed rate resulted in conspicuous reduction in number of pods plant⁻¹ and number of seeds pod⁻¹ and grain weight plant⁻¹. The increases in grain yield due to optimum seed rate have also been reported by Patel and Varshney (2007), Lone *et al.* (2010) and Singh *et al.* (2012). Among the soybean varieties, RVS 2001-4 gave the grain yield higher than JS 335. Grain yield was positively related with plant height, primary and secondary branches, total dry matter and number of pods per plant. Varieties play an important role in determining the yield of a crop. The potential yield of variety within its genetic limit is set by environment. Islam *et al.* (2008) also reported a significant genotypic difference with respect to morphological, physiological, phenological characters and yield and yield components.

Thus, the study revealed that the land configuration, seed rate and variety significantly influenced the physiological parameters of soybean crop which reflected in terms of seed yield. Among the treatments tested, raised bed of 60 cm with 2 Rows bed⁻¹ with 75 % of normal Seed rate (60 kg ha⁻¹) for variety RVS 2001-4 emerged a viable technique for better physiology of soybean crop.

REFERENCES

Vyas, M.D. and Khandwe, Rupendra (2014). Effect of row spacing and seed rate on morphophysiological parameters, yield attributes and productivity of soybean (*Glycine max*

- L. Merrill) cultivars under rainfed condition of vindhyan plateau of Madhya Pradesh. *Soybean Res.* **12**(1):82-91.
- Nassiuma, D., & Wasike, W. (2002). Stability assessment of soybean varieties in Kenya. *Afr. Crop Sci. J.* **10**(2), 139-144.
- Singh, Rekha; Sisodia, Preeti; Nema, G. K. and Sisodia, P. S. (2012) Response of soybean (*Glycine max* L. Merrill) varieties to seed rates under agroclimatic conditions of Vindhyan plateau.; *International Res. J., Flora and Fauna, Jhansi, India, Flora and Fauna (Jhansi)*, **18**(2):201-205.
- Watson, D. J. (1952). The physiological basis of variation in yield. *Advances in agronomy*, **4**, 101-145.
- Patel, S.K. and Varshney, B.P. (2007). Coefficient of uniformity of an experimental plot drill for different seed. *J. Agril. Eng. New Delhi*.**44**(3): 20-24.
- Patel, K. B.; Tandel, Y. N. and Arvadia, M. K. (2009). Effect of irrigation and land configuration on growth, yield and quality of chickpea [*Cier arietinum* (L.)] under vertisol of South Gujarat. *International J. of Agric. Sci.* **5**(1):295-296.
- Lone, B.A.; Badrul, Hassan; Ansar-ul-Haq, S. and Khan, M. H. (2010). Effect of seed rate, row spacing and fertility levels on relative economics of soybean (*Glycine max* L.) under temperate conditions. *African J. Agril. Res.* **5**(5):322-324.
- Lone, B.A.; Badrul, Hasan; Singh, Amarjeet; Haq, S.A. and Sofi, N.R. (2009). Effects of seed rate, row spacing and fertility levels on yield attributes and yield of soybean under temperate conditions. *J. Agril. Bio. Sci.***4**(2):19-25.
- Islam, M.M.; Ismail, M.R.; Ashrafuzzaman, M.; Shamsuzzaman, K.M. and Islam, M.M. (2008). Evaluation of chickpea lines/mutants for growth and yield attributes. *International J. of Agric. & biology*.**10**:493–8.
- Hari, Ram; Singh, Guriqbal; Aggarwal, Navneet and Kaur, Jagmeet. (2011). Soybean (*Glycine max*) growth, productivity and water use under different sowing methods and seeding rates in Punjab. *Indian J. of Agron.* **56**(4):377-380.
- Fisher, R.A. (1995). Skeleton Analysis of Variance Book “Design of Experiment”.
- Anonymous (2014). Second estimate of soybean crop survey: *kharif* (2013). Press Release. The Soybean Processors Association of India.
- Aher, S.B., Lakaria, B., Singh, A.B., Kareshananda, S., Ramana, S., Ramesh, K., Thakur, J.K., Rajput, P.S. and Yashona, D.S., 2019. Effect of organic sources of nutrients on performance of soybean (*Glycine max*). *Indian Journal of Agricultural Science*, **89**(11):1787-1791.
- Aher, S. B., Lakaria, B. L., Kareshananda, S., & Singh, A. B. (2022). Yield, nutrient uptake and economics of soybean–wheat cropping system under organic nutrient management in Central India. *Journal of Plant Nutrition*, **45**(6), 904-919.
- Lakpale, Rajendra and Tripathi, Vivek Kumar (2012). Broad-bed Furrow and Ridge and Furrow Method of Sowing under Different Seed Rates of Soybean (*Glycine Max L.*) for High Rainfall Areas of Chhattisgarh Plains. *Soybean Res.* **10**:52-59
- Khatri, R.S.; Goel, A.C. and Malik, R.K. (2002). Comparative wheat crop performance in bed sowing and conventional flat sowing in rice-wheat system under different irrigation levels. *Haryana Agric. Univ. Res. J.***32**(1):11-18.

Jasani, K.P.; Patel, M.P. and Patel, H.S. (1993). Growth and yield of soybean (*Glycine max*) as influenced by sowing period and seed rate. *Indian J. Agron.* **38**(4):670-672.

Jadhav, J. A.; Patil, D. B. and Ingole, P. G. (2012). Effect of mechanization with different land configuration on yield and in situ moisture conservation of soybean. *International J. of Agric. Sci.* **8**(1):48-51.

UNDER PEER REVIEW