

Original Research Article

Socio Economic Portfolio and Constraints of Soyabean Production in Wardha District, Maharashtra

Abstract:

The Present study was conducted in the year 2022 with a sample of 80 Farmers of soyabean in the Wardha District of Maharashtra is based on a multi stage sampling technique used for selection of districts, blocks, villages and respondents in the study area. Primary data were collected from 80 soyabean growers stationed in 10 randomly selected villages: Ajansara, Bopapur, Chincholi, Daroda, Pipari, Sawangi, Umari, Pohana, Nandgaon, and Wela. The Respondents were divided into three size groups on the basis of the size of land holding. A total of 80 respondents were selected and the data was collected with the help of schedule. The study reveals that the farmers were having marginal farms (45%) followed by (35%) small and (20%) medium farms. It has been seen that most respondents live in nuclear families (75%) and (25%) in joint families. The study also revealed that the marginal farmer has an annual income up to 20,000 followed by small farmer has the annual income between 20,000 to 50,000 and the medium farmer is having annual income above 50,000 per year. The major constraints of production of soyabean are presented by ranking in the present study were Non availability of seed material in time Non availability of labour in time Difficulties of getting bullock & implements on hired for operation Difficulties in pest and disease control Non availability of fertilizer in time.

Keyword: Education, Family size, Annual Income, Garrett Ranking, Constraints.

Introduction

Soyabean (*Glycine max* L. Merrill) is one of the important oilseed as well as pulse crops that is grown mainly in the kharif season. It belongs to the family Leguminosae, sub-family Papilloideae, and genus *Glycine*. Soyabean has been known by various names in India. It is called the miracle crop or Golden Bean of the 20th century and is popularly known as the "Queen of Pulses", wonder crop, farmer's friend, and agriculture's cindrella. It is the cheapest source of high-quality protein. It is a high-protein food (42% protein as against 7% in rice, 12% in wheat, 10% in maize, and 20–25% in other pulses) and also gives 21% good-quality oil, which is used for manufacturing vegetable oil (vanaspati ghee) and several other industrial products. In addition, it contains a good amount of minerals, salt, and vitamins (thiamine and riboflavin), and its sprouting grains contain a considerable amount of vitamin A and C. Soybean is widely used in the antibiotic industry for making penicillin and other drugs. India is the fifth-largest producer of soy beans in the world. In terms of total oilseed production, it occupies fourth place among the major oilseed-producing countries of the world, next to the USA, China, and Brazil.

In India, the region under the soybean crop from recent many years has apparently expanded; during 2019–20, the harvest was developed on 11.1 M ha of the region with an 81.8 kg/ha yield and a productivity of 9 m. tonne. Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh are the major states in soybean development. In Maharashtra soybean is fundamentally cultivated as rain fed harvest from June to November. Nandurwar, Nasik, Satara, Sangli, Kolhapur, Warda, Amravati, Chandrapur and so on are significant soybean-developing regions of Maharashtra state. When compared with the world efficiency (2670 kg/ha) of soybean, the Indian soybean profitability (955 kg/ha) is missing.

In spite of having made fast steps for both area inclusion and complete production, soybean actually endures on the productivity front. There are numerous requirements that restrict the soybean efficiency, which incorporate ecological, climatic, production, and innovation angles. One method of improving agricultural productivity and profitability specifically and rural occupation overall is the acquaintance of improved rural advances with farmers. For solutions to the constraints, labour should be made available to farmers; farmers should also be linked to saving technologies as sources of financial support so as to enable them to afford hired labour; improved seeds that possess high yielding and early maturing characteristics should be provided to farmers; and extension services should educate and encourage farmers on the use of soybean as a household food item.

Keeping this scenario of bridging the gap in productivity in mind, For arrangements of the constraints, labour-saving innovations ought to be made accessible to farmers; farmers ought to likewise be connected to monetary help in order to empower them to bear the cost of recruited work; improved seeds that have high yielding and early-developing qualities ought to be given to farmers; and

augmentation administration ought to teach and support farmers on the usage of soybean as a family food item. Keeping this situation of overcoming any barrier in the efficiency, present investigation was embraced to know the bottlenecks and Constraints of soybean production in the Maharashtra, one of the important soybean growing parts of country

Objective

- 1). To study the socio-economic status of the soybean growers in the study area.
- 2). To study the constraints in production of soybean and suitable suggestions of soybean respondents.

Methodology

Sampling design:

Multi-stage sampling procedure was adopted for the selection of samples:

Ist - Selection of District

IInd - Selection of Block

IIIrd - Selection of Villages

IVth - Selection of Respondents

Vth - Selection of Market

VIth - Selection of Marketing functionaries

Selection of the districts:

The state comprises 35 districts, among these districts, Wardha district was selected purposively for the study of soybean for present study.

Selection of blocks:

There are 8 blocks in Wardha District. Out of them Hinganghat block was selected purposively for this study.

Selection of Villages

The relevant Gram Panchyat provided a complete list of all the villages, and 5% of them were randomly chosen. Wardha was chosen at random from among the villages in these districts because it has soybean for the study. A list of the communities that cultivate soybeans was created after a call was made to the taluka development officer based on the pre-prepared data regarding the chosen Districts, Talukas, Villages, and respondents. Ajansara, Bopapur, Chincholi, Daroda, Pipari, Sawangi, Umari, Pohana, Nandgaon, and Wela were selected.

Table 1. List ten villages were selected randomly from the selected taluka

State	District	Block	Villages	Respondent
Maharashtra	Wardha	Hinganghat	Ajansara	9
			Bopapur	7
			Chincholi	8
			Daroda	6
			Pipri	9
			Sawangi	11
			Umari	6
			Pohana	8
			Nandgaon	6
			Wela	10
Total				80

Selection of Respondents/ Farmers:

Gram Pradhan provided a list of farmers farming soybeans in particular villages. Following that, these farmers were divided into groups according to farm size (Land holding). 10% of those were chosen at random for the study based on the cultivation of soybeans. Farmers were divided into groups based on the size of their holdings, i.e.

Table 2 : Classification of farmers based on size of holding.

SR. NO.	CATEGORY	SIZE - CLASS
1	Marginal	Below 1.00 hectare
2	Small	1.00-2.00 hectare
3	Semi medium	2.00-4.00 hectare
4	Small Medium	4.00-10.00 hectare
5	Large	10.00 hectare & above

(<https://www.pib.gov.in>)
From this list 80

respondents were selected randomly through proportionate allocation to the population.

Analysis of data/ analytical tools used

Standard Derivation:

1) Socio-economic profile of soybean growers in the study area

Analytical Tools

The following statistical tools and techniques will be used in analysis of data and interpretation of result.

Arithmetic Mean= $AM = \frac{\sum Xi}{N}$

Where,

AM = Arithmetic Mean

$\sum xi$ = Sum of Variable

N = Total number of Variables

Weighted Mean= $WM = \frac{\sum WiXi}{\sum Wi}$

Where,

WM= Weighted Mean

Wi= Weight of Xi

Xi= Variable

2) Constraints faced by the farmers in production Garrett's Ranking Technique

Constraints perceived and the measures for improvement suggested by the producers in production of soybean were prioritized by using Garret's ranking technique by using the follow

formula: $Percentage = \frac{100 (R_{ij} - 0.5)}{N_j}$

Where, R_{ij} is the rank given to 'ith item by the 'jth individual,
 N_j is the number of items ranked by the 'jth individual

The percentage position of each rank was converted into score using Garret's table. For each constraint, score of individual respondents for whom scores were added. Thus, mean score for each constraint was ranked by arranging them in descending order.

Result and Discussion:

Table 3: Category of the farmer

Sr. No.	Category	Value	Percentage
1.	Marginal	38	47.5
2.	Small	26	32.5

3.	Medium	16	20
----	--------	----	----

Table 3 show one of the key sociodemographic factors in the farm size. Farm size has a crucial association in market – related studies since it influences purchasing decisions since the farm size seems to have different results when buying because of differences in how people perceive and socialize. A total of 80 people responded, and of those, 38 (47.5%) had marginal farm, 26 (32.5%) had small sized farms, and the remaining 16 (20%) had medium farms.

Table 4: Age of Respondents

Sr. No.	Particulars	Marginal	Small	Medium	Total
1.	Young (20-30 years)	12 (15%)	6 (7.5%)	9 (11.25%)	27 (33.75%)
2.	Middle (31-55 years)	15 (18.75%)	11 (13.75%)	9 (11.25%)	35 (43.75%)
3.	Old (above 56 years)	8 (10%)	6 (7.5%)	4 (5%)	18 (22.5%)

Table 4 Age is one of the important sociodemographic characteristics in this study, as shown in Table 4. Because age impacts the physical and psychological makeup of the consumer, which in turn affects the consumer's purchasing behaviour, age is given a lot of weight in market-related research. This table shows that 27 respondents (33.75%) are in the 20–30 age bracket, 35 respondents (43.75%) are in the 31–55 age bracket, and 18 respondents (22.5%) are over the age of 56. Consequently, the average respondent is between the ages of 31 and 55.

Table 5: Education

Sr. No.	Particulars	Marginal	Small	Medium
1.	Primary	7 (8.75%)	1 (1.25%)	1 (1.25%)
2.	High School	11 (13.75%)	6 (7.5%)	3 (3.75%)
3.	Intermediate	9 (11.25%)	8 (10%)	4 (5%)
4.	Graduation	4 (5%)	7 (8.75%)	6 (7.5%)
5.	Illiterate	6 (7.5%)	5 (6.25%)	2 (2.5%)

Table 5: Shows that education is another sociodemographic component taken into account in this study of consumer behaviour. Nine respondents were found to be illiterate out of the 80 respondents in the table. The majority of responders had an intermediate degree, it was discovered. They number 21 (26.25%) 20 (25%) was found that they were qualified till high school, 17 (21.25 %) were found to be qualified for graduation and above and 9 (11.25%) were found to be qualified for primary school. Remaining 13 (16.25%) were illiterate. Thus, it can seen majority among all is intermediate category which is 21 (26.25%)

Table 6: Family Size

Sr. No.	Particulars	Family Type	Percentage
1.	Up to 5 members	Nuclear	73%
2.	More than 5 members	Joint	27%

Table 6 That is one of the Family type socio-demographic variables in this study, as shown in Table 6. Family plays a crucial role in market research since it influences purchasing decisions. Joint family and nuclear family members frequently reach different purchasing decisions as a result of the differences in their perceptions and socialisation. Out of the total 80 responders, 58 family which is 75% were nuclear family, while the remaining 22 belonged to joint families, making up 27% of the sample as a whole.

Table 7: Annual Income

Sr. No.	Category	Annual Income
1	Marginal	Up to 25,000

2	Small	25,000-50,000
3	Medium	Above 50,000

Table 7: Income Per Year Monthly income is another highly important socioeconomic factor that has a direct impact on consumers' purchasing decisions because it is closely related to the economic component. A yearly income data collection was conducted. Inferred from Table 6: responders in the marginal group make up to 25,000 annually. Small-category farmers (those who earn between 25,000 and 50,000 annually) and medium-category farmers (those who make over 50,000 annually) are next.

Constraints of Production of soybean

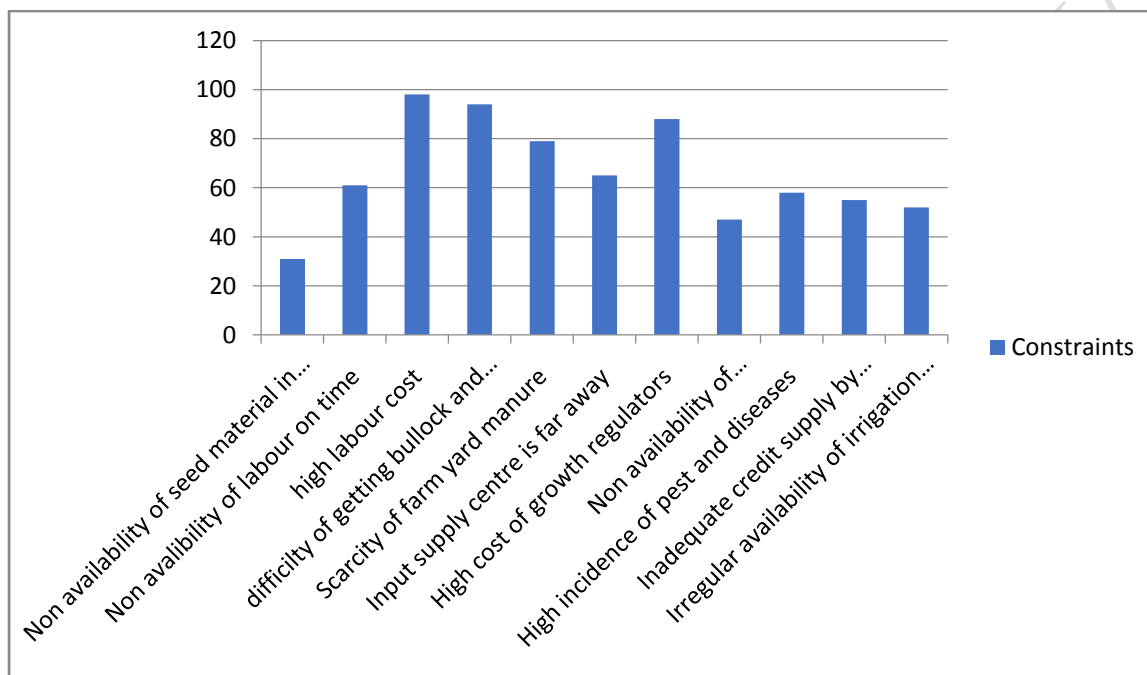


Figure 1: Constraints among different parameters

Graph reveals that constraints faced by the different size of farms group in production of Soybean. Most of the farms group expressed that major constraint was identified that high labour cost was assigned first rank followed by difficulty of getting bullock and implements on hired for operation (II), High cost of growth regulators (III), Scarcity of Farms yard manure (IV), Input supply centre is far away (V), non-availability of labour on time (VI), High incidence pest & diseases (VII), Inadequate credit supply by financial institution (VIII), Irregular availability of irrigation water (IX), Non availability of recommended pesticides (X), non-availability of seed material in time (XI) respectively.

Conclusion:

It was determined from the socio-economic profile of the farm group that the majority of respondents belong to marginal farmers (42.5%) as compared to small (32.5%) and medium farmers (20%). The majority of respondents were aged between 31 and 55. On the basis of education, the majority of respondents had an intermediate degree as compared to primary school, high school, and graduation. The majority of farmers have a nuclear family (73%) or a joint family (27%). The constraints of soybean production were the non-availability of seed material in time, the non-availability of labour on time, the high labour cost, the difficulty of getting bullocks and implements hired for operation, Scarcity of farmyard manure, The input supply center is far away, High cost of growth regulators, non-availability of recommended pesticides, High incidence of pests and diseases, Inadequate credit supply by financial institutions and Irregular availability of irrigation water

References

1. Ahirwar, R.F., Thakur, U.S. and Bhatnagar, R. K. Economics of soybean cultivation and analysis of production constraints in central Narmada valley of Madhya Pradesh. *Soy. Res.* 2014; 12(1): 97-103.
2. Desai P. Soybean cultivation in Maharashtra: A study on constraints faced by the farmers.; 2022
3. Dupare, B. U., Billore, S. D. and Joshi, O. P. Farmer's problems associated with cultivation of Soybean in Madhya Pradesh, India. *J. Agric. Sci. Tech.* 2010; 4(6) 31: 71-78.
4. Hazari S., Khobarkar V. Production and Marketing Of Soybean in Akola District of Maharashtra: An Economic Analysis. *Soy. Res.* 2015;13(1): 48-56.
5. Jaybhay S.A, Taware S.P., Varghese Philips and Nikam V.R.(2016) Soybean cultivation by farmers of Maharashtra: Identification and analysis of the problems *Legume Research.* 2018; 41 (3): 474-479.
6. Kahir S. Mohammad, Akhtar Ali and Abdul Salam. Production constraints of soybean in upland Balochistan. *Asian J. Plant Sci.* 2003; 2(4): 388-391.
7. Mary O. Agada. Constraints to increasing soybean production and productivity in Benue state, Nigeria. *Asian J. Agric. Extn, Econ. and Socio.* 2014; 4(4): 277-284.
8. Raghuvanshi, R. S. and Bisht, K. Uses of Soybean: Products and Preparation. In: [Singh G (Ed)]. *The Soybean: Botany, Production and Uses*, CAB International, USA. 2010; pp:345-374.
9. Singh Ishwar, Singh, K. K. and Gautam, U.S. Constraints in Adoption of soybean Production Technology. *Indian Res. J. Extn. Edu*, 2012; SI (II): 169-171.
10. Singh P.D. Production and Marketing of Soyabean in Bundi district of Rajasthan. *The Journal of Rural and Agricultural Research.* 2013; Vol. 13 No.2 46-51.