



Constraints in Production and Marketing of Soybean in Hingli district of Maharashtra

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ABSTRACT

Present study of constraints in production and marketing of soybean in Hingoli district of Maharashtra. Non availability of labour at the time of harvesting, Lack of knowledge about improved practices, Weed problem, Attack of pest and diseases, High rates of inputs were major constraints of soybean growers. Constraints faced by soybean growers were calculated in frequency and percentage. In regards to constraints faced by soybean growers in production, 75.83 per cent soybean growers faced the problem of attack of insect, pest and diseases on soybean crop followed by low prices of soybean at the time of harvesting faced by 71.66 per cent. Soybean growers about 62.50 per cent expressed as non-availability of labour at the time of harvest, it was also a problem expressed by 60.83 per cent of soybean growers. Nearly 54.16 per cent of the farmers had sold their soybean just after harvesting because of lack of storage facilities as major problem. Similarly, 41.66 per cent soybean growers expressed that weed problem. 33.33 per cent soybean growers faced the constraint of high transport charges. 26.66 per cent growers face the problem of high labour charges and followed by high commission charges by 16.66 per cent of soybean grower.

Key words: Soybean, Constraints, Suggestions, Marketing, production

Received 23.07.2017

Revised 02.08.2017

Accepted 27.08.2017

INTRODUCTION

Soybean (*Glycine max* L.) is known as 'golden bean' in India and most important grown in India for dual purposes that is oil seed as well as pulse crop. It is important natural source of protein with number of amino acids essential for good health. It is the number one oilseeds crop of the world. The Yellow river region in china is generally considered as origin center of soybean.

The area and production of the soybean crop in the entire world increased during the last decade. USA ranks first in area under Soybean (33.42 million hectares) followed by India (10.91 million hectares) while in production of Soybean USA ranks first (106.88 million MT) followed by India (8.70 million MT). Total area under soybean in world was 118.65 million hectares with the production 319.00 million MT and during the year 2014- 2015.

The major soybean growing states in India are Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Gujarat. Madhya Pradesh rank first in area (55.46 lakh hectares) followed by Maharashtra (38.08 lakh hectares). In production of Soybean Madhya Pradesh ranks first (60.25 lakh MT) and second Maharashtra (30.72 lakh MT) during the year 2014. Soybean was introduced in Maharashtra during the year 1984-85.

The major Soybean growing districts in Maharashtra are Buldhana, Latur, Amravati, Yavatmal, Washim, Nanded, Akola and Hingoli. In Maharashtra Buldhana district rank first in area (4.12 lakh hectares) and third in production (2.57 lakh MT) while Latur rank second in area (3.80 lakh hectares) and first in production (3.36 lakh MT) during the year 2014.

Marathwada region constitutes Aurangabad, Jalna, Parbhani, Beed, Hingoli, Latur, Osmanabad and Nanded district of Maharashtra. In Marathwada region Latur district rank first in area (3.80 lakh hectares) and production (3.36 lakh MT) during the year 2014. Area under Soybean in Hingoli district during the year 2014 was (2.15 lakh hectares) with the production of (1.52 lakh MT) and rank eighth in area, production and productivity in Marathwada region of Maharashtra state. (Source: www.SOPA.org.in)

METHODOLOGY

Multistage sampling procedure was adopted for selection of district, tehsils, villages and the soybean growers were selected randomly. The sampling procedure adopted for the study is given below. In first stage Hingoli district was selected purposively because soybean are grown on large scale in the district. In second stage two tehsils viz. Hingoli and Sengaon was selected. In Third stage from each tehsil six villages was selected. List of farmer soybean growers was collected from revenue record of each village and from each village ten cultivator's growing soybean will be selected constituting a total sample size 120. Required data will be collected by interview method in specially designed schedule for the Agricultural year 2014-15.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

CONSTRAINTS AND SUGGESTION OF SOYBEAN GROWERS

Constraints faced by soybean growers in production and marketing

Constraints faced by soybean growers were calculated in frequency and percentage form and presented in Table 4.10. In regards to constraints faced by soybean growers in production, 75.83 per cent soybean growers faced the problem of attack of insect, pest and diseases on soybean crop followed by low prices of soybean at the time of harvesting faced by 71.66 per cent. Soybean growers about 62.50 per cent expressed as non-availability of labour at the time of harvesting as a major constraints.

Day to day fluctuation in the price of soybean, it was also a problem expressed by 60.83 per cent of soybean growers. Nearly 54.16 per cent of the farmers had sold their soybean just after harvesting because of lack of storage facilities as major problem. Some constraints found to be minor but important to note here that, High rate of input was also a problem expressed by 48.33 per cent of soybean growers. Similarly, 41.66 per cent soybean growers expressed that weed problem. 33.33 per cent soybean growers faced the constraint of high transport charges. 26.66 per cent growers face the problem of high labour charges and followed by high commission charges by 16.66 per cent of soybean grower.

Table 1. Constraints faced by soybean growers in production and marketing of Soybean

Sr. No.	Constraints	Frequency (n=120)	Per cent	Rank
1.	Attack of insect, pest and diseases	91	75.83	I
2.	Low prices of soybean at time of harvesting	86	71.66	II
3.	Non-availability of labour at time of harvesting	75	62.50	III
4.	Day to day fluctuation in the price of soybean	73	60.83	IV
5.	Lack of storage facilities	65	54.16	V
6.	High rate of inputs	58	48.33	VI
7.	Weed problem	50	41.66	VII
8.	Transport charges are high	40	33.33	VIII
9.	High labour charges	32	26.66	IX
10.	Commission charges are very high	20	16.66	X

(Figures in the parentheses indicate percentage to total)

Suggestions made by soybean growers in production and marketing of soybean

Suggestion of soybean growers were calculated in the form of frequency and percentage are presented in Table 4.11. It was observed that, 77.50 per cent soybean growers to use of highly resistant varieties, followed by 73.33 per cent to fix the (Govt.) minimum support price (MSP) before crop planning. While 61.66 per cent contract farming system should be done. Price support facility by 58.33 per cent soybean growers. 53.33 per cent soybean grower's suggested the storage and processing facility should be created in the area. It is also observed from Table 4.11 that soybean growers also made some suggestion regarding the marketing problems. Suggested the use of minimum cost of inputs (45.83 per cent). Suggested the spray of pre-emergence herbicide (38.33 per cent). Majority of soybean growers (31.66 per cent) suggested that provision of transportation facility at cheap rate. Suggested that use of machinery (23.33 per cent) and (13.33 per cent) suggested that minimum commission charges.

CONCLUSIONS

High rate of inputs, unavailability of labour, high cost of soybean seed, high cost of fertilizer were major constraints of soybean growers

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CITATION OF THIS ARTICLE

Perke D.S., R.V. Puri and S.R. Nagargoje. Constraints in Production and Marketing of Soybean in Hingli district of Maharashtra. *Bull. Env. Pharmacol. Life Sci.*, Vol 6 Special issue [3] 2017: 61-63