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Socio-economic characteristics of selected soybean growers in Hingoli district of Maharashtra

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Abstract

Present study was designed to Socio economic characteristics of selected soybean growers in Hingoli district of Maharashtra. 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. Socio-economic characteristic of soybean grower, the majority of respondents were in 30 to 45 years age group 52.50 per cent whereas 17.50 per cent belonged to up to 30 years age group and 30.00 per cent belonged to above 45 years age group. In respect of educational status 72.50 per cent respondents were attended high school and 15.00 per cent were educated up to college level, whereas 12.50 per cent respondents were non-literate. Average size of family was 5 and 67.50 per cent respondents reported that they had (Primary) agriculture as a main occupation.

Average size of holding of soybean growers was 2.83 ha of which net sown area were 2.67 ha. The percentage of irrigated area to total area was 28.27 per cent while percentage of rainfed area was 66.07 per cent. The cropping intensity was 145.69 per cent. The average area under soybean was 1.70 ha respectively. The gross cropped area was 3.89 hectares.

Keywords: Socio-economic, soybean growers, agriculture

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. 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), Rajasthan (6.82 lakh hectares), Karnataka (2.92 lakh hectares), Andhra Pradesh (2.72 lakh hectares), Chhattisgarh (1.47 lakh hectares) and Gujarat (0.74 lakh hectares). Also in production of Soybean, Madhya Pradesh rank first (60.25 lakh MT) and second Maharashtra (30.72 lakh MT) followed by Rajasthan (5.64 lakh MT), Andhra Pradesh (2.65 lakh MT), Karnataka (2.42 lakh MT), Chhattisgarh (1.34 lakh MT) and Gujarat (0.70 lakh MT) during the year 2014.

Soybean was introduced in Maharashtra during the year 1984-85. It became popular because of its short durational nature (90-110 days) with higher productivity as compared to other pulses both under rainfed as well as irrigated condition. 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 (4.12lakh 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.

Methodology

Multistage sampling procedure was adopted for selection of district, tehsils, villages and the soybean growers were selected randomly.

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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 Sengao 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

Socio-economic characteristics of soybean growers

Socio economic characteristics of soybean growers were calculated and presented. Age wise distribution of selected samples revealed that majority of soybean growers were in 30 to 45 years age group 52.50 per cent, followed by up to 30 years age group 17.50 per cent and above 45 years age group 30.00 per cent, respectively. It means that the up to 30 years farmers are less involved in this profession. Distribution of selected farmers according to educational status revealed that more than half sample were attended high school 72.50 per cent. Further, it was noticed that 12.50 per cent sample were non-literate whereas 15.00 per cent sample was attended college. Thus it is clear that majority of sample was attended high school and few was non-literate. On an average, family size of selected sample composed of 5.0 members of whom 2.04 were male, 1.66 were female and 1.30 were children. The share of male, female and children were 40.80 per cent, 33.20 per cent and 26.00 per cent, respectively. The occupational distribution of selected sample was revealed that the majority of farm families 67.50 per cent had primary occupation agriculture as a main source of occupation while 20.00 per cent families were engaged in secondary occupation business and remaining 12.50 per cent were engaged in tertiary occupation service. The land holding wise distribution of selected sample revealed that respondents possessing the land up to 2 ha were 60.00 per cent. It was also noticed that 30.00 per cent of respondents were possessing the land holding

between 2 to 4 ha, while 10.00 per cent respondents possessing land holding 4 ha and above. Per household total livestock position with the selected farmers was 2 per household, distribution of livestock revealed that proportion of bullock to the total livestock was highest i.e. 36.50 per cent followed by buffalo i.e. 25.00 per cent. The per cent share of cow was 23.50 per cent. The proportion of buffalo and goat was 25.00 per cent and 15.00 per cent, respectively. Investment on commonly used asset was Rs. 1655.

Land use pattern

Details regarding size of holding, permanent pasture, net cultivated area in which irrigated and rainfed areas in relation to selected soybean grower farms were calculated and presented in Table 4.2. Average size of holding was 2.83 hectares. The proportionate irrigated area was 28.27 per cent while the rainfed area was 66.07 per cent. Permanent fallow area was 5.66 per cent, while share of net sown area was 94.34 per cent.

Cropping pattern of soybean grower

The gross cropped area was 3.89 hectare on soybean farm. The area under Pigeon pea and Cotton was 0.15 and 0.33 hectares, which was 3.86 and 8.48 per cent of gross cropped area in *kharif* season. Among *kharif* crops soybean, cotton and Pigeon pea were found as major crops. In general, the proportionate area under soybean was highest in *kharif* season i.e. 43.70 per cent followed by Pigeon pea 3.86 per cent, *kharif* jowar 5.39 per cent, Cotton 8.48 per cent and Turmeric 3.86 per cent, respectively. Among *rabi* crops Chickpea, *Rabi* jowar and Wheat were found as major crops. The proportionate area under Chickpea was highest in *Rabi* season as 23.13 per cent, followed by *Rabi* jowar 4.11 per cent, wheat 2.31 per cent, respectively. Among summer crops, groundnut was found as major crop. The proportionate area under groundnut was 1.55 per cent, followed by summer Green gram 0.26 per cent. Among annual crops Mosmbi were the major crops, constituting 3.35 per cent of area. The cropping intensity was 145.69 per cent.

Table 1: Socio-economic characteristics of soybean growers

Sr. No.	Particulars	Number	Per cent
1.	Age (year)		
	a) Up to 30 yrs	21	17.50
	b) 30 to 45 yrs	63	52.50
	c) Above 45 yrs	36	30.00
2.	Education (In 3 quantum number)		
	a) Non-literate	15	12.50
	b) High school	87	72.50
	c) College	18	15.00
3.	Family size (No.)		
	a) Male	2.04	40.80
	b) Female	1.66	33.20
	c) Children	1.30	26.00
4.	Occupation level (In 3 quantum number)		
	a) Primary	81	67.50
	b) Secondary	24	20.00
	c) Tertiary	15	12.50
5.	Land holding (ha.)		
	a) Up to 2 ha	72	60.00
	b) 2 to 4 ha	36	30.00
	c) 4 and above	12	10.00
6.	Livestock position (No.)		
	a) Bullock	0.73	36.50
	b) Buffalo	0.5	25.00
	c) Cow	0.47	23.50
	e) Goat	0.30	15.00
7.	Investment on commonly used assets (Rs.)	16550	—

(Figures in the parentheses indicate percentages to total)

Table 2: Per farm land use pattern of soybean grower

Sr. No.	Particulars	Area (ha)	Per cent
1.	Total area	2.83	100.00
2.	Irrigated area	0.80	28.27
3.	Rainfed area	1.87	66.07
4.	Permanent fallow area	0.16	5.66
5.	Net sown area	2.67	94.34

(Figures in the parentheses indicate percentages to total)

Table 3: Cropping pattern of soybean grower

Sr. No.	Particulars	Area (ha)	Per cent
A)	<i>Kharif</i>		
	Soybean	1.70	43.70
	Cotton	0.33	8.48
	<i>Kharif</i> Jowar	0.21	5.39
	Pigeon pea	0.15	3.86
	Turmeric	0.15	3.86
	Sub total	2.54	65.29
B)	<i>Rabi</i>		
	Chickpea	0.90	23.13
	Wheat	0.09	2.31
	<i>Rabi</i> Jowar	0.16	4.11
	Sub total	1.15	29.55
C)	Summer		
	Groundnut	0.06	1.55
	Green gram	0.01	0.26
	Sub total	0.07	1.81
D)	Annual		
	Mosmbi	0.13	3.35
	Sub total	0.13	3.35
i)	Gross cropped area	3.89	100.00
ii)	Double cropped area	1.22	31.37
iii)	Net cultivated area	2.67	68.63
iv)	Cropping intensity %	--	145.69

(Figures in the parentheses indicate percentages to total)

Conclusion

1. Majority of respondents were in 30 to 45 years age group (52.50 per cent) and 72.50 per cent respondents were attended high school.
2. Average size of family was 5.0 members.
3. The average area under soybean was 2.83 ha in *Kharif* season. The gross cropped area was 3.89 ha and cropping intensity was 145.69 per cent.

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