



## Constraints and suggestions of soybean production in Maharashtra

J.B. TAWALE AND B.R. PAWAR

See end of the article for authors' affiliations

Correspondence to :

**J.B. TAWALE**

Krusha Tantra Vidhyala,  
Yedshi,  
OSMANABAD (M.S.)  
INDIA

### ABSTRACT

An interview schedule was administered on the respondents to find out the constraints and suggestions faced by soybean growers. About 180 soybean growers were selected from Latur district of Maharashtra. Data pertained to the year 2007-08. Frequency and percentage method was used to analyse the opinion. The result revealed that, constraints like attack of insect pests and diseases was expressed by 74.45 per cent of soybean growers. In next order, shortage of labour at time of harvesting (62.78 per cent), and low price of soybean at the time of harvesting (61.11 per cent) were major constraints by the soybean growers. In regard to suggestions, provision of training in regard to pest and disease controls was suggested by 61.11 per cent, followed by provision of high rate for soybean was suggested by 53.89 per cent farmers.

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### INTRODUCTION

Soybean [*Glycine max* (L.) Merrill] is major oilseed crop in India. It is grown successfully in various agro-climatic conditions. Though, soybean is a legume crop, yet it is widely used as oilseed crop. The oilseed sector is associated with various problems related to their production and marketing. These problems may be technological, economical, educational as well as infrastructural ones. The farmers are not adopting the recommended production technology of the soybean crop. They still cling to their age old traditional practices and getting lower yield. Further more, certain constraints like ineffective transfer of technology, less research work held on soybean crop and so on. In Latur district majority of soybean growers are mostly marginal and small who adopt low standard management technology viz., lower doses of inputs like fertilizers and plant protection materials which result into exceptionally poor soybean yield. Timely sowing and harvesting are more important in soybean crop. In spite of high productivity of soybean, producers are not getting remunerative prices due to inefficient marketing. The major share goes to marketing cost and other charges as a result of low remunerative price gained by the producers.

Fulley *et al.* (2006) studied the constraints in soybean production technology. Results revealed that, majority of soybean growers reported that shortage of labours at the time of harvesting (65 per cent), lack of technical knowledge (56 per cent) and unfavorable weather condition at the time of harvesting (55 per cent) were the major constraints in soybean production.

### METHODOLOGY

For present study, multistage sampling design was adopted for selection of the district, tehsil, villages and soybean growers. In the first stage, Latur district was purposely selected on the basis of highest area under soybean crop from Marathwads region of Maharashtra. In the second stage, Latur and Renapur tehsils were purposely selected because of highest area under soybean crop. In the third stage, six village from Latur tehsil and six villages from Renapur tehsil were selected on the basis of highest area under soybean crop. In the fourth stage, fifteen soybean growers were selected from each of the selected villages of both the tehsils. In this way 180 soybean growers were selected for present study. Data were collected from with the help of pretested schedule by personal

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