

Adoption behavior of farmers in soybean production technology

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ABSTRACT

It was observed that most of the soybean growers (58.71 per cent) were of middle age (26 to 45 years), received formal education up to Higher Secondary and diploma level, possessed medium size of land holding between 4.01 to 7.00 acres. Majority of the soybean growers (49.54 per cent) had medium farming experience i.e. 9 years to 17 years, having medium social participation group (i.e. score between 3 to 4) and medium annual income (Rs. 75,551 to Rs.1, 50,765 /-). It was found that the majority of the soybean growers' (75.23 per cent) had adopted the recommended package of soybean production practice at medium extent. It can be stated that the level of adoption of soybean cultivation practices by majority soybean growers was satisfactory.

INTRODUCTION

Soybean (*Glycine max*) in Indian Agriculture has attained great importance as a pulse and oilseed crop because of its nutritional and industrial value. It is popularly known as 'Queen of pulses', 'Wonder crop' and 'Agriculture's cinderella'. In India, the soybean had occupied an important place in case of getting more foreign exchange from the export of soya powder due to its greater demand in international market. It is highly nutritious food item, as it contains 21 per cent carbohydrate, 36.5 per cent protein and 19.9 per cent fat (total lipid), 11.5 per cent iron and 4 per cent minerals like calcium, phosphate and many important vitamins too.

Front Line Demonstrations on soybean were implemented in Khadak Malegaon village since last 3 years by Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Nashik. All the farmers do not adopt the recommended crop production technologies at the same time and at the same rate. With this background the present investigation was undertaken to assess the adoption behaviour of soybean growers about soybean production technology.

METHODOLOGY

Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Nashik has adopted the village for its different programme implementation. Front Line Demonstration on oilseed and pulses is one of the mandates of the KVKs. Every developmental activity

measured in terms of its extent of impact on the intended group. Therefore, Khadak Malegaon village from Nashik district of Maharashtra was purposively selected for the study. Among the total 109 soybean growing farmers, all the farmers were selected for the present study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The findings obtained from the present study are presented below:

Personal profile:

The data on personal profile was sought, computed, presented and discussed (Table 1). It was observed that majority of the soybean growers (58.71 per cent) were of middle age (26 to 45 years) and 46.79 per cent growers had received formal education up to Higher Secondary and Diploma level. As regarding holding, the soybean growers (49.54 per cent) possessed medium size of land holding between 4.01 to 7.00 acres. The soybean growers (49.54 per cent) had medium farming experience i.e. 9 years to 17 years. Majority of the soybean growers (63.30 per cent) were found in medium social participation group (i.e. score between 3 to 4). Majority of the soybean growers (71.56 per cent) had medium annual income (Rs. 75,551 to Rs.1, 50,765 /-), followed by those having high (11.01 per cent) annual gross income. Majority (65.14 per cent) of the respondents had fragmentation of land holding

Key words :

Adoption
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