

Constraints and suggestions in soybean crop under organic and inorganic system

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ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted in Parbhani district of Maharashtra state to know the constraints and suggestions by the farmer of organic and inorganic soybean cultivators, For this study Parbhani district was purposely selected. From the Parbhani district village Malsona which having maximum area under organic farming was selected, 60 organic and 60 inorganic soybean cultivators were selected randomly. Thus total 120 farmers were interviewed for collection of data. The findings of this study revealed that risk of low productivity, initial stage of application, lack of training and imparting knowledge of soybean farming, lack of scientific nutrient management, insufficient organic manure, complexity in the use of different inputs of organic farming were major constraints reported by farmers. As regard to inorganic soybean cultivation, insufficient organic manure, lack of scientific nutrient management, lack of good quality seed, lack of technical scientific soil management, lack of knowledge of biofertilizers and biopesticides were the constraints faced by farmers. To make organic farming profitable suggestions given by organic soybean growers were promotion of export facility for organic cotton (83.33 per cent), awareness about standardization (60.00 per cent) imparting training and management practice and price incentives for organic products (50 per cent).

Key words : Constraints, Suggestions, Organic soybean, Inorganic soybean

INTRODUCTION

Indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides and unplanned use of irrigation water has threatened the sustainability of agricultural production. such chemical compounds are increasing health hazard and polluting soil, water and environment. Therefore, increased the relevance of application of organic farming which enlivens soil, strengths natural resource base, sustains biological production and provide safe and nutritious food.

According to definition of F.A.O. organic farming should involve successful management of resources for agriculture to satisfy changing human needs while maintaining or enhancing the quality of the environment and consuming natural resources.

Organic agriculture has developed rapidly worldwide during the last few years and is now practiced in more than 120 countries in the world. In India organic farming is in a nascent stage. India produce primary organic products and processed foods. It has been estimated that value of export of organic products through a APEDA was Rs.30 million during 2000-2001. The Exim Bank also reported that annual growth rate of organic food has increased from 15-30 per cent during last 5 years. As per study of SOLE 2006 the global organic area is 31.1 million ha the major part is located in Australia (21.1 million ha) followed by China (3 million ha) and Argentina (2.3 million ha). India stands in 32 position with 0.11 million ha under organic farming during 2006 (Ganguli Raj, 2006).

Organic products grown in various agri-climatic zones are coffee, tea, spices vegetables, cereals, honey and cotton. Domestic organic markets and consumer awareness are under developed in India but interest is growing. The concept of organic farming is adapting the farmers of Maharashtra in cultivation of field crops under rainfed conditions. The area under organic farming is slowly increasing in the states. Some NGO also working on organic farming with help of Government of Maharashtra in Parbhani district.

Considering importance of organic farming, empirical study of organic farming cultivators was under taken with following objectives to know the constraints faced by soybean farmers under organic and inorganic farming system and to know the suggestions of the organic growers to overcome the constraints faced by them.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

For this study, Parbhani district of Maharashtra state was selected purposely because Parbhani district having organic farming peoples. From Parbhani district village Malsona was selected on basis of maximum area under organic farming in the year 2007. List of organic crop growers obtained from Chintamni Nisarg Seva Dhavi Sanstha and list of inorganic crop growers were obtained from tahsil. From List 60 organic crop cultivators and 60 inorganic crop cultivators selected randomly. In all 120 respondent soybean growers selected for present study.

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