



AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF SOYABIN PRODUCTION FARMERS IN OSMANABAD TAHSIL

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Abstract

The present study is an attempt to analyze economic analysis of Soyabin production farmers in Osmanabad tahsil. This study is based on secondary data collected from revenue record in both Kharip and Rabbi Crops. Soyabin production influenced by physical socio-cultural, economic technological and organizational factor. Endeavour is made to study production of Soyabin in Osmanabad tahsil for the year 2007-2012. This is normal year for agricultural phenomenon. The study region covers 7512.4 sq.kms land and having population in 110 villages in 1472256 as per 2011 Census. Osmanabad tahsil is located at the eastern part of Ossa tahsil and western side Barshi, northern part located Tuljapur tahsil.

Physiography, rainfall, soil, temperature, and drainage influences on agricultural landuse pattern in this tahsil. Rainfall varies between 150 to 450 mms from east to west entire tahsil. Concerning to research theme of Osmanabad district, it is observed that in the year 2009 decrease the soyabin production and increase during the period 2011-12. Such type of study represents real situation of Soyabin production in Osmanabad tahsil and help to planners and agricultural scientist for agricultural planning at micro level. The results of the studies are brought out through various tables and diagrams.

Key Words: Agriculture, Organization, Vegetable, production

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture still holds the key of economic life in most of the developing region. Agriculture is the science of art and business of cultivating soil producing crops and raising livestock farming. Soyabin is the most important product in the India. Osmanabad district are expertise in quality in region making .Among the Osmanabad district tahsil Osmanabad, leading producer region of Soyabin. Agriculture is the main source of total population of these tahsil. Agriculture sector play an important role to provide the raw material for any industrial sector. The development graph of agriculture is not constantly increasing in particular area. In the Osmanabad tahsil Soyabin oil seed are major crop throughout the region. Physiography, rainfall, soil, temperature, and drainage influences on agricultural landuse pattern in this tahsil. Rainfall varies between 150 to 650 mms from east to west entire tahsil. In all over world, India is one of the five largest producers' country dairy farming and f livestock and also it include poultry meat, with one of the speedy rate of growth, up to the 2011. In the said district climate is favorable for Soyabin production that's why it play a very important role in agriculture sector in Osmanabad district.

STUDY AREA

The famous temple in this tahsil at Hataladevi is situated in this tahsil, near about 5 km from head quarter Osmanabad. Tahsil is surrounded at the eastern part of Ossa tahsil and western side Barshi, northern part Tuljapur and Lohara tahsil. The study region covers 7512.4 sq.kms land and having population in 110 villages in 1472256 as per 2011 Census.

Physiographic, rainfall, soil, temperature, and drainage influences on agricultural land use pattern in this tahsil. Rainfall varies between 150 to 450 mms from east to west entire tahsil. The underlain basalt on disintegration and decomposition brought varieties of agencies had yielded three kinds of soils viz. Deep black, medium deep & shallow soils. Tahsil is provided with Terana and Bhogawati are two seasonal rivers at south side of the tahsil.

The rainfall is mainly due to rain shadow area in term of amount of rainfall average receives low rainfall 230 to 330 millimeters, in north, south and eastern part of Tahsil but western part of 11 villages are totally drought prone area. Therefore these villages are mostly unirrigated. The variation in amount of rainfall & type of soil exerts influence on the cropping pattern of the study region. The major crops namely cereals, cash crops, pulses, oil seeds, cash crops, fruit crops, vegetables, flower and fodder crops are cultivated in Osmanabad tahsil.

OBJECTIVES

1. To study the economic analysis of soyabean production farmers in Osmanabad tahsil.
2. To Assess the economical view of Soyabean farmers about Soyabean agriculture in selected sample village.

DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY

The study is based on secondary data and field observations. Soyabean production data is obtained from selected village officers (Talathi) records and Panchayat Samities records in Osmanabad tahsil. Production data collected from socio- economical abstract. The study also based on the primary information supplied with primary data collected through field survey and questionnaire. The results of the studies are brought out through various tables and diagrams.

IMPORTANCE OF SOYABEAN

Indian agriculture is depending on monsoon that's why there are very irregularities in the field of agriculture. Hence not improve the life of farmer below the poverty line. Soyabean. Pigeonpea, Oil seed etc production increase day by day. Development comprises increase the per capita income and growth in food grains. India is developing country that is not self-sufficiency in particular in oil seeds. Therefore that is necessary to increase the production in oil seed. Opportunity in the field of soyabean much and more through the country. It helps to improve the standard life of farmer, laborers and growers. Due to this purpose study of Soyabean production explain in detail following table.

Table - 1

Annual Expenditure on Soyabin Production in Osmanabad Tahsil, 2007-2012

Sr.No	Year	Expenditure (Per Hect) in 000
1	2007-08	9890
2	2008-09	13375
3	2009-10	15885
4	2010-2011	18750
5	2011-2012	22000
Total		79900

Source: Compiled by Researcher

Above table reveal that, the annual expenditure on soyabin production in Osmanabad tahsil 2007-2012. In the year, 2011-12 highest expenditure and very low lies during the year 2007-08. The changes show in the following graph (Fig.1)

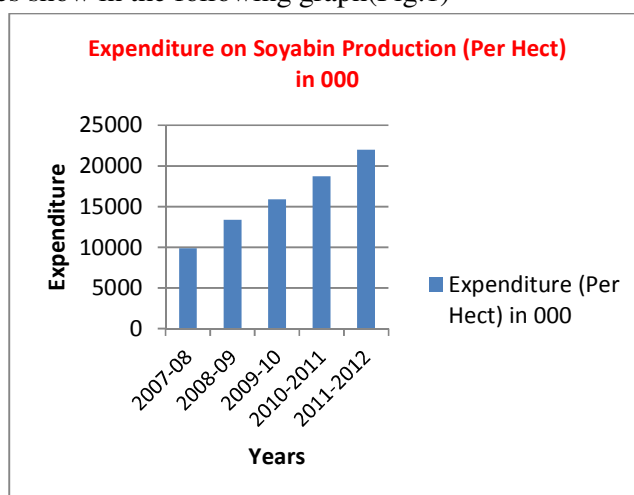


Fig.1

Expenditure is increase decade wise; it is clear-cut shows above graph. Year, 2011-12 highest expenditure and very low lies during the year 2007-08. Because of that purches capacity of money is increase day by day. Following table indicate the Income of Soyabin Farmers during 2007-2008.

Table - 2
Income of Soyabin Farmers during 2007-2008

Sr.No	Year	Income (per hect) in Rs
1	2007-08	40150
2	2008-09	48750
3	2009-10	36750
4	2010-11	51850
5	2011-12	62750
Total		240250

Source: Compiled by Researcher

Above table reveal that, the income of soyabin production in Osmanabad tahsil 2011-12 is very high..In the year, 2011-12 low income lies during the year 2009-10.The changes show in the following graph (Fig.2).

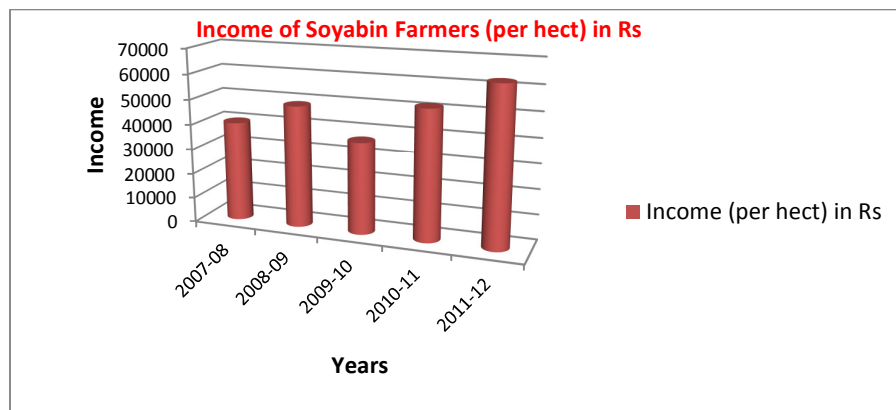


Fig.2

CONCLUDING REMARKS

In case if production, income and profit-loss in Osmanabad tahsil are showing in above table and graphs. Availability of irrigation facility and oil seed as increasing day by day. All over the part of these tahsil. The attitude of farmers, the Soyabin production, demand for market Soyabin grows in food production, affects the crop pattern and it's changed. Economically this crop is very profitable and very low cost in relation to the background of farmers in Osmanabad tahsil. It is indicate these soyabin are very important crop for the capital investment, production, employee and income of particular farmers. Present study response to all the farmers who have engaged in Soyabin farming horticulture and food grains. In the future day's soyabin are demanded crops for each and every people in local, state and regional as well as throughout the country.

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