Extent of adoption of Bio fertilizer by the respondents in Bhadohi district (Uttar Pradesh)

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Abstract: *The present study was carried out during 2017-18 in Abholi block of Bhadohi district. Six villages and 120 respondents were selected randomly and data were collected through personal interview method. Collected data were analyzed by using appropriate statistical methods were applied for the interpretation at data. It was found that majority of respondents (52.50%) had medium level of adoption followed by 30.84 per cent had lowest level of adoption followed by 16.66 per cent respondents had high level of adoption of Biofertilizer.*

Key Words: *Biofertilizer, Appropriate, Adoption.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

India is an agricultural country. About seventy percent of the population depends on agriculture. The development of agriculture has much to do with the economic welfare of our country.

Biofertilizers are living micro-organisms of bacterial, fungal and algal origin. Simply biologically active products or microbial inoculants of bacteria, algae and fungi, which may help biological nitrogen fixation for the benefit of the plants, are defined as Biofertilizers. Bio-fertilizers add nutrients through the natural processes of nitrogen fixation, solubilizing phosphorus, and stimulating plant growth through the synthesis of growth-promoting substances. Bio-fertilizers can be expected to reduce the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. The microorganisms in bio-fertilizers restore the soil's natural nutrient cycle and build soil organic matter. Through the use of bio-fertilizers, healthy plants can be grown, while enhancing the sustainability and the health of the soil. The main problem for the respondents was lake of awareness regarding use of biofertilizer and low adoption of biofertilizer in the study area. So, to know the extent of adoption of biofertilizer in the study area study entitled Extent of adoption of Bio fertilizer by the respondents in Bhadohi district (Uttar Pradesh). has been conducted.

2. RESEARCH METHODODLOGY:

The study was conducted in Abholi block of Bhadohi district of Uttar Pradesh state, which was purposively selected because there were more progressive farmers in Abholi block and farmers are trained by Krishi Vigyan Kendra, on Biofertilizers. The sample were comprised of 120 respondents from 6 villages which were selected randomly.

The pre structured interview schedule used to collect the data related to adoption of biofertilizer. The information collected was scored, tabulated, computed and analyzed to have necessary interpretations.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

The result obtained from present study as well as relevant discussion have been presented under following heads:

Socio-economic status of respondents :

Table No.1:

S.N.	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1	Low(11-18)	40	33.34
2	Medium(19-26)	45	37.50
3	High(27-34)	35	29.16
	Total	120	100

Above table indicates that about 37.50 per cent respondents have medium socio-economic status followed by 33.34 per cent low level of socio-economic status and 29.16 per cent high socio-economic status respectively. Similar finding is also reported by **Neware *et al.* (2014)**

Level of adoption of the respondents:
Table No.2:

Level	Frequency	Percentage
Lowest level (12-16)	37	30.83
Medium level (17-20)	63	52.5
High level (21-24)	20	16.66
Total	120	100.00

Above table indicates that about 52.50 per cent respondents have medium adoption level regarding biofertilizer followed by 30.84 per cent low level of adoption and 16.66 per cent high level of adoption respectively. Similar finding is also reported by **Mercy Kutty *et al.* (2001)**

Relationship between characteristics of farmers with adoption level:
Table No.2:

Independent variable	'r" value
Age	**-0.203****
Education	**0.228****
Sources of Agriculture information	**0.268****
Land holding	**0.024 NS**
Annual income	**0.048 NS**
Mass media participation	**0.238****
Social participation	**0.380***

*** = Significant at 0.05 % level**
****= Significant at 0.01 % level**
NS= Non Significant

Age had shown negatively and significant relationship with adoption of Biofertilizer. Education was positively and significantly related with adoption of Biofertilizer. Sources of Agriculture information was positively and significantly related with adoption of Biofertilizer.. Land holding was positively and non significant related with adoption of Biofertilizer. Annual income was positively and non-significant with adoption of Biofertilizer. Mass media participation was positively and significantly related with adoption. Social participation was positively and significantly related with adoption of Biofertilizer. It was due to their background and other exposure. The findings was in the line.

3. CONCLUSION:

It was concluded that majority of the respondents have medium level of socio-economic status and majority of the respondents have medium level of adoption of Biofertilizer. Respondents Age had shown negatively and significant relationship with adoption of Biofertilizer, and education , sources of Agriculture information, land holding , annual income , mass media participation and social participation had shown was positively and significantly related with adoption of Biofertilizer. Hence it was clear from above finding that peoples had medium level of adoption of biofertilizer.

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