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## Determine the level of knowledge of respondents about the bio-fertilizer 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 51.67 per cent had medium level of knowledge followed by 34.17 per cent had lowest level of knowledge followed by 14.16 per cent respondents had high level of knowledge of Biofertilizer.

**Keywords:** biofertilizer, appropriate, knowledge

### Introduction

India is an agricultural country. About seventy percent of the population depends on agriculture. One-third of the National income comes from 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. Their mode of action differs and can be applied alone or in combination. 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 was low level of adoption regarding biofertilizer in present situation.

### Research Methodology

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 are 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.

### Result and Discussion

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

**Table 1:** Socio-economic status of respondents

S. No.	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.

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Similar finding is also reported by Neware *et al.* (2014) [6].

**Table 2:** Level of knowledge of the respondents.

Level	Frequency	Percentage
Low level (18-23)	41	34.17
Medium level (24-28)	62	51.67
High level (29-33)	17	14.16
Total	120	100.00

Above table indicates that about 51.67 per cent respondents have medium knowledge level regarding biofertilizer followed by 34.17 per cent low level of knowledge and 14.16 per cent high level of knowledge respectively. Similar finding is also reported by Mercy Kutty *et al.* (2001) [4].

**Table 3:** Relationship between characteristics of farmers with with knowledge level.

Independent variable	'r' value
Age	0.163**
Education	0.188**
Sources of Agriculture information	0.228**
Land holding	0.034 NS
Annual income	0.061 NS
Mass media participation	0.190**
Social participation	0.487*

\* = 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 is positively and significantly related with adoption of Biofertilizer. Land holding is positively and non significant related with adoption of Biofertilizer. Annual income is positively and non-significant with adoption of Biofertilizer. Mass media participation is positively and significantly related with adoption. Social participation is positively and significantly related with adoption of Biofertilizer. It is due to their background and other exposure. The findings is in the line of Dhage *et al.* (1994).

### Conclusion

It is concluded that majority of the respondents have medium level of socio-economic status and majority of the respondents have medium level of knowledge of Biofertilizer. Respondents Age had shown positively and significant relationship with adoption of Biofertilizer, and age, education, sources of Agriculture information, land holding, annual income, mass media participation and social participation had shown is positively and significantly related with adoption of Biofertilizer.

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