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Technological knowledge of farmers about the use of biofertilizer

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted in Morshi Pachayat Samiti in Amravati District of Maharashtra State. Finding of study revealed that 50 per cent of the respondents showed satisfactory knowledge level about the use of biofertiizer. It was further seen that about 30 per cent of them showed poor knowledge and less than this number of respondents were showing a good knowledge of biofertilizer use. Education, annual income, socio-economic status and scientific orientation were found negatively and significantly related at 0.05%. On the other hand, cosmopliteness was found to be non-significant.

Key words : Biofertilizer, Technological knowledge, Soil fertility.

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INTRODUCTION

The bio-fertilizer is alternative to chemical fertilizer in improvement of soil for sustainable crop production. Bio-fertilizers are assuming greater significance as complement or supplement to chemical fertilizers because of significance change in crop production system, reasonable cost and environmental soundness. With the view to popularing bio-fertilizer. Govt. of India has established a National Bio-fertilizer Development Centre at Ghaziabad in Uttar Pradesh, Regional Bio-fertilizer Development Centre (R.B.D.C.) at Bangalore. Bhaubaneshwar, Imphal, Hisar, Jodhpur and Nagpur. The main aim of this study was to find out the level of technological knowledge of bio-fertilizer, which is essential for increasing the crop production.

METHODOLOGY

The study was carried out in Morshi Panchayat Samiti in Amravati District (M.S.). 125 farmers were selected form 10 selected villages by random sampling method.To measure that technological knowledge of farmers about the use of bio-fertilizer, a suitable questionnaire was developed and the data were collected by personally interviewing the selected respondents.

Two sets of variables namely, independent variables and dependent variables were selected. The independent variables included personal and socio-economic characteristics. The dependent variable included was technological knowledge possessed by the farmers regarding the bio-fertilizers.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The finding pertaining to extent of knowledge of the respondents on use of bio-fertilizers are presented in Table 1. It is revealed that 50 per cent of the respondents showed satisfactory knowledge level about the use of bio-fertilizers. It is further seen that about 30 per cent of them showed poor knowledge and a small respondents were showing a good knowledge of bio-fertilizer use.

Use of bio-fertilizer was known to most farmers but the technological knowledge was not of good level but was satisfactory only. It also indicated that poor knowledge was the outstanding factor in a considerable number of farmers. Based on these observations, it can be said that satisfactory knowledge and the poor knowledge of majority of the farmers may be the reason for not adopting the bio-fertilizer in their farming. Moderate level of knowledge about bio-fertilizer was stated by Bhople and Borkar (2002) and Bodke (2003).

The result presented in Table 2 revealed that the variables *viz.* age and land holding were positively and significantly related at 0.01% level of probability about the use of bio-fertilizer, education, annual income, socio-economic status and scientific orientation were found negatively and significantly related at 0.05%