

## Study of adoption level of bio-fertilizers by the farmers

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### ABSTRACT

The study was undertaken randomly selecting 150 respondents. In respect of their adoption level, 49.33% of respondents were found in middle category. This was followed by high category which comprised of 32.66% respondents while only 18.00% of the respondents were in low category. It is also observed that 55.31% respondents from old age group and 52.17% from medium group of land holding had medium level of adoption. Respondents from the college category of (75%) education 65.00% from high group of annual income, 81.25% from high group of socio-economic status, 83.78% from high group of scientific orientation, 91.66% from high group of extension contact and 76.31% respondents from high group of cosmopolitanism had high level of adoption of bio-fertilizers.

### INTRODUCTION

Considering the total production of many crops, India ranks top but, per hectare production of several crops is lower than expected level. This is because of lack of the adoption of new improved practices, advance techniques, use of non-productive soils and decreasing soil conditions. It is possible to increase yield per unit area by adopting new production technologies like use of bio-fertilizers, vermicompost, organic farming, bio-control remedies, genetically modified crops etc. In agricultural production, chemical fertilizers play a vital role but they are more expensive and their excessive use may cause dangerous effects on soil, causing increased soil acidity/alkalinity and increased soil pollution. Therefore, there is a need of certain supplements to the chemical fertilizers. In this respect, bio-fertilizers can play a significant role in improving soil condition and agricultural production. Bhattacharya and Mishra (1995) observed that India would need 6, 27, 180 tones of bio-fertilizers every year, estimated on the basis of requirement to the total area under crops. This clearly indicates the mare use of bio-fertilizers than the requirement and hence, the present study was undertaken with the following objectives : Study of socioeconomic, psychological and communication characteristics of the respondents, The extent of adoption of bio-fertilizers by the farmers, The relationship of selected independent characteristics with adoption level of bio-fertilizers.

### Key words :

Adoption of bio-fertilizers, High category, Low category, Vermicompost.

### METHODOLOGY

The study was undertaken in Extension Block, College of Agriculture, Nagpur (M.S.). The blocks consisted of 10 villages. The list of farmers of each selected villages was prepared with the help of Gramsevak and Agricultural Assistant of respective villages. The farmers from each village were arranged alphabetically and random sample of 150 farmers were drawn by randomization. Thus, on the basis of random sampling, 15 farmers from each village were selected and personally interviewed with the help of specially designed interview schedule. The data were subjected to exploratory statistical analysis.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The study pertaining to adoption level of bio-fertilizers from various categories of farmers was conducted using 150 farmers from College Extension Block, College of Agriculture, Nagpur. The results obtained are presented in Table 1 and 2.

From Table 1, it is observed that nearly half of the respondents (49.33%) belonged to medium level of adoption of biofertilizers, whereas 32.66% respondents were found in high level of adoption category and only

**Table 1: Adoption level of bio-fertilizers**

Category	No. of farmers(150)	Percentage(100)
Low	27	18.00
Medium	74	49.33
High	49	32.66
Total	150	100.00

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