

**EFFECTS OF FERMENTER TECHNOLOGY ON THE YIELD OF  
VARIOUS CROPS IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA PAKISTAN**

**Abstract:** The principle objective of this research was to investigate the effects of fermenter technology on yield of various cash crops grown in Malakand division of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Pakistan. A total of 128 farmers using fermenter technology in six districts of Malakand division were the universes of the study. 50.8% of the farmers using fermenter were holding a land between the groups of 1.6 to 2.5 hectares. Majority of the farmer's 84.4% source of awareness about the fermenter technology were extension worker. Major cash crops grown by the respondents in the study area were tomato, onion and wheat. T-test results reveal a highly significant ( $P=0.000$ ) increase in yield of tomato, onion and wheat. On average  $1668.868 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$  increased were recorded in tomato,  $1293.478 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$  increased in onion and  $98.791 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$  in wheat crop. The finding of study suggests that various crops yield **was** increased with adopting fermenter technology. So the fermenter technology should be promoted and imparted to the entire farming community to meet with the increasing demand.

**Key words:** Fermenter technology, Organic farming, Extension role, Tomato yield, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

**Introduction**

The improper and unnecessary use of chemical fertilizers has led to consider the use of organic matters for sustainable production. Therefore, to maintain the soil characteristics and to gain increased production of crops, careful practice of organic manures and their scientific management is necessary (Channabasanagowda *et al.*, 2008). Fermenter technology is a method of using farm yard manure (FYM) fermented by beneficial microorganism (BM) or effective microorganism (EM) in a fermenter tank that is added to the field through irrigation water. Beneficial microorganisms increase the microbial multiplicity of soil which increases crop yield and growth (Higa, 2000). The application of organic matter alone can't meet with the demand of nutrient required to plant growth so the incorporation of BM/EM with organic/inorganic materials (Hussain *et al.*, 1999). It is the need of the country to increase production per hectare

because the average production of the country is not meeting the required demand, even by excessive application of chemical fertilizers (Ali, 2000). Higher yield can be gained with optimal use of inorganic fertilizer, but it has proved that fertility can be increased and maintained with the application of organic matter. EM application in combination with organic or inorganic matter increased yield (Khaliq *et al.*, 2006). EM incorporation with both organic manures and chemical fertilizers increases yield and growth of plant (Javaid and Bajwa, 2010). Organic farming has a significant effect on cost and productivity of farmers. Adopting organic farming not only increases their income but also it protects environment from pollution by escaping chemical fertilizer (Ullah *et al.*, 2015). In the present study efforts were made to evaluate the effects of fermenter technology on the yield of different crops.

### Objectives

- 1- To identify the farmer's source of awareness about fermenter technology in the study area.
- 2- To study the effect of fermenter on different crops.
- 3- To formulate suggestion for future.

### Materials and Methods

The study was carried out in Malakand division of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Six districts out of total seven districts were purposively selected because these districts were easily accessible for the researcher to collect data for this study. In six districts of Malakand division 128 fermenters were installed by agricultural extension department. All of 128 fermenter having farmers were interviewed. A well developed and pretested interview schedule was used to collect the data. The data was analyzed using SPSS and the results were presented as counts and percentages. To compare the yield before and after fermenter a paired sample t-test was used as (Alam *et al.*, 2004) determined the significance of the difference in yield by using t-test.

$$t = \frac{\sum d}{\sqrt{\frac{n(\sum d^2) - (\sum d)^2}{n-1}}}$$

## Results and Discussion

### Size of Land

Information regarding farmers land holding size is given in Table-1. Data showed that 60 (46.9%) of the farmers using fermenter had size of land holding from 0.50 to 1.5 hectares, 65 (50.8%) of the farmers had 1.6 - 2.5 hectares while only 3 (2.3%) of farmers possessed from 2.6 to 3.5 hectares of land.

**Table 1**      **Distribution of Respondents regarding Size of Land**

Districts	Size of Land (in hectares)			Total (%)
	0.50 to 1.5 (%)	1.6 to 2.5 (%)	2.6 to 3.5 (%)	
Swat	12 (9.4)	14 (10.9)	1 (.8)	27 (21.1)
Malakand	10 (7.8)	19 (14.8)	1 (.8)	30 (23.4)
Lower Dir	11 (8.6)	12 (9.4)	1 (.8)	24 (18.8)
Upper Dir	11 (8.6)	2 (1.6)	0 (0)	13 (10.2)
Buner	10 (7.8)	14 (10.9)	0 (0)	24 (18.8)
Shangla	6 (4.7)	4 (3.1)	0 (0)	10 (7.8)
Total	60 (46.9)	65 (50.8)	3 (2.3)	128 (100)

Source: Field Survey, 2016

### Source of Awareness about Fermenter Technology

Respondents were asked about the source of awareness about fermenter technology and their response are presented in Table 2. The results showed that out of total 128, 108 (84.4%) of the respondents became aware about fermenter technology from the extension worker of their area, while 20 (15.6%) of the farmers source of knowledge about the fermenter technology was their fellow farmers. This result was similar to that of Khan (2012), who also reported that fellow farmers were one of the major source of information in the study area.

**Table 2            Distribution of Respondents on the Basis of Source of Awareness about  
Fermenter Technology**

<b>Districts</b>	<b>Source of Awareness about Fermenter Technology</b>		<b>Total (%)</b>
	<b>Extension Worker (%)</b>	<b>Fellow Farmer (%)</b>	
<b>Swat</b>	20 (15.6)	7 (5.5)	27 (21.1)
<b>Malakand</b>	28 (21.9)	2 (1.6)	30 (23.4)
<b>Lower Dir</b>	21 (16.4)	3 (2.3)	24 (18.8)
<b>Upper Dir</b>	11 (8.6)	2 (1.6)	13 (10.2)
<b>Buner</b>	19 (14.8)	5 (3.9)	24 (18.8)
<b>Shangla</b>	9 (7)	1 (.8)	10 (7.8)
<b>Total</b>	108 (84.4)	20 (15.6)	128 (100)

Source: Field Survey, 2016

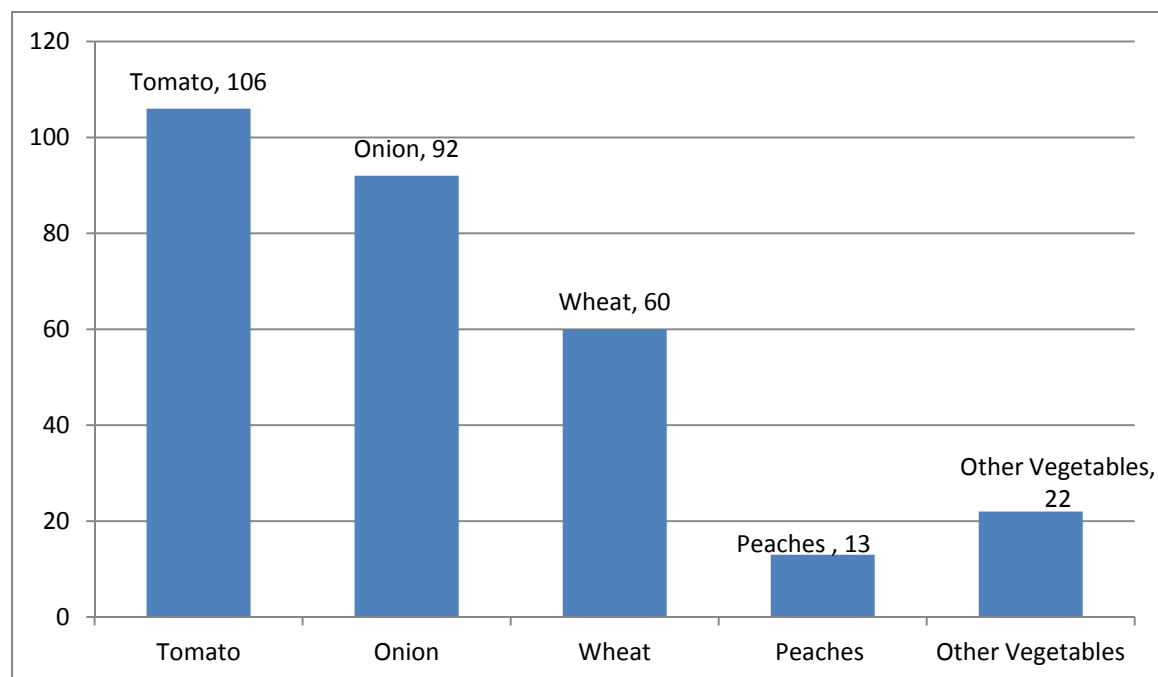
### **Major Crops Grown**

The cash crop of the farmer is the major crop which farmers grow on commercial level for income generation. Major crop grown by the farmers is presented in Table 3. The data revealed the categories of crop grown by the respondents in the study area. Tomato and wheat were grown by 14 (10.9%) of the respondents, 55 (43%) were onion and tomato growers, 24 (18.8%) were tomato, onion and wheat growers, 13 (10.2%) were tomato, onion and peach growers and the remaining 22 (17.2%) of the farmers were growing other vegetables and wheat. Overall, 106 farmers were growing tomato on large scale, 92 of the farmers were growing onion, and 60 were growing wheat as major crop while 13 and 22 grow peaches and other vegetables, respectively.

**Table 3 Distribution of Respondents Regarding Major Crop Grown**

Districts	Major Crop Grown					Total (%)
	Tomato + wheat (%)	Onion + Tomato (%)	Tomato + Onion + wheat (%)	Tomato + Onion + Peaches (%)	Other Vegetables + Wheat (%)	
Swat	0 (0)	14 (10.9)	0 (0)	13 (10.2)	0 (0)	27 (21.1)
Malakand	7 (5.5)	16 (12.5)	7 (5.5)	0 (0)	0 (0)	30 (23.4)
Lower Dir	4 (3.1)	14 (10.9)	6 (4.7)	0 (0)	0 (0)	24 (18.8)
Upper Dir	0 (0)	2 (1.6)	4 (3.1)	0 (0)	7 (5.5)	13 (10.2)
Buner	0 (0)	9 (7)	6 (4.7)	0 (0)	9 (7.0)	24 (18.8)
Shangla	3 (2.3)	0 (0)	1 (.8)	0 (0)	6 (4.7)	10 (7.8)
<b>Total</b>	14 (10.9)	55 (43)	24 (18.8)	13 (10.2)	22 (17.2)	128 (100)

Source: Field Survey, 2016



**Fig. Grhapical Representation of Major Cash Crops**

### Yield of Different Crops, Before and After Fermenter Installation

To check the differences in yield of tomato, onion and wheat before and after application of fermenter technology t-test was applied.

## Hypothesis for T-Test and its Result

To identify the association between yield of different crops before and after fermenter installation the paired sample t-test is used. The research hypothesis with the respective results are discussed below in Table 4.

### Hypothesis - 1

**Ho = Fermenter technology has no effects on yield of tomato crop**

**H1 = Fermenter technology has effects on yield of tomato crop**

As revealed in Table 4 a highly significant ( $P= 0.000???$ ) difference in tomato yield before and after fermenter installation was found. As the value is less than 0.05 for 95% confidence level thus the null hypothesis is rejected and established relationship is confirmed between increases in yield of tomato after fermenter installation. A mean difference value of -1668.868 suggests increase in average yield of tomato after fermenter installation.

### Hypothesis - 2

**Ho = Fermenter technology has no effects on yield of onion crop**

**H1 = Fermenter technology has effects on yield of onion crop**

As revealed in Table 4 a highly significant ( $P= 0.000???$ ) difference in onion yield before and after fermenter installation was found. As the value is less than 0.05 for 95% confidence level thus the null hypothesis is rejected and established relationship is confirmed between increases in yield of onion after fermenter installation. A mean difference value of -1293.478 suggests increase in average yield of onion before and after fermenter installation.

### Hypothesis - 3

**Ho = Fermenter technology has no effects on yield of wheat crop**

**H1 = Fermenter technology has effects on yield of wheat crop**

As revealed in Table 4 a highly significant ( $P= 0.000???$ ) difference in wheat yield before and after fermenter installation was found. As the value is less than 0.05 for 95% confidence level thus the null hypothesis is rejected and established relationship is confirmed between increases in yield of wheat after

fermenter installation. A mean difference value of -98.791 suggests increase in average yield of wheat after fermenter installation.

**Table4 Paired Sample t-test Distribution**

Crops	Before Yield	Fermenter	After Yield	Fermenter	Mean Differences	t-value	(P Value)
	Mean	Standard Error	Mean	Standard Error			
<b>Tomato</b>	7221.70	129.842	8890.57	144.709	-1668.868	-30.299	.000
<b>Onion</b>	12869.57	270.026	14163.04	237.203	-1293.478	-30.999	.000
<b>Wheat</b>	1455.85	47.358	1554.64	47.063	-98.791	-9.742	.000

Source: Calculated by Author, 2016

### Conclusion and Recommendation

The main objective of the study was to find out the effect of fermenter technology on yield of different crops in the study area. It is concluded that the extension worker played an efficient role in creating awareness about fermenter technology and motivated farmers to adopt it. Hypothesis testing of fermenter effects on yield was accepted that after fermenter installation the yield of various crops would be increased. The inoculation of BM/EM with organic manures and inorganic chemical fertilizers increased yield of different crops. Addition of fermented organic manures incorporation with BM/EM through fermenter technology can be used to increase yield of different crops. It is recommended that the extension department should motivate others farmers of the province to adopt fermenter technology to increase the yield of crops and meet the future demands of supply.

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