



# International Journal of Research in Agronomy

E-ISSN: 2618-0618

P-ISSN: 2618-060X

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2024; SP-7(2): 13-15

Received: 16-11-2023

Accepted: 20-12-2023

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## Constraints faced by the farmers in accessing information regarding agriculture

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33545/2618060X.2024.v7.i2Sa.296>

### Abstract

Agriculture is the backbone of our India. Because now a days agriculture main sources of income. So farmers problem our first priority. The main problem faces by the Indian agriculture farmers at time the knowledge of mass media, infrastructure, easily non availability of resources viz. farm magazine journal etc. whereas others may challenges faced like understanding problem of language- not availability of programmes in local language in television, radio and newspaper. Farmers faced new technologies regarding irrigation, cultivation, weeds management, fertilizer, pesticide knowledge, infrastructure problem organic farming etc. so many governments organization work in this related problem but hundred percent achievement not possible because lack of delivery system. Government lot of programmes implemented for agriculture farmers to empower them. We don't have a rich source for improve effective delivery system that can convert into a effective facilitation in terms of increasing agriculture productivity and farmers knowledge. For betterment of agriculture, we have to think about corporate farming for solution. Central and state government must take a proactive action.

**Keywords:** Farmers, agriculture, mass media

### Introduction

In past era agriculture technique was eco friendly but did not yield crop comparing now. Any way that is enough for those people as there was led population. Those farmers were seen as god but now it is in contrast. Only government are respecting farmers and that too only for those belong to their state or country. Even farmer families do not give respect if they have low income or if their crop failed. Some parents resisting their children in choosing agriculture as their career field due to their disrespectful towards farmers but they do not understand that without farmers due to influence of this society. Now days many farmers left their farming work and went to same nearby industries.

The findings from the referred study show that poor/unreliable information, infrastructure, high illiteracy levels, low income, lack of electricity and high cost of ICTs have limited the accessibility of information services in rural areas. According to, the information needs of farmers change from time to time due to changing needs on emerging issue in agricultural technologies and innovations, environmental changes and agricultural policies. Yet, there is inadequate information for farmers. The main problem is where to locate and how to evaluate the information. This problem is not only limited to farmers in similar challenge. A better understanding of farmers' information needs and information sources could help guide extension and other agricultural programs to better target specific groups of farmers for appropriate interventions.

**Objectives:** To know the problem faced by farmers in seeking agriculture information.

### Review Literature

Choudhary (2017) <sup>[7]</sup> conducted study on "information utilization behaviour of tomato growers in Jaipur district of Rajasthan India". Study revealed constraints faced by the respondents were high charges of mass media (84.44%), time unsuitability of mass media for agriculture information (79.44%), irregular electricity supply (76.94%), lack of trustworthy information

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(76.66%), poor communication ability of extension personnel (75%), poor literacy of respondents (70.83%) and lack of knowledge about use of mass media (65.55%).

Maratha and Badodia (2016) <sup>[6]</sup> organized a study on “Information sources and utilization behaviour of vegetable grower at Swai Madhopur District in Rajasthan India”. This study revealed that respondents of the vegetable grower suffered from financial difficulty (60.83%), inadequacy of facility (45%) and language barrier (50%).

Kumar *et al.* (2016) <sup>[7]</sup> conducted study on “Problem faced by the farmers in adoption of mitigation and adaptation of climate change practices in agriculture in Manas block and Malhargarh block of Neemuch district of Madhya Pradesh”. This study revealed many constraints faced by farmer’s lack of information on appropriate adaptation option (66.60%), shortage of cultivable land and unpredictable weather (64.33%), high cost of technology (62.33%), poor access to market (41.15%) and poor finance (35.66%).

Das (2015) <sup>[9]</sup> reported study on “problem of rural farmers: a case study based on the Lawphulabori village under the Nagon district Assam India”. This study find out many problem faced by farmers for seeking information poverty (60%), illiteracy (65.56%), lack of mechanization (45.67%), lack of capital formation (39.86%), poor agriculture marketing (35%) and lack of knowledge.

Syiem and Raj (2015) <sup>[10]</sup> reported study on “An access and

usages of information communication technology for agriculture and rural development by the tribal farmers of Meghalaya State of North East India”. This study revealed more challenges faced by illiteracy (50.14%), lack of awareness (58.43%), poor finance (41.77%), low network connectivity (58.43%), negative attitude towards ICTs (46.07%) and high cost of repairing ICTs (38.19%).

### Methodology

- **Sample selection:** Mundiagarh gram panchayat of Jaipur district was selected for the study. A total number of available 75 respondents select as a sample for the study. Sampling method was random sampling.
- **Construction of the tool:** A structured interview schedule was prepared with the help of suggestions of some experts. The interview schedule contained statements regarding crop production need, using sources for information, problems faced by the farmers seeking information.
- **Data collection:** Data collection through personal interview method at their home.
- **Statistical analysis:** Data were analyze by the application of mean, percentage and correlation coefficient as statistical measurement.

### Results and Discussion

**Table 1:** Constraints Faced by Farmers in Seeking Information’s (N-75)

S. No.	Category	More serious		Serious		Low serious	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Language related	20	26.66%	33	44%	22	29.33%
2	Poor contact of extension worker	32	42.66%	28	37.33%	15	20%
3	Education	19	25.33%	30	40%	26	34.66%
4	Long distance of information center	24	32%	27	36%	24	32%
5	Agriculture information broadcast on odd hours	24	32%	28	37.33%	23	30.66%
6	Electricity problems	20	26.66%	30	40%	25	33.33%
7	Unavailability of resources	18	24%	32	42.66%	25	33.33%
8	Net signals	25	33.33%	30	40%	20	26.66%
9	Lack of ICT facility	24	32%	23	30.66%	28	37.33%
10	Poor knowledge of TV and radio operating system	21	28%	30	40%	24	32%
11	Lack of knowledge mass media	25	33.33%	32	42.66%	18	24%
12	Lack of Trust on news	22	29.33%	32	42.66%	21	28%
13	Un availability of Subject specialist	24	32%	28	37.33%	23	30.66%
14	Lack of right time of broadcast news	24	32%	31	41.33%	20	26.66%

In this study we found that in more serious problem category poor contact of extension worker farmers were facing the problem to poor contact of extension workers is more serious problem, lack of knowledge of mass media and poor net signals were also faced as more serious problem by 33.33 percent respondents. 32 percent farmers indicated that long distance of information center as more serious problem. Lack of ICT facility, education, unavailability of resources were faced as low serious problem 37.33 percent. 34.66 percent respectively. This problem poor contact of extension worker as the lowest serious problem by the 20 percent respondents.

### Conclusion

The major problem of crop Production at present are the lack of knowledge poor contact of extension worker farmers were facing the problem to poor contact of extension workers is more serious problem, lack of mass media knowledge and poor net signals were also faced as more serious problem by 33.33 percent respondents. 32percent farmers indicated that long

distance of information center as more serious problem. We don’t have delivery system. So many farmers problem found in this research. There are so many schemes objective to empower of farmers and agriculture. For improvement of agriculture government should improve access to public extension services and increasing extension agent, expand number of agriculture officer and facilitate proper training programmes to improve their knowledge and skill in the agriculture activity.

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