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Knowledge level of ICT's by respondents, Maihar, District of Madhya Pradesh

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Abstract

The present study was carried out Maihar district of Madhya Pradesh. Random sampling procedure was selected total 120 women. The data were collected by personal interview schedule. The data were analysed using appropriate statistical tools such as: percentage, rank and correlation. It was observed that highest percentage of respondents complete Knowledge about Kissan Call Centers (KCC) for agriculture information or complete know about Radio for information and learn new technology. Variable like age, education and Source of drinking water found to be positively & significant relationship with knowledge.

Keywords: Farmers, ICT, knowledge

Introduction

ICT takes into account all of the ways that digital technology can be used to assist people, companies, and organizations in using information to inform their decision-making. Any device that stores, retrieves, manipulates, transmits, or receives information electronically in a digital format is considered ICT. ICTs are a broad category of technologies that facilitate the effective gathering, processing, and sharing of information, including satellite imagery, mobile phones, the internet, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and mobile applications. ICTs have the potential to revolutionize agriculture by giving farmers access to government programs, financial services, pest and disease alerts, crop advice services, real-time weather forecasts, and market prices. By encouraging resource-efficient methods, the use of ICTs in agriculture not only increases output and revenue but also supports sustainable development. Digital platforms like eNAM (electronic National Agriculture Market), mKisan, and mobile-based advice apps have grown in countries like India, helping to close the information gap between farmers and stakeholders.

It "includes anything ranging from mobile phones or electro nic money transfers to satellite imagery or radio."ICT is an all-encompassing term that encompasses any communication device or application, including satellite systems, computers, televisions, cell phones, satellite systems, and so forth, as well as the different services and applications that are related to them, like distance learning and videoconferencing. The ability to generate, manage, distribute, and process information and data using a wide range of information and communication technologies—including hardware, software, the internet, and telecommunications—is referred to as knowledge of ICT. This covers knowledge of networking, digital data management, and the use of computers, mobile devices, and online platforms in a variety of contexts, including everyday life, education, and business.

Methodology

Madhya Pradesh is divided into 55 District. Out of these Maihar district selected for study. Maihar District has 3 Blocks. out of these Amarpatan and Maihar block was randomly selected for the study. Amarpatan block total 179 villages out of these Pal and sarbaka and Maihar block total 121 village out of these Berma or Dhatura selected for the study. Thus, The total four village will be selected. 30 respondents selected from each village. Total 120 respondents selected for the study. The primary data will be collected from farmers through pre tested interview schedule by enumerator for the study. The data was collected through a well-structured schedule. The researcher personally met the respondents and explained to them about the purpose of this study. The data were collected and recorded in the interview schedule. Data was analyzed with the help of suitable statistical tools. Analyzed data was tabulated and presented in the form of tables and charts. Following statistical tools were used in the study.*viz*. Frequency, Percentage, correlation coefficient.

Table 1: Distribution of respondents according to knowledge level of ICT's to the respondents

S.N.	Statement	CK		PK		NK	
		F	P	F	P	F	P
1	Knowledge about Kissan Call Centers (KCC) for agriculture information	120	00	00	00	00	00
2	Knowledge about Mosam App for weather information	105	87.5	15	12.5	00	00
3	Knowledge about Agmarknet Portal for market price of crop	96	80	19	15.3	05	4.7
4	Knowledge about Plantix App for disease and past management	40	33.3	72	60	08	6.7
5	Knowledge about Agriculture Portal for selection of new crop verity	25	20.3	90	75	05	4.7
6	Knowledge about Atamnirbhar Agriculture App for Agriculture advisory	21	17.5	99	82.5	00	00
7	Knowledge about Banking Portal for Agriculture relative loan	12	10	108	90	00	00
8	Knowledge about Agriculture Portal for Agriculture relative scheme	10	8.3	98	81.7	12	10
9	Knowledge about Agriculture Portal for information agriculture equipment	15	12.5	105	87.5	00	00
10	Knowledge about ICT for learn new agriculture technology	08	6.7	112	93.3	00	00
11	Knowledge about Radio for information and learn new technology	120	100	00	00	00	00
12	Knowledge about Agriculture Portal for information of insurance	18	15	102	85	00	00
13	Knowledge about Agriculture Portal for weed management	13	10.3	107	89.7	00	00

Complete Knowledge, Partial Knowledge and No Knowledge

Table 1 shows that the Total 100 percent respondents complete Knowledge about Kissan Call Centers (KCC) for agriculture information. Highest 87.5 percent complete and 12.5 partial knowledge about Mosam App for weather information.Highest 80 percent complete, 15.3 percent partial and 4.7 percent no knowledge about Agmarknet Portal for market price of crop.

Highest 60 percent partial, 33.3 percent complete and 6.7 percent no knowledge about Plantix App for disease and past management. Highest 75 percent partial, 20.3 percent complete and 4.7 percent no knowledge about Agriculture Portal for selection of new crop verity. Highest 82.5 percent partial and 17.5 percent complete knowledge about Atamnirbhar Agriculture App for Agriculture advisory. Highest 90 percent partial and 10 percent complete knowledge about Banking Portal for Agriculture relative loan. Highest 81.7 percent partial, 10 percent no and 8.3 percent complete knowledge about Agriculture Portal for Agriculture relative scheme. Highest 87.5 percent partial, and 12.5 percent complete knowledge about Agriculture Portal for information agriculture equipment. Highest 93.3 percent partial, and 6.7 percent complete knowledge about ICT for learn new agriculture technology. Total 100 respondents complete knowledge about Radio for information and learn new technology. Highest 85 percent partial, and 15 percent complete knowledge about Agriculture Portal for information of insurance. Highest 89.7 percent partial, and 10.3 percent complete knowledge about agriculture Portal for weed management.

Table 2: Correlation coefficient between profile of beneficiaries and their knowledge level of ICT's to the respondents

S.N.	Independent Variable	Correlation Co-efficient
1	Age	0.749^{**}
2	Education	0.230^{*}
3	Occupation	0.806^{NS}
4	Caste	0.083^{NS}
5	Size of land holding	-0.759^{NS}
6	Type of family	0.985^{NS}
7	Size of family	0.211^{NS}
8	Type of house	-0.661^{NS}
9	Annual income	-0.667^{NS}
10	Membership of organization	-0.173^{NS}
11	Sources of irrigation	0.963^{NS}
12	Source of drinking water	0.981^{**}
13	Source of information	-0.059^{NS}

*= Significant at 0.05 level of probability

**= Significant at 0.01 level of probability

It was noted from table 4.4.1 that, variable like age, education and Source of drinking water found to be positively & significant relationship with knowledge whereas occupation, caste, type of family, size of family and Sources of irrigation had positively and non-significant. Other variables like land holding, type of house. Annual income, social participation and Source of information found to be negatively and non – significant relationship with knowledge level of ICT's.

Conclusion

It was found that the highest percentage of respondents complete Knowledge about Kissan Call Centers (KCC) for agriculture information or complete know about Radio for information and learn new technology It was revealed that, variable like age, education and Source of drinking water found to be positively & significant relationship with knowledge.

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