

INFORMATION SEEKING BEHAVIOUR OF BER GROWERS IN JAIPUR DISTRICT OF RAJASTHAN

B. L. Dhayal*, I. M. Khan** and M.K.Jangid***

ABSTRACT

The study was conducted in Jaipur district by interviews 100 ber growers. Major of ber growers (76.00 per cent) were heavy medic level. There was no significant difference between perishesal r distant between growers in this ISB. Dahee also revealed that there is no signifance difference between perispheral r distant ber growers in their istomate cooley behaviour. Dectect also recaled that grower education level, social palvapate, and innovation proneness were positive, r significantly correleched at 0.05 level at probability retvosve 01 level holdiy farm power and annual invocer were positvely signinficantly correlected at 0.01 level 01 probability with inforaction sheely behaviour.

INTRODUCTION

Farmers seek information from training, conferences, exhibitions, campaigns, bulletins, seminar radio, television, newspaper, friends, neighbours, internet, research-stations, village extension workers etc. for the promotion of agricultural production. It is also said that these are important means to fill the communication gap between the lab and the farm. These have brought the farmers and scientist closer to understand the suitability of technology in line with farmer's perspectives.

The personal characteristics of the ber growers play an important role in acceptance of new technology from any source or channel. Today is the era of information explosion. Innumerable information is generated, synthesized and disseminated every moment. Information technology has revolutionized the transfer of information through new ways, i.e. internet, e-mail etc. Information from any part of the world could be made available through information technology thereby changing the world into global village. Therefore, the farmers should also be equally privileged to get informed of farm related informations without delay.

Keeping all these points in mind the present

study "variables affecting the Information Seeking Behaviour of the Ber growers of Chaumu Tehsil of Jaipur District in Rajasthan" was undertaken.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study was under taken in Jaipur district of Rajasthan. Jaipur district has 13 tehsils, out of which Chomu tehsil was selected purposely due to having highest area and production of ber as compared to other tehsils. A list of all ber growing villages in the tehsil was prepared, out of which, 10 villages having highest area under ber cultivation were selected randomly for the study purpose. From the selected villages, a sample of 100 ber growers was selected by random sampling technique for the study purpose in such a manner that the number of ber growers selected were proportional to the total number of ber growers of the respective village.

An interview schedule consisting of measuring devices of dependent and independent variables along with the face data of ber growers was used for collecting responses of the ber growers. The information seeking behaviour of the ber growers was measured by adding the sources of all the components of information seeking behaviour viz., extent of use of different sources and channels, credibility of different sources and channels, extent of contact to different extension functionaries and extent of exposure to

* PG Scholar, Department of Extension Education, S.K.N. College of Agriculture, Jobner, Jaipur.

** Associate Professor, Department of Extension Education, S.K.N. College of Agriculture, Jobner, Jaipur .

*** Ph.D. Scholar, Department of Extension Education, S.K.N. College of Agriculture, Jobner, Jaipur .

different media.

The extent of use of different information sources and channels was measured by using the scale developed by Singh (2002), whereas the credibility of different sources and channels of ber growers was measured by scale developed by Gunawardana (2005), and it was used with slight modification and the extent of contact of the ber growers were measured by the schedules developed by the investigator in light of the suggestions of the experts, whereas their extent of exposure to different media was measured by using the schedule developed by Sanadhya (1997). The data were collected by personal interview method, the data collected were classified, tabulated and inferences were drawn after subjecting the data to appropriate statistical analysis which led to the following major findings.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Information seeking behaviour of the ber growers

The information seeking behaviour of different sources and channels of agriculture information was calculated by summing the ber growers scores of 'extent of use of information sources and channels,' their 'degree of credibility to different sources and channels,' their 'extent of contact to different extension functionaries' and their 'extent of exposure to different media' of each of the respondent. The respondents were then categorized in to three categories namely, 'low information seeking behaviour' 'medium information seeking behaviour' and 'high information seeking behaviour' by using mean (197.02) and standard deviation (15.09). The information seeking behaviour of peripheral and distant ber growers has been presented in Table-1.

The data in Table 1 indicates that majority of both types of ber growers (76.00 per cent) were having medium level of information seeking behaviour followed by 13.00 per cent having low and only 11.00 per cent were having high level of information seeking behaviour.

The data in Table-1 also shows that majority of the peripheral ber growers (85.11 per cent) were having medium level of information seeking behaviour followed by 12.76 per cent peripheral ber growers having low level of information seeking behaviour and only 2.13 per

cent peripheral ber growers were having high level of information seeking behaviour. In case of the distant ber growers 67.92 per cent were having medium level of information seeking behaviour followed by 18.87 per cent having high level of information seeking behaviour and 13.21 per cent were having low level of information seeking behaviour.

Table 1. Distribution of peripheral and distant ber growers according to their information seeking behaviour

Levels of information seeking behaviour	Peripheral ber growers (n=47)		Distant ber growers (n=53)		Total ber growers (n=100)		'Z' value
	F	%	F	%	F	%	
	Low (Below 181.93)	6	12.76	7	13.21	13	
Medium (From 181.93 to 212.11)	40	85.11	36	67.92	76	76.00	0.74 NS
High (Above 212.11)	1	2.13	10	18.87	11	11.00	
Total	47	100	53	100	100	100	

$X = 197.02$, $\sigma = 15.09$, NS = Non-significant

The analysis of the data further indicates that the 'Z' value between the scores of the information seeking of peripheral and distant ber growers was -0.74, which was non significant. Hence the null hypothesis was accepted. This shows that there was no significant difference between the peripheral and distant ber growers in their information seeking behaviour.

B. Association of the selected independent variables with the information seeking behaviour of ber growers

The association between the information seeking behaviour of ber growers and the selected independent variables viz., age, education level, social participation, size of land holding, farm power, family size, farming experience, innovation proneness and annual income of the ber growers were measured by computing "coefficient of correlation" (r). The data have been presented in Table 2.

A critical examination of the data presented in table 2 revealed that the ber growers' education level, social participation, size of land holding, farm power, innovation proneness and annual income were found positively and significantly correlated with their information seeking behaviour at 0.01 level of probability, while the age of the ber growers was found negatively and significantly correlated with their information seeking behaviour at 0.05 level of probability.

Hence, the null hypotheses showing that there

is no significant association between the information seeking behaviour of the ber growers with their age, education level, social participation, size of land holding, farm power, innovation proneness and annual income were rejected and alternate hypotheses were accepted. This leads to the conclusion that there is a significant association between the information seeking behaviour of the ber growers and their age, education level, social participation, size of land holding, farm power, innovation proneness and annual income.

Table 2. Association between the information seeking behaviour of ber growers and selected independent variables

S. No.	Independent variables	Peripheral ber growers (n = 47)	Distant ber growers (n=53)	Total ber growers (n= 100)
1.	Age	-0.473**	-0.192 NS	-0.224*
2.	Education level	0.541**	0.308*	0.358**
3.	Social participation	0.076 NS	0.343*	0.269**
4.	Size of land holding	0.104 NS	0.432**	0.284**
5.	Farm power	0.308*	0.588**	0.457**
6.	Family size	0.143 NS	0.047 NS	0.140 NS
7.	Farming experience	-0.246 NS	0.067 NS	-0.016 NS
8.	Innovation proneness	0.143 NS	0.280*	0.262**
9.	Annual income	0.214 NS	0.572**	0.487**

* Significant at 0.05 level of probability, NS = Non-significant, ** Significant at 0.01 level of probability

The 'family size' of the ber growers was positively and non-significantly associated with their information seeking behaviour, whereas their 'farming experience' was negatively and non-significantly associated with their information seeking behaviour. Hence the null hypotheses showing that there is no significant association between the information seeking behaviour of the ber growers and their family size and farming experience were accepted.

A critical examination of the data presented in the table also revealed that the peripheral ber grower's age, education level was found negatively and significantly correlated, whereas their education level was found positively and significantly correlated with their information seeking behaviour at 0.01 level of probability. Their farm power was found positively significant at 0.05 level of probability, this leads to the conclusion that there is a significant association between the information seeking behaviour of the peripheral ber growers and their age, education level and farm power. While

their social participation, size of land holding, family size, farming experience, innovation proneness and annual income were non-significantly associated with the information seeking behaviour. From these observations, it is concluded that there is no significant association between the information seeking behaviour the peripheral ber growers and their social participation, size of land holding, family size, farming experience, innovation proneness and annual income.

A critical examination of the data presented in Table 2 also revealed that the distant ber growers education level, social participation and innovation proneness were positively and significantly correlated at 0.05 level of probability and their size of land holding, farm power and annual income were positively and significantly correlated at 0.01 level of probability with the information seeking behaviour. This lead to the conclusion that there is a significant association between the information seeking behavior of the ber growers and their education level, social participation, size of land

holding, farm power, innovation proneness and annual income. Age, family size and farming experience of the distant ber growers were non-significantly associated with their information seeking behaviour, which leads to the conclusion that there is no significant association between the information seeking behaviour of distant ber growers and their age, family size and farming experience.

CONCLUSION

The study, purloins that the concerned authorities reorganize total active in this referred for inprogrity bethev socley behaviour of the ber growers in the region.

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