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**HYPOTHESES** 

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**RESULTS & DISCUSSION** 

FINDINGS

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#### **NEED OF ICT FOR DIRECT RELATION BETWEEN FARMER AND CONSUMER**

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Today all of we lives in e-World, means electronic world. Most of transactions of Business, Industries and Services are done through electronically, via computer & communication technology. The paper suggest the need of ICT to our Indian agricultural field. If this is adopted then it will change our current scenario of agriculture and create a high growth of development in India.

#### **KEYWORDS**

ICT, electronic world.

#### **INTRODUCTION**

ndia is an agricultural country. Agriculturing is the primary business of India, and so many businesses are depends upon agriculture. We uses ICT for developing businesses, industries and service sector. But there is less use of ICT in agriculture field. This paper focuses on need of ICT for maintaining direct relation between farmers and consumers so farmers can be get more profits and also consumers can be get cheaper goods directlyfrom farmers and the mediators and theirs profits is to be omitted from this procedure. And it is also important for to develop our agricultural based economy.

#### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

- 1. To study the impact ICT in agriculture.
- 2. To study the need of ICT for Farmers and Consumers.
- 3. To suggest the advantages of ICT in agriculture.
- 4. To study the limitations of ICT in agriculture.

#### **HYPOTHESIS**

- 1. There is less use of ICT in agriculture field.
- 2. Most of farmers don't know about ICT.
- 3. Traditional way of selling and buying of goods are adopted in India.
- 4. It is very challengeous to adopting ICT in all area of agricultural field.

#### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Primary data are collected through observation and survey in local area market, marketing committee and secondary data are collected from web media, books, Journals/ research paper.

#### **USES & LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

This research paper useful to farmers as well as consumers to maximizes their connectivity directly through electronic media and do their transactions more effectively and get satisfaction about profit, price and quality. But this paper not useful to them who are not educated.

#### **MEANING & DEFINITION OF ICT**

ICT means information and communication technology in which computer and communication technology combinely play a vital role to develop e-world. Computer and internet are the key points of this technology. ICT includes multimedia, EDI (electronic data interchange), e-commerce, e-Business, e-services, e-marketing, e-banking, e-payment, e-e-communication, e-shopping etc. Its capture global market electronically.

Current scenario in agriculture field in India:

The buying and selling procedure of agricultural goods are as follows in our India.



The above figure shows a simple supply chain of distributing goods. As per the distance between farmers and consumers more agents and mediators are added in this chain automatically. But normally if we think about above chain farmer go to the wholesaler who purchase or auction the product and receive commission from farmers. After that wholesaler included his profit and covered his expenses and sale to the retailers. And retailers added more profit and covered their expenses and sale to the consumer at higher rate and earn more profits.

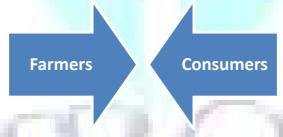
For example – If a farmer sales wheat to the wholesaler, as per quality of wheat wholesaler paid Rs.14 per kg. to farmer after wholesaler sale it to retailer at Rs. 16 and then retailer sold it to consumer at Rs. 20. Retailer have no fixed rate to sale it to consumer .Hence he earn more profit with comparison of farmers and wholesalers. In this procedure farmers get less profit and mediators earn high profit and also consumer pays high rate for it. This creates inequality in our economy and society.

TABLE :

Product	Farmer sale or wholesaler purchase price/cost – 1 kg.		Wholesaler sale or retailer purchase price/cost – 1 kg.		Retailer sale or consumer
					purchase price/cost – 1 kg.
Wheat	14		16		20
Jawar	15		17		22
Bajra	13		15		19

Source: Local area market.

TABLE 2: SUGGESTED CHAIN FOR BUYING AND SELLING GOODS WITH USE OF ICT



#### **NEED AND ADVANTAGES OF ICT FOR FARMERS AND CONSUMERS**

- 1. For to increase the farmers profit.
- 2. It helps to sale and buy product through online minimizes cost, expenses, time, money, travelling and efforts of both faemers and consumers.
- 3. It removes the mediators profits.
- 4. Consumers purchase goods at lower and cheaper price.
- 5. It gives employment to computer hardware and software maintainers.
- 6. Improved consumer's satisfaction.
- 7. For privacy of information in transactions.
- 8. Remain open all the time 24 hours/ 365 days.
- 9. Competition between farmers increase quality
- 10. It provides users more options and quicker delivery of product.
- 11. It helps to growth of economic development.
- 12. Farmers adopting latest technology in farming field.
- 13. Banking, transport, advertising, insurance all service sectors growing rapidly.
- 14. Products can be purchased from remote areas.

#### LIMITATIONS OF ICT IN AGRICULTURAL FIELD

- 1. Hackers creates problems for farmers and consumers to complete their transactions.
- 2. Ill literacy about ICT is creates problems to operate online transactions.
- 3. There can be lack of system security, reliability, or standards owing to poor implementation of e –Commerce.

- 4. User may not trust the site being unknown faceless seller.
- 5. Lack of touch or feel of products during online shopping.
- 6. ICT applications are still evolving and changing rapidly.
- 7. Internet access is still not cheaper and inconvenient to use for many potential farmers and consumers like one living in remote villages.
- 8. Barrier in telecommunications and internet connection affects transactions.
- 9. It creates unemployment for mediators.
- 10. Power cut creates problems to users of computers.

#### **SUGGESTIONS**

- 1. Workshops and Training based programmes taken by government for literacy of ICT for farmers.
- 2. Subsidies provided to internet user farmers to develop ICT in agriculture field.
- 3. Cheaper internet facility are to be provided by the web companies.
- 4. Be careful from hacking and harmful activities. Cyber laws are to be followed properly.
- 5. All service sectors combinely helps to farmers to increase the use of ICT.

#### **CONCLUSION**

Compare with traditional agriculture activities it is an innovative technique, which is more useful to farmers and consumers, but due to above limitations it is very challengeous to adopting this technology all the remote and far flung village area. It is more flexible and provides 24 hours, 365 days facility any time anywhere. There is more need of literacy and help of government and service sectors to improve this technology in agriculture field.

#### REFERENCE

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