



## Role of Humanity in Developing Agriculture through Communication Technology: An Analysis with Reference to Engineers

### KEYWORDS

Communication Technology, Agriculture Development, Engineers Humanity

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**ABSTRACT** *The research analyses the development of Agriculture- the most important sector of the world, through communication technology with the use of Human Resource Management tool. It determines, the role of humanity emphasizing engineers. It tries to overcome the major problems in agriculture and fulfills the communication gap between urban and rural sector. Though the study was done in India but its scope is wide and is applicable to all countries in the world where such agricultural problem occurs. The results tend to reduce 75% of the world agriculture based problems.*

### Introduction

Today's 70% of the world population depends on agriculture. The scope of agriculture is wide which starts from procurement of ground to the packed lays wafers and potato chips. Whether it is fruits or vegetables or non vegetables like fisheries, poultry or pulses, species etc contribute as a part of agriculture only. And rest 30% of world's population depends on junk food other than agriculture. While talking about agriculture we can't neglect the fact that farmers are the king of agriculture farming and they can't be neglected. They hold major part of agricultural land and do cultivation on it, which is procured and sold to different markets. Therefore farmers are responsible for contribution 90% to world's agriculture economy. It is a fact that these farmers are being exploited by private traders due to big gap of communication between the rural and governments or by urban and rural areas especially in developing and under developed countries. It was found that there exist lack of communication and its technology, lack of transportation, awareness, computer network, wireless network and nanotechnology in the villages which has affected Socio-economic lives of farmers. Therefore it is not only the responsibility of government but the society, human beings, business man, corporate, students, academicians and all those who are the part of humanity to join hands to build a strong team and try to overcome these problems contributing to the economic development of that country.

### Material and Methods:

Districts wise total Sample of engineering students was collected as a representative of humanity. 22 states, along with their districts were covered for the study. Survey methodology was used for the research. A questionnaire survey was conducted among the architect engineering colleges of different states. To supplement the questionnaire, interviews were also conducted without use of questionnaire, Intake capacity of architect engineers were found in these states colleges. Secondary data was also extracted related to cities; towns etc, accordingly, groups of these students were formed and divided. Study was conducted in India during current year 2011.

### Results and Discussions

Table no 1 gives a brief analysis covering all major 22 states of India, the total intake capacity of architect engineers, total no. of districts, no. of city and towns and total no. of inhabited villages state wise. These all figures are analysed. According to total intake capacities (total students) state wise, district wise, city and town wise, inhabited village wise, different groups of the students are formed as in table no.1. This engineering student represents strong manpower force of youth population. They represent the sample of humanity.

Similar groups of people as professor, teachers, professionals, students, educated youth, unemployed person, military forces, scientists, researchers, corporate can also be formed in any of the country of world who can volunteer for developing agriculture by mending the communication gap between farmers and society.

Manpower is the biggest resource out of 3 M's of economic (Man, Material, and Money) in world and if we can utilize it properly and effectively, it will help to overcome the biggest problems of the world in agriculture. The groups of engineers and agriculture students are well trained about agriculture problems, communication technology and its use in agriculture. But if universities and colleges can start utilizing their students education in providing volunteer help to unaware villagers, people of cities and towns, districts, states etc they can develop numerous of lives and enhance economic status of farmers. These students should travel across the country as team and train farmers increasing awareness about Minimum Support Price, Financial inclusion, Public Private Partnership, Use of Communication Technology like Nano technology, wireless technology, computer networks etc. In India practical training exposure is given by MBA institutes and colleges (Summer training), Engineering institutes (Industry training and visits), Schools (literacy camps for poor and villagers), Agriculture colleges and universities ( Rewa) where they travel to villages and live and perform all activities as done by farmers. Therefore if some of the organizations have started this practise, cant other start? The institutions which provide training and education in disaster or emergency management can also start this type of practical volunteer training for their students where these students can form groups and visit villages, cities, towns, districts state wise, providing disaster awareness among people who are not aware. These poor farmers have been exploited by the private traders. Farmers sell their produce always less than MSP to these private traders. The farmers have to sell their crops below MSP. It is known fact that about 75% of the farmers are still unaware of MSP (minimum support price) set by government for the benefits of farmers which is due to lack of communication and communication technology in the villages. If human beings of the society, join hands in helping farmers without the thought for earnings, can solve 75% of this agriculture problem contributing in development of world economy. This is the biggest reason for "Increasing rate of migration of farmers from rural areas to urban areas in search of jobs. Farmers today are in complete loss situation." It is our responsibility to prevent farmer's migration otherwise a day will come when no farmers will be left for working on farm land. Then imagine the dark situation.

**“Prevention is better than cure”**

Though numerous scientists have worked on this and are still working, conducting research, but do their research really able to solve these poor farmers’ problems? This is again a big question on society? Scientists and researchers have done numerous works for the farmers sustaining the development of rural population but it has only been utilized for publishing the papers but only few are benefited to the farmers. Due to lack of communication technology, these researches are not able to reach the farmers working in the villages. Its only kept in Journals, books, library or for future reference and research. If lack of communication can be overcome, it can minimize 70% of the numerous problems of farmers. Use of communication technology can help farmers to know about the price fluctuations in market in advance. Accordingly, the farmers can plan and can come for selling their produce in Mandi. Increasing Wireless technology in village can give these farmers instant message and updates about market rates, market fluctuations. Use of Nano technology can increase nutrients in vegetables, can identify the weather conditions in advance, favourable condition of land etc by the use of Nano sensors. The use of Human resource management- Man, which is most important economic resource out of 3 M’s ( Money, Material, Men). We can fill the communication gap between farmers and urban population by the help of education institutes, colleges, organizations, universities or the entire educational industry working for agriculture. Government should increase the responsibilities of these education industries for the enlistment of farmers. They should voluntary take the initiative.

Table no. 2 gives a brief analysis about State wise no. of Institutions and Sanctioned Intake per Million Population covering all engineering students state wise in India. It also shows the illiteracy rate of population of that states. This will help you to know what % of people is illiterate thus we can say how much literacy and awareness is required among people. As we have analysed table no. 1 and form groups, similar strategy can also be followed covering other discipline engineering students here in table no 2 for development of agriculture. This is broader area compare to above analysis in table no. 1. Similar inference and results can be drawn for table no.2 as drawn for table no1.

We have learnt a lot but now it’s the time to devote some time voluntarily to utilize our learning for the development of agriculture, farmers and villages. Similar groups or the team can be formed taken any sector and can utilize their learning for the development of farmers.

Similarly, the engineers of electronic and communication should come forward voluntarily helping these farmers, by the use of their education and increasing awareness overcoming 75% of major agriculture problems and contributing the development of world economy.

**Table No.1: State wise Analysis of Architect Engineering students as a medium of youth population-**

S no.	Indian States	Total Intake capacity of students	No of Districts	District wise student groups	No. of city & town	City/ Town wise student groups	No. of Inhabited villages	Villages wise student groups
1	A.P	560	23	24	210	3	26646	48
2	Assam	80	27	02	250	1	22752	284

3	Chhattisgarh	100	18	05	97	1	19673	197
4	Punjab	430	20	21	157	3	12280	29
5	New Delhi	380	-	-	71	5	158	3
6	Goa	30	2	15	44	1	346	12
7	Maharashtra	3165	35	90	378	8	40365	13
8	Gujarat	600	26	23	242	3	18228	30
9	HP	50	12	04	57	1	17437	349
10	Haryana	380	21	18	106	4	6951	18
11	Jharkhand	40	24	01	152	1	29323	733
12	J & K	40	15	02	75	1	6489	162
13	Karnataka	800	30	26	270	3	26780	34
14	Kerala	170	14	12	159	1	1364	8
15	M.P	340	50	07	394	1	51362	151
16	Orissa	270	30	9	138	2	47024	174
17	Rajasthan	240	33	7	219	1	40192	168
18	Sikkim	40	4	10	9	4	443	11
19	Tamil Nadu	1395	32	43	832	2	15329	11
20	Uttarakhand	110	13	8	86	2	15768	143
21	U.P	510	71	7	704	1	96014	188
22	Bengal	94	18	5	373	1	37878	403
	Total	9824	518	339	5023	50	532802	3169

**Table No.2: - State wise no. of Institutions and Sanctioned Intake per Million Population:**

Sno.	Indian States	Total Intake capacity of engi- near students	Total Population (Millions)	Total No. of institutions	Intake/million Population	Illiteracy Rate (%)
1	A.P	107575	76	280	1412	39
2	Assam	670	27	4	25	36
3	Chhattisgarh	5130	21	15	246	35
4	Punjab	16961	24	47	696	30
5	New Delhi	6359	14	16	459	18
6	Goa	794	1	3	589	18
7	Maharashtra	58989	97	171	609	23
8	Gujarat	14086	51	43	278	30
9	HP	1282	6	6	211	23
10	Haryana	16325	21	45	772	31
11	Jharkhand	3198	26	9	119	46
12	J & K	1401	10	6	138	46
13	Karnataka	56542	53	128	1070	33
14	Kerala	29165	32	93	916	0.14
15	M.P	30060	60	84	498	36
16	Orissa	15033	37	48	408	37
17	Rajasthan	16051	57	47	284	39
18	Sikkim	465	0.5	1	860	30
19	Tamil Nadu	105318	62	268	1688	27
20	Uttarakhand	3905	9	13	460	28
21	U.P	40418	166	110	243	43
22	Bengal	15671	80	54	195	31

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