

Factors influencing choice of communication media for acquisition of agricultural information among gender categories in Kilosa and Mvomero districts of Tanzania

ABSTRACT

The study examined socio-economic factors influencing choice of communication media for acquisition of agricultural information among gender categories, that is, men (above 35 years), women (above 35 years), and youths (from 18 years to 35 years) in Kilosa and Mvomero districts of Tanzania. The study employed a combination of quantitative and qualitative research methods in collecting data from a sample of 240 selected farmers. Information was collected using structured and semi-structured interviews, and document reviews. The collected data were analyzed through descriptive, inferential and qualitative approaches. A multinomial logit was estimated to identify socio-economic factors, that is, age, education level, asset ownership, marital status, income level and type of farming enterprise in influencing choice of communication media for acquisition of agricultural information among men (above 35 years), women (above 35 years), and youths (from 18 years to 35 years). Results show that there was no direct relationship of being a man, woman or youth that could influence him/her to choose either television or video tape/DVD or mobile phones or Internet or leaflets or booklets over radio. In addition, the choice of leaflets and television by the farmer over radio in rural areas was influenced by their education level and income at 1% and 3% level of significance respectively. The increase of 1.5 years in schooling influences the farmer to choose leaflets than radio. Similarly, increase of income by 0.3% influences him/her to choose television rather than radio. This enables him/her to meet approximately 2% of costs related to television and its operation. This study recommends that policy-makers should formulate appropriate strategies for mobilizing financial resource to enable Government's intervention on subsidizing electronic media such as television to reduce its buying and associated accessories costs to boost its usage by low-income farmers for timely access to agricultural information for increased production.

Key words: Agricultural information, communication media choice, access, television

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In developing countries, enhanced farmers' decisions related to agricultural production requires accessibility of agricultural information like farming and livestock husbandry practices, weather forecast, markets, credits and post-harvesting (Leeuwis, 2004; Van den Ban, 2005; Abubakar *et al.*, 2009; Soyemind Haliso, 2015; Mtega, 2018). Therefore, farmers need to access right and timely agricultural information through appropriate communication media. Scholars have indicated that in developing countries, various organisations have been disseminating agricultural information to farmers through radio, television, video tape/DVD, mobile phone, internet, leaflets, and booklets (Fraser and Villet, 2000; Swanson, 2006; Abubakar *et al.*, 2009; Van Mele, 2010, 2011; Parvizian *et al.*, 2011; Omotesho *et al.*, 2012; Haumba and Kiddu, 2021).

In Tanzania, studies have indicated that farmers have limited access to various communication media for accessing agricultural information (Mattee *et al.*, 2008; Chilimo *et al.*, 2011; Lwoga *et al.*, 2011; Mtega, 2021). Although there is registered limited access to communication media to farmers in the country, but decision making on what communication media to choose or not for acquisition of agricultural information should not be underestimated. Scholars like Jiriko *et al.* (2015); Soyemind Haliso (2015); Kilima *et al.* (2016); Gao and Gustira (2020) have showed that ability and willingness to decide which Information and Communication Technology (ICTs) to choose or not to choose for utilizing agricultural information vary according to individuals' decisions.

In rural areas, farmers are heterogeneous group and they differ in their socio-economic status (Rölling, 1996; Kalusopa, 2005; McNamara, 2008; Kilima *et al.* 2016; Mtega, 2018). It is important to realise that socio-economic factors influence different gender categories of farmers, that is, men (above years), women (above 35 years) and youths (from 18 years to 35 years) differently in their choice of communication media such as either radio or television or video tape/DVD or mobile phone or internet or leaflets or booklets. It is well documented there is influence of socio-economic characteristics on choice for communication media. For instance, Oskam and Hudson (1999); Severin and Tankard (2001); Servae and Malikhao (2002); Adomi *et al.* (2003); Van De Ban (2005); Fawole (2008); McNamara (2008); Rashid and Elder (2009); Ajayi and Solomon (2010); Mwakaje (2010); Nosheen *et al.* (2010); Parmar *et al.*

(2019) and Gao and Gustira (2020) established an influence of socio-economic factors like age, marital status, education level, asset ownership, income and type of farming enterprise in the choice of communication media.

The study by Oskam and Hudson (1999) and Rashid and Elder (2009) revealed age had a positive statistical influence for communication media choice. Also, the study by Ajayi and Solomon (2010) indicated as farmer's age advances, he/she is likely not to be risk averse, hence he/she would choose communication media for accessing information. In relation to marital status, Adomi *et al.* (2003); Nosheen *et al.* (2010); Mtenga (2007) and Parmaret *et al.* (2019) indicated that marital status and gender positively influence choice of communication media in agricultural production. The study by Fawole (2008), discovered a positive relationship between rise in educational level and farmers' choice for communication media for utilizing agricultural information. Another study by Adomi *et al.* (2003) and McNamara (2008) identified the ownership of assets to have positive influence on the choice of radio, television and internet. Furthermore, Fawole (2008), Mwakaje (2010) and Nosheen *et al.* (2010) indicated that income influenced positively different individuals in their choice of booklets, posters and leaflets. Finally, scholars like, Van De Ban (2005) and Fawole (2008) found that the type of farming enterprise either positively or negatively influence farmers in their choice of communication media.

Farmers as heterogeneous groups in rural areas are composed of men (above 35 years), women (above 35 years) and youths (from 18 years to 35 years). These categories of farmers can access agricultural information by either opting choice of communication media, that is radio or television or video tape/DVD or mobile phone or internet or leaflets or booklets. However, it is not clearly known what socio-economic factors influence farmers into choosing either of the communication media. Previous studies on farmers' acquisition of agricultural information in Tanzania have addressed various dimensions including; Access to sources of information (Matovelo *et al.*, 2006; Lwoga, 2011; Elly and Silayo, 2013; Mtenga, 2021), Information and Communication Technology (ICTs) usage (Sifeet *et al.*, 2010; Elly and Silayo, 2013; Kilima *et al.*, 2016) and demographic and socio-economic influencing ICTs use in production and marketing in rural areas (Mwakaje, 2010; Nyamba and Mlozi, 2012).

Generally, above studies have not addressed socio-economic factors influencing choice of communication media for acquisition of agricultural information among gender categories. This paper seeks to understand how socio-economic factors differently influence men (above 35 years), women (above 35 years) and youths (from 18 years to 35 years) in choosing either radio or television or video tape/DVD or mobile phone or internet or leaflets or booklets in accessing agricultural information using binomial logistic regression model. Specifically, the paper seeks to respond to this question: To what extent do socio-economic factors influence different farmers' categories choice for communication media in rural areas?

1.1 Empirical Literature on Choice of Communication Media

Within Tanzanian and developing countries context, nothing has been documented about the quantification of socio-economic factors influencing the choice of either radio or television or video tape/DVD or mobile phone or internet or leaflets or booklets among men, women and youths in acquiring agricultural information based on scholars Oskam and Hudson (1999); Adomi *et al.* (2003); Lwoga *et al.* (2011); Elly and Silayo (2013) as cited in Busindeli (2016).

Basing on media preference, Oskam and Hudson (1999)'s study that was conducted in South Plains and lower Panhandle of West Texas in the USA and revealed that education and income levels significantly influenced communication media preference. The higher the income, the preference for newspapers and magazines.

Adomi *et al.* (2003), on the study on gender and agricultural production in Nigeria revealed that its only female farmers who preferred newspapers and magazines in acquisition of agricultural information., while male farmers preferred neighbors and relatives as their sources of information, the study left youths in analysis.

Lwoga *et al.* (2011) revealed that the majority of farmers in rural Tanzania preferred radio as their agricultural information source. In addition, Elly and Silayo (2013) found that in Iringa Rural District farmers preferred traditional and interpersonal communication in for acquiring agricultural information and Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) like radio, television, video, mobile phones, and Internet in accessing non-agricultural information.

Despite the good work by scholars, Oskam and Hudson (1999); Adomi *et al.* (2003); Lwoga *et al.* (2011); Elly and Silayo (2013) but could not empirically establish the influence of socio-economic factors in choice of different communication media. This study therefore, established the influence of socio-economic characteristics in influencing choice of either radio or television or video tape/DVD or mobile phone or internet or leaflets or booklets among men (above 35 years), women (above 35 years) and youths (from 18 years to 35 years) in the study area by using a multinomial logistic regression model.

1.2 The analytical models

1.2.1 Theoretical model

Data analysis for determining socio-economic factors influencing the choice of either radio or television or video tape/DVD or mobile phone or internet or leaflets or booklets among men, women and youths in acquiring agricultural information was done through multinomial logistic regression model. This model forecasts the probability of choices when individuals had several choices and based on the study that has more than one dependent variables with both continuous and categorical independent variables (Greene, 2003; Hillet *et al.* 2008; Gujarat *et al.*, 2009).

Mathematically, the individual farmer choice for communication media is presented by multinomial logistic regression model equation below;

$$C_{ij} = \beta Z_i + \varepsilon_{ij} \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

Where; C_{ij} = The maximum satisfaction that a farmer, “ i ” derives from choice for communication media;

“ j^{th} ”; Z_i = is a vector of individual socio-economic characteristics;

β = is the parameter to be estimated (coefficients); and

ε_{ij} = is the error term.

The equation expresses a multiple linear regression equation in logarithmic terms. As the study adopted a cross-section design and to overcome violation of the assumption of multicollinearity associated with the use of cross-sectional data, this is the linear equation.

Generally, there are following assumptions on application of a multinomial logistic regression as outlined below;

- i) There should be more than one independent variables, which are both continuous (that is, interval or ratio variable) and categorical variables (Table 1).
- ii) There should be no multicollinearity among independent variables (Field, 2009). The author tested the suitability of the multinomial regression models and the Variance of Inflation Factor (VIF) for independent variables was less than 10 and standard error for beta coefficients (Table 2 & Table 5) less than two. Hence, no multicollinearity among independent variables.
- iii) The multinomial logit model is already truncated. Hence, the test of normality was not performed assuming that dependent variables and data were normally distributed, hence the beta results (coefficients) were realistic (Greene, 2003).
- iv) There should be a need for a linear relationship between continuous and categorical independent variables and the logit transformation of the dependent variables (Greene, 2003; Gujarat, *et al.*, 2009; Chawla and Sondhi, 2011) Therefore, the model was employed to establish the strengths of relationships between the variables and their influence on the choice of either radio or television or video tape/DVD or mobile phone or

internet or leaflets or booklets among men, women and youths in acquiring agricultural information.

Table 1: List of Independent variables in the model

S/No	Description of Independent variables	Independent variables in the MLM model	Type of variable	Measure	Anticipated beta coefficient sign (+/-)
1	Age	AGE	Continuous	Number of years	+
2	Gender	GENDER	Dummy	0=Youth, 1=Otherwise	+
3	Educational level	ELCM	Categorical	Years of schooling	+
4	Asset ownership	ASS	Dummy	0=Do not own asset, 1=Own asset	+
5	Marital status	MS	Dummy	0=Not married, 1=Married	+
6	Income level	INCOME	Continuous	Amount in Tshs.	+
7	Type of farming enterprise	TFE	Dummy	0=Livestock keeping enterprise, 1=Crop farming enterprise	+/-

Source: Adapted from Busindeli (2016) study.

1.2.2 The empirical model

The multinomial logistic regression model has been widely employed to determine factors affecting the use of technology in several economic and social studies (Kilima *et al*, 2016).

The multiple response in this study was whether the respondent chooses either television or video tape/DVD or mobile phones or Internet or leaflets or booklets over radio.

In order to establish farmer's choice for communication media based on socio-economic factors, based on the equation (1) and Table 2, the multinomial regression model is as indicated below:

$$\text{Logit}(C_i) = \ln(C_i / 1 - C_i) = \alpha + \beta_1 \text{AGE} + \beta_2 \text{GENDER} + \beta_3 \text{ELCM} + \beta_4 \text{ASS} + \beta_5 \text{MS} + \beta_6 \text{INCOME} + \beta_7 \text{TFE} + \varepsilon_i \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

Where;

$\ln(C_i / 1 - C_i)$ = Logit for choice of communication media due to their accessibility;

α = is the constant term;

C_i = Choice for radio (Reference group, this had high frequency, hence used as a reference group); $1 - C_i$ = Choice for either television, video tape/DVD, mobile phones, Internet, leaflets or booklets and/or both over radio;

β = is the parameter to be estimated (coefficients); β_i = (i=1,2,3,4,5,6);

ε_i = is the error term

Independent variables were (Table 1): AGE; ELCM; ASS; MS; INCOME; and TFE (as per the literature review in section 2 and the dependent variables were: radio=0 (reference group), television= 1, Video tape/DVD =2, mobile phone=3, Internet=4, leaflets=5, and booklets=6. In equation two (2) above,

C_i represents the probability of a community member to prefer radio, while $1 - C_i$ represents the probability of a man or woman or youth to choose either television, video tape/DVD, mobile phone, Internet, leaflets or booklets and/or both over radio.

The probability that man or woman or youth prefers a certain option is restricted between one (1) and zero (0), ($0 \leq P \leq 1$) (Green, 2003; Hill *et al.*, 2008; Gujarat *et al.*, 2009).

Table 2: Independent variables in the multinomial logistic regression model

S/No	Description of Independent variables	Independent variables in the MLM model	Type of variable	Measure	Anticipated coefficient sign (+/-)
1	Age	AGE	Continuous	Number of years	+
2	Gender	GENDER	Dummy	0=Youth,1=Oth erwise	+
3	Educational level	ELCM	Categorical	Years of schooling	+
4	Asset ownership	ASS	Dummy	0=Do not own asset,1=Own asset	+
5	Marital status	MS	Dummy	0=Not married, 1=Married	+
6	Income level	INCOME	Continuous	Amount in Tshs.	+
7	Type of farming enterprise	TFE	Dummy	0=Livestock keeping enterprise, 1= Crop farming enterprise	+/-

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Area of the study

Data used for this study was collected in Kilosa and Mvomero Districts. The areas are potential in agricultural production. Also, they are close to Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), research institutes and centres. In addition, there is availability of a wide range of ICTs (Radio and television stations, Internet, tele-centres and mobile telephone networks).

2.2 Sampling and Sample Size

This study employed a purposive sampling procedure to select 240 respondents. The first level of sampling involved two wards in each district. Then, eight villages were purposively selected from each ward, that is, Chanzulu, Ilonga, Magole and Mandela villages (Kilosa District) and Nyandira, Kibuko, Wami Sokoine and Wami Dakawa villages (Mvomero District). Again, the proportionate stratified sampling procedure was used to select sample size in each study village for representativeness. In this context, a sample size of 30 respondents was proportionately stratified into men (above 35 years), women (above 35 years) and youths (from 18 years to 35 years) and generated in each study village. Such number was selected based on a fact that a total number of not less than 30 respondents allowed statistical analysis as per Bailey (1994). The sample proportion assigned to each village was determined by the popularity of the particular village in farming and accessibility to various communication media. Therefore, it was assumed that men (above 35 years), women (above 35 years) and youths (from 18 years to 35 years) farmers had access to either television or video tape/DVD or mobile phones or Internet or leaflets or booklets over radio. The sampled farmers were mainly obtained from current records of farmers who are involved in agricultural projects in the village offices.

2.3 Data Collection and Analysis

The study used a combination of quantitative and qualitative research methods in collecting data. Primary data were collected through enumerator administered structured questionnaires and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). Primary data from respondents were supplemented by secondary data from various secondary sources, including Government records and other electronic sources. In this study, the probability of men or women or youths in choosing either television, video tape/DVD, mobile phones, Internet, leaflets or booklets over radio is not done arbitrarily. There are socio-economic factors that influence the choice. As revealed by Oskam and Hudson (1999); Severin and Tankard (2001); Servae and Malikhao (2002); Adomi *et al.* (2003); Van De Ban (2005); Fawole (2008); McNamara (2008); Ajayi and Solomon (2010); Mwakaje (2010); Nosheen *et al.* (2010); Parmar *et al.* (2019) and Gao and Gustira (2020) that socio-economic factors like age, marital status, education level, asset ownership, income and type of farming enterprise influence the choice of communication media. In determining choice of communication media among men (above 35 years), women (above 35 years) or youths (from 18 years to 35 years) in Tanzania, this study considered factors like age, marital status, education

level, asset ownership, income and type of farming enterprise. The collected data were sorted, cleaned, entered and processed by a Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20, and analyzed using a multinomial logistic regression model. In addition, the collected qualitative data were analyzed through content analysis technique as per Krippendorff (2013). The words were classified into themes and sub-themes and established connections between them.

3.RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Characteristics of respondents

In section 3 it was highlighted that a total of 240 respondents were interviewed. In Table 3, of the respondents, 35.8% were women (above 35 years), 35.4% were youths (both males and females as one group with age from 18 years to 35 years) and 28.8% were men (above 35 years). The majority, 76.7% of respondents were married and 80.8%, of the respondents completed primary school. In exploring economic status of respondents, result indicated that 57.5% of the respondents involved in crop farming activities, while a few, 9.6% reported to be involved in other income generating activities like formal employment, selling various products in shops and food vending. Finally, results indicated that 45.0% of respondents owned radio, mobile and television. These results were important when discussing empirical results in the following subsection. For instance, one would expect that ownership of mobile and television over radio would positively significantly influence men (above 36 years), women (above 36 years) and youths (from 18 years to 35 years) to choose them for accessing agricultural information. However, a striking contrast has been observed, that is, income level positively influenced men, women and youth to choose television over radio for accessing agricultural information (Table 5).

Table 3: Distribution of respondents by socio-economic characteristics (n=240)

Characteristics of respondents		Percentage of respondents (n=240)
Gender		
	Men	28.8
	Women	35.8

	Youth	35.4
Marital status		
	Married	76.7
	Not married	16.3
	Divorced	7.0
Education		
	Primary education	80.8
	Secondary education	12.5
	Post secondary education	1.7
	Not attended formal education	5.0
Source of income		
	Crop farming activities only	57.5
	Livestock keeping activities only	8.8
	Livestock and crop production activities	24.2
	Other like business, formal Employment or dual activities	9.6
Type of assets owned		
	Means of communication: Radio, mobile phones and TV	45.0
	Land	39.6
	Generator or solar power	12.9
	Do not own asset	2.5

Source: Busindeli (2016) study.

3.2 Statistical relationship between the accessibility and choice for communication media by men (above 35 years), women (above 35 years) and youths (from 18 years to 35 years)

The researcher tested whether there was significant interaction between accessibility and choice for communication media by men, women and youths, and the influence of gender categories to choose communication media or not in rural areas. Since the value for gender categories and accessibility to communication media might be orthogonal, the model corrected the orthogonality by reporting type III sum of squares. Results in Table 4 revealed that there was a statistically significant difference of interactions of means at $p \leq 0.016$ between the accessibility of communication media and their choice by men, women and youths in the study in rural areas of Mvomero and Kilosa districts. However, tests on the influence of gender categories to choose

communication media among men, women and youths in Mvomero and Kilosa Districts was not significant at $p \leq 1.000$. Hence, because of being mostly accessible; the radio is highly chosen by men, women and youths in the rural areas. The result is also supported by Lwoga *et al.* (2011) and Mtega (2018) studies that radio was the most chosen media in rural areas in Tanzania. However, there was no direct relationship of being a man (above 35 years), woman (above 35 years) and youth (from 18 years to 35 years) that could influence him/her to choose either television or video tape/DVD or mobile phones or Internet or leaflets or booklets over radio.

Table 4: Tests between-subjects effects: Accessibility of communication media to choose communication media versus the influence of gender categories (men, women and youths) to choose communication media

Source	Type III sum of squares	df	Mean Square	p-value
Corrected model	5606.891 ^a	10	560.689	0.072
Intercept	7151.431	1	7151.431	0.000
The influence of accessibility of communication media and choice for communication media	5606.887	7	934.481	0.016*
The influence of men, women and youths to choose communication media	0.005	3	0.001	1.000 ^{ns}
Error	6535.607	24		
Total	19293.930	35		
Corrected Total	12142.499	34		
Corrected model	5606.891	10	560.689	0.072

^a R Squared = 0.462 (Adjusted R-Squared = 0.237); *=statistically significant at $p \leq 0.05$; ^{ns}= not statistically significant at $p \leq 0.05$.

Source: Adapted and modified from Busindeli, I.M.(2016). Communication Media Preferences by Rural Communities for Acquiring Agricultural Information in Mvomero and Kilosa Districts, Morogoro, Tanzania. pp. 149.

3.3 The impact of socio-economic factors on influencing men, women and youth to choose communication media

Soon after obtaining clues from the descriptive analysis on quantitative variables, inferential analysis was undertaken to establish with an interest of identifying socio-economic factors such as age (AGE), gender (GENDER), education level (primary education-ELCM-PE, secondary education-ELCM-SE), asset ownership (ASS), marital status (MS), income level (INCOME) and type of farming enterprise (TFE) and their influences on men, women and youths decisions to choose either television or video tape/DVD or mobile phones or Internet or leaflets or booklets over radio. The results from multinomial regression model analysis are summarized in Table 5.

Table 5: Summarized estimated results of leaflets and television in the multinomial logistic regression model

Variables	Leaflets				Television			
	Co-efficient (β)	Standard error	Significance	Odds ratios (E(β))	Co-efficient (β)	Standard error	Significance	Odds ratios (E(β))
Intercept	-11.618	0.360	0.000	-	3.028	2.229	0.054	-
AGE	0.481	1.10	0.661 ^{ns}	-1.677	11.839	0.97	0.984 ^{ns}	1.386
GENDER	-0.485	1.72	0.777 ^{ns}	-3.849	-11.516	0.99	0.990 ^{ns}	6.789
ELCM-PE	16.051*	1.26	0.000	13.582	10.903	1.28	0.973 ^{ns}	5.432
ELCM-SE	18.908*	1.96	0.000	15.068	11.627	1.39	0.971 ^{ns}	1.121
ASS	-1.465	0.63	0.249 ^{ns}	11.870	0.499	0.63	0.775 ^{ns}	-2.926
MS	0.939	1.19	0.430 ^{ns}	-1.393	10.604	0.79	0.970 ^{ns}	6.705
INCOME	3.19e-08	1.49	0.645 ^{ns}	-1.04e-07	2.13e-07*	0.57	0.003	7.08e-08
TFE	-0.509	0.72	0.477 ^{ns}	-1.912	-0.524	0.59	0.592 ^{ns}	1.637

Radio: Reference choice category

Statistical significance: * statistically significant at $p \leq 0.01$ level; ^{ns} not statistically significant at $p \leq 0.05$.

Source: Adapted and modified from Busindeli, I.M. (2016). Communication Media Preferences by Rural Communities for Acquiring Agricultural Information in Mvomero and Kilosa Districts, Morogoro, Tanzania. pp. 93-94.

As summarized in Table 5, there is positive statistical significance at 1% between education level of male, female or youth farmer in choosing leaflets over radio. A farmer is more inclined to choose leaflet over radio as his/her number of years in schooling increases from 13.58 years in primary school to 15.07 years in secondary education. On the other hand, level of income has a significant positive influence at 3% level of significance for male, female or youth farmer in choosing television over radio. That means, as the income of male, female or youth farmer increases by 0.3% it increases his/her chances twice on choosing television rather than radio. In addition, as his/her income increases by 0.3%, he/she is able to meet approximately 2% of television total costs, that is buying and operation costs. This result deviates from Kilima *et al* (2016) who found that income influences farmers to choose mobile phones only. Also, the results contradict with that of Fawole (2008), Mwakaje (2010) and Nosheen *et al.* (2010) who found that income influenced positively different individuals in their choice of booklets, posters and leaflets.

From practical experience, the observation is logical. Given the nature of leaflet and television, a male, female or youth farmer who has spent more years in his academic journey, he/she is used to paper works and could have developed interest on written words. This motivates him/her to attach importance to leaflets, hence, this derives his/her interest to choose leaflets over radio. In addition, it is not possible for rural male, female or youth farmer with low-income to choose television in accessing agricultural information as won't be able to meet buying sets/accessories and operations (that is, electricity and subscription fees on continuous basis) costs. Participants during Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) in Kilosa and Kilosa districts also agreed that poor farmers could not afford to own and operate television sets. The results imply that low-income male, female or youth farmers they always choose radio over television in accessing agricultural information.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study revealed that radio is the most accessible communication medium in rural areas due to its independence on electricity, portability and its uses for accessing information. Hence,

accessible to men, women and youths. However, there is likelihood for men (above 35 years, women (above 35 years) and youths (from 18 years to 35 years) in rural areas to choose leaflets and television over radio for acquisition of agricultural information as their education and income levels increase respectively. Therefore, the study recommends the Government's intervention on cost reduction of television and its accessories. In addition, the reduction subscription fees for pre-paid satellite decoders and electric charges. This will boost usage and accessibility of television to low-income earners in rural areas and improve timely access to appropriate agricultural information for increased production.

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