

Role of NGOs in Agricultural Development**Vishvajeet J. Patel* and Dr.N.M. Chauhan.******College of Agriculture****Navsari Agricultural University.****Waghai, Dang.****Abstract:-**

First time NGO came into existence for anti-slavery movement and movement for women Empowerment In 1839. The non-profit, voluntary and non-governmental organizations had been involved in different phases and activities at the National, Regional and Local levels. Thus, in India NGOs emerged soon after independence when Mahatma Gandhi made a plea. Many Gandhi's followers established voluntary agencies to work closely with governmental programs on social and economical issues. Non-Government organizations (NGOs) have been emerged as one of the most effective institution in poverty alleviation interventions in the country. The NGOs are mostly involved in women welfares & empowerment, agriculture development, income and employment generation. Transfer of Technology, watershed, livestock management, health and many other activities of agriculture and rural development. The socio-economic status of farmers has significantly improved by NGOs and also conducts direct action oriented projects at the grassroots level. Their target population is the poor. There are four types of NGOs. Grass Roots level, Net Work, Support and Network types of NGOs. The NGOs are able to bring a positive change in the lives of poor. They can enhance their ability to mobilize and arrange resources to produce sustainable life. For overall development of agriculture in our country as well as at global level, the role of NGOs is crucial. The role played by different NGOs through multifarious activities of agricultural and animal husbandry is resulted in significant impact on increasing income, improving social status and also raised in standard of living of people in different areas of country as well as abroad, too. NGOs are also happen to successful in implementation of organic inputs in agriculture towards golden era of organic farming. Looking to the crucial role of NGOs in agriculture and rural development we should motivate, encourage, appreciate and support activities carried out by NGOs as a whole.

Key Words:***NGO-Non Government Organization, YMCA- Young Man Christian Association,***

Introduction:

Mahatma Gandhi said “India lives in its villages”. This statement is valid even today’s situation. In India more than 65% population lives in rural area. They are directly or indirectly related with agriculture and allied sector for their livelihood. Earning even subsistence type of livelihood is still a major problem for majority of rural people. Although there has been several reforms and programmes run by government for rural development, they were inefficient to reach out at the grass root level. Therefore, it realized that the government alone was not able to meet the challenges of the massive tasks in the process of rural development. In 1839, first time NGO came into existence for anti-slavery movement and movement for women Empowerment. The non-profit, voluntary and non-governmental organizations had to be involved in different phases and activities at the National, Regional and Local levels. NGOs are involved in multifarious activities of agriculture and rural development. The noticeable changes in improving socio-economic condition of rural people have been noticed by many scientists and researchers.

Results and Discussion:-

Based on the study of different NGOs it is clearly seen that they made a drastic change in agricultural and animal husbandry production in their area of working. Dimelu *et al.* (2013) found that the majority of respondent (90.00%) of YMCA made easy access to farm input while Project Agape (90.00%) of respondent increased literacy level, positively influenced the socio economic life. They also reported that the majority of respondent (4.2 M) of YMCA Involving members in decision making while Project Agape (4.1 M) building capacity of members, signifies high acceptability and confidences. Ghadei and Mishra (2010) concluded that the majority (2.01%) of respondent change in increased vegetable production, (1.97%) oil seed, (1.94%) in pulses. They also reported that major part (26.34%)of respondent have increased input use, in case of oil seed (21.62%) use in implements and (19.69%) use improved seed of rice. They also revealed that the majority (15.54%) of respondent changed infrastructure in case of irrigation facilities (15.33%) changed their cropping pattern and (12.10%) changed cropping intensity. They also observed that the majority (1.98%) of respondent increased area under oil seed, (1.90%) area under vegetable, (1.84%) area under improved rice. Khalanche and Gaikvad (2011) revealed that majority of the beneficiaries had increased their annual income from Rs. 21,501 to 50,000 to Rs. 50,001 to 1,00,000. They reported that majority (60.00%) of the respondents changed their socio economic status. Naik et al also stated a prime role of NGOs in saving and other developmental activities.

Sonawane et al (2008b) reported that there was significant shift in cropping pattern, area under cereals and pulses are shifted to fruits and vegetables due to activities carried out by NGO in Maharashtra. Same scientists also reported that there was an increase in the subsidiary occupations among the respondent beneficiaries after participating and availing benefits majority of the respondents agriculture + dairy (52.44%), agriculture (47.56%), agriculture + wages (52.44%). Also increased in use of vermicompost and FYM, formed SHGs, eradication of alcoholism and dowry, leadership development in rural women, significant change in their socio economic status. Sonawane *et al* (2008a) also reports the similar results

Uddin and Akhi (2014) found that the income was increased by the amount of Tk. 325,00 in the study areas due to NGO intervention. They also revealed that the impact of employment creation is highly significant for male and female.

Conclusion:

Non-Government organization (NGOs) has emerged as one of the most effective institution in poverty alleviation interventions in the country. The NGOs are mostly involved in seed production, women welfares & empowerment, agriculture development, health, income, employment & socio-economic status of farmers has significantly improved by NGOs and also conducts direct action oriented projects at the grass roots level. Their target population is the poor. The NGOs are able to bring a positive change in the lives of poor. They can enhance their ability to mobilize and arrange resources to produce sustainable life. For overall development of agriculture in our country as well as at global level, the role of NGOs is crucial. The role played by different NGOs through multifarious activities of agricultural and animal husbandry is resulted in significant impact on increasing income, improving social status and also raised in standard of living of people in different areas of country as well as abroad, too. NGOs are also happening to successful in implementation of organic inputs in agriculture towards golden era of organic farming. Looking to the crucial role of NGOs in agriculture and rural development we should motivate, encourage, appreciate and support activities carried out by NGOs as a whole.

Table: Opinion of beneficiaries about

Table: 1. Comparative effectiveness of extension services of Public and NGO sector. Naik et al (2012).

Extension Services related to	Public sector		NGO sector		t-test
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
Capacity building	1.26	0.448	1.63	0.506	-7.67**
Trainings	1.69	0.326	1.91	0.476	-5.747**
Supply of inputs	1.17	0.372	1.23	0.488	-1.486 ^{NS}
Awareness regarding modern agriculture	1.19	0.437	1.26	0.453	-1.336 ^{NS}

Table 2: Relevance of services provided by NGOs (Naik et al (2012)).

Service	N	Means	SD
Agricultural information	242	4.02	0.92
Animal Husbandry	237	3.97	0.79
Other agro-chemicals	291	1.69	1.12
Tillage equipment	293	1.22	0.73
seedlings	291	2.39	1.41
Dairying & Fisheries	196	3.87	0.94
Market facility	295	3.63	0.95

Table3: Livestock population (Millions) of Gujarat awareness creates by BAIF. Naik et al (2012).

CATEGORY	1951	1961	1972	1982	1992	1997	2003
Cattle	5.34	6.56	6.46	6.99	6.80	6.47	7.40
Buffalo	2.51	2.91	3.47	4.44	5.26	6.28	7.10
Total bovines	7.85	9.47	9.93	11.43	12.06	13.02	14.56
Sheep	1.58	1.48	1.72	2.05	2.07	2.15	3.06
Goats	2.32	2.22	3.21	3.30	4.24	4.38	4.54
Other livestock	2.18	0.28	0.24	0.37	0.26	0.41	0.48
Total livestock	13.93	13.45	15.99	17.45	18.59	19.93	21.64
Poultry	1.13	2.05	2.74	3.57	5.65	7.23	8.15

Table 4 : Opinion of beneficiaries about bank / NGO (n=120)

Sr. No.	Opinion	Yes		Partly		No	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
1.	It is easy to get loan collectively	98	81.66	20	16.67	2	1.67
2.	Easy for repayment due to collective responsibility	44	36.67	74	61.66	2	1.67
3.	Rate of interest if lower than SHG loan	30	25.00	52	43.33	38	31.67
4.	Amount sanctioned by the bank is adequate to perform the activities	28	23.33	89	74.17	3	2.50
5.	Available of technical guidance	42	35.00	54	45.00	24	20.00
6.	Better supervision by the Bank / NGO staff avoids misutilization of loan	54	45.00	62	51.67	4	3.33
7.	Bank / NGO staff gives clear guidance about the scheme	43	35.83	69	57.50	8	6.67

F – Frequency, number of members

Table:4.Naik et al (2012).**REFERENCE:**

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