

A Study on Effect of Organic Fertilizer in Vegetable Crops Recommended through NGO (Naman Seva Samiti) among the farmers in Betul District of Madhya Pradesh

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Abstract

Naman Seva Samiti is focusing on inclusion of poor and marginalised communities. Our goal is to find a fine balance between the nuances of rural India and the growing technological advancement. Since inception, Naman Seva Samiti has reached out to more than three million individuals from tribal and backward communities. Naman Seva Samiti works on the guiding principle of strengthening community structures by building ownership of local community. The ultimate aim of every development intervention is to empower communities where they can sustain changes as per their development needs independently. Results also reported that adoption by farmer's suggestions given by Naman Seva Committee in organic production technology. The level of adoption was calculated on the basis of frequencies of respondent, total score and mean score in this base highest mean score was obtained in case of Recommended bio-treatment information for soil treatment to kill pests (Mean score 2.17) followed by Plant Protection Measures (Mean score 2.14), Familiar with the soil borne pests in organic vegetable production crops (Mean score 2.11)

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I. Introduction-

NGO as a association includes groups and institutions with primary humanitarian and co-operative objectives completely or widely independent from government. NGOs are private agencies that can support development at local, national and international level by organizing indigenous groups. NGOs as citizen groups raise awareness and influence policies and include independent cooperatives, community associations, societies groups and various other associations. Similarly, Naman Seva Samiti, block Athner is such a non-government organization established in 1999, Naman seva samiti has been at the forefront of movement to ensure equal right and opportunities to person the organization has been able to achieve a lot during a short period of time due to support of the community and its willful partners. While a cooperative credit and saving bank, a spice processing and packaging unit and organic farms are the tangible resources, a more enduring outcome has been the number of poorest of the poor who are now experiencing better living standards and dignity through this set ups. Their programmes include livelihood development, financial inclusion, social justice and hygiene, organic farming, inclusive education and health care. Initiated work in year 1999 and registered under Madhya Pradesh State Society Registration Act 1973, Naman Seva Samiti has successfully transformed marginalized communities to be independent and self-reliant. Working with communities for more than two decades now, Naman Seva Samiti mission is collaborative and sustainable community development.

Naman has promoted Madhya Pradesh Viklang Manch, Blind Cricket Association of Madhya Pradesh and many smaller organizations which have been advocating for disability rights and other social issues. All community based institutions promoted by Naman are furthering the cause of Inclusive Development and other social issues.

II. Objective

To measure the knowledge and extent of adoption of organic fertilizer on vegetable production technology by the NGO beneficiary.

III. Review of Literature-

Tagore (2017) showed that majority of the onion growers 42.31 per cent found to medium attitude towards improved production technology group followed by high attitude towards improved production technology 29.23 per cent and low attitude towards improved production technology group 28.46 per cent respectively.

Baraker *et al.* (2021) observed that 55.00 per cent of the respondents sell their produce in distant markets like Bangalore/Hubli/Hyderabad, because they were getting good price in distant markets for their produce compared to local market, 36.25 per cent of the respondents sell their produce in nearby APMC, and 8.75 per cent of them sell in village itself.

Singh (2021) mainly focused on cultivation of high yielding crop varieties responsive to fertilizer and irrigation and the intensive cropping systems pose the problem of weeds, insect and pests causing tremendous losses to crop and their produce. Our economy is based on sustainable agriculture, particularly rainfed agriculture where vegetables occupy a predominant role to play in feeding human, animal and soil.

IV. Research methodology:

Betul is a municipality in southern Madhya Pradesh, India. It is the administrative centre of Betul district and forms the southernmost part of the Bhopal division in the Betul. The proposed study will be confined in Betul District of Madhya Pradesh which comprise of 10 blocks namely Betul, Multai, Amla, Bhainsdehi, Athner, Shahpur, Ghodadongari, Chicholi, Bhimpur, Prabhat Pattan. Out of these only one block i.e. Athner is selected purposively for the present study due to maximum beneficiaries farmers will be available in this block according to KVK, Betul. Athner block is constituted of 100 village according to NGO (Naman Seva Samiti) data and all villages comes under the NGO organization, Out of this list 5 villages will be selected randomly for the present study. Out of beneficiaries farmer list of selected 5 villages, 24 organic farming beneficiaries will be selected randomly from each village. In this way a total of 120 organic farming beneficiary farmers will be taken as sample for collection of data for this study. The data will be collected through personal interview with the help of a schedule and analyzed with appropriate statistical tools.

Variables of the study:

Knowledge and extent of adoption of organic fertilizer on vegetable production technology by the NGO beneficiary farmers

V. Result & Discussion

Table-1 Cultivation of different type of vegetables suggested by Naman Seva Samiti in study area

(n=120)			
S. no.	Cultivated following vegetables in study area	Frequency	Per cent
Kharf			
1.	Brinjal	114	95.00
2.	Onion	108	90.00
3.	Okra	110	91.67
4.	Cluster bean	97	80.83
5.	Sponge gourd	91	75.83
6.	Bitter guard	103	85.83
7.	Cucumber	98	81.67
Rabi			
1.	Tomato	104	86.67
2.	Spinach	100	83.33
3.	Cauliflower	92	76.67

4.	Cabbage	87	72.50
5.	Radish	95	79.17
6.	Pea	92	76.67
Summer			
1.	Bottle guard	92	76.67
2.	Cucumber	88	73.33
3.	Tinda	81	67.50
4.	Ridge guard	78	65.00

Table- 2 Assess level of technical knowledge based on the suggestions given by the Naman Seva Committee (n=120)

S. no.	Packages of practices of vegetable cultivation	Knowledge			Mean Score
		Low	Medium	High	
1.	Soil and field preparation	23	44	53	2.25
2.	Plowing is required to prepare the field before sowing	22	51	47	2.20
3.	Familiar with the soil borne pests in organic vegetable production crops	44	45	31	1.89
4.	Recommended bio-treatment information for soil treatment to kill Pests	34	52	34	2.00
5.	Familiar with organic seed treatment of vegetable seed	31	49	40	2.07
6.	Sowing of seeds	24	41	55	2.26
7.	Familiar with the information about the use of organic fertilizers in Vegetables	35	40	45	2.08
8.	Information on common fertilizer use in organic vegetable production	34	36	50	2.13
9.	Knowledge of weed management	29	42	49	2.16
10.	Know about the benefits of using organic control	29	48	43	2.11
11.	Plant Protection Measures	34	53	33	1.99
12.	Plucking and handling of Vegetables	34	50	36	2.01
Average		33	47	43	2.13

Greater rapport and networking with many Organizations increased collaborative activities, helped in identifying more sources of funds, improved linkage mechanism and contributed to effectiveness. Membership in networks also helped in rapport building and linkage building and was thus significant to effectiveness. Physical proximity of the NGO office evaluation of target beneficiaries. Moreover involvement of technical staff especially beneficiaries employees in core areas of beneficiaries development programmes result in better utilization of resources leading to achievement of fixed objectives.

Table- 3 Level of adoption according to suggestions given by Naman Seva Committee in organic production technology

S. no.	Packages of practices of vegetable cultivation	Level of adoption			Mean Score
		Partly	Normally	Completely	
1.	Soil and field preparation	29	53	38	2.07
2.	Plowing is required to prepare the field before sowing	33	49	28	1.79
3.	Familiar with the soil borne pests in organic vegetable production crops	31	44	45	2.11
4.	Recommended bio-treatment information for soil treatment to kill pests	24	52	44	2.17
5.	familiar with organic seed treatment of vegetable seed	29	50	41	2.10
6.	Sowing of seeds	39	41	40	2.00
7.	Familiar with the information about the use of organic fertilizers in	38	53	29	1.92

	vegetables				
8.	Information on common fertilizer use organic vegetable production	33	49	38	2.04
9.	Knowledge of weed management	40	44	36	1.96
10.	Know about the benefits of using organic control	31	56	33	2.01
11.	Plant Protection Measures	30	44	46	2.14
12.	Plucking and handling of Vegetables	40	45	35	1.95
Average		34	48	38	2.03

The possible reason for the above results might be due to the fact that, most of the Non - Governmental Organizations were framed objectives at the time of their registration considering their target beneficiaries namely SC, ST, OBC beneficiaries , pregnant & lactating mothers, adolescent girls, people living with HIV/AIDS, marginal and small farmers. In the present rural scenario, the efforts of all organisations involved in rural development focus on enhancing the socio economic status of rural poor. Such economic empowerment can be achieved primarily through creating awareness among them on various issues followed by training towards taking up income generation activities. Further, the wide spread effect of HIV is prevalent in rural areas which needs eradication at the earliest. Hence, many NGOs are also had HIV/AIDS prevention programme as their objective.

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