

# ROLE OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS IN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

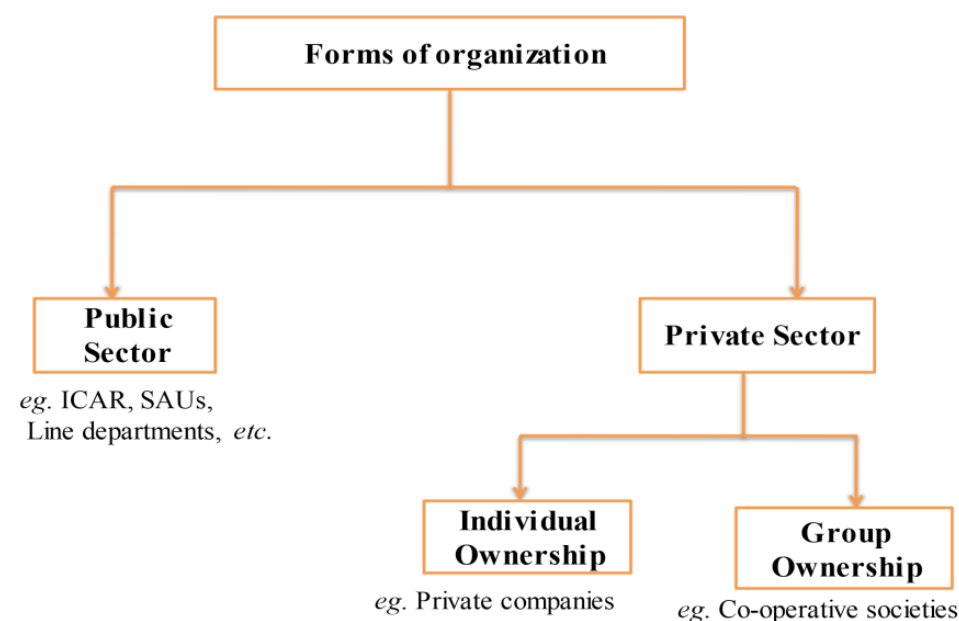
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## INTRODUCTION

India has made significant achievement in agriculture by increasing food production by four folds during last six decades. Among many drivers to accomplish this task, the policy, research and extension support have played crucial role. In context of present diversified as well as specialized farming community the agricultural sector has emerged as knowledge intensive society. To improve and sustain farm productivity farmers required information on new technologies, best practices, inputs and post-harvest information related to marketing and prices. During the Green Revolution started in the late 1960s, however, particularly in Asia, public extension system did contribute significantly to the dissemination of new technologies for the staple food crops. The private sector now playing an increasingly important role in most developing countries through the sale of all type of proprietary technologies, such as, genetic, biological, chemical, mechanical information in these rapidly growing market.

**Fig. 1: Forms of organization**



## ROLE OF PUBLIC SECTOR

- Development and provision of policy guidelines for extension
- Coordination of stakeholders
- Pre- and in- service training provision to extension workers
- Extension input supply, research, market information, etc. Provide service mostly for free but somewhere fee also
- Strengthening farmer organizations
- Provision of conducive environment for private sector development
- Implementation of regulatory Framework

## PUBLIC SECTORS WHICH PROVIDE THE EXTENSION SERVICES FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

- Government, line departments operated extension (Departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, Live-stock development, ATMA, FTCs, etc.)
- ICAR extension (Zonal Research Station, Agricultural Technology Information Centres, Village Linkage Programmes, EEIs, TTCs, KVKs, etc.)
- State Agricultural Universities based extension (Directorate of Extension, ATICs, SSKs, Krishi Vigyan Kendras, etc.)

## ROLE OF ICAR

- To plan, undertake, aid, promote and coordinate education, research and its application in agriculture, animal science, fisheries, agro-forestry and allied sciences
- To act as clearing house for research and general information relating to agriculture, animal science, fisheries, agro-forestry, home science and allied sciences through its publications and information system and instituting and promoting transfer of technology programmes
- To provide, undertake and promote consultancy services in the field of research, education, training and dissemination of information in agriculture, animal science, fisheries, agro-forestry, home science and allied sciences.

## ROLE OF STATE AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES

- State wise responsibility for teaching, research and extension education.
- Integration of teaching, research and extension at all levels of university administration.
- Multi-disciplinary team work in the development programmes of education, research and extension
- Acceptance by all concerned in the university a philosophy of service to agriculture and the rural community and emphasis on programmes which are directly and immediately related to solving social and economic problem of the countryside.
- Quick communication of new knowledge to students, extension personnel and farmers.
- Programmes giving specialized training to the rural youth and adult men and women



## ROLE OF PRIVATE SECTOR

1. Farm advisory services for profit maximization of clients.
2. Timely inputs supply for better production.
3. Providing market information and market intelligence.
4. Processing the clients' produce.
5. Marketing the clients' produce.
6. Providing credit and insurance facilities for farmers.
7. Providing infrastructure facilities e.g.: transport and storage.

## PRIVATE SECTORS AGENCIES FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT?

- 1) Agricultural consultants
- 2) Para technicians
- 3) Progressive farmers
- 4) Farmers' co-operative
- 5) Non-government organizations
- 6) Agro-based companies
- 7) Input traders



## CONCLUSIONS

Public sector plays important role in providing the diagnostic services, information related to small scale industries like mushroom cultivation, bee keeping, government programme increases annual income, Krishi Vigyan Kendra improve the rate of adoption of different practices, ATMA providing trainings and also improving knowledge of the farmers. In case of private sectors they play important role in providing agricultural inputs, market information and infrastructure services, agricultural consultants advice on dairy services and plant protection measures information, dairy co-operatives on livestock breeding services, progress farmer also disseminate the, non- government organization provide the training, agro-based companies and input traders provide best quality agriculture inputs to the farmers. Analysis of whole perspective, it is clear that public and private sectors both are important for the agricultural development