

IMPACT OF ATMA ON CROP PRODUCTIVITY AMONG TRIBALS OF CHHATTISGARH

Bhedu Prasad Sahu, M.K. Chaturvedi and K. N. Yadav

*Department of Agricultural Extension,
Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur – 492012 (C.G.), India
Email: bhedusahu52@gmail.com*

Abstract : The present study was carried out during 2011 in the Surguja district of Chhattisgarh state. This study was conducted in randomly selected 10 villages of three purposively selected blocks i.e. Ambikapur, Lundra, Surajpur located in Surguja district. The aim of this study to assess the impact of ATMA on crop productivity among tribals of Chhattisgarh. A total of 150 respondents including 100 beneficiary and 50 non-beneficiary farmers were selected randomly. The data collection was done by the use of interview schedule through personal interview. Data were analyzed with help of suitable statistical tools. The findings reveal that Out of the total cropped area, 91.92 per cent area of beneficiaries and 96.28 per cent area of non-beneficiaries were found under rice crop. The majority of ATMA beneficiaries (86%) were sold their agricultural produces to local shopkeepers. The major crops area of ATMA beneficiaries were subsequently increased in others crops 90 per cent.

Keywords : ATMA, Crop productivity, Tribals

REFERENCES

- Sengar, R.S., Singh, B.B., Bhardwaj, N. and Singh, A.K.** (2008). Impact of NWDPRRA on Crop Productivity among Tribals of Chhattisgarh. *Indian Res. J. Ext. Edu.* **8** (1): 54-56.
- Prakash, Satya and De, Dipak** (2008). Knowledge Level of ATMA Beneficiaries about Bee-keeping. *Indian Res. J. Ext. Edu.* **8** (2&3): 62-64.