

Chapter 3

Review of Literature

Year	Author(s)	Title	Source	Abstract
1999	Saini,R.S.	India (1).	Agricultural research and extension interface in Asia: report of the APO study meeting on agricultural research and extension interface, New Delhi, 16-21 December 1997. 1999; 90-102	The research-extension infrastructure in India and its linkages in agriculture are discussed, covering: research organizations; extension infrastructure; the concept of research-extension linkage; objectives, strategy and project components of the National Agricultural Technology Project funded by the World Bank to coordinate public and private agencies involved in agriculture; and institutional adjustment and operational changes involving establishment of the Agricultural Technology Management Agency to integrate extension-research linkages and the transfer of technology.
2007	Gosain, D.K.	A case study: diversification in agriculture through horticultural crops - a study of Bilaspur District of Himachal Pradesh.	Asian Journal of Horticulture. 2007; 2(2): 288-290	The Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) in Bilaspur district, Himachal Pradesh, India, is engaged in bringing diversification in agriculture by introducing different horticultural crops. To study the effectiveness of crop diversification activities and the constraints experienced by farmers, data were collected from 50 respondents from 37 villages of Bilaspur district. The socio-economic profile of the selected respondents indicated that 54 percent were in the middle-aged group. Majority of them grow wheat and maize as major cereal crops.

2007	Eicher, C.K.	Agricultural extension in Africa and Asia.	Staff Department of Agricultural Economics, Michigan State University. 2007; (2007-05): 26 pp	This article examines the role of different models of agricultural extension systems in helping smallholder farmers in Africa and Asia increase agricultural production and improve their livelihoods. There are six basic extension models in various stages of development and implementation in the developing world: the national public extension model; the commodity extension and research model; the training and visit extension model (T&V model); the NGO extension model; the private extension model; and the Farmer Field School (FFS) approach. In India, decentralization of extension to local governments is being pursued through the Agricultural Technology Management Agency Model (ATMA).
------	--------------	--	---	---

Review of Literature

2009	Singh,K.M.; Meena,M.S.; Jha,A.K.	Impact assessment of agricultural extension reforms in Bihar.	Indian Research Journal of Extension Education. 2009; 9(2): 110-114	<p>The study was conducted to assess the impact of NATP in Bihar's perspective. Data were generated from 540 farmers over a period of three year (2005 to 2007). Results of extension reforms have demonstrated improvement in the extension systems which have taken keen initiatives in development process. During NATP period ATMA have been able to generate some financial resources and develop infrastructure to facilitate the trainings. Study reveals that scientists have become more responsive to the needs of farmers and have sharpened their focus of research to meet location-specific requirement of different farmers. Need-based training and exposure visits to farmers and farmer-led extension have played a very effective tool for technology dissemination. There has been considerable improvement in adoption of new technologies and farm practices by all categories of farmers. Technological interventions made by NATP could substantially increase the income of all sections of farmers. It is also noted that NATP was not started in all districts at a time. Hence, all districts did not get same results. Therefore, it can be concluded that pilot testing of this experiment shows quite encouraging results. The indigenously developed concept of innovative transfer of technology in an integrated manner can be adopted in state and can be the integral part of national policy.</p>
------	----------------------------------	---	---	--

2010	Kumar, K.A.; Eswarappa, G.	Critical analysis of co-ordination process among different stakeholders of developmental departments involved in planning, organising and execution of agricultural technology management agency (ATMA) programme in Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh.	Mysore Journal of Agricultural Sciences. 2010; 44(4): 877-882	The research study was conducted in Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh during 2007-08, with the sample size of 120 Extension Functionaries involved in ATMA. As high as 40 per cent of total respondents and 38.7 and 41.4 per cent of respondents of Agriculture and allied departments belonged to high level of coordination in planning. Whereas, 44.2 per cent of total respondents from agriculture (50.0%) and allied department (48.3%) had medium level of coordination in organizing. Further, 46.7 per cent of total respondents from agriculture (53.2%) and allied departments (39.7%) belonged to high level of coordination in execution. However, with respect to overall coordination in ATMA, 37.5 per cent of total respondents in agriculture (37.1%) and allied departments (41.3%) belonged to medium to high level of coordination process in ATMA, respectively. Moreover, coordination in organizing and coordination in execution was associated closely with coordination process of ATMA.
------	----------------------------	---	---	--

Review of Literature

2011	Glendennig, C.J.; Babu, S.C.	Decentralization of public-sector agricultural extension in India: the case of the district-level Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA).	IFPRI Discussion Papers. 2011; (1067): vii + 23 pp	In an effort to increase the impact of extension agricultural and pro-poor growth in developing countries, public-sector agricultural extension systems around the globe are implementing reforms that include demand-driven and decentralized approaches. Such reforms attempt to increase the accountability of agricultural extension staff to their clients (the farmers) and increase the relevance of extension activities. India is no exception to these trends and has implemented a number of programs to revitalize the public-sector agricultural extension system in the last decade. One such initiative is a central project called Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA).
2010	Kumar, K.A.; Eswarappa, G.	Impact of Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) through case studies.	Mysore Journal of Agricultural Sciences. 2011; 45(1): 150-154	The research study was conducted in Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh during 2007-08, with the sample size of one hundred and twenty Extension Functionaries involved in ATMA. The strategy of ATMA in the district is to plan, organize and execute successfully the technologies pertaining to agriculture and allied departments to take full advantage of these technologies among farming communities are documented through case studies. The documented case studies in agriculture and allied departments are (1) Raising of vegetable nursery in shade nets (4) Mint cultivation - A source of income Var. 'local pudina' (2) Introduction of improved variety of mulberry and adoption of improved rearing practices in sericulture Var.V-1 (Swarnandra) (3) RFID-based animal identification.

2011	Barman,U.; Kumar,B.	Requirement of facilitation skills of extension personnel under ATMA - a review.	Agricultural Reviews. 2011; 32(2): 127-133	After analyzing the weaknesses of Training and Visit system, Government of India reformed the extension approach through introduction of Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA). It follows group approach of extension. Under this system, the role of extension personnel is changed from expert to facilitator. In this changing scenario, extension personnel must develop skills on facilitation. In this paper, attempt has been made to review why facilitation skills are necessary for extension personnel under ATMA.
2011	Parganiha, O.P.; Swamy,S.L.; Soni,V.K.; Chaubey,A. K.; Paraye,P.M ..	Appraisal of an in-service training on SREP preparation using PRA tools for ATMA.	Plant Archives. 2011;11(2): 739-744	The present investigation in in-service training on "SREP preparation of Raipur district" was organized at Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bhatapara, Raipur district of Chhattisgarh, India. Thirty five field extension officers of Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Cooperative and Marketing departments of the district were participated in the training. The training methodology used was lecture, group interaction and practical examples explained through audio-visual aids. In order to evaluate the trainees, a well designed schedule was prepared to introduce and explained to the trainees and they were asked to fill up the schedule without prejudice or preconceived notion. The schedule was filled twice during the training i.e at the beginning and after completion of training programme. Out of 35 trainees participated, 30 trainees stated that training was useful for trainees and 35 stated it was effective. It was observed that above 80% of the participants stated training was useful for them therefore training utility rated as 'Excellent'.

Review of Literature

2012	Ranaware, A.P.; Kolgane, B.T.; Khogare, D.T.	Correlative study on involvement of representative farmers in ATMA.	Agriculture Update. 2012; 7(3/4): 179-183	The National Agricultural Technology Project (NATP) has framed for pilot testing new institutional arrangements for technology dissemination of the district level and below, through establishment of district Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) as an autonomous organization providing flexible working environment. Hence present investigation was undertaken with an objective to study the relationship between the personal socio-economic characters and the extent of involvement of the representative farmers in ATMA.
2012	Ranaware, A.P.; Kolgane, B.T.; Khogare, D.T.	Study on representative farmers in the activities and constraints of Agricultural Technology Management Agency.	Agriculture Update. 2012; 7(3/4): 275-278	Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) at district level is increasingly responsible for all the technology dissemination activities in various blocks within the district. It has linkage with all the line departments, research organization and agencies associated with agricultural development in the district. Hence, present investigation was undertaken with an objective to study personal characteristics of the representative farmers in the light of their socio-economic conditions, to assess the knowledge about the function and activities related to ATMA and to study the constraints of representative farmers in their involvement in various programmes and activities.

2013	Sahu, B.P.; Chaturvedi, M.K.; Yadaw, K.N.	Knowledge level of ATMA beneficiaries towards the activities of Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA).	Agriculture Update. 2012; 7(3/4): 319-322	This study was carried out in randomly selected 10 villages of three purposively selected blocks i.e. Ambikapur, Lundra, Surajpur located in the Surguja district of Chhattisgarh state during 2011-12. The study aims to assess the risk orientation and level of knowledge of beneficiaries about the different activities of ATMA. A total of 100 beneficiary and 50 non-beneficiaries farmers were selected randomly. Thus the total 150 farmers were selected as respondents. 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 the majority of the respondents had medium risk bearing capability and the findings revealed that majority 79 per cent of the beneficiaries had medium level of knowledge about programme scheme, 46 per cent beneficiaries had no knowledge about training programme in ATMA. About 50 per cent beneficiaries had medium level of knowledge about demonstration programme, 36 per cent had no knowledge about visit schedule in ATMA and 76 percent had low level of knowledge about others programme in ATMA.
------	---	---	---	---

2013	Devy,M .R.; Mani,M.S.; Shenoy,N.S	Attitude of farmers and extension officers towards Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) & suggestions for effective functioning.	Journal of Research ANGRAU. 2013; 41(3): 53-57	Extension reforms were implemented all over India with a view to deliver broad based extension services. A study was conducted in Andhra Pradesh with a sample size of 240 farmers from four districts namely Adilabad, Kurnool, Chittoor and Prakasam and 80 extension functionaries in the year 2010. Ex Post Facto research design was adopted for the study. Data was collected using structured interview schedule and analysed using appropriate statistical tests i.e. frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation. Majority of the farmers and extension functionaries were having favorable attitude towards extension reforms The suggestions given by them for the effective implementation were providing timely and advance information about the programmes followed by regular conducting of meetings, approval of action plans at the district level itself, convergence in preparation of action plans and timely release of funds. The suggestions given by the extension officers were early approval of action plans and release of funds, separate staff i.e. Project Director (PD) and supporting staff for ATMA and encouragement for organisation of district level CIGs.
------	-----------------------------------	--	--	--

2013	Lenin Venu; Baldeo Singh; Pramod Kumar; Vijayaragavan, K.	Agricultural extension in India - the effectiveness of the Agricultural Technology Management Agency.	Outlook-on-Agriculture. 2013; 42(1): 65-71	This paper assesses the effectiveness of India's Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) through a study of the Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra state and the Dahod district of Gujarat state. Fifty ATMA farmers and fifty non-ATMA farmers were randomly selected from each district. In Ahmednagar, the beneficiary farmers recorded a high increase in yield, returns and income from their wheat crop, and thus there was a high effectiveness index compared with that of the non-beneficiary farmers. In Dahod, where ATMA had been operational for a shorter time, there was a very low increase in yield, returns and income for the maize crop of beneficiary farmers, and thus the effectiveness index of ATMA was low. The authors assess the programme in the light of such findings and offer recommendations for future extension strategies.
2013	Sahu, B.P.; Chaturvedi, M.K.; Yadaw, K.N.	Impact of agricultural technology management agency (ATMA) on socio-economic status of tribal farmers.	Agriculture Update. 2013; 8(1/2): 1-7	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 was to know the impact of ATMA on socio-economic status of the respondents. A total of 150 respondents (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 the mechanical power, annual income, number of livestock, pucca house, home related items and possession of other assets were found slightly bit higher among beneficiaries as compared to non-beneficiaries.

Review of Literature

2014	Chonbenthung Nguilie; Sanjoy Das; Patra,N.K.; Sahu, A.K.; Makar, A.K.	Performance of Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) programme in the state of Nagaland, India.	Journal of Interacademia. 2014; 18(1): 117-127	Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) programme under "Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms", launched by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India has been working since 2005-06 in the country in order to disseminate agricultural technologies among the farming communities. It has brought ray of hopes among the farming communities. In Nagaland also, this programme was operational since 2005-06, of course all the districts were not covered under the purview of this programme during 2005-06.
2014	Sube Singh; Maha Singh; Neeraj Pawar; Saharan, H.S; JagdishBeniwal; Ghanghas, B.S.	Impact of farm school on cotton production technology.	Journal of Cotton Research and Development. 2014; 28(2): 353-358	Farm school is the latest approach being adopted under Extension Reforms Scheme (ATMA, i.e Agricultural Technology Management Agency) by the extension officers and grass root workers to disseminate the farm technologies amongst the farming community. Thus, to know the impact of farm school among farmers this study was undertaken purposively to find out the impact of farm school conducted under ATMA Scheme on cotton production technology in selected villages. The data were collected from a total of 60 farmers. 30 farmers from farm school attended villages and 30 farmers from non farm school attended villages were selected for the study.

2014	Singh, D.K.; Premlata Singh	Effectiveness of training programmes under Agricultural Technology Management Agency in Bihar.	Indian-Research-Journal-of-Extension-Education. 2014; 14(1): 93-95	Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) has now become the most important institutional mechanism at district level for implementation of agricultural extension reforms. Capacity building of farmers through organization of training is one of the most important strategies for implementation of ATMA. This study was conducted in Patna and Muzaffarpur districts of Bihar to measure the effectiveness of training programmes conducted under ATMA implementation in Bihar. Primary data were collected from 60 beneficiary farmers. A Training Effectiveness Index (TEI) was prepared for measuring effectiveness of trainings. The results showed that 'animal husbandry & dairy' and 'vegetable cultivation' were the major areas in which most of farmers attended training. A majority of trainees perceived that knowledge and skills were enhanced as a result of training. The overall effectiveness of training was found to be 54.6 per cent which came under medium effectiveness category.
------	-----------------------------	--	--	--