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An Economic Analysis of Krishi Vigyana Kendra Interventions: A Case Study of Uas, Dharwad

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Abstract

Training programmes provide opportunities for the farmers to improve their skills and to get awareness about agricultural technologies as well as a shift in agricultural development approach through farming enterprises. Training needs its context, methodologies, and approaches changing with developmental phases, strategies and clientele. Hence Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) established Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) throughout the country in the middle of 70's by adopting the recommendations given by Mohan Sinha Mehta Committee. Training consists largely of well-organised opportunities for participants to acquire necessary understanding and skill (Lynton and Pareek, 1990). Training organised by KVKs are helping to ameliorate the poor socio-economic conditions of the farmers, farm women and rural youths in rural India by raising the level of farm productivity, income, and employment with an application of agricultural innovation generated at research station (Dubey et al, 2008). KVKs impart training and education with a view to raising the level of knowledge, attitudinal changes and transferring of improved farm technologies so as to bridge the gap between production and productivity and also to increase self-employment opportunities among the farming community. The Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Dharwad is a district level resource and knowledge centre established by the Indian Council of Agriculture (ICAR), New Delhi in the year 2004 at Saidapur farm, Dharwad, Karnataka State. The operational area of this KVK comes under dry zone (Zone 3), northern transitional zone (Zone 8) and part of the hilly zone (Zone 9) comprising of five talukas viz., Dharwad, Hubli, Kalaghatagi, Kundagol, and Navalgund. The KVK started with a mission to disseminate the appropriate technologies to the farming community for enhancing the farm productivity to achieve the sustainable income. This study made an attempt to record the various training programmes conducted by KVK Dharwad and to estimate the cost-benefit structure of various training programmes and their impact on farmers' livelihood.

Keywords: Employment, krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Livelihood, Sustainable Income, Training