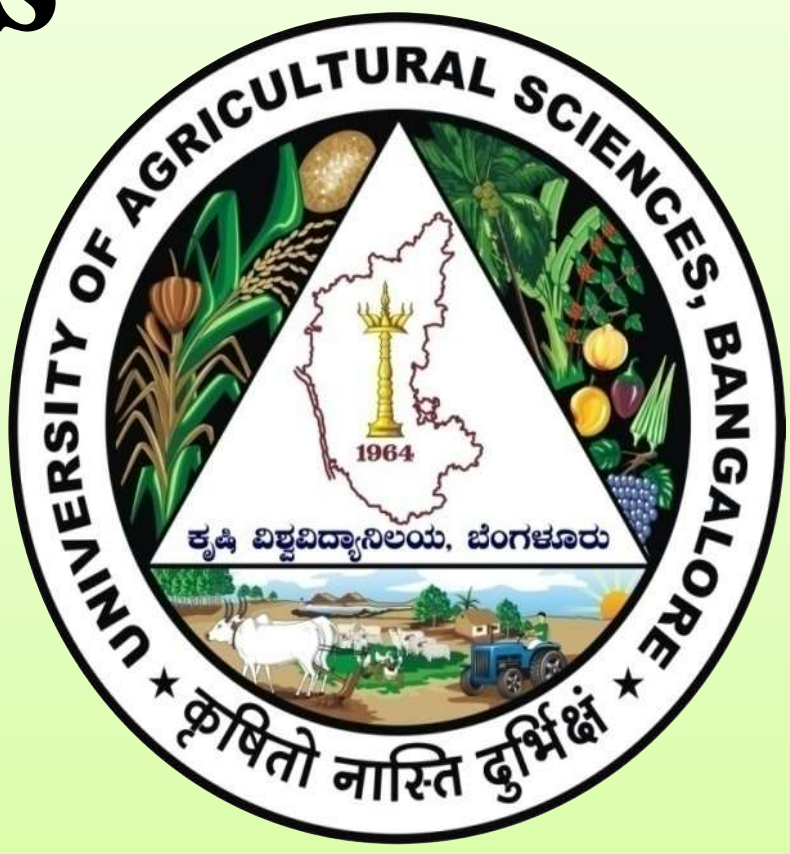


“Employment Opportunities and Status of Food Security Across Rural-Urban Interface of Bangalore”

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Introduction

- Urban areas have been the main centres of learning, culture and innovation.
- Urbanization is providing employment opportunity to millions of people through industrialization and commercialization.
- It is also helping the households to improve their incomes, living standards and food security status .



Research question: To analyse the status of food security and employment opportunities across the rural-urban interface of Bengaluru.

Analytical tools

Tabular method and Food Security Index [FSI]

Results

- The non-farm sector accounted for about 40 per cent, 53 per cent, and 63 per cent of employment in rural, transition, and urban gradients, respectively.
- The employment generated by the agricultural sector was 32 and 15 per cent in rural and transition gradient, respectively .



Figure 1: Employment opportunities in rural-urban interface of Bengaluru

Highlights

- Employment generation in the study area was higher from non-farm sector in all the three gradients. However, the proportion of employment generated varies across gradients.
- Per cent of food secure households was more for the households employed in Government sector in all the three gradients. since monthly or annual income generated from public sector was higher than agriculture sector leading to better status of food security.



Plate 1: Data collection from respondent

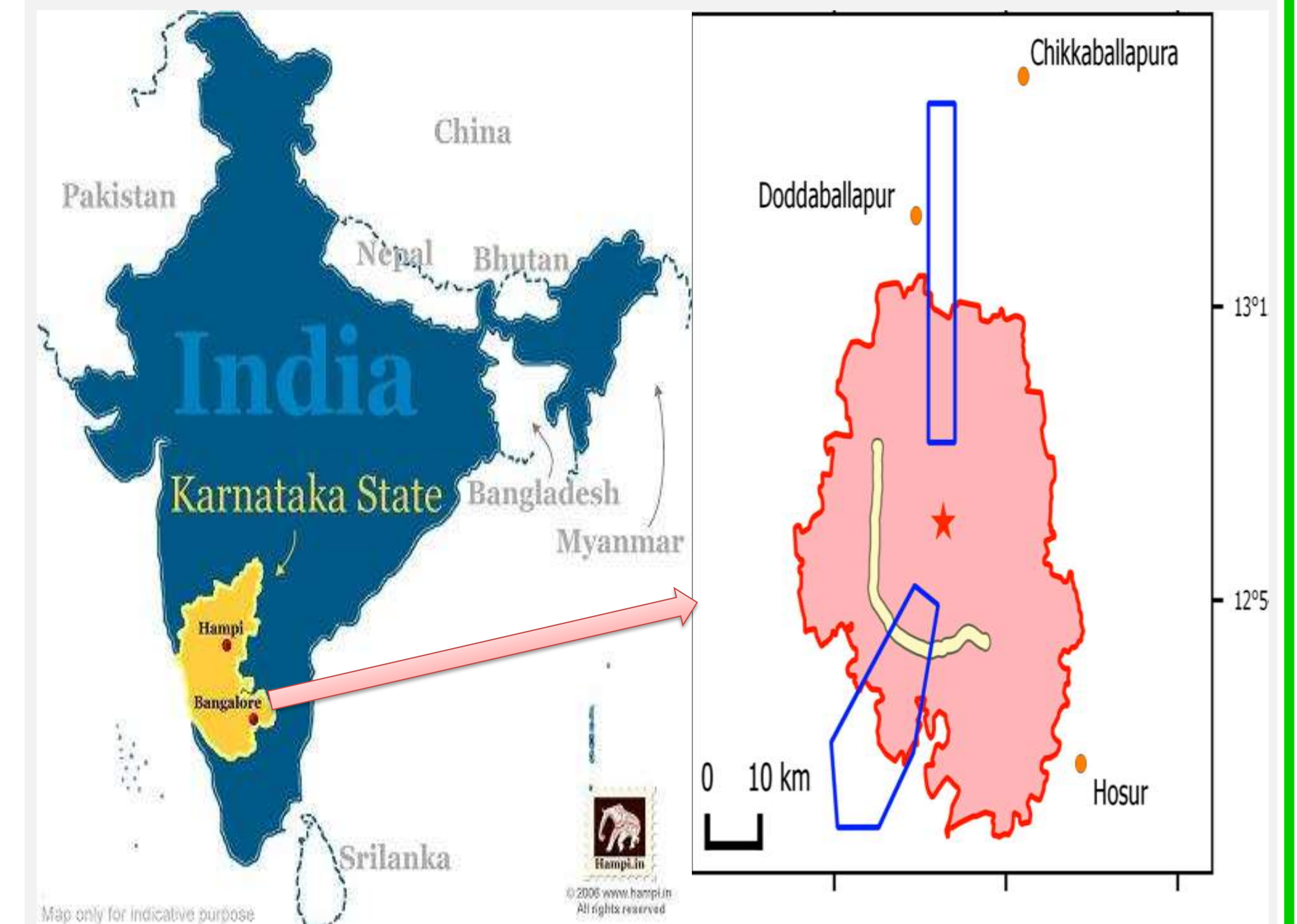
Conclusion

- Urban areas had more employment opportunities and better status of food security than rural and transition gradient.
- Despite several food security projects launched by the federal and state administrations, food insecurity remains in the nation.
- Introduction of off-farm, non-farm, and self-owned employment opportunities in rural areas will contribute to improving the food security status of rural households.

Acknowledgement

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Methods



- The study was taken up in the rural-urban interface of Bengaluru, India.

- The data were collected through personal interview method, from both male and female heads of the household during 2016-17.

- The sample frame consisted of 510 households, out of which 296 from rural, 142 from transition and 72 from urban gradient.

Results

- With regard to food security, more than 50 per cent of the households depended on agriculture were food secure in both rural and transition gradient.
- While it was the least with respect to agriculture labour, where only 46 and 52 per cent of the households were food secure.

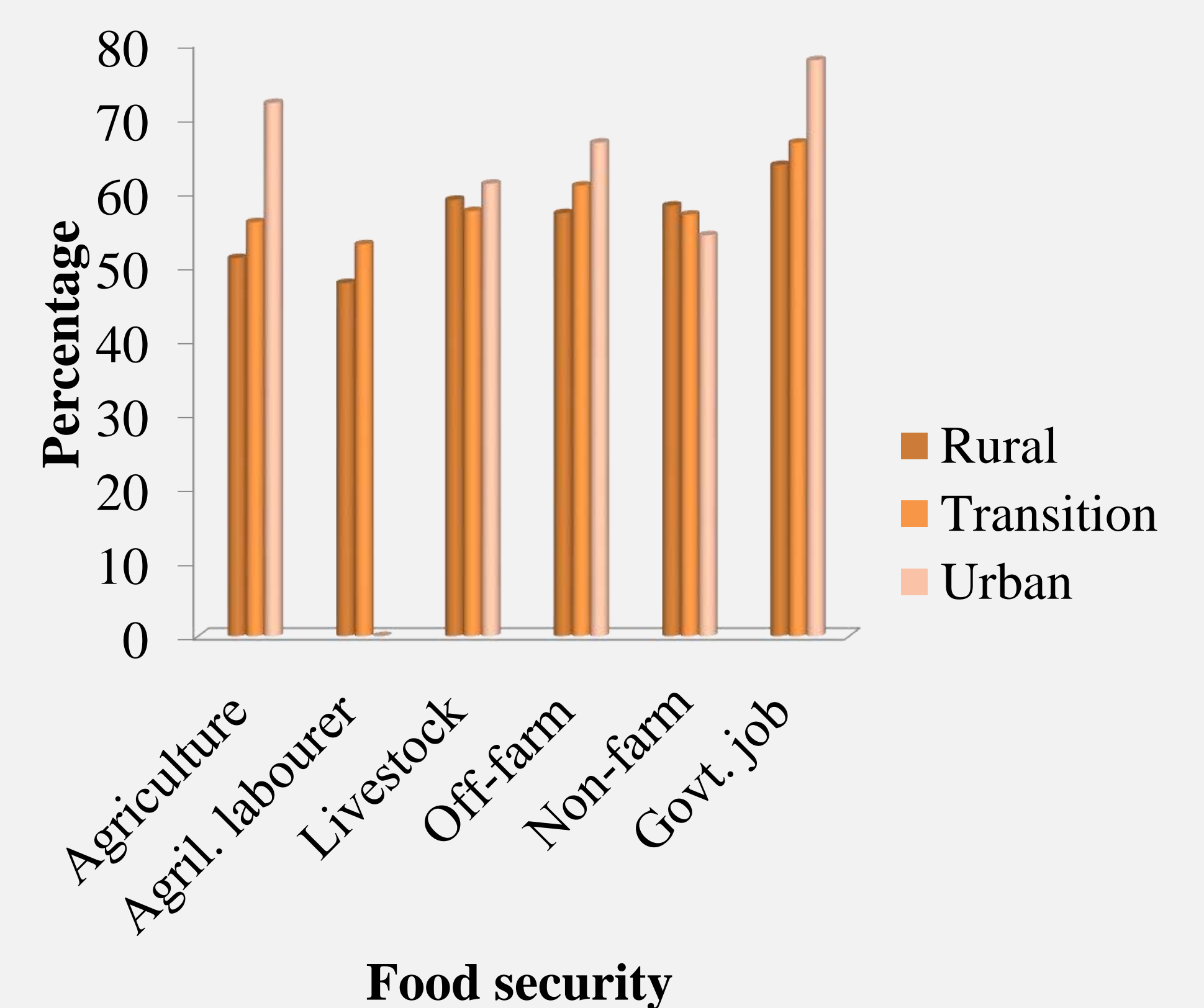


Figure 2: Status of food security in rural-urban interface of Bengaluru