

Role of KVKs and DAATT Centres in Transfer of Technology in Agriculture Andhra Pradesh

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Introduction

Andhra Pradesh, a state in southern India, is known for its rich agricultural heritage and diverse farming practices. To enhance agricultural productivity and improve the livelihoods of farmers, the Indian government established Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) and District Agricultural Advisory and Transfer of Technology Centers (DAATT). These institutions play a crucial role in transferring technology to farmers, promoting innovative farming practices, and addressing agricultural challenges.

Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs)

KVKs are agricultural extension centers established by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). At present 23 Krishi Vigyan kendras are there in the Andhra Pradesh.

Their primary objective is to:

- Conduct on-farm testing and demonstration of new technologies.
- Organize training programs for farmers, farmwomen, and rural youth.
- Provide advisory services to farmers.

In Andhra Pradesh, KVKs have been instrumental in:

- Promoting crop diversification and intensification.
- Introducing new crop varieties and farming practices.
- Enhancing water management and soil conservation techniques.
- Supporting organic farming and integrated pest management.

District Agricultural Advisory and Transfer of Technology Centers (DAATT)

DAATT centers are established by the State Department of Agriculture to:

- Provide agricultural advisory services to farmers.



- Facilitate transfer of technology from research institutions to farmers.
- Organize training programs and demonstrations.

In Andhra Pradesh, DAATT centers have played a vital role in:

- Disseminating information on new technologies and farming practices.
- Providing technical guidance on crop management and soil health.
- Supporting farmers in accessing credit and marketing facilities.

Transfer of Technology

KVKs and DAATT centers have been instrumental in transferring technology to farmers in Andhra Pradesh through:

1. Frontline demonstrations: showcasing new technologies and farming practices.
2. Training programs: equipping farmers with knowledge and skills.
3. Advisory services: providing technical guidance and support.
4. Exposure visits: facilitating farmers' visits to successful farms and research institutions.

Difference between DAATT Centers and KVKs

DAATT Centers and KVKs are both agricultural extension and advisory services in Andhra Pradesh, but they have some differences:

DAATT Centers:

1. Focus on technology transfer and demonstration
2. Emphasis on district-level activities
3. Established by the State Department of Agriculture
4. Primary goal is to transfer technology from research institutions to farmers
5. Typically located at the district headquarters

KVKs:

1. Focus on technology assessment, refinement, and demonstration
2. Emphasis on farm-level activities and on-farm testing
3. Established by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)
4. Primary goal is to assess, refine, and demonstrate technologies for farmers
5. Typically located in rural areas, closer to farmers

Key differences:

1. **Focus:** DAATT Centers focus on technology transfer, while KVKs focus on technology assessment, refinement, and demonstration.



2. **Location:** DAATT Centers are typically located at district headquarters, while KVKs are located in rural areas.
3. **Emphasis:** DAATT Centers emphasize district-level activities, while KVKs emphasize farm-level activities.
4. **Establishment:** DAATT Centers are established by the State Department of Agriculture, while KVKs are established by ICAR.

In summary, while both DAATT Centers and KVKs aim to improve agricultural productivity and farmers' livelihoods, they have different approaches, focuses, and locations. DAATT Centers focus on technology transfer at the district level, while KVKs focus on technology assessment, refinement, and demonstration at the farm level.

