



KNOWLEDGE AND INNOVATION NETWORKS (KINS) IN RAISIN PRODUCTION SALIHILI COUNTY, MANISA PROVINCE, TURKEY

01. SHORT PRESENTATION OF THE LINSA

- The villagers believe that local information is not enough any more.
- Learning usually answers to specific needs of farmers. This is also most sustainable learning in the village.
- Knowledge learned elsewhere is mainly transferred verbally between the farmers in the village.

02. INTERACTIONS WITH THE SOLINSA PROJECT TEAM OVER THREE YEARS

The KIN of Kapanci Village (in Salihli County, Manisa Province, Turkey) was examined in this study by employing group discussion methods. The farmers have high problem solving skills in the village. The actors accept market opportunities and needs as the drivers in learning and innovations. Individual methods are commonly used in learning in the region. The most effective actors in the network seem as input sellers and private companies. Linsa can be defined as market and pluralistic, weak links with formal AKIS and top-down innovation/information flows in the village.

03. HOW TO SUPPORT A LINSAS ?

- Economic expectation is accepted as an opportunity for empowering the networks in the village.
- Low production costs and better quality raisin are strengthening the collaborations and networks in the village.
- Local participation and rural priorities must be considered in the network for empowering the LINSAS in the village.