

Impact of farmers-to-farmer as the extension model in increasing production of maize and soya bean production in Lesedi municipality, Gauteng province.

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Introduction

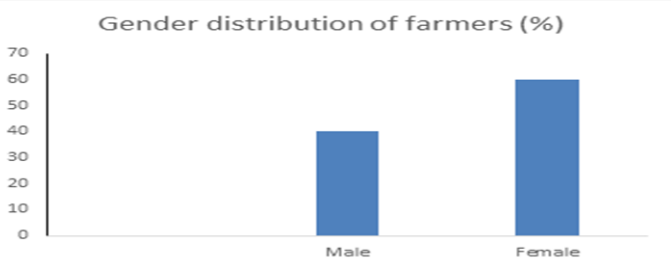
The most important of the extension model is to improve the productivity of any agricultural goods. Farmer to farmer model mostly recommended globally in order to meet the best practise and to increase productivity of farmers. This model shows the positive result in Latin America (Kruger, 1995 ; Simpson and Owens 2002) also in other countries of sub-Saharan (Mouck, Kimondo and Atshusi, 2001). The current study test this model at Gauteng Province, Lesedi municipality under Sedibeng District. The aim of this study if evaluate the impact of farmer-to farmers.

Materials and methods

The study was conducted in Langzeetkoegat, Kaydale, Uityk, Heidelberg and Devon under Lesedi Municipality of Sedibeng district. It located about 60 KM from Johannesburg. Annual average rain received is 400-450 mm annually. Total of 20 farmers out 60 we randomly selected provided by the agricultural advisor from Gauteng Department of Agriculture. The open and close questionnaire we used to collect the data. Test of variable such as gender, education level, training farmer receive, acquiring inputs, source of information, yield status, and also the challenge. The entire variable was tested by using the percentage.

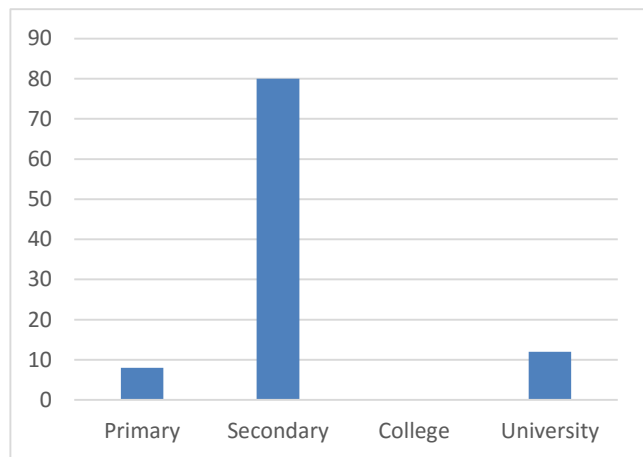
Results and Discussion

Figure 1. Gender participate in maize and soya bean production in Lesedi Municipality



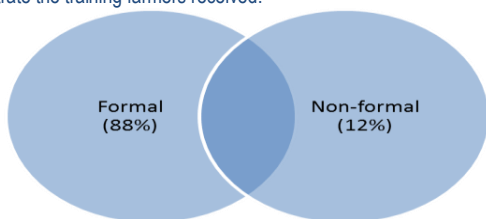
More female farmers participate in maize and grain production. This could be resulted by more female in the co-operatives. The grain production could also play the important role in supporting the female since other household lead by females.

Figure 2. The level of education of farmers



Sizeable of farmers have secondary education shows in figure 2. It shows they can develop read, write and learn the trends faster. The farmers can be able to understand how the grain industry works. This finding supported by Ssemakula and Mutimba, 2011 by indicating majority of farmers in Masaka and Toronto Districts at Uganda have seven years in education on average.

Figure 3. Illustrate the training farmers received.



Most farmers prefer to get information on growing maize and soya beans from extension officers (68%), peers (72%), NGO's (80%), study groups (20%), demonstrations by other farmers and from suppliers (64%) result proof that the extension, peers and NGO play the important. This means farmers also leaning from them solve in order to exchange the information and their aim is to increase the production

Other findings of Ssemakula and Mutimba, 2011 disagree with our result by indicating farmers receive other information via the radio from farming programmes.

Table 1: the information farmers received about the grain management

	Source of information on planting maize and soyabean						
	Extension officers	Peers	Media	Study groups	NGO's	DEMOS	Suppliers
Strongly disagree	0%	0%	24%	0%	8%	8%	0%
Disagree	0%	0%	60%	0%	0%	8%	20%
Slightly disagree	0%	0%	16%	0%	0%	12%	8%
Neutral	0%	12%	0%	28%	0%	8%	8%
Slightly agree	20%	0%	0%	52%	12%	12%	12%
Agree	68%	72%	0%	20%	80%	12%	12%
Strongly agree	12%	16%	0%	0%	0%	40%	40%

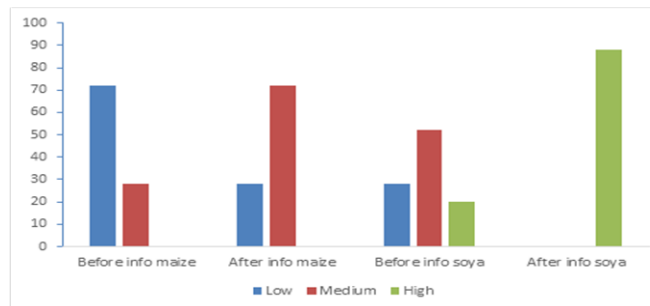
Farmers interaction between themselves including the link with other service providers such as NGO is encouraged by the participation of farmer extension. Ssemakula and Mutimba, 2011 stated that extension play the important role in social interaction and wide information shearing between farmers.

Table2. Challenges famers faced during the production of maize and soya bean

	What constraints do you experience in maize and soya bean?				
	during planting	production inputs	during pest control	during harvesting	Marketing
Strongly disagree	4%	0%	40%	0%	80%
Disagree	20%	80%	20%	4%	20%
Slightly disagree	40%	12%	40%	4%	0%
Neutral	12%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Slightly agree	12%	0%	0%	12%	0%
Agree	12%	8%	0%	16%	0%
Strongly agree	0%	0%	0%	64%	0%

Yield of maize shows the increase after the information received however soya bean production shows much higher increase. Result supports the findings our findings by shows the information searing play important role in grain farmers.

Figure3. Production of farmers before and after getting information.



Conclusion

Yield of maize and soya bean increase due to the information shearing among the farmers. Extension service provided by the depart play important role by facilitate this model.

References

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- MOUK, B., KIMONDO, J & ATSUSHI, I. 2001. Farmer to farmer extension: development institute. Experience in Drylands Kenya
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