

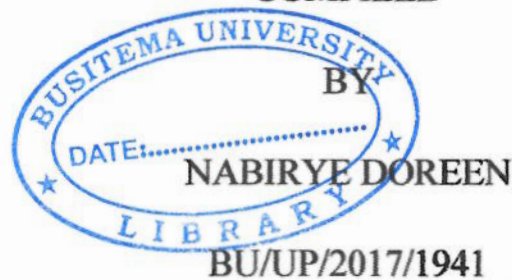
BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY

Pursuing Excellence

THE DRIVING FACTORS OF THE USE OF INDIGENOUS TECHNICAL
KNOWLEDGE AMONG SMALLHOLDER MAIZE FARMERS.A CASE
STUDY OF BUWAGI PARISH - BUDONDO SUB-COUNTY

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COMPILED



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ARESEARCH DISSERTATIONSUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF
AGRIBUSINESS AND EXTENSION IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENT FOR THE A WARD OF BACHELORS DEGREE OF
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FEBUARY, 2021

DECLARATION

I Nabirye Doreen of Busitema university Arapai campus hereby declare that all findings and attachments are correct to the best of my knowledge. This is my own work compiled after a research study at Buwagi, Budondo sub-county in Jinja district. This research report has never been awarded any academic credit by any other institution.

Signature .....

Date 15th Feb. 2021.....



APPROVAL

This research report has been supervised and is submitted for examination with the approval of my instructor

Research supervisor:

Mr. Epel Anthony Raymond



Date...15TH/2/2021.....

DEDICATION

I dedicate this entire research report to my parents Mr.Kaliza Fred and Mrs.NamugayaJesca, all my brothers and sisters for the intimacy and support rendered to me up to this level of education. I also dedicate this research report to the agribusiness fraternity especially my research supervisor Mr.Epel Anthony Raymond for the guidance, knowledge and skills not forgetting the almighty God for the gift of life.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Foremost, great thanks and honour go to the almighty God for the gift of life and knowledge in producing this report. I acknowledge and extend my sincere gratitude to my supervisor and agribusiness department for the support and guidance since inception of the research and finally special thanks to my parents for the, love, word of encouragement and support rendered to me. Be blessed all days

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

Mr:	Master
Mrs:	Miss
i.e:	that's to say
e.g:	for example
ITK:	Indigenous Technical Knowledge
IK:	Indigenous Knowledge
IKPs:	Indigenous Knowledge Practices
UNEP:	United Nations Environment Programme
GDP:	Gross Domestic Product
UBOS:	Uganda Bureau Of Statistics
UNCP:	Uganda National Culture Policy
NGOs:	Non-Government Organisations
CSOs:	Civil Society Organisations
MT:	Metric ton

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the study was to assess the driving factors of the use of indigenous technical knowledge among the small holder maize farmers in Buwagi parish-Budondo sub-county, Jinja district. The objectives of the study included: to identify the major indigenous knowledge practices used in maize production, to identify the benefits of using IK practices on maize production, to identify the challenges faced by small holder farmers while using ITK on maize production. A review of related research on Indigenous Technical Knowledge on maize production is presented to determine how other scholars have investigated ITK in relation to agricultural practices. A cross-section survey design was used to collect both quantitative and qualitative data which involve random selection of participants from a sample size of 39 using a pre-tested structured questionnaire as data collection instruments. The data collection methods included: questionnaires, observation and focus discussion. Data analysis, data presentation and interpretation were described through the use of STATA software to investigate the relationship and association among variables and data was analyzed based on the statistics from the questionnaires and interviews of the respondents, and also presented, analyzed and interpreted according to the objectives of the study. The summary of findings showed that ITK plays an important role in enhancing maize production among the small holder maize farmers in many forms like it preserves soil, it ensures health crops, ensures food availability, reduced costs of production, increased product prices however most of the farmers are affected by the challenge of low yields as being the most affecting challenge though there are many other difficulties faced while using indigenous technical knowledge which included: composite manure being bulky to carry, time consuming in collecting items, materials delay to decompose, its labor intensive, delayed production of results, no organized classes, and its claimed to be out dated, and others. It is therefore recommended that farmers should do research on new farming methods other than traditional or indigenous farming methods through formation of farmers cooperatives to help educate or train them on other farming methods as well as practicing crop rotation, use bush burning and bush fallowing, mixed farming in order to keep the soil fertile hence high maize yields.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Indigenous knowledge refers to the knowledge that local community accumulates over generations living in a given environment, IK can also be termed as traditional knowledge, indigenous knowledge system, traditional environmental knowledge, local knowledge, rural people's knowledge, indigenous technical knowledge or indigenous agricultural knowledge (UNEP), (Tabuti & Damme, 2012).

Globally, indigenous knowledge is used by the local communities for decision making relating to food security, human and animal health, education, natural resources management, and other activities. Traditionally in practicing indigenous knowledge, farmers applied green manures, practiced crop rotation, composting, mulch their crops using local materials like coffee husks while others use local pesticides to control pests. Farmers also use multiple cropping as a form of intercropping (Mutekanga, 2018)

The Main sources of ITK are from interactions with the elderly, parents, grandparents, relatives and friends. Other common sources of IK are through visits where one finds a technology being applied and picks interest in it (Akullo et al., 2007)

Many years ago, Indigenous knowledge has been used by rural people especially in Latin America, Asia and Africa to sustain their livelihoods and maintain their cultural identities (Asy'ari, 2015). Indigenous knowledge is an important part of lives for rural communities in Africa especially for the poor who depend directly on natural resources for their livelihoods. This knowledge is a key element for their social capital and an asset for survival. IK is used to produce food, provide shelter and to make the rural people achieve control of their own lives. Agricultural activities have been productive, sustainable and ecologically sound, due to the utilisation of IK in developing countries (Tandi et al., 2010). Local knowledge is important in achieving sustainable agriculture, especially regarding food security. It is therefore important for future agricultural research ((Hart & Mouton, 1998) . Indigenous knowledge is majorly used as a basis for decision making in agriculture. The agricultural sector is the backbone of many countries in Africa.

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