

***EFFECT OF COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURE ON THE DEVELOPMENT
OF COMMUNITY (A CASE STUDY OF KINYARA SUGAR WORKS)***

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ABSTRACT

The study evaluates the effects of the Commercial Agricultural (CA) on the empowerment of farmers in Kinyara Sugar works. Survey and documentary research design will be employed and data sourced will be analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively with more emphasis on the later. The study will adopt the theory of modernization as theoretical underpinning. According to the study, CA benefits farmers' lives by encouraging them by means of the offering of matching grants, instruction, agricultural supplies, and the establishment of the marketplace opportunities/linkages, which are reflected in an increase in farmers' standard of who reside and income. Nevertheless, it has failed to provide warehouses for cutting-edge farming equipment like tractors, and a fixed/reasonable price for agricultural products. According to the results, a 1% rise in commercial agriculture resulted in a considerable boost in the economic growth of the neighborhood, while holding all other variables constant. Since the P-value (0.00) was less than 0.05, this was statistically noteworthy, and we consequently disregarded the null assumption and came to the conclusion that there was actually an important connection among commercial agriculture and the development of communities. Thus, it suggests that Kinyara offer farmers with storage facilities and cutting-edge farm machinery.

Key words: commercial agriculture, development and community

Background of the study

The primary source of income in Uganda is still food production, but the broad use of innovative and disruptive technology can hasten the shift from sustenance to business

farming that is required to raise household incomes. According to the UBOS, agriculture employs over 70% of Uganda's population who are employed. Uganda generates a vast variety of agricultural goods, such as coffee, tea, sugar, edible oils, animals, fish, plantains, corn, beans, cassava, potato varieties, millet, sorghum, and groundnuts as well Farmers' poor usage of fertiliser and high-quality seeds, along with a lack of watering systems, make production subject to climate extremes and infestations of bugs, which hinders the industrialization of the industry (Allan et al., 2023). The long-term preservation of biodiversity and satisfying the requirements of homeowners whose livelihoods (i.e., food, medicine, and income) are primarily dependent on the environment are both impacted by commercial the agricultural effects in the countryside in the face of rising human population and warming temperatures (Derrick et al., 2023). Subsistence the agricultural sector, or the cultivation of crops, trees, cattle, and fisheries, is not only a significant source of food but also a common way of life in many African nations. Nevertheless, as government officials work to improve the importance of the agricultural sector to the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP), agriculture for profit is gradually replacing traditional farming in these nations with mostly agrarian economies (Frank et al., 2023).

The idea of supporting farmers has been brought to the forefront recently and is now a key component of many NGOs' as well as development organizations' plans for promoting agricultural and rural growth (Dare, 2004). With assistance for farmer organizations and associations entering the debate between donors and administrations in Asia and Africa, emancipation has assumed a significant role in rural and agricultural development (Winny et al., 2023). The high correlation among farmer involvement and outcomes that promote development including decreasing poverty, enhanced agricultural possibilities for growth, and better management is a key justification used by donors for funding farmer development.

Therefore, doing research on the effects of setting up Kinyara sugar plantation in Masindi is vital as it compasses on the livelihood of locals with focus on family incomes, food security and education **Problem Statement**

With an annual production of over 500,000 metric tonnes, Uganda has become the East African Community's top manufacturer of granulated brown sugar (Wikipedia, 2017). The rural family-owned farms in the area will probably be impacted by this anticipated increase in the sugar sector (Egeskog & Gustafsson, 2007). The sugarcane business is projected to continue to grow and experience issues as a result of the repercussions of global trade liberalization, which will severely impact Ugandans. The variables of farming methods and relationships between the industry, its employees, and the surrounding population have an impact on relevant social subjects such as schooling, medical care, labor use, labor cost, biodiversity, land rights, land use, and revenue (Sawaengsak & Shabbir, 2016). This study thus aimed at investigating the effects commercial farming on Kinyara sugarcane plantations and its community (Kazaara & Christopher, 2023).

Specific objectives

- 1. To determine the extent of farmer's performance with respect to the matching grant provided by the Kinyara Sugar Works Commercial Agriculture Development Project.*
- 2. To examine the extent to which the Kinyara Sugar Works market opportunities for small and medium scale commercial farmers has enhanced the income of community.*
- 3. To evaluate the effects of sugarcane plantation farming on investment and health within Kinyara community*

Research Questions

- 1. What is the extent of farmer's performance with respect to the matching grant provided by the Kinyara Sugar Works Commercial Agriculture Development Project?*

2. *What is the extent to which the Kinyara Sugar Works market opportunities for small and medium scale commercial farmers has enhanced the income of community?*
3. *What are the effects of sugarcane plantation farming on investment and health within Kinyara community?*

Methodology

Research design

To provide a more complete view of each study component, a qualitative survey research approach was adopted. The study also used a questionnaire methodology, which is a non-experimental, descriptive investigation approach. A research design is a comprehensive description of how an inquiry was conducted. To gather information about events that cannot be directly witnessed, a survey is helpful. The survey's affordability, ability to gather an acceptable quantity of data from the research population, and facilitation of standardization of information are further benefits. The mechanical nature of the survey approach is a drawback.

Study Population

The study's findings can be applied to this demographic since the population being investigated included individuals of a group that the investigators are interested in investigating (Kate & Turablan, 2015). This is because they all shared important characteristics. I'll list the factors that were used to choose who should be included and who shouldn't have been included in the target group. A subset of the target population was taken into consideration, together with the section of the community to which they had acceptable access.

Sample Size

Of the entire population, at least 75 individuals are representational. The study was therefore conducted on a convenient sample of 30 girls and 45 males, which represented 30% of the overall population of 280 persons residing in the study area and

including both staff and non-staff of Kinyara Sugar Works. The target population was chosen since it is essential and crucial to the subject of the investigation, and as a result of this, I was able to get the necessary data for the study. The sample size was sufficient to produce objective results.

<i>Respondents</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>	<i>Sample Size</i>	<i>Sampling technique</i>
<i>Females</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>30/ 100*100</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>Purposive</i>
<i>Males</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>30/ 100*150</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>Sample random</i>
<i>Total population</i>	<i>250</i>		<i>75</i>	

Table 1: Sample size of the population

Sampling Techniques

Sampling was concerned with the selection of a subset of individuals from within a statistical population to estimate characteristics of the whole population. For this study, purposive sampling technique was used so as to gather the necessary information from the females. This enabled the researcher to select the respondents basing on their ability to provide relevant and dependable information.

Data analysis

STATA software was used for two stages of data analysis to examine the associations and relationships between variables (Nelson et al., 2022). To start, a univariate analysis

was conducted to determine the families' descriptive features. Tables of frequencies will be used to demonstrate the proportions of replies for the various factors, including age, gender, the number of farmers who have made expenditures, and many others. The bivariate analysis of the differences in variables comes next. The goal of this is to evaluate the relationship between the dependent and independent variables. Additionally, an indicator will be selected for additional analysis. These will be evaluated using ANOVA for categorized and continuous information, the F- statistic, and correlation for data that is continuous.

RESULTS

Effects of commercial agriculture on the development of community.

Majority of respondents 40% responded by saying that teachers' motivation improves the student's academic performance while the lowest group 12% said teachers' motivation creates good teacher - students' relationship. This is an indication that if there is teachers' motivation, the academic performance of the students would improve.

Table 1. problems of traditional farming practices

<i>Variables</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
<i>Improvement of academic performance of students</i>	65	40
<i>Reduced absenteeism of teachers</i>	30	17
<i>Raise interest of teaching of teachers</i>	25	16
<i>Good teacher - students' relationship</i>	20	12
<i>Increase in number of teachers in schools</i>	21	13
<i>Total</i>	161	100

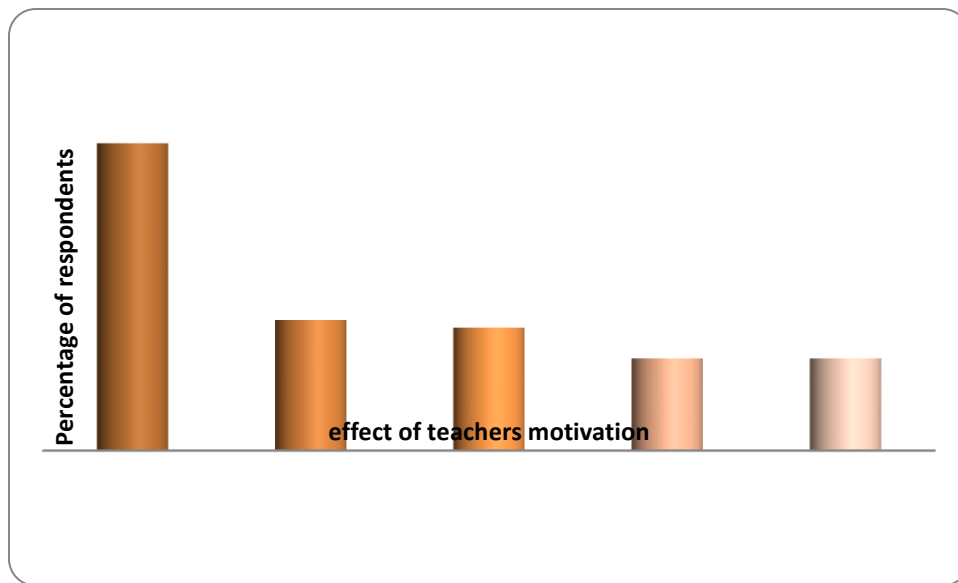


Figure 1. Effect of commercial agriculture

Causes of traditional farming

Majority of respondents 33% responded that teachers' demotivation is due to late payment of teaches salary at the end of the moth and the lowest group of respondents 7% responded that teachers' demotivation is due to poor teachers' accommodation.

Table 2. Causes of traditional farming

Variables	frequency	percentage
Late payment of salaries	53	33
Poor feeding	43	27
High teaching pressure	24	15
Low students turn ups	16	10
Failure of salary increment	13	8
Poor teachers' accommodation	12	7
Total	161	100

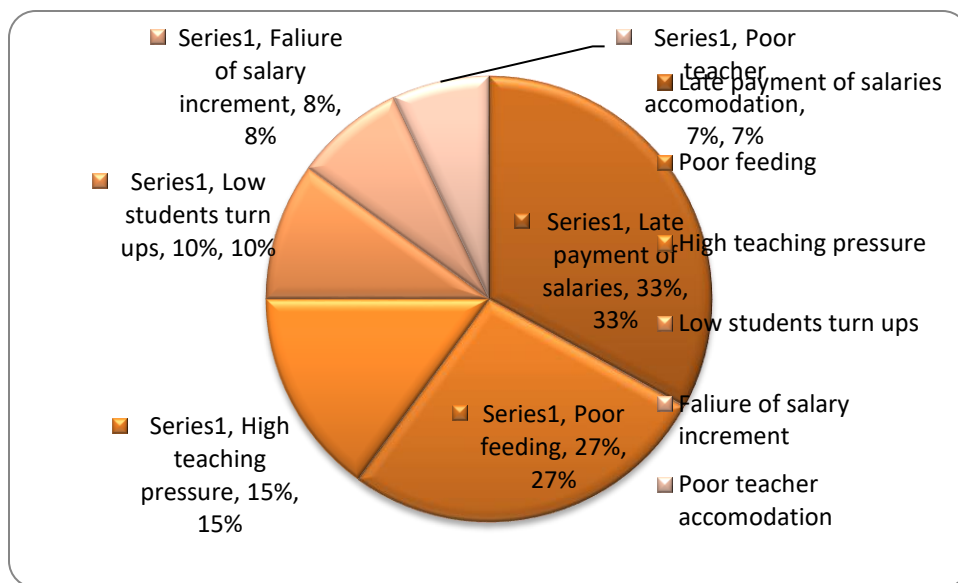


Figure 2. Causes of traditional farming

Late salary payments: fifty-three participants, or 33% of the sample as a whole, highlighted this issue. It shows that a sizable portion of the participants thinks that conventional agriculture is concerned about delayed compensation payments. Payments that are late can put farmers under financial strain and make it more difficult for them to invest in their businesses or meet their basic requirements. Improper feeding: About 27% of the participants, or 43 people, said that conventional agricultural issues were caused by improper nutrition. This shows that farmers believe inadequate nutrition for their crops or livestock has a big impact on how well their farms do. Reduced profitability, lowered animal health, and decreased yields can all result from inadequate nutrition.

High teaching demands: 15% of respondents (24 people) cited high teaching demands as a contributing factor to problems in conventional agriculture. This variable shows that farmers feel overburdened by the obligations and demands imposed by traditional farming methods. It could be a sign of difficulties managing several facets of farming, like methods of cultivating crops, pest management, or animal care.

Low student turnout: According to 10% of respondents (16 people), traditional farming issues are a result of low student participation. According to this variable, farmers might employ seasonal laborers or students to help with their agricultural businesses. A poor student turnout can affect the labor that is accessible and make it more challenging to successfully manage and complete farming chores.

Failure of salary increment: 8% of respondents (13 individuals) cited the failure of salary increment as a cause of traditional farming challenges. This suggests that farmers expected or desired an increase in their salaries to improve their farming practices or cope with rising costs. The absence of salary increments can hinder their ability to invest in modern farming techniques or necessary resources.

Table 3: Coefficients of commercial agriculture and development of community

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	1.787	.376		5.216	.000
commercial agriculture	.472	.0721	.706	7.018	.000
a. Dependent Variable: development of community					

Source; Primary Data (2022)

A 1% rise in agricultural production results in a sizable boost in the growth of communities, holding all other variables constant. Given that the P-value (0.00) is less than 0.05 and that this is statistically noteworthy, we reject the null assumption and come to the conclusion that there is an important connection between agriculture for profit and community growth.

Table 3's findings include t values and Beta. The t-values examine if the coefficient deviates from 0. A t-value greater than 1.96 (for 95% confidence) is required to reject

this. Agriculture for commercial use has a t-value of 7.018, which is higher than 1.96. This implied that industrial agriculture has an impact on community growth. a significant component is taken into account (Sig = 0.000).

Conclusion

The researcher concluded that there was an important connection between agriculture for profit and community growth

Recommendation

Partnership between local communities and professional agricultural operations should be encouraged by the authorities. Encourage collaborations between landowners, agricultural enterprises, governmental institutions, and nonprofits to pool resources, exchange information, and tackle problems together. This cooperative strategy encourages neighborhood involvement, ensures inclusive growth, and optimizes the beneficial effects of agricultural production on the neighborhood.

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