

**THE TRANSFORMATION OF SUBSISTENCE POULTRY FARMING INTO
COMMERCIAL POULTRY FARMING IN THE CENTRAL REGION OF THE
MAFIKENG AREA**

BY

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ABSTRACT

The South African Constitution entrenches the right of every citizen to buy and own land without any interference from the government (Act 108,1996.)

Although the Act has made provision for every citizen to have access to land, most of it is still in the hands of few white individuals who accessed it during the Apartheid era.

Most Provinces are however experiencing problems in ensuring that marginalised individuals gain access to land, which they could use to engage in commercial poultry farming.

Visible discrepancies pertaining to the living standards of different racial groups resulted in repressed human and economic development particularly for the majority of black people in this country.

The North West Province, which is predominantly rural, is obviously faced with a mammoth task of addressing the problems of subsistence poultry farming particularly in the Central Region (Mafikeng area)

It is against this background that an investigation in this problem includes the following main objectives:

- Establishing whether the Central District in the North West Province understands its role and responsibilities in relation to assisting the local subsistence chicken farmers to realise their dreams of becoming commercial farmers.
- Establishing whether the central district has the capacity to assist these emerging farmers in their plight of becoming commercial poultry farmers.
- Establishing whether sufficient moral and financial support is provided to ensure that these farmers succeed in their endeavours.

It has been established that the main problem is lack of capacity on the part of officials who have been tasked to assist rural poultry farmers.

Structures have been put in place by the department of Agriculture as well as the ANC government to deal with issues of poverty alleviation in particular those who were marginalized by the previous governments but the problem is that these entities are not utilized to the maximum.

It has been established that the majority of farmers do not get the necessary mentoring and coaching from Agricultural extension officers.

The level of education for most subsistence farmers is so low that it becomes almost impossible to assist them with skills development programmes.

This has also contributed to the fears that financial institutions have in financing the upcoming subsistence chicken farmers.

Extension officers who should assist these farmers in terms of drafting viable and sustainable business plans are not doing enough to help them.

It is also evident that there is an urgent need that the government should intervene in terms of non-financial and financial assistance.

DECLARATION

I declare that this work is a direct result of personal effort. It is submitted in part of the requirements for the Master's Degree in Business Administration (MBA) at the University of the North West (Mafikeng Campus).

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CHAPTER 1: ORIENTATION

1.1 Introduction

In this chapter, the reader is led to an understanding of the objectives of the study.

The significance and scope of the study is articulated. Certain concepts are clarified and a chapter outline is provided.

Commercial farming in South Africa has remained in the hands of a few privileged individuals: in particular the white community of the country due to laws that segregated people along racial lines.

These are the people who received support from both government and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).

On the other hand, subsistence poultry farming in South Africa is mostly associated with people of color, but not exclusively so.

Land restitution, poverty and subsistence farming should be grouped and be seen as related concepts so that once addressed adequately there could be a vibrant economic activity and lasting political peace in the African continent and South Africa in particular with its new and volatile democracy.

The North West Province is landlocked. It is bordered in the north by Botswana, in the east by Gauteng and Limpopo Provinces, Northern Cape in the west, Free State in the south.

This is the sixth largest of the nine provinces in South Africa covering a total of 116 square kilometers making up 9.5% of the total surface area of South Africa. (State of the Environment, North West, 2000.)

Administratively the Province is divided into four district municipalities, namely, Central District, Bophirima District, Southern District and Bojanala District which are comprised of 21 local municipalities with neighbouring provinces. The focus of this study is primarily on the Central District, which is the second largest of the four districts both in size and population. It has a population of 691 000 which is spread over an area of 47 000square meters in the north central part of the province bordering Botswana in the north. There are five municipalities within this district. (Invest North West, 2005).

Generally, this province is characterized by a high unemployment rate particularly in the deep rural areas as well as uneven distribution of resources. Molefe (1998) states that unemployment in the province is estimated to be as high as 53%.

It is against this background that this study investigates the plight of the disillusioned subsistence chicken farmers and how both the public and the private sector could develop strategies that could be used to assist them.

1.2 Objectives of the study

The general problem this study addresses, is why is it so difficult for subsistence chicken farming in the new democratic South Africa to be transformed into commercial poultry farming especially in the rural communities.

More specifically the study has the following objectives:

- 1.2.1 To establish whether the Central District in the North West Province understands its role and responsibilities in relation to assisting the local subsistence chicken farmers to become commercial farmers.
- 1.2.2 To establish whether both government non-governmental organisations deliberately marginalise subsistence poultry farmers or not.
- 1.2.3 To establish whether the central district and private companies have the capacity to assist these emerging farmers in their plight of becoming commercial poultry farmers.
- 1.2.4 Establish whether these farmers are refused financial assistance simply on the ground of their background or because of their colour.
- 1.2.5 To establish measures that could be taken by the government to ensure assistance to emerging poultry farmers.
- 1.2.6 To establish whether sufficient resources and support (financial and non-financial) are provided to municipalities to ensure successful assistance to these emerging poultry farmers.
- 1.2.7 Lastly, to establish whether the government has put in place strategies that would adequately address the land issue as well as the question of poverty.

1.3 Scope of the study

As mentioned earlier on, the North West province is one of the nine provinces in South Africa. It comprises of a total of six district municipalities and 27 local municipalities.

These six district municipalities include:

- Central District Municipality (DC38)
- Bojanala Platinum District Municipality (DC37)
- Bophirima District Municipality (DC39)
- Southern District Municipality (DC40)
- Kgalagadi District Municipality (CBDC1-cross-border)
- West Rand Cross Boundary District Municipality (CBDC8-cross-border)

(Municipality Demarcation Board (MDB) NW: 2004/2005)

The study is limited to the Mafikeng area, which is commonly known as the Central District, this is the case because of the magnitude of this problem in South Africa and more importantly the work has to be done within the confines of limited resources.

In figure 1.1 the location of municipalities in the Central District are shown.



Figure 1.1: The location of the Local municipalities in the Central District (Demarcation Board Report: 2004)

1.4 Significance of the study

Agriculture is a very important sector that could be explored to alleviate poverty, joblessness and address the imbalances of the past.

This study is very critical because it is geared towards assisting the central district and its local municipalities to identify and strategically address the challenges that impede on the successful implementation of a poultry-farming programme in poor rural communities.

The study also attempts to assist rural subsistence poultry farmers to gain the necessary knowledge on how to write and prepare a professional business plan to enable them to access funding from different finance institutions.

Furthermore, the study is meant to address the gap that exists between commercial farmers and subsistence poultry farmers in terms of the assistance that they receive both from the public and private sector and to ensure the existence of this;

There are several government policy documents, which put more emphasis on local community economic advancement and these includes the White Paper on Local Government (1998) which accentuates citizens and groups within communities to find a sustainable way to meet their social, economic and material needs to improve their quality of life and included in this bracket, is the South African farming community which is comprised of both commercial and subsistence farmers.

As articulated by Mbeki (2004) in his State of the nation address; South Africa still has two economies being the first (modern, economy which contributes significantly to the country 's gross domestic product (GDP) because of its nature of being well integrated

with the global economy. On the other hand there is this marginalised, underdeveloped economy which contributes very little to the overall economy of the country. This study becomes very significant in the sense that it will highlight these problems to all interested parties.

1.5 Clarification of concepts

- **Subsistence farming**

Subsistence farming is “a condition of managing to stay alive especially when there is only just enough food” (Encarta dictionary 2004).

The implication here is that farmers are only able to produce just enough to sustain their livelihood and with no surplus to sell on an open market.

- **Capacity**

Refers to the ability to deliver on a specific responsibility within given human, finance, land availability, entrepreneurial resources including facilitation, collaboration and project management skills (Dplg, 2000).

- **Financial and non-financial support**

Financial support relates to accessibility of finance for active economic activity while non-financial support relates to the accessibility and availability of relevant information for the advancement of such economic activity (North West-SMME Development Summit Report, 2005).

1.6 Plan of the study

Chapter one introduces the reader to an understanding of the objectives of the study.

In chapter two the theoretical foundation of the study is provided with literature review presented in chapter three. Then, the research problem is firstly stated in general terms in chapter four and thereafter in a series of research questions. In chapter five the research design and analysis for the study is given. This chapter outlines how the study is undertaken from sample selection, data collection to actual analysis of the results. Chapter six reflects on the results of the study. In chapter seven the research results are discussed and conclusions as well as recommendations are drawn.

CHAPTER TWO: THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a theoretical foundation to support the need to carry out the proposed study.

2.2 Subsistence poultry farming theoretical framework

The purpose of changing subsistence poultry farming to commercial poultry farming is to assist subsistence poultry farmers to play an active role in the mainstream economic development of South Africa.

These farmers need to jointly identify their locality's economic strength and potential and capitalize on their competitive advantage and start building on such strengths in an attempt to overcome business stagnation and alleviate poverty.

The economic base theory encompasses two schools of thought (Bingham & Mier, 1993). The first school of thought assumes that development emanates from the growth center to the periphery. This in essence means that business is largely influenced by external factors and that it is less dependent on local factors.

The second school considers development at the growth centers to be informed by the desires and aspirations of people at grassroots level (<http://www.acns.fsu.edu/EDT>)

The latter also urges that the periphery dwellers should take development into their own hands to attain a life-style of their own. This very view is also supported by Dixon & Pretorius (2001) when they mention that the shift to people-driven development asserted Africa's position in the global economy. The people who belong to the first

economy will have to support and harness development in the most disadvantaged groups of South Africa. Assistance in poultry farming could indeed make South Africa become an active member of the global economy, but if there were poor involvement of the previously advantaged communities in assisting subsistence poultry farmers, this would indeed deprive them of both economic and social benefit.

Lack of entrepreneurship deprives local people the necessary income and hence capital to start businesses (Bingham & Mier, 1993) Lack of entrepreneurship could be attributed to high unemployment in the North West Province and in particular the Central District as highlighted by (Molefe 1998).

In the Central District, subsistence poultry farming could be used as a vehicle to eradicate poverty, but with the right motivation to emerging poultry farmers from all relevant stakeholders. (Dplg, 2000)

Capacity building should take a central stage in an effort to create and retain the local knowledge base, which is deemed necessary to effectively respond to the changing local economic environment. (Dplg, 2000)

Most subsistence chicken farmers suffered a big blow because financial institutions thereby failing to provide them with the necessary financial assistance undermines the local business environment and this has to a larger extent incapacitated these farmers. (PDI's)

The involvement of civic structures, academic institutions, financial institutions and business is important to assist with leveraging existing opportunities. (Dplg, 2000)

However, Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEE) is aimed at advancing the economic growth of the previously disadvantaged communities (PDI's). The reality here is that subsistence chicken farmers could achieve economic independence, job creation through the availability of both financial and non-financial resources that is from the state and non-state organizations. (Dplg, 2000)

In the light of the above-mentioned statement, the question that arises is that why is the country and indeed the North West Province failing, even after ten years of democracy to assist subsistence farmers to get out of their desperate situation.

2.3 Summary

In conclusion, ability of the Central District region to organize and jointly forge a homogeneous development agenda needs to be harnessed and supported in line with the objective and vision of the Microeconomic Reform Strategy which sees the country having a 'restructured and adaptive economy characterized by growth, employment and equity built on the potential of all people, communities and geographic areas by 2014'. (Dti, 2002).

CHAPTER THREE: LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1 Introduction

South Africa just like the rest of Africa has had its people rearing chickens for decades although on a small scale.

Like many African countries that were affected by colonialism, the country is faced with the challenges of ensuring fair and equitable resource allocation in an effort to redress past imbalances created by the Apartheid system. The economic transformation process can be realized through unearthing of unexploited economic potential in the rural disadvantaged groups.

Dixon & Pretorius (2000) observe that the continent still significantly lacks capacity to utilize these unexploited resources for the benefit of its inhabitants. These authors further point out that in comparison to other developing regions in other continents, this continent still requires entrepreneurial skills particularly in the field of agriculture. At the same time they do not refute the fact that there is a mushrooming of an active but struggling subsistence poultry farmers.

This chapter seeks to highlight the current trends with regard to subsistence chicken farming in the North West Province with specific reference to the Mafikeng area.

3.2 The first and second economy of South Africa

Repressed human and economic development still is the effect of the apartheid legacy especially for the poor black majority. Access to developmental finance, whether at a small or

larger scale, continues to pose a discouraging factor to improving the standard of living for the country's disadvantaged groups (Dti, 2004).

It is an undisputable fact that South Africa has two distinct economies, the first economy and the second economy. The so-called first economy is comprised of the middle class at the upper level and self-employed but not exclusively so. These are the people who have easy access to financial services as well as to commercial banks. The second one is comprised of the economically active poor on the upper level, followed by the survivalists and the destitute people. The irony of the whole thing is that these are the people who do not have access to developmental finance (to assist them in land ownership and active participation in commercial farming activities) (www.anctoday.org.za)

A challenge for South Africans is to close the gap that exists between these two economies.

Local government is considered a relevant platform upon which all relevant stakeholders could effectively participate to bring about this change. Edmonds (2003) supports this approach by acknowledging that the devolution of government programmes to a more localized institution is the main objective of contemporary policies within the framework of participatory development.

3.3 AsgiSA (Accelerated and shared growth initiative of South Africa)

AsgiSA primarily is geared to pay special attention to the concerns of both women and the youth of this country, particularly the disadvantaged rural communities.

With regard to women, the focus will be on expanding and accelerating access to economic opportunities including skills development and finance.

3.4 General challenges

Stamer, (2002) observes that local public investment approach carries with it a number of challenges. Some of these challenges include shortage of agricultural extension officers to assist subsistence poultry farmers and also, lack of entrepreneurial spirit from local people due to their historical background.

Compounding the problem is the uncoordinated effort by local government to integrate the private sector, local business and public voluntary sectors into equal economic transformation partners.

That is why up to date emerging poultry farmers are faced with the problem of being dominated by large, highly integrated conglomerates, for example, rainbow chicken farmers who do not feel anything for these subsistence poultry farmers simply because they cannot identify with them. (www.anctoday.org.za).

As pointed out by Hindson & Vicente (2005), poor coordination leads to other non-governmental actors feeling sidelined and their contributions unimportant hence their apathetic interest and lack of participation in government programmes.

3.5 Strategies employed by other countries in the rest of the globe

Since this study is primarily based on subsistence chicken farming, the use of a simulation model as pointed out by Asgedom (2000) is a relatively cheap and simple method to improve understanding of flock dynamics.

The general believe is that village poultry systems are similar throughout the world which therefore implies that any village poultry modeling could be applied any where in the world due to these similarities (Asgedom, 2000).

Modeling techniques are increasingly becoming an accepted tool in understanding the complex interactions of the various parts of farming systems which includes subsistence poultry farming and this also serve as a guide to resource use in decision making and sustainability (Pandey and Hardaker, 1995)

It is further postulated that farmers should be educated to know that as new entrants in the market they should start small and grow with the business i.e. they should rear a small number of these birds and grow gradually with the business (Pandey and Hardaker, 1995)

If enough care is not given to this advice, poultry diseases such as Newcastle as well as the deadly avian flu could strike heavily and therefore discourage these emerging poultry farmers in their endeavours.

It should also be noted that until these issues are collectively addressed, subsistence poultry farmers would still fail to establish their own economic strengths or even continue to agree upon best strategies and the implementation of such strategies (www.makingcitieswork.org).

This takes us back to the notion that local government with the help of ward councillors, could still be considered a relevant platform upon which all relevant stakeholders could effectively participate in poultry farming to bring about the desired outcome.

The recent draft policy makes a concerted effort to recognise and incorporate the important elements of bridging the first and second economic divide through the implementation of the broad based black economic empowerment (BBBEE) which includes harnessing local enterprise competitiveness (Hindson & Vicente, 2005).

It is undoubtedly true that territorial production structure takes place within the regional as well as the global context.

While it is equally important to learn from international experiences on implementation of some of the government programmes, it is equally important to reflect on internal and local circumstances and capacity in order to design well-informed approaches to the implementation strategies (van der Merwe & van der Merwe, 1999).

Sectors such as the Agricultural Development Corporation of the erstwhile Bophuthatswana have revealed that government intervention is just good as it lasts, but the moment individuals are left on their own they fail to sustain their businesses (Agricultural department of Bophuthatswana, 1986)

What happened is that these poultry farming projects that were started by this homeland government were later transferred to the people to run them, but it became very evident that these people were not ready or lacked the necessary skills to sustain these businesses.

To date all these chicken houses in this former homeland are vandalized and remain white elephants.

What is implied is that development must be demand driven so as to yield significant impact through participation and instilling a sense of programme ownership (Rao & Ibanez, 2005).

This malady therefore encourages the importance of early collaboration for improved collective accomplishment.

An improvement on this will ensure the optimal utilization of the available resources for efficient, effective and sustainable service delivery and the development of the district into a significant agricultural area.

A model called spreadsheet was suggested which could be used to describe input-output relationship in rural poultry production system (Rushton, 1996).

In line with the optimisation of available resources, Kitalyi (1997) advises that before adopting the spreadsheet model, poultry development programmes should firstly focus on the construction of housing facilities, health intervention, introduction of exotic birds and the use of feed supplements.

However, it must be noted that some of these technologies are too risky, too labour-intensive and in many instances unprofitable. The process involved in this programme are too complex to an extent that changes in one component could mean trade-offs in other components (Rushton, 1996).

This, however, implies that simulation could be an attractive as well as an alternative tool to be used by the department of Agriculture to integrate the different processes in rural poultry production systems.

The process is very important because it gives the community the chance to gradually study all the complexities that are there in poultry farming.

3.3 Summary

In conclusion, the role of the already existing support entities such as the North West Development Corporation, Entrepreneurial Support Centers that have been incorporated into (Small Enterprise Development Agencies-SEDA), Khula Enterprises, Invest North West and other similar establishments meant to provide both financial and non-financial support for economic advancement should be made known to the rural women as well as the unemployed youth in disadvantaged communities.

CHAPTER FOUR: PROBLEM STATEMENT AND RESEARCH QUESTIONS

4.1 Introduction

The previous two chapters dealt with the theoretical foundation and literature review as a basis for chapter four in which the research problem and research questions are formulated.

4.2 Problem statement

In South Africa today most government departments and state entities run different programmes that are meant to increase employment quotas, alleviate poverty and effectively contribute to the economic advantage of the many communities. Example of these entities include:

- The Expanded Public Works Programme coordinated through the Public Works department.
- Water and Sanitation Programme, coordinated by Water Affairs and Forestry.
- School Nutrition Programme, coordinated by the Education department.
- Skills Development Programme coordinated by the Department of Labour.
- Land Redistribution Programme coordinated by Land Affairs department.

All these programmes are mainly if not exclusively so meant to stimulate job creation and above all assist poor communities in alleviating poverty.

If all these entities are in place, why then, ten years into democracy is it still a problem for subsistence poultry farming to be transformed into commercial poultry farming especially in rural communities?

This problem is multifaceted in the sense that it is very broad. Subsistence poultry farming encompasses issues such as poverty, land restitution on the part of the poor and disadvantaged rural communities.

In South Africa, just like the rest of African countries, subsistence poultry farming came by design and not by accident and this was done by certain groupings in the society who are of European descent.

Africa was colonized by different European countries, which did not have the interest of Black Africans at heart except their own and those of their native countries.

The problem was compounded even further by the apartheid laws passed one after the other, which systematically deprived blacks land ownership.

Therefore, a strong argument could be made that some people are practicing subsistence farming in South Africa not by choice, but because they have been forced to do so by circumstances.

But why are these people still practicing subsistence poultry farming a decade after democracy?

The answer to this could well be that people on the ground are still without land because the government is still not doing enough to address the problem or maybe it lacks the capacity to deal with the land issue effectively.

It is very disturbing to note that 57% of South Africans live in non-urban areas (Snyman and Snyman, 2003). They assert that if the land problem is not speedily and adequately addressed it could turn very bad like what happened in Zimbabwe.

4.2.1 Research question one

Why do people in rural communities practice subsistence poultry farming when the government has put so many mechanisms in place to deal with issues of land restitution and poverty?

4.2.2 Research question two

Do both governmental and non-governmental entities deliberately marginalize these subsistence farmers?

4.2.3 Research question three

Do governmental and non-governmental entities have the capacity to deliver what is expected of them?

4.2.4 Research question four

Are subsistence farmers refused financial assistance simply because of their financial background or colour?

4.2.5 Research question five

Are there strategies that are geared at addressing problems associated with subsistence poultry farming?

4.2.6 Research question six

Is the government aware of the delays it has caused in addressing the question of poverty alleviation and eradication of subsistence poultry farming in the country?

4.2.7 Summary

The purpose of this chapter was to state the problem in general terms as well as in the form of a series of research questions. The next chapter focuses on the research design and analysis of the study.

CHAPTER FIVE: RESEARCH DESIGN AND ANALYSIS

5.1 Introduction

The previous chapters served to provide a framework of the purpose and the importance of the study. It also addressed the theoretical foundation and literature review of the study.

The general problem and research questions were consequently formulated. In this chapter, a full exposition of the research design and analysis is given.

Sampling, the measurement instrument and data analysis will be explored in detail.

5.2 The sample

For the purpose of this study, only the Central District Municipality area of the Mafikeng is sampled. The sampling frame, closely related to the population, represents the list of elements from which the sample is actually drawn (Cooper and Schindler, 2006).

In order to achieve the objectives of this research study, there is a need to answer several fundamental questions about this research.

One of these questions relates to the focus of the research, unit of analysis and the dimension of time.

The unit of analysis consists of individuals who are currently involved in poultry rearing in the central district municipality area of Mafikeng as well as those that attempted to engage in the business but failed due to unforeseen circumstances.

These are the people of the erstwhile Bophuthatswana who were given chicken farms by the government of this previous homeland.

Since the study focuses on people who were involved in poultry rearing as far back as the time of the homeland system, one had to trace what has become of them over a period of time.

Archives were used to trace names of people and to establish whether they were still operative or not and this was primarily done on individuals who were given chicken shelters during the homeland system.

Simple random sampling was used where potential respondents were assigned numbers and a representative sample was drawn making use of a random device where each element of the population was given an equal opportunity of being selected.

The next phase was to ascertain whether these people were alive or not.

A challenge was that most respondents were illiterate.

This had the potential to lead to some hostility because of lack of understanding of the purpose of the study.

The target group was adults between the age of thirty and fifty-five because it is assumed that these were the people who are still economically active.

Cooper and Schindler (2003) suggest that the basic idea of sampling is that by selecting some elements of the population, we may draw conclusions about the entire population. However, to be able to draw conclusion from samples, they must be representative of the population hence a selection of the above age groupings.

5.3 The measuring instrument

A questionnaire was used to interview the sample. Refer to questionnaire in appendix (A & B).

5.3.1 Interviews

Interviews are a research technique that calls for the collection of information in a face-to face situation (Graves, 1982). According to Moser and Kalton (1971:271) a survey interview is a conversation between the interviewer and respondent with the purpose of eliciting certain information from the respondent. In the technique information is obtained directly in a face-to-face situation.

Face-to face interview vary according to the characteristics of the respondents, the research topic and the environment in which the meeting is taking place (Robinson, 1998).

An interview can be used in the first stages of research to obtain clarity on the problem involved. It may also be used as the main source of data or as a supplement.

5.3.2 Types of interviews

There are two types of interviews that are structured and unstructured: -

- In a structured interview, the questions that are to be asked, their sequence and wording, the instructions and methods of coding the answers are worked on prior to the interview. A respondent is interviewed for a short period of time, an hour for example (Ferron, 1982). Structured interviews offer the researcher many advantages, and these include (Moser and Kalton, 1971; Roberts, 1994):
- If the question is not well comprehended, the interviewer can give clarity;
- The interviewer can stimulate and encourage the interviewee where he might not be interested; and

- A highly skilled interviewer can appropriately deal with even difficult and unresponsive people.

These methods are not flawless:

- They consume a lot of time and may be difficult to organize.
- In the hands of an inexperienced investigator, the information obtained is not very reliable.
- In an unstructured interview, the questions to be asked are also prepared in advance.

However, the interviewer can use his discretion not to follow the sequence of questions and to depart from them.

Unstructured interviews offer the researcher many advantages, and these include (Moser and Kalton, 1971, Robert, 1994)

- They are useful for complex and emotional surveys;
- Data can also be obtained from children or illiterates because of the flexibility of this approach.

There are also some disadvantages in unstructured interviews and they, amongst others, include (Moser and Kalton, 1971, Robert, 1994):

- The flexibility of the approach can lead to bias where information is obtained from a number of people;
- There might also be a problem with interfering with a free flow of information from the respondent;
- It may be difficult to arrive at reliable generalizations using an informal interview;
- Information may be gathered in with more impersonal methods; and

- An interview is never accepted as the sole instrument in any investigation, but the information collected as a result of both focused and open-ended interviews is often invaluable by way of supplementing, corroborating, or raising doubts with regard to data obtained in other ways.

5.3.3 Questionnaires

A questionnaire involves asking people a series of questions (Beujieu-Garnier, 1976:19). Lennon and Cloves (1983) claim that a questionnaire is the most important primary data source. Behr (1988) points out that questionnaires are used in more than half of the total research in education; may look for factual information; determine opinions, attitudes and interests; are the best instruments to obtain reliable data from widespread sources; and that they have inherent co-operative nature, concerning what may be asked of busy respondents. Questionnaires provide a rapid and often inexpensive way of discovering the characteristic of subjects under investigation (Robinson, 1997)

To this end, the questionnaire was designed considering its validity and reliability. This tool is used to measure the validity, reliability, and practicability. Cooper and Schindler express these major criteria as follows:

5.3.3.1 Validity

According to Cooper & Schindler (2003), internal validity refers to the ability of a research instrument to measure what it is purported to measure, while external validity of research findings refers to the data's ability to be generalized across persons, settings and times.

The internal validity of the discussion guide has not been established. Furthermore, the measure instrument that form part of the discussion guide is a method proposed by Ambler (2003), and the establishment of the validity of this instrument is beyond the scope of this study. It does however provide some rudimentary insight into the field, and is nonetheless thus included.

The external validity is also not confirmed, since the sample of this study is limited, and cannot be used to generalize any findings across the population.

5.3.3.2 Reliability

Reliability and validity are closely linked. Reliability is a necessary contributor to validity, though not a sufficient condition for validity. Reliability is concerned with estimates of the degree to which a measurement is free of random or unstable error. (Cooper & Schindler, 2003)

Cooper & Schindler (2003:239) further suggest that to improve reliability, various options are available. These are discussed below, within the context of this study.

- Minimise external sources of variation. This implies that the respondents and their environment should be consistent. This is not possible to any significant degree in this study, since each respondent has his or her own opinion about the same issue. Organizations differ in terms of breath, depth and insight.
- Standardize conditions under which measurement occurs. This is closely linked to the above, and likewise poses similar problems. It is not possible to manipulate the conditions.

- Improve investigator consistency by using only well-trained, supervised and motivated persons to conduct the research. Being supervised and motivated, the researcher may increase reliability somewhat.
- Broaden the sample measurement questions used by adding similar questions to the data collection instrument, or add more observers or occasions to an observation study.
- Reliability has to do with the accuracy and precision of a measurement procedure
- (Cooper & Schindler) suggest that any measure offers practical value when it is economical, convenient and interpretable. From the above suggestions, it is clear that the reliability of this study is not robust, but was economical, convenient and certainly interpretable and thus offers practical value.

5.3.3.3 Practicability

- Practicality is concerned with a wide range of factors of economy, convenience and interpretability (Cooper & Schindler 2000).

5.3.4 Types of questionnaires

There are three types of questionnaires, a close-ended, an open-ended, and a questionnaire incorporating both the closed and open types (Behr, 1988):

- Close-ended questionnaires

In a closed-ended questionnaire, the respondent ticks, marks or draws lines along provided possible answers. This makes it easier to answer questions and classify and code information. However, this may force the respondent to think along certain lines (Behr, 1988).

- Open-ended questionnaires

In open-ended questionnaire, the respondent is free to respond as he wishes and is not only limited to only one alternative. Information about motivations, attitudes, interests and preferences of the respondents may be obtained through an open-ended questionnaire (Behr, 1988)

- Incorporating questionnaire

Behr (1988) maintains that a good questionnaire should comprise both the open-ended and closed-ended forms.

5.3.5 Advantages and disadvantages of questionnaires

Questionnaires also have advantages, including (Behr, 1988; Lindsay, 1997): -

- Easier accumulation and analysis of data;
- It is easier for respondents to answer as they are given choices;
- There are standard questions that can be compared from one person to the next; and they provide a widely used way of putting information that people provide into a quantifiable framework.

There are several disadvantages associated with questionnaires and, amongst others, they include (Behr, 1988; Lindsay, 1997):

- They are time consuming;
- They involve the goodwill of the respondents to answer;
- The tabulation and summarization of responses is laborious and often tricky; and
- Questionnaire research usually works on one-pass basis. There will be only one chance to tackle any respondent.

Questionnaires and interviews were structured in a manner that would be accommodative of all people taking into account their diverse background in terms of their social, economic and educational levels.

Some questions are close-ended (requiring the respondents to circle a number) and some of these questions are open-ended to solicit verbal comments from the respondents.

Questions were written in simple home language and in a point form and respondents were required to circle the most appropriate answer and then return the questionnaires.

Most rural South Africans are still illiterate which means that one would have to travel around and physically administer these questions to different respondents and complete the questionnaires on their behalf.

All questions will be administered in a language that is understood by the targeted group and these will be the people in the low-income group and the unemployed.

As it was mentioned earlier on, the majority of our adult group are illiterate between ages forty-five and fifty-five and therefore, open-ended questions will be administered for this group to solicit verbal comments; as for the younger generation, close-ended questions will be administered.

The reason for using questionnaires is to give people the latitude of expressing their views unhindered and indicate how they think these problems could be addressed.

Procedures that will be followed in collecting data will be as follows:

Questionnaires will be designed and typed, then distributed to all emerging poultry farmers in the area.

5.4 Data analysis

A comprehensive summary of the presented and analysed data is provided. Data collection instruments contain pre-determined and systematic data categories. This assists with structuring data in terms of particular themes and interrelationships (Mancosa, 2001). Graphs, charts and tabular presentations are used to de-textualise data and explain particular patterns observed. Since the questionnaire is predominantly pre-coded, data capturing is speedily facilitated. Where necessary, percentages are also used to highlight a number of specific cases per category.

Essentially, a deductive approach to data analysis is adopted (Mancosa, 2001). The existing theoretical framework in chapter two is linked with the process of analysis in order to support or refute the research questions in chapter four. This process assists the researcher to establish how the collected data relates to the original research questions.

5.5 Ethical considerations

Ethics are concerned with the rules and principles that would harmonise the aims and desires of all men. Since human beings are the subjects of the study in the social sciences, this brings its own unique ethical problems to the fore that would never be relevant in the pure, clinical laboratory settings of the natural sciences (De Vos 1988: 23)

Ethical standards were adhered to in this study through the following strategies:

- Justice – All respondents were treated with respect and fairness.

- Beneficence – No respondent was exploited in any way, nor harmed nor even exposed to any discomfort physically, emotionally or psychologically.
- Confidentiality – No information provided by the researcher was available to any other person in the community.
- Privacy – The researcher took the necessary precautions to ensure that the self-respect and dignity of the respondents were maintained by collecting questionnaires privately.
- Informed consent – Full disclosure was given to the respondents on the purpose and objectives of the study and how the study would be conducted.
- Trust - Trust between the researcher and a respondent is vital throughout the whole study. Every attempt was made to gain the trust of the respondents during the course of the survey.

5.6 Limitations

Cooper and Schindler (2003) suggest that this section should address significant methodology or implementation problems. Clark (1999) refers to these limitations as the characteristics of design or methodology that set parameters on the application or interpretation of the results study.

In the light of the above, this is significantly limited by the limitations surrounding the collection of information, such as time constraints, limited financial resources and confidentiality issues.

Some farmers were uncooperative because they thought that disclosing information especially on financial matters would jeopardize their chances of ever being credit worthy because majority still owed the department of Agriculture.

5.7 Summary

This chapter dealt with the research design and analysis. In the next chapter the results of the study is presented.

CHAPTER SIX: RESULTS

6.1 Introduction

In this chapter the results of the present study are reflected.

6.2 Response rate

The questionnaire was administered to a total of 80 subsistence poultry farmers in the central district region of the Mafikeng area.

Of the 80 subsistence poultry farmers, 60 returned the questionnaire. All questionnaires were all properly completed. Of these questionnaires, 40 were filled by presently active poultry farmers who accounted for 66.7% and 20 were filled by non-active poultry farmers who accounted for 33.3% of the total sample. Total sampled was 99.99% of both active and non-active poultry farmers.

The overall response was well in the range of the expected sample size. Some subsistence poultry farmers who failed to complete the questionnaire gave lack of time and workload as a pretext not to, even though the exercise required only ten to fifteen minutes of their time.

Some were skeptical about the exercise especially those who were farming during the homeland system fearing that this was a way of tracing them back since majority were still owing the government some money which was given to them as loans.

Table 6.1 illustrates the number of questionnaires distributed, returned and analysed.

Returned Questionnaires

Table 6.1

Category	Distributed (sample)	Returned	Analysed	%
Active-farmers	50	40	40	66.66
Non-active farmers	30	20	20	33.33
Total	80	60	60	99.99

Sixty six percent of active-farmers responded to this questionnaire totaling forty returned and the same number were analysed.

Thirty three percent of non-active farmers responded and this is exclusive of farmers from the erstwhile homeland of Bophuthatswana.

6.3 Presentation of results

The results of this study are presented in two parts. The first part is the analysis and interpretation of questionnaires received from active subsistence farmers in the district and the second part is the analysis and interpretation of questionnaires received from non-active subsistence chicken farmers of the erstwhile Bophuthatswana. Tables are used to illustrate the results including provision of a brief summary.

6.3.3 First part: Analysis and Interpretation of questionnaires received from active-subsistence chicken farmers.

Table 6.2 reflects the gender distribution of respondents with males accounting for 67% and females with only 33.3% response rate.

Gender distribution

Table 6.2

Gender	Coding	Number	Total	%
Male	1	40	40	67
Female	2	20	15	33.33
Other	3	0	0	0%
Total		60		100%

The response as indicated by the table 6.2 shows that majority of respondents were male, which accounted for sixty seven percent and with only thirty-three and one third as women.

Educational qualifications.

Table 6.3

	Grade 11 and less	Grade 12	Diploma	B. (Agric)
Farmers	40	20	0	0
%	66.7	33.3	0	0
Total	40	20	0	0

Table 6.3 indicates that majority of these farmers were found to be illiterate with no good foundation of poultry farming except that most of them got some form of experience either by working on farms for white farmers or watched their parents rearing chickens on a more subsistence way and then developed some interest in this business. These are the people who make up sixty seven percent of this farming community.

Thirty three percent of these people have only grade twelve and in most cases with no background of Agriculture as a subject at any level.

Experience in farming

Table 6.4

Number of years	0-5	6-10	11-15	16 and above
Farmers	10	12	18	20
Total	10-17%	12-20%	18-30%	20-33%

In table 6.4 it is evident that the highest percentage is 33% with the total number of 20 farmers.

What is disturbing is that this number represents the elderly community that is somehow economically inactive.

The 17% represents the young and upcoming farmers who are inexperienced but who could still be economically active and productive if given the right training and motivation.

Guidance from Agricultural extension officers

Table 6.5

Category	Code	Responses	Total	%
Once month	1	0	0	0
Twice a month	2	0	0	0
Seldom	3	20	20	40
Never	4	30	30	60

From table 6.5 forty percent of the respondents were complaining that they received guidance very seldom from Agricultural extension officers.

An alarming sixty percent said they never received any form of guidance from Agricultural extension officers.

What is revealed in this table is that the much-needed guidance for these farmers is not forthcoming to these rural subsistence farmers.

Training by officials from the department on how to rear poultry

Table 6.6

Category	Code	Responses	Total	%
Seldom	1	0	0	0
Once a year	2	0	0	0
Only during induction	3	35	35	70
Never	4	15	15	30

Table 6.6 indicates that seventy percent of these farmers get training only when they are being inducted and afterwards they are left to vent for themselves.

This was more prevalent with all the poultry farmers in rural communities.

The results show clearly that extension officers do not frequently visit new incumbents after being inducted into the business.

The service that farmers receive from Agricultural department

Table 6.7

Category	Code	Responses	Total	%
Yes	1	10	10	20
Not certain	2	05	05	10
No	3	35	35	70

The service that farmers receive from the Agricultural department is very poor as indicated by table 6.7 wherein only twenty percent indicated that they received from training from the department.

Ten percent of these farmers were undecided. Seventy percent of the farmers were very certain that the service they received from the department, either as non-financial or financial, was not forthcoming at all for subsistence poultry farmers.

Suggested solutions

Table 6.8

Category	Code	Responses	Total	%
Receive training once a year	1	11		22
Once quarterly	2	20		40
Twice a year	3	9		18
Not certain	4	10		20

In table 6.8 most farmers have indicated that their desire is to be trained, mentored and coached at least once quarterly and also have follow up meetings with Agricultural extension officers.

The second largest group with 22% percent suggested that there must be training at least once a year with both the emerging farmers and the veterans.

Opinion on monitoring

Table 6.9

Category	Code	Responses	Total	%
Government should intervene	1	40	40	100
Farmers should be left to vent for themselves	2	0	0	0
None of the above	3	0	0	0

In table 6.9 all respondents indicated that they needed training, coaching and monitoring and to this end they want the government to intervene on regular basis.

The hundred percent response is a direct plea to the government that there is an urgent need to assist subsistence farmers.

None of these farmers is for the idea that farmers should be left to vent for themselves.

Financing

Table 6.10

The role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Category	Code	Responses	Total	%
Should assist individual upcoming chicken farmers financially	1	40	40	80
Should remain passive	2	0	0	0
Not sure what their role should be.	3	10	10	20

In table 6.10 an alarming eighty percent indicated that they believe (NGOs) should assist emerging subsistence farmers i.e. they believe in Public Private Partnership.

Only twenty percent were doubtful about the role that should be played by (NGOs).

Government assistance to subsistence poultry farmers.

Table 6.11

Category	Code	Responses	Total	%
Provide farmers with money	1	25	25	62.5
Leave farmers to find finances from banking institutions.	2	0	0	0
Encourage farmers to finance half their business with equity and the other half with debt.	3	15	15	37.5
None of the above	4	0	0	0

Table 6.11 clearly indicates that the majority of subsistence farmers prefer to be backed up hundred percent by the government in their endeavours.

A small number of these farmers were more liberal to say that both the government and banking institutions should finance the bill.

Your opinion on how the government distributes resources.

Table 6.12

Category	Code	Responses	Total	%
It is equitable	1	3	3	7.5
Biased	2	21	21	52.5
Favours only those with the economic means	3	11	11	27.5
Not certain	4	5	5	12.5

In table 6.12 fifty two point five percent respondents indicated that the state institutions as well as the private institutions are biased.

Twenty seven point five percent indicate that distribution of resources favours those who are economically viable.

Is the government doing enough to educate people?

Table 6.13

Category	Code	Responses	Total	%
Yes	1	5		12.5
No	2	25		62.5
Moderately	3	4		10
Not certain	4	6	6	15

In table 6.13 sixty two point five percent of subsistence farmers indicated that the government is not doing enough to educate them on poultry farming.

Twelve point five percent agree that the government is educating subsistence farmers.

Ten percent agree that the government is moderately educating farmers.

Of all these people, fifteen percent is not sure about what programmes are there for farmers in terms of training and education.

Private and public sectors; are they committed into eradicating poverty?

Table 6.14

Category	Code	Responses	Total	%
Yes	1	6	6	15
No	2	25	25	62.5
Moderately	3	5	5	12.5
Not certain	4	4	4	10

Table 6.14 indicates that the involvement of private and public sectors is standing at fifteen percent according to some subsistence farmers.

Sixty two point five percent indicated that these sectors are not committed at all in trying to eradicate poverty for these subsistence farmers.

Twelve point five of these farmers said that these sectors were moderately involved in the eradication of poverty.

Ten percent was undecided or not sure.

6.4.Second part: Results analysis

The results in part two shows that the majority of farmers of the erstwhile Bophuthatswana homeland failed because of all the reasons that were alluded to by all the active farmers in the region.

All these farmers are in unison with the rest of the group that it is very important that the government should intervene in assisting all the emerging subsistence poultry farmers.

At least ninety percent indicated that the government start with projects and later fail to make a follow up and does not put any mechanisms in place to ensure proper monitoring.

They too indicated that there is a greater need for the government to assist emerging subsistence poultry farmers and also monitor their progress up until they are able to stand on their own.

6.5 Summary

This chapter concentrated mainly on providing the results of the study based mainly on the analysed data. Most importantly, it emerged from the results that the officials responsible for assisting the emerging subsistence poultry farmers seem not to understand their roles and responsibilities. This is reflected by the 62.5% response rate obtained pertaining to this issue.

The results also revealed that the district does not possess sufficient capacity to ensure successful implementation of a programme that is geared towards assisting subsistence poultry farmers.

CHAPTER SEVEN: DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Introduction

In chapter one the objectives of the study were spelt out and the importance of the research motivated. Chapter two (the theoretical foundation of the study was presented) and literature review in chapter three form the basis of the problem that is defined in chapter four. In chapter five an exposition of the investigation is given and the research results are presented in chapter six. The results of the study are discussed in chapter seven, conclusions are drawn and the chapter closes with recommendations.

7.2 Discussion

Subsistence poultry farming is very common in third world as well as underdeveloped countries. As a result, this problem is much felt by deep rural communities that live below the breadline. One of the areas that are affected by this problem is the Central District of Mafikeng.

This study revealed that the level of poverty is very high in the Mafikeng area. This calls on all relevant stakeholders to make a meaningful contribution towards alleviating poverty in these rural areas. However, it is evident that the government is spending millions of rands in an attempt to address the question of poverty but this does not seem to reach the poor of the poorest.

7.2.1 Research question One

Why do people in rural communities practice subsistence poultry farming when the government has put so many mechanisms in place to deal with issues of land restitution and poverty?

Most findings of this study seem to support the notion expressed in the research questions in chapter four. However, it was revealed that despite the existence of extension officers in the Agricultural department, the majority of officials do not seem to do their work properly as envisaged by rural communities in South Africa.

This might be as a result of the majority of subsistence farmers being illiterate which in itself hinders these farmers to take relevant steps towards these officers let alone report them to the relevant authorities. An alarming 66.7% of the respondents were found to be illiterate with no good foundation of poultry farming except that most of them got some form of experience either by working on farms for white farmers as only unskilled labourers.

This has to a larger extent disadvantaged these poor farmers because they only got inferior guidance as farm labourers.

This is supported by the results in table 6.3.3.3 where 33% of experienced farmers belonged to the aged that worked on farms as ordinary farm labourers. It might be fair to conclude by stating that these farmers are taken advantaged of by government officials who are supposed to assist them. To compound the problem further, sixty percent of farmers who are actively involved in poultry farming complained that they never received any guidance from Agricultural extension officers.

7.2.2 Research problem Two

Do both government and non-governmental entities deliberately marginalize these subsistence poultry farmers?

When one takes what is contained in AsgiSA (Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa) one is tempted to conclude that both entities are committed towards assisting rural communities. For example, the government has indicated its willingness to expand women's access to economic opportunities through ensuring their significant participation in agriculture and creative industries. There are several other interventions designed to support small businesses. For example, the National African Chamber of Commerce has committed itself to establish 100 000 new small and medium enterprises per year, and government will support these efforts.

A key challenge in this regard is to address the gap in loans between R10 000 and R250 000. One such effort is a new partnership between Khula and Business Partners in a R150-million fund for business loans of this size.

Another is a planned fund for women entrepreneurs, which is the result of collaboration between the DTI, Eskom, Umsobomvu and the Women's Development Bank.

www.gov.za

On the youth front the government has also indicated the same commitment by closely monitoring the impact of its programmes on youth skills training and business empowerment.

What is lacking though, is a monitoring instrument that will monitor mechanisms

that have been put in place to assist these rural subsistence poultry farmers.

Forty percent indicated that extension officers seldom assist them and this is a call for concern if the government is serious about uplifting the lives of subsistence poultry farmers.

In respect of municipalities, the AsgiSa programme has also mandated the DPLG, in consultation with the DTI, to improve the capacity of local government to support local economic development.

7.2.3 Research question three

Do government and non-governmental entities have the capacity to deliver what is expected of them?

Both the government and non-governmental entities have both the capacity and the muscle to assist subsistence poultry farmers provided monitoring is done properly and regularly.

Local government is the right forum to address these issues of subsistence farming at municipality level.

What is needed is to have ward councillors trained properly to have the capacity to deal with these imperatives.

A final set of second economy interventions is centred on the challenges of realizing the value of dead assets such as land, livestock, skills and indigenous knowledge that have intrinsic value not currently realized.

Private enterprises should be seen to be playing an active role in assisting poultry farmers especially now that the government has introduced trusts such as the Umsobomvu Youth Fund with the objective of addressing the problem for poverty and unemployment in both rural and urban areas.

The one visible strategy that the government is using to address the problem of poverty is the use of the First Economy to address the Second Economy.

The approach in this respect is to increase the levels of public expenditure especially investment expenditure in an attempt to promote small businesses and broad-based empowerment with the objective of addressing such issues as access to finance, preferential procurement and a review of the impact of regulations on labour-intensive sectors.

(AsgiSA)(www.gov.za)

The State-Owned Enterprise Procurement Forum is codifying and spreading best practices for affirmative procurement.

The idea of having AsgiSa in place is to half unemployment and poverty by 2014 and to achieve this, a special attention should be given to the concerns of both women and youth.

7.2.4 Research question four

Are subsistence poultry farmers refused financial assistance simply because of their financial background or colour?

Education plays a very significant role here because if one is illiterate, it becomes very difficult for one to draw up a convincing business plan that would be taken serious by any financial institution.

Table 6.3.3.2 indicated that 66.7% of subsistence poultry farmers are illiterate and this obviously disadvantage these farmers when it comes to their ability to draft professional acceptable business plans and this does not put them at an advantage position.

This therefore calls on the government to assist and educate rural disadvantaged communities.

7.2.5 Research question five

Are there strategies that are geared towards addressing problems associated with subsistence poultry farming?

The government has put in place a number of strategies such as provincial infrastructure projects that encompass a national livestock project that would particularly focus on the Northern Cape and North West.

The Umsobomvu Youth Fund is driving a number of initiatives, many of which entail youth volunteers, to support a range of skills development programmes.

With regard to women, the focus is on expanding and accelerating access to economic opportunities including skills development and finance.

Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment will be leveraged to support shared growth, and components of BBBEE including skills development commitments as well as provisions for access to finance for women and youth.

7.2.6 Research question six

Is the government aware of the delays it has caused in addressing the question of poverty alleviation and eradication of subsistence poultry farming in the country?

The government is quite aware of these delays hence it has embarked on a series of intervention strategies. Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEE) is such a strategy, Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa (AsgiSA), and Joint Initiative for Priority Skills Acquisition (JIPSA) are also strategies aimed at alleviating and eradicating all signs of poverty amongst rural communities.

7.3 Conclusion

In conclusion, the government has already initiated intervention strategies to address deep-seated inequalities and targeted the marginalized poor to bridge the gap with the second economy and ultimately to eliminate the second economy. AsgiSA includes some specific measures of response to the challenges of exclusion and the second economy

7.4 Recommendations

The results of this investigation seem to have adequately addressed the research questions as was envisaged. Both the President and his deputy (<http://www.info.gov.za>) through their imbizos tried to adequately address the question of poverty. The objectives of these imbizos were geared towards addressing problems in the following manner:

- Human resource training
- Ensuring that women have access to finance (micro to mega bucks)
- Fast-tracking women out of the second economy
- Ensure significant participation of women in agriculture and creative industries
- Improve their access to basic services
- And lastly, increase their participation in the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)

On the youth front the government must ensure that the focus on youth development is intensified in all spheres of government.

And these will amongst others include:

- The expansion of business support system to reach young people
- Intensify the youth Co-operative Programme

- And lastly close monitoring on the impact of the government programmes on youth skills training and business. (Www.gov.za)

What remains to be done, as a recommendation is that both offices should monitor progress from both offices and also ensure that officials who do not do their work properly are dealt with firmly.

The government should also ensure that young and middle-aged individuals are trained thoroughly by agricultural officials on an ongoing basis until they are able stand on their own. Furthermore, it has been discovered that those who were dispossessed of their land and failed to claim back their land, have been given a chance to address their land problem through a different instrument.

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7.5 Study Limitations

This study does not make any claim with regard to the all-inclusive and broad issues related to the understanding and implementation of programmes that are designed to eradicate completely any sign of subsistence poultry farming. It is however hoped that the findings which, to a great extent, represent the current position in relation to the research questions examined, would to some extent assist the department of Agriculture in addressing the problems that are faced by subsistence poultry farmers.

Appendix A

The purpose of this questionnaire is to gather information from subsistence poultry farmers with the view of establishing some of the hiccups they are faced with especially in the Mafikeng area.

Biographical Demographic

Kindly answer the following questions by crossing the appropriate number with (X)

1. Age Category

1.1 Below 30

1.2 31-35

1.3 36-40

1.4 41-45

1.5 46-50

1.6 51 and above

2. Gender

2.1 Male

2.2 Female

2.3 Others

3. Profession

3.1 Std 10 + Agric. Diploma

3.2 B.Agric.

3.3 Hons (Agric)

3.4 Other specify

4. Experience

4.1 0 yrs- 5 yrs

4.2 6 yrs- 10 yrs

4.3 11 yrs- 15 yrs

4.4 16 yrs and above

2.1 Mentoring and monitoring

2.1.1 how often do you get guidance from Agricultural extension officers?

<input type="checkbox"/>	1.Once a month.
<input type="checkbox"/>	2.Twice a month.
<input type="checkbox"/>	3.Seldom.
<input type="checkbox"/>	4.Never.

2.1.2 How often do you get to be trained by officials from the department on how to rear chickens?

<input type="checkbox"/>	1.Seldom
<input type="checkbox"/>	2.Once a year
<input type="checkbox"/>	3.Only during induction
<input type="checkbox"/>	4.Never

2.1.3 are you happy with the service that you receive from Agricultural department?

<input type="checkbox"/>	1.Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	2.Not certain
<input type="checkbox"/>	3.No

2.1.4 from a set of suggested solutions which one do you think will best suit your needs?

<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Receive training once a year
<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Twice a year
<input type="checkbox"/>	3. Once quarterly
<input type="checkbox"/>	4. monthly

2.1.5 what is your opinion about monitoring?

<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Government should intervene
<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Farmers should be left to vent for themselves
<input type="checkbox"/>	3. None of the above

2.2 **Financing**

2.2.1 what should be the role of non-governmental organization?

<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Should assist individual upcoming chicken farmers financially.
<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Should remain passive.
<input type="checkbox"/>	3. Not sure what their role should be.

2.2.2 what should be the role of the government in terms of assisting subsistence chicken farmers with finances?

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Provide farmers with money |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Leave farmers to find finances from banking institutions. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Encourage farmers to finance half their business with equity and the other half with debt. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. None of the above. |

2.2.3 Your opinion on the manner in which the government is distributing resources to the South African population.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. It is equitable. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Biased. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Favours only those with the economic means |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Not certain |

2.2.4 in your opinion is the government doing enough to educate people on how to access finances?

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Yes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Moderately so |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Not certain |

2.2.4 In your opinion do you see both private and public sectors committed into eradicating poverty completely?

<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	2. No
<input type="checkbox"/>	3. Moderately so
<input type="checkbox"/>	4. Not certain

3.3 Land restitution and poverty

3.3.1 Do you think that both the public and private sectors are addressing poverty in rural communities adequately?

<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	2.No
<input type="checkbox"/>	3.Not certain

3.3.2 in your opinion do think that the government is moving fast enough in addressing the question of land restitution in an attempt to address the issue of landlessness for majority of South Africans.

<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	2. No
<input type="checkbox"/>	3. Moderately
<input type="checkbox"/>	4. Not certain

3.3.3 are you visited by land commissioners to report on progress made in as far as the land question is concerned?

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Yes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Not certain |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Sometimes |

3.3.4 in your opinion do you think there is any link poverty and land restitution?

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Yes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Not certain |

3.3.5 in your opinion what do you think should be done to address the problem?

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Follow the example set by Zimbabweans. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Encourage as many whites as possible to sell their land on willing buyer willing seller. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Combination of both |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. None of the above |

ANNEXURE A

P.O.Box 5129

Mmabatho

2745

18 May 2006

To all respondents

Sir/Madam

Re: The transformation of subsistence poultry farming into commercial poultry farming in the Central region of the Mafikeng area.

The above matter refers.

The study is conducted with the aim of establishing constraints if any that impede on the successful implementation of rural poultry farming in rural areas.

You are one of the valued poultry farmers selected in this regard. You are kindly requested to provide your honest opinions in order to obtain meaningful results. Your inputs are quite valued.

Kindly note that you are not obliged to furnish your name.

The information that you provide will be treated as strictly confidential.

Yours faithfully

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M.E. LANGA

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