

Research Article

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Factors Influencing Food Shortage in Mtwara Mikindani Municipality, Tanzania

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ABSTRACT

Globally food shortage is still a problem for instance Africa, the most of popular region in the world still has the highest of under nourished. The probable answer to what are the factors influencing food shortage In Tanzania are not well known and documented. This study sought to assess the factors influencing the food shortage in Mtwara Mikindani Municipality by identifying factors influencing food shortage, determining the status of food availability and accessibility and finding out the possible measures to be taken in order to overcome the problem of food. Structured questionnaire, observation and Oral interview had been useful for collecting primary information in which the best recorded interviewees were analyzed supplemented by documentaries. Generally, this study concludes that food shortage in the study area is influencing by, climate change, bad tradition believe, poor government support, laziness culture, land degradation and infertility land. However, the government should not delay to implement its policies practically especially to the small producers so as to establish strong base on agriculture. Also, the government to employ as many as it can agricultural officers so as to allow farmers to get frequent visitors who will advise them on how to produce efficiently their products by using irrigation methods and scientific methods like the use of improved seeds.

Key words: Food shortage, farmers, laziness culture, Mtwara, Tanzania

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INTRODUCTION

Food is very important to human being because food is fundamental for human health and wellbeing physical, cognitive development and economic productivity. FAO (2014), globally food shortage is still a problem for instance Africa, the most of popular region in the world still has the highest of under nourished. Southern Africa has made slow progress on hunger reduction while more rapid eastern Asia is the rather living already meet WFS as whole; meet the MDG1 hunger targeted, while the Latin America has achieved the more stringent WFS target. The food security and nutrition at the top of political agenda and creating environment for improving food security and nutrition although adequate investment, better policies, legal frameworks stake holders participation and strong evidence base for example food import has been raising more rapid in Africa than any other region increasing in volume in terms of almost 75% between 2000 and 2010. Import continued to grow through the food price crisis.

Waugh (2000) summaries food at international conference on population and development held in Cairo, convenient to view the main line of the thinking about the relationship between population growth and economic development.

Thomas Malthus believes that there is a finite optimum population size in relation to food supply and increase in population, beyond that point would led to decline in living standard "war famine and disease" Theory based on two principles that is human population and food supply:

- * Human population, if unchecked growth at geometric or exponential rate that is 1-2-4-8-16 and so on.
- * Food supply increase at the thematic rate that is 1-2-3-4-5-6 and so on.

Despite of all progress Africa marked different across regions persist sub Saharan African as highest prevalence of undernourishment with only modest progress in recent years in the region remain undernourished.

Teshome (2011), Argue that in Africa food shortage is still a serious problem for instance Ethiopia is a pre dominantly Agrarian country that depend on rain feed agriculture production. The life of peasant is highly attached to land from which they take out a meager existence. Through the age they have the first frequently natural disaster, civil war, armed conflict and political progress, in this process they have suffered from, society disruption and death.

In Tanzania focusing in Mtwara Mikindani Municipality food shortage is a problem since colonial era. This due to the fact that food produce in region are not satisfy the demand of the people, this historical background includes frequent food crisis in Mtwara caused by natural calamities like drought floods outbreak of disease, pests, poor soil fertility laziness of indigenous in agriculture production, low capital in most peasant, low water holding capacity and population growth, this led most of people to depend much on subsistence production, farmers are cultivating rice cassava sorghum and potatoes. This led them to depend much on food from outside of Mtwara region such as Mbeya, Ruvuma, Iringa, Morogoro and other regions. This led to the traders to sold foods in high price in order to compensate transportation cost, and the most people of Mtwara Mikindani municipality are poor that is why they become difficult to afford to buy quantity and quality food in order to survive healthily.

Statement of the problem

Although Government and other private sectors made various strategies to make sure that food is available and accessible but food shortage is still crisis in most of developing countries including in Tanzania. The government of Tanzania tried to made different effort on how to overcome the of food shortage such as *Kilimo kwanza in 2009, URT in 2009, BRN in 2007, ESR in 1967, Kilimo cha kufa na kupona (KKK) in 2010, Kilimo cha begakwabega (KBB) in 1988* and other policies but the problem is not yet solved. Despite of these efforts made by the government but the food shortage in Tanzania as well as in Mtwara is high, since NBS (2014) notes that more than 10 percent of Tanzanian suffer from hunger. The probable answer to what are the factors influencing food shortage is not well known and documented. This study will look on factors which influence food shortage and how to overcome in Mtwara Mikindani Municipality.

Significance of the study

The research extended to perceive the government and its agencies, ministry of Agriculture, society and individual level in Mtwara Mikindani Municipality and other part in the world to determine the factors influencing the food shortage and how to overcome individually, community, country and worldwide. Research suggests the possible measures to be taken in order to overcome the problem. Also provided different ways on how societies to preserve and store food for benefit use to the future. also research added knowledge to the policy maker to set goals and objectives concern strategies on how to reduce the problem of food shortage and to boost agricultural activities and to the community on how to produce food crops which can be stored for long time for future use like maize, millet, sorghum. Furthermore the research is beneficial to other researchers who will use my view to conduct their own research by getting knowledge which is relevant to their study and to suggest possible measures to be taken to solve it by individual, community and nation level.

Research objectives

General objective of the study is to assess the factors influencing the food shortage in Mtwara Mikindani Municipality. The specific objectives of the study are depicted below:

- To identify factors influencing food shortage in Mtwara Mikindani Municipality.
- To determine the status of food availability and accessibility in Mtwara Mikindani Municipality.
- To find out the possible measures to be taken in order to overcome the problem of food shortage in Mtwara Mikindani Municipality.

Research questions

The study is seeking to answer the following questions:-

- What are attitudes of societies toward factors influencing food shortage in Mtwara Mikindani?
- There are food availability and accessible in Mtwara Mikindani Municipality?
- What are the possible measures to be taken to overcome the food shortage in Mtwara Mikindani Municipality?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Related Literature review

Hurt & Tyner (2008) debate continues about the relative importance of each factor at the global level but the net effect has been sharply higher world food prices. The global food crises have effect at range of scale national house hold and individual and across the range of sectors of the economy. The impact of higher global prices on each country and its citizen depends how ever on local conditioning factors for example the degree to which price changes her transmitted to national economy depend on country structure of import and export, transport cost, trade policy and political stability.

Sida (2005) argue that inability of sub-Saharan Africa to feed its population in particular, and tale of soft state and corrupt government unwilling or incapable to deal with the situation of independent. Today the green revolution no longer seems to be fault it is common depicted as a narrow technological package (that is sealed, fertilizer and irrigation) concentrating on wheat and rice. It is widely criticized for having negative social and ecological consequences and in any case because USAID (2002) reported that assessments attribute the food crisis not only to weather-related factors but also to policy measures taken by some developing countries governments.

Stuart (1806 -1873) and other classical economist for instance both accepted Malthus theory of population but believe that free trade could generate high profit for a long period and alleviate the pressure on scarce resources. In later year 19th century as a prediction of constant of real wages and population exploitation did not materialized, long term trend in population and output growth, most of the societies in the world displayed his suggested relationship between population and standard of living. The English economist made public his theory on population dynamics and its relationship with the availability of resource.

Sen (1981) argued insuring access to food not merely increasing food suppliers have been general available, even in regions number of people died of starvation. The problem is what those who needed the food do not have the means to acquire it, the effort to ensure adequate food suppliers at the national level have done well this effort on their own cannot ensure food availability for house hold and individual.

Fell (2008) argue that continuing population pressure on existing resources are a constant spur for seeking ways to expand the food supply available both to the subsistence farmers of developing economies and to wider world .Two path to promoting increased food production are apparent that is , to expand the land area under cultivation and to increasing crop yields from existing farm lands, the millions of hectares annually are being lost though soil erosion, sanitization , desertification and conversion of farm land to urban, industrial and transportation uses in all developed and developing countries. Africa and Amazon basin of south America retain size able areas of potentially farmable land, the soil of these regions , however are fragile, low in nutrients have poor water retention are easily destroyed following deforestation.

Theoretical related review

The researcher used the theory of Malthus and Neo Malthus theories introduced and established in 1798. Thomas Robert Malthus was the first economist to propose a systematic theory of population, He analyzed his views regarding population in the principle of population which show how population influencing production. This theory was based on two principles:

- Human population, if unchecked growth at a geometric or exponential rate such as 2-4-16-32.
- Food supply, if increase at arithmetic rate that is 1-2-3-4-5-6-7.

They considered that this must be so because yield from a given field could not go on increasing forever and the amount of land available is finite. Malthus demonstrates that any rise in population would exceed increases in supply of food would increase to 16:5 and after six years to 16:6, also in production would be curbed by either negative or positive checks, positive checks were ways in which the population would be reduced in size by such events as a famine diseases and war all of which would increase the mortality rate and life expectancy and negative checks were methods of limiting population growth and included abstinence from or post pavement of marriage which would lower fertility rate.

Research gap

Different Researchers had been done different researches on factors influencing food shortage in various areas in Tanzania. But most of them have been done in rural areas not in urban areas and they did not show how to overcome the problems. This study was with the aim to explore why food shortage was dominant in Mtwara Mikindani Municipality compare to other regions like Mbeya, Iringa, Ruvuma, Morogoro and other regions. At the end of study, the researcher gave out the major factors influencing food shortage in Mtwara Mikindani Municipality and conclusion was drown on how measure to be taken to overcome the problem of food shortage in Mtwara Mikindani Municipality.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Study area

The study conducted in Mtwara Mikindani Municipality, Mtwara Mikindani Municipality consists of fifteen wards namely Chuno, Vigaeni, Majengo, Railway, Chikongola, Shangani, Rahaleo, Naliendele, Ufukoni, Likombe, Mitengo, Kisungule, Magengeni and Jangwani. This study targeted to concentrate on the three wards as sample which were Vigaeni, Shangani and Rahaleo wards as sample to assess the factors influencing food shortage in Mtwara Mikindani Municipality.

Research Design

Research Design is the approach that will employed during the collection of data, the design consist the qualitative and quantitative approach whereby in that qualitative it base on the use of descriptive and explanations, while quantitative approach based on numbers and statistical. The qualitative and quantitative approach were used primary and secondary method of data collection where by the primary data comprise the interview, questionnaire and observation and secondary data will use documentary sources such as journals articles magazine newspaper and books.

Sampling Procedures

The study covered 20 house in each wards selected, each house taken one of the family member to be involved in sample. The researcher used purposive sampling and randomly sampling in selecting informants the respondent considered were from 25 years and above. These respondents chosen because, we're the ones having deep knowledge and information about Mtwara Mikindani Municipality. A researcher has 20 sheets; each sheet has 10 houses. The researcher selected one (1) family after each ten (10) families; this enabled a researcher to obtain 20 houses in community which were present peasants in wards.

Sampling Size: This refers to the number of items to be selected from the universe to constitute a sample (Kothari, 2004). The researcher took not less than ten percent (10%) of the targeted population from the community and officials were taken purposely. The sample size from each category is indicated below.

Table 1: Sample size

No.	Respondents	Size
1.	From the community	20
2.	Leaders	5
3.	Traders and Peasants	20
4	Total	45

Sampling technique: Sample techniques are processes where by a researcher gather people, place or things to study (Kombis 2006). The researcher used simple random and purposive sampling in getting participants who have knowledge with the topic and they are able to provide information.

Data collection techniques

Primary Data: Data collected from respondents through a questionnaire, interview and secondary sources such as books, journals, reports, newspapers and magazine related to the topic. Questionnaire is a written or printed list of questions used in gathering information from people (David, 1986). This method was used to gather information through open-ended and closed ended questions. Open-ended questions made free response in the respondents with own words. The researcher used observation technique to collect the data in which a research observed and recording the real situation related to causes of food shortage in Mtwara Mikindani. The researcher interviewed and communicates with them through structured or unstructured oral questions. Importance of this method help to get real data from respondents also a researcher had a chance to observe the emotions of respondents during answering oral questions concerning people's perceptions toward factors influencing food shortage in Mtwara Mikindani Municipality.

Secondary Data: The researcher reviewed documents from various sources such as books, journals, reports, newspapers and magazines relating to the topic of study to supplement the primary information.

Data processing and analysis

Data processing: Data processing refers to the editing, coding, classification and tabulation of collected data that are amenable to analysis. For qualitative data processing will be done through the use of description. While quantitative data will be processed through the use of tables and Microsoft Excel.

Data Analysis: The researcher applied both qualitative and quantitative approaches in analyzing the data. Qualitative used explanations and descriptions, while quantitative used numerals in the analysis of data showing the relationship with variables.

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Findings were collected, processed, analyzed and discussed based on the following specific objectives.

- * To identify factors influencing food shortage in Mtwara Mikindani Municipality.
- * To determine the status of food availability and accessibility in Mtwara Mikindani Municipality.
- * To find out the possible measures to be taken in order to overcome the problem of food shortage in Mtwara Mikindani Municipality.

Factors influence food shortage in Mtwara Mikindani Municipality

Table 2: Factors influence food shortage in Mtwara Mikindani Municipality (N=45)

Factors influence food shortage in Mtwara Mikindani Municipality	Responses of Respondents			
	Yes	%	No	%
Climate change	38	84.4%	7	15.5%
Bad tradition believes	30	66.6%	15	33.3%
Laziness culture	28	62.2%	17	37.7%
Poor government support	27	60%	18	40%
Land degradation	20	44.4%	25	55.5%
Infertility land	19	42.2%	26	57.7%

Source field data (2015)

Climate Changes: According to table 2 above the study discovered that many of respondents contributed about the issue of climate change which is about 84.4 percent said climate change are causative of food shortage in Mtwara Mikindani Municipality which make difficulty to support among the crops to grow like banana, iris potatoes, maize and rice. The world in general experiencing climatic changes since remote time, these include the increases of temperature, cold, sea levels and insufficient natural rainfall. In Mtwara Mikindani Municipality climate has changed to the extent that limit production of some crops, for stance within Mikindani there is no land suitability which allows cultivation of some of food crops such as potatoes, maize and bananas. Also insufficient rainfall caused some of the food crops to dry, with this situation some of crops are not well grown due to the nature of this area, this include spices of bananas, rice and Irish potatoes which demand high rainfall and cold for it to grow and become matured. This fact was similar with Malthias (1992) who observed that the knowledge of climate change help farmers and pastoralist to maintain a wide variety of trees in indigenous Agro forestry systems.

Bad traditional believes: In reviewing table 2 above it shows that 30 respondents about 60 percent seemed bad tradition believe is the problems in food production in Mtwara Mikindan. Traditions and customs are of great values within any society in the world, but bad traditional believes bear negative attitudes towards any society. In Mtwara Mikindani Municipality has been faced by bad traditional beliefs that undermined even production system to many of small farmers. The study discovered that farmer obviously disobeyed the announcement given by their local authorities, the study managed to identify the spirit of ignorance among farmers that is, delaying to attend in those meeting concerning with how to produce food stuffs by using modernized systems. Farmers demand money for them to attend those meeting while are of important to their lives. Sida (2005) observed similar to this factor by arguing that in ability of sub-Saharan Africa some people have negative altitude in production activities in different perceptions which make some of production stop which contributed much on food shortage in their life and society.

Laziness Culture: According to table 2 above about 62.2 percent agreed to the point while 37.7 percent confirmed nothing. Culture is a total ways of life in a given society or community, culture involved many elements like language, arts, traditions and custom of the society. The study discovered that despite the fact that Makonde society values their culture but many of them practiced laziness. The study identifies the major cause of food shortage in Mtwara Mikindani Municipality that is laziness culture. Many indigenous people seek jobs in the government and private sectors for a long time without engaging in Agriculture this situation has turned this district into frequently food shortage. Also many people are unemployed hence they lack money to access food stuffs and this situation causes poor living standard to many of indigenous found in Mtwara Mikindani Municipality. This also supported finding by Tishome (2011) he argue that in Africa food shortage in still a serious problem for instance Ethiopia is a pre dominantly Agrarian country that depend on rain feed agriculture production while the local people are lazy most of them are not intensive effective struggle in food production as resulted of scarcity of food in particular area.

Poor government support: Table 2 above shows that about 60 percent agreed and supported the factor of poor government support is among the causative agent of food shortage in Mtwara Mikindani and 18 respondents responded nothing about this factor. This also was in line by Churchil (1948) "the price of greatness is responsibilities". Historically Mtwara Mikindani Municipality has developed like any other district in Tanzania. But for a long time this district has laying behind in attaining changes compared with the northern parts of Tanzania, the government has

forget its responsibilities within this community. The study identify that farmers lack supports from the government in terms of loans for running agricultural activities. This situation posed negative attitude to the society and due to this youth have rejected to engage in agricultural production. Many of them tend to migrate from Mtwara to Dar es Salaam searching for better jobs, not only that but also FAO (2000) requested African governments to come closed with local farmers in order to stimulate food production.

Land degradation: By reviewing the table 2 above shows 44.4 percent agree this point while about 55.5 percent said nothing. Mtwara Mikindani has been degraded, bush firing, clearing forest and over cultivation while others disagreed. They responded that they do not cut trees to get easily fire wood and construction material such as wood. They said that the land soil has deepest due to the soil erosion take place. The researcher agreed this argument observed the geomorphology of the area where observed that there were distribution of hills, gents and steep slopes.

Infertility land: Table 2 above it shows that, 42.2 percent agree while 57.7 percent disagree that land infertility is a cause of food shortage in the study area. Their responses have contributed to the completion of this study. Community members mentioned, land does not support the grown of some food crops like maize, rice, bananas and potatoes. Also lack of capital for buying pesticides, fertilizers and other modernized systems of agriculture is still a challenge. Africa Association of Agricultural Economists (2010), with effortless Africa is facing a lot of challenges towards production process. Lack of resources like fund have resulted to the food shortage, however Mtwara Mikindani has a very good areas suitable for modernized system of agriculture but these resources have going unutilized since this moment.

The status of food availability and accessibility in Mtwara Mikindani Municipality

Table 3: Availability and accessibility of food in Mtwara Mikindani Municipality (N=45)

Is food enough available and easily accessible in Mtwara?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	17	38
No	28	62
Total	45	100

Source field data (2015)

From table 3, it shows that 62 percent responded there is no accessible of food in Mtwara Mikindani Municipality while 38 percent said yes about the food availability in Mtwara Mikindani. The researcher identified that there is scarcity of food because most of people in Mtwara mikindani municipality are workers and traders they are not engaged in food production which make the traders to go out of Mtwara region for buying food. The researcher discover that, food are available but not accessible, this is because of been sold in high price. Because the district engaged in production in a minimum level compared to the population available. Furthermore food stuffs are to be transported far away from the district something which makes traders to increases the price so as to compensate transportation cost. This fact supported by Mbunda (2013). Furthermore food stuffs are to be transported far away from the district something which makes traders to increases the price so as to compensate transportation cost those nation faced with food shortage to make food stuffs available and accessible to all people.

Possible measures to be taken to overcome the problem of food shortage in Mtwara Mikindani Municipality

Table 4: Possible measures to be taken to overcome the problem of food shortage in Mtwara Mikindani Municipality. (N=45)

The possible measures to be taken in order to overcome the problem of food shortage in Mtwara Mikindani Municipality	Responses of Respondents			
	Yes	%	No	%
Hard working	30	66.6	15	33.3
Peasants to be provided with loans from the government	35	77.7	10	22.2
Government support to the peasants	25	55.5	20	44.4
Provision of education to the peasants	25	55.5	20	44.4
Storage of food for further preservation of food stuffs within the community	18	40	27	60

Source field data (2015)

Hard working: In table 4 above shows that respondents responded positively to the factor of hard working as suggested to be solution of food shortage may be end the problem in Mtwara Mikindani Municipality because many people do not participate well in production activities especially men. They identified as being lazy in which they tend to depend from their wives, about 62 percent mentioned this and 38 percent said nothing about the point. So the only solution from this problem people of Mtwara and other part of Tanzania should work hard in food production.

Peasants to be provided with loans from government and other financial institution: Referring table number 4 above shows a big number of respondents that is 66.6 percent suggested that the government and private sectors especially financial institutions they requested to assist peasants by providing loans which can helps them to buy facilities in

order to encourage the peasants and motivate them to working hard which can increase food in Mtwara Mikindani Municipality. This also can assist peasants to access to some important agricultural inputs such as fertilizers, seeds, pesticides and other modernizing equipment purposely for increase food to be accessible to the population of Mtwara Mikindani Municipality. From these findings the researcher identified that large number of respondents were poor people so that they needs facilities from government and other financial institution for buying agro chemicals for increasing food production and accessibility.

Government support to the peasants: Table 4 shows that 55.5 percent of respondents they suggested to government to put their effort to the community especially to the peasants encourage them by providing some assistance by give fertilizers, modern tools for cultivating and have to visiting them by giving advice and motivation on how to increase productions. This increase availability of food stuffs demand farmers who invest their efforts effectively in Agriculture. Mtwara Mikindani has those people who have power to invest in agriculture if they are empowered. This question has directed to the farmers with the aims of explore their views about measures to be taken to overcome shortage of food in Mtwara Mikindani Municipality. Their responses were mainly to be provided with loans from the government, enough Agricultural officers are to be employed provision of Agricultural implements and construction of food storages for further preservation of food stuffs within the community. Agriculture is able to generate more than 730 personal day labour per irrigated hectare. Hence small farmers are to unit together and produce food stuffs which will assure the wellbeing of the societies.

Provision of education to people: In table 4 above revealed that 55.5 percent suggested that, the government should provide education to the people of Mtwara Mikindani Municipality simply because most of peoples had no education so they not engaged in food production that why the number of peasants are very few most of peoples are the workers and traders and remains are stay at home with jobless so it difficult to the peasants fulfill the demand of population of Mtwara Mikindani Municipality. The study discovered that peoples obviously disobeyed the announcement given by their local authorities, the study managed to identify the spirit of ignorance among farmers that is, delaying to attend in those meeting concerning with how to produce food stuffs by using modernized systems. Also community members mentioned the state of been unwilling to most of the members; hence they argued that agriculture is like the chain which undermines their time. Farmers demand money to attend those meeting while are of important to their lives so government they supposed to put serious efforts to educate the people even by paying then attendance allowance in order to motivate them.

Storage of food and preservation of food stuffs within the community: When looking table 4 above the respondents are suggested that food must be preserve in long time in order to use in the time food is scared, this solution were suggested by the respondents about 18 respondents response this which is about 40 percent while others say nothing, people are advised to preserve food for further use this can reduce the problem of food shortage in Mtwara Mikindani Municipality and it make the people survive simply because food stuff will be available all the time and can helps people who go to the ocean and collect ocean snails which known as viokoro for eat in order to survive with their families. This argued in similar way by Panklhust (1986) by the end of 1973 the attendance of famine had threatened the lives of many people.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

Conclusions

The research findings determined that there is existence of food shortage in Mtwara Mikindani Municipality which influencing by, climate change, bad tradition believe, poor government support, laziness culture, land degradation and infertility land is the results that led to food shortage in Mtwara Mikindani Municipality.

The results shows the food is available in Mtwara Mikindani Municipality but is not sufficient to the population that led the food to be sold in high price in order to compensate the transportation cost from produced areas because traders bought food from Mbeya, Iringa, Ruvuma, Ruvuma and Morogoro.

From the findings, the researcher noted that in order to over comes the problem education should be provided to the society about the importance of hard working and good methods of food preservation in modern ways.

Despite government efforts to ensure high food production; the problem of food shortage still exist and become bigger than earliest period. The research suggests the possible measures that should be taken by both government and society in general in order to reduce or eliminate this problem especially to provide education to the people.

Recommendations

This study uses to advice the peasants at Mtwara Mikindani to balance the utilization of land they have to both food production and other cash crops. This is because the researcher observed that the large arable land have been used to

plant cash nut and coconut crops. The researcher observed that there is no balanced between the land used for food production with the land that have introduced cash crop where by some land used for food production have transformed to another cash plants especially cash nut that are seemed to be valuable in the world market.

Efforts are nothing without materials, for the farmers to develop there must be strategies which will assure them to obtain the loan supports from the Government and Non-Governmental Organization so as to invest their efforts effectively. Farmers are the ones who make lives to be the ways they are, however most of the developing nations for a long time have forget the contributions of farmers while surviving because of farmers effort. Generally if the government should support farmers even youth might be the ones who participate in the food production process.

Cooperation is one of the fundamental tool towards development, the reality shall remain to our historical background that Tanzania is the country of farmers and workers who invest in small portion of land with less application of science and technologies. Different measures are to be taken by the government to make sure that agriculture remain as the foremost economic activity among others. Also the government should not delay to implement its policies practically especially to the small producers so as to establish strong base on agriculture. Hence it is a right time for the government to employ as many as it can agricultural officers so as to allow farmers to get frequent visitors who will advise them on how to produce efficiently their products by using irrigation methods and scientific methods like the use of improved seeds.

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