# RICE CULTURE IN GUINEA, FINANCIAL, CONSTRAINS, AND INCIDENCES ON THE REMIT OF AGRICULTURALLY FAMILIES

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## Abstract

This study introduces the new production methods in Guinean agriculture with the aim to the increase revenue. In order to reach the objectives set, the agriculture financial policy plays a vital role. From the geographical point of view, Guinea is known to have the fertile soil, which is most suitable for rice growing activities.

The objective of this study is to determine the financial sources of Guinean agriculture, and to examine revenue generated with agrarian household income. It also helps to distinguish the benefits and the constraint faced with the implementation of new technology.

From the result of this analysis, it is noted that the constrains faced can be elevated and increased the land utilization to produce higher benefits. With that, tillage in the field can help to improve the household income. Finally, this analysis affirmed that Farmers' Representatives body acknowledged the needs of financial assistance from external entities help to improve their current status.

Key words: yield, poverty, production, productivity, remit

## INTRODUCTION

During the last 25 years the Guinean agriculture go through with different phases, which are characterized by the state agricultural production.

At the land the state organization system failed due to his poor directions and administration.

During the next two decades the state takes some quantity of products from farmers for purposes to supply the city.

This system did not succeed, state lost control of delivery. So to get awaiting objects they need help from the miner's delivery for transportation of the rice.

Always it is possible for the farmers, who were classed in two categories, and were in good financial situation to accede the production of modern technique.

Lower level of production, which causes decrease of rent ability, forces the state to do more requests in foodstuff especially in the case of rice, which has the biggest importance. Agriculture is one of the most important sectors for the economic progression.

New agricultural politics was established. I was in 1984 by the second government who were supported by FAO (food agriculture organization). And also by "French box office of development" which help developing country to progress.

#### Aims

The aim of this study is to identify the hindrances for rice production in Guinea.

# Objectives

Following are the specific objectives of this study:

• To identify the financial sources for the Guinean agriculture.

- To compile the assets of new rice policy implemented in quantitative and qualitative terms.
- To study the financial profit generated from agriculture revenue.
- To distinguish the benefits and technical constrains which would affect the outputs.

# MATERIALS AND METHODS

#### Materials

This study is based previous researches done and various written articles.

## Methods

#### a) Statistic findings

This method consists of study on the population information, the importance of tillage, and the evaluation of reserved resources. For example the fertile areas, the quantities produced, the quantities consumed and the quantities exported.

Guinea, with a rice fields about 450 00 hectares, produces about 500 00 to 700 00 tones of rice. At the end of 1990s, the country produced only 300 00 tones. However, there has been constant progression ever since. The other major parts of the country is mainly consists of the maritime and the forest.

The wet-rice growing on hill remains largely prevalent compared to rice growing in paddy fields. The latter takes not more than a few thousands hectares of land. The level of rice agriculture is considered rare due to the fact.

	Surface*	Land cultivable	Production	Yield
	(%)	( <i>ha</i> )	(t)	( <i>t/ha</i> )
Guinea marine	61	150 000	210 000	1.4
Average Guinea	17	30 000	35 000	1.2
High Guinea	43	140 000	215 000	1.5
Forest Guinea	76	130 000	180 000	1.4
Total		450 000	640 000	1.4

Tab.1: Rice production by region

\* the percentage of areas where rice grows from the total cultivated land; the rice production primarily

# b) Financial analysis

This method allows obtaining data on from the financial flows (input-output) of the farm. A survey will be carried out on prices which affect he markets, and the expenditure on agricultural activities will be evaluated, as well as the profits.

## **Economical calculation**

## To find the areas:

Average dimension of a field: 2390m For example: 1 ha = 1000 m<sup>2</sup> and x hectare = 2390 m<sup>2</sup> x ha = 0.2390 in average Hence, the field area in approximately 0.2390 ha

If number of field = 8 The field area cultivated =  $0.2390 \times 8 = 1.9$  ha

For a total of 21 farmers, total field area utilized,  $21 \times 1.91 = 40.11$  ha

# To find the total investment:

Total financial contribution for 21 farmers = 3 110 000 GNF Average of financial contribution per farmer,  $ME = 148\ 096.24\ GNF$ Income per farmer,  $Ap = 245\ 986.56\ GNF$ 

Given that, average investment, IM (income + financial contribution) IM = Ap + Me = 245 986.56 + 148 095.24 = 394 081.80 GNF

To determine the monetary value in investment:

#### **Tillage:**

Cost for first field = 12 500 fields  $\times$  8 fields = 100 000 GNF

Cost for second field =  $14\ 802. \times 8$ =  $118,420\ \text{GNF}$  Cost to mow the lawn = 63 030 GNF This corresponds to 71.42% of the average investment Seeding period: For 1 ha, 65 kg of seeds are required Hence, 1ha = 65 kg 1.91 ha = 1.91 ha × 65kg = 124.15 kg 1 basket of seeds = 25 kg x baskets = 124.15 kg/25 = 5 Hence, 5 baskets of seeds are required

In the seeding period, cost for a basket = 5625 GNF So, cost for 5 baskets = 28 125 GNF This value corresponds to 7.13% of the financial contribution

# Other expenditure:

Other expenditure = Invested total – (Total tillage cost + Total seeding cost)

= 394 081.80 GNF - (281 450 GNF + 28 000 GNF)

= 84 506.8 GNF

This corresponds with 21.45% of total investment shown

### To determine the net remit:

#### **Personal consumption**

In the harvest season, each farmer consumes 0.5 kg of rice On average, there are 7 persons in a household: So, 1 person = 0.5 kg7 persons =  $0.5 \times 7$ = 3.5 kg

For a month, 3.5 kg  $\times$  30 days = 105 kg per month The quantity consumed during 7 months period is then, 105 kg  $\times$  7 = 735 kg

## The constrains

In addition to the macro-economic constrains:

Number of copartners enquiry	types of culture	Superficies (ha)		Investment (dollars)		Gross proceeds		Excess (dollars)		Height loan		est (%)		
		total medium		tot 1880	al: ).845	medium: 89. 564		vend (%)	auto-consomation (%)	total	medium	total	tedium	Economic rate of inter
			labour force (%)	seed (%)	fertilizer (%)	others charges (%)								
21 farmers	rice of mangrove	40.11	1.91	71.42	7.13	_	21.45	74.93	25.07	3814.31	181.63	706.81	33.65	90.56
	rice of plain	40.11	1.91	61.67	7.13	-	31.2	73.39	26.61	3485.78	165.98			86.5
	rice of lowland	46.2	2.2	68.67	9.42	_	21.91	69.29	30.71	2769.23	131.86			86.97
	groundnut	13.02	0.62	36.97	21.83	_	41.2	84.55	15.45	719.69	34.27			49
	aubergine	5.25	0.25	65.02	_	11.1	23.88	83	17	595	28.33			61
	pepper	5.25	0.25	65.02	_	11.1	23.88	83	17	3088.28	147.06			86.75

Tab. 2: Analysis of household financial income from agriculture

#### **Physical constrains:**

The inefficient rural infrastructure: For example, absence of hydro-agriculture installation, inaccessible tracks and drilling

- 1. Degrading natural resources such as earth, water, and forest.
- 2. Small areas available and insufficient of modern equipment. (Machines for agriculture, seeds selection, improving of manure, and pesticides)
- 3. Absence of policy to promote modern agriculture in the private sectors.
- 4. Poor set up of the paddy field.

### Humanistic constrains:

Unavailability of political support in terms of human resources (formation, recruitment, job descriptions, sanction and promotion)

- 1. Equipment not well kept which results in operations failure
- 2. Poor participation from the community, who has the knowledge and
- 3. Authority to take actions.

### Financial constrains:

- 1. Insufficient budget allocated to agriculture in comparison to other projects.
- 2. Imbalanced or minimal budget allocation to the less privileged part of the country
- 3. Difficulties in getting funds for agricultural activities.

# Social constrains:

- 1. The high number of illiterates in the rural areas.
- 2. Lack of interest in the younger generations which causes exodus from the rural areas. This reduces the

agriculture activities but increases the unemployment rate in the urban areas.

# **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Table 2 shows the financial comparison between the rice consumption in every household. Analysis shows that rice is primarily makes up the greatest part of expenses, compared to other household expenditure. It also indicates the investment growth. The conclusion reached from the saving column:

- 1. Farmers are able to invest in smaller amounts, which can reduce the loaned amount.
- 2. Maximize labors and this indirectly remunerates.

In view that peasants do not work all year round, on can conclude that agriculture will improve household incomes.

The relation of profit and the personal consumption in the revenue is shown to be relevant. In that measure, one can then affirm the local agriculture is a the base of survival. When there is higher funding, the provision of agriculture products, especially rice, will increase.

In regards to the area for cultivation, there has been a constant expansion (from 179 000 ha in 1996 to 450 000 ha in 2006).

Without risk, one can say that the rice agriculture will bring profits to Guinea.

#### CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the analysis indicates that the system of rice production in Guinea is still at the traditional level and it is highly dependent on human tillage. Study shows:

- 1. Increment in human tillage and expansion of cultivated area works hand in hand.
- 2. The rice culture is dominant in the country
- 3. There will be improvement following the introduction of new techniques in the culture.

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