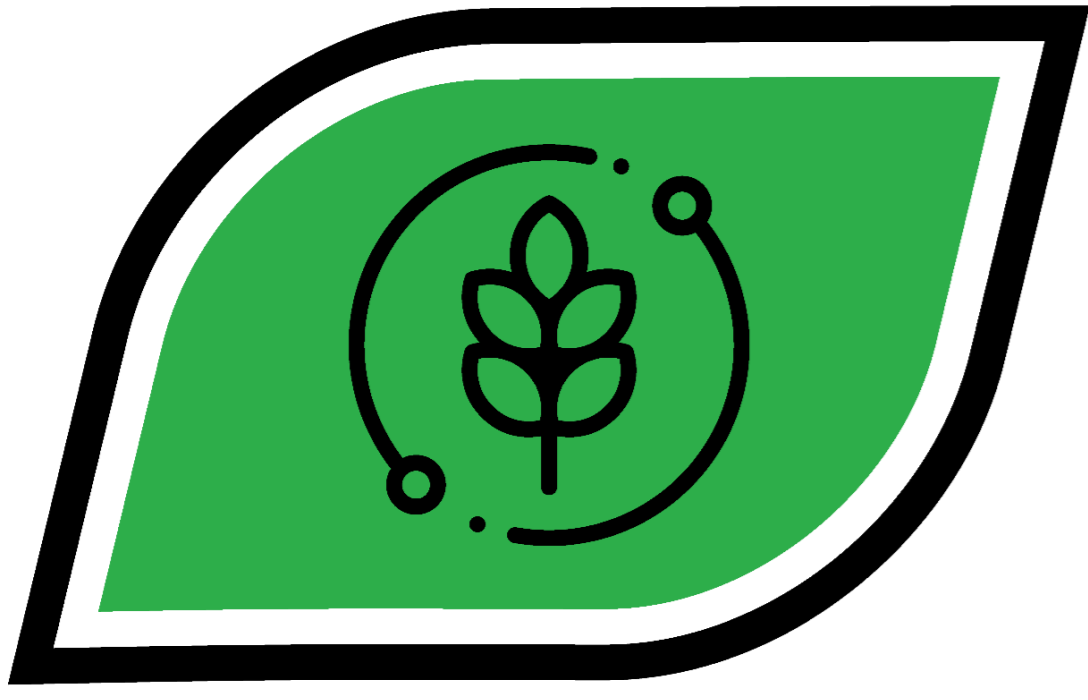


THE ANALYSIS OF NGATUKA FOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS

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Introduction

The research project aims at finding a medicine that will be used to kill and eliminate the pest that destruct the food crops after harvesting such as maize, beans, wheat, sorghum and other crops when stored in the store or in storing packages. This medicine is made to kill and eliminate the pests that destroy the crops that are been stored by drilling and eating the crops. This medicine has ability of killing the pest that are present in the crops and even those which approach the crops after storage and also have ability of eliminating the pest from approaching the crops. This medicine has ability of killing the adult pest and even the larva of the particular pests. This medicine can be used to protect all types of crops and it can be used to mix up with the crops and store them in crops bugs or containers. If this medicine will be introduced to the society it will help the crops to maintain its value and quality of the crops which help the farmers to complete their crops in the crops market and increase the profit to the farmers.



This medicine is been prepared by local remedies that are very cheap and available with no costs and easily to prepare under domestic level. That is why I intended to introduce this medicine to the society, since the medicine is cheap, easy to make it, and the materials used for preparing this medicine are found within our compounds.

The remedies (components) used for preparing this medicine are ash from wood or charcoal, frankincense leaves and wax, pawpaw leaves and cedar leaves. This medicine remedies are cheaply available and found freely within our compounds. This medicine is prepared once within all time of storage of the crops as long as the crops are been stored in the able to most people in the society which are found at any Conner of Tanzania. The medicine is easy to prepare as it does not need high skills and knowledge. Moreover the medicine has no any harmful effects to the users due to the components used in making this medicine are remedies used in our daily food staffs.

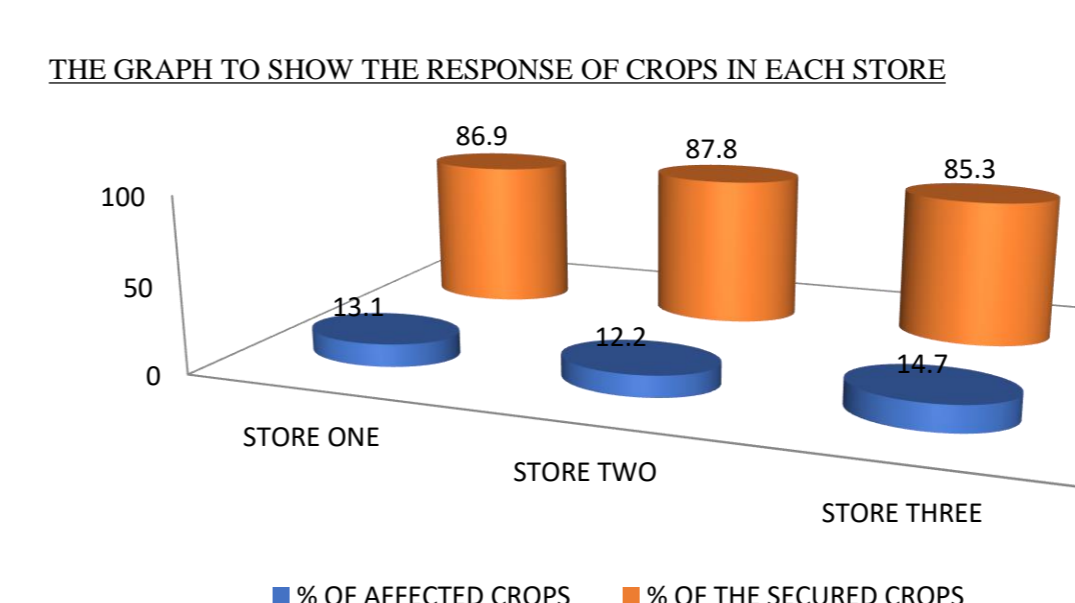
Method

The methodology that is used in this project research were experimental and observation method were used in data collection where three stores that contained 900 bags, that involved bags of maize, sun flower and beans where been involved in the data collection and the stores where labelled as store one, store two and store three.

1.

The stores that were been involved in the data collection of ngatuka preservative medicine contained both affected crops and not affected crops that were stored in different storage facilities.

The crops were removed from their storage facilities and mixed up with ngatuka preservative medicine and then were returned to its storage facilities and stored in store and the progress of the crops where been observed for four months consecutively and data where recorded from all three stores and showed that from all three stores that contained variety of crops of about nine hundred bugs (900) of maize, beans, sun flower and wheat, seven hundred and eighty (780) bags were not affected by the destructive pests because the medicine killed the insects and its larva which were in the storage and those which approached the crops that make 87% of the total crops that were not affected in all three stores and 120 bags of variety of crops were been destructed by the pest which make 13% of all crops that was destructed by the destructive pests. The table and the graph below show the data collection from all three stores and their responses toward the project:



N	STORE	NUMBER OF BAGS	AFFECTED CROPS	% OF AFFECTED CROPS	SECURED CROPS	% OF THE SECURED CROPS
1	STORE ONE	305	40	13.1	265	86.9
2	STORE TWO	295	36	12.2	259	87.8
3	STORE THREE	300	44	14.7	256	85.3

Results

From the data been collected above shows that ngatuka preservative medicine that was used to preserve the crops for all three stores that contained a total number of nine hundred (900) bags of crops, the bags that were not destructed by the pests are seven hundred and eighty (780) that makes a total percentage of 87% of all crops and one hundred and twenty (120) bags of crops were been destructed by the pests that make a total percentage of 13% of all crops.

The medicine it is been prepared from simple and easily available remedies that are found in our compounds and involve the simple tools that are available at home, the remedies used for the preparation of ngatuka preservative medicine are:

- cedar leaves
- pawpaw leaves
- frankincense leaves and wax
- wood charcoal ashes

Conclusion

The findings of the research project shows that ngatuka preservative medicine that been prepared from the cheap and available remedies in our local areas was so helpful and even more useful than the industrial medicines because the industrial medicines bring stomach complications and even bad test to the food for people who consume the crops. This medicine is used to preserve the crops of all types but according to the data collected this medicine seems to function better in the storage bags that are well sealed to prevent air from escaping the bag, the entrance of air into the bag reduce the ability of the ngatuka preservative medicine to prevent and destruct the crops.

The total number of about seven hundred and eighty people (780) out of nine hundred (900) bags of crops which is about 87% of all bags of crops that where involved in data collection project research that were preserved by the ngatuka medicine and about one hundred and twenty (120) bags of crops were not preserved by the ngatuka preservative medicine that make a total percentage of 20% and this is because the bags where not well sealed it have some holes that allow the air to move in and out that reduce the effectiveness of the medicine.

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