Influence of Post-Harvest Technology on Food Security in Narok East sub-County, Kenya

Asige Mmaitsi Lawrence & Obushe Dennis Omuse
Department of Social Studies, School of Arts, Humanities, Social Sciences and Creative Indus
Maasai Mara University, P.O box 861-20500, Narok County, Kenya
asige2014@gmail.com & obushe.dennisomuse@gmail.com

Abstract

Crop yields have decreased globally due to declining investments in research and infrast which are preconditions for food security. The purpose of this study was to establish the in of post-harvest technology on food security in Narok East sub-county, Kenya**.** A descriptive re design was adopted for the study. The target population is comprised of 25078 hous distributed proportionately in the 4 wards and that are involved in different farming activ sample of 378 household heads was determined using the sample size determination form Krejcie and Morgan (1970). Primary data was collected using a questionnaire and an in guide. Data analysis was done using descriptive statistics of frequencies, percentag inferential statistics of correlation, ANOVA and regression analysis. The results were pre using frequency and percentages, tables and charts. The relationship between the variabl tested at a significant level of 0.05. The results show that there is a strong, positive and sig correlation between post-harvest technology and food security in the sub-County ($r = .606^{**}$ value = 0.000). This implies that the relationship between the variables is very significant post-harvest technology is a strong determinant of food security in the study area. The concludes that the ANOVA model indicated a very significant and statistical relationship b post-harvest technology and food security. The study will be beneficial to all the stakeholder ASAL areas who have consistently experienced food insecurity as it will provide appropria that will be used for policy making.

Keywords: Arid and Semi-Arid areas, Food security, Post-Harvest Technology, Narok East sub-County