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Journal Name:	American Journal of Experimental Agriculture
Manuscript Number:	2014_AJEA_12667
Title of the Manuscript:	Improved soyabean technologies in processing and utilization adoption as supplement with local foods in Bauchi Local Government Area, Bauchi State, Nigeria
Type of the Article	

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound.

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(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)



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PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	The paper should include mention of a succession of very similar surveys conducted in other areas of Nigeria, published in a variety of journals (list of examples in attachment below). [Only two previous studies are mentioned, at lines 201-207; all these earlier studies should be referred to in the Introduction] The paper must include the date(s) when the authors survey was carried out.	Similar surveys conducted in Nigeria mentioned are more than two. The references are found in lines 352-359, 402-408, 413-422, 438-440. This paper was written from my PhD thesis completed 2006. This has been included (line 121)
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	It will be helpful to include mention of the effectiveness of the various processing technologies, such as reported in Maidala et al (2013). Effects of Different Processing Methods on the Chemical Composition and Antinutritional Factors of Soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merrill]. Pakistan Journal of Nutrition, 12(12), 1057-1060.	The work of Maidala et al (2013) is different from my work. Further study on this may be carried out on the chemical composition. My research work is concerned about the adoption for supplementation with local foods.
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	The references are mostly very old, and many are from obscure sources. There has clearly been much more work done in Nigeria recently on this important aspect of nutrition in rural areas.	Not all the work done on soyabean in Nigeria is relevant to this study. Only few people have written papers on supplementation with local foods.



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	The relationship of this study to work published elsewhere but not mentioned in this text needs to be clarified – e.g. was an identical questionnaire used? Which body designed the questionnaire?	Personally, I have written some papers on soyabean from my PhD research which used similar questionnaires for different Local Government Areas in Nigeria
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Attachment:

Other reports of soya surveys in Nigeria:

International Journal of Natural and Applied Sciences Vol. 2 (4) 2006: pp. 366-371

Processing and utilization of soyabean in Toro local government area of Bauchi state, Nigeria

EF Fabiyi

Abstract

This study examined home and village processing and utilization of improved technologies of soybean in Toro local Government Area (LGA), Bauchi State, Nigeria, Twenty soybean technologies were selected for the study. Interview schedule was used to seek information from the farmers on their socio-economic characteristics, information sources and adoption of soybean improved in technologies, processing and utilization using a trained enumerator. Purposive sampling technique was used to choose three villages where soybean is being produced and used. These included Tilde, Gumau and Nabordo. Four sources of information were instrumental to adoption in this study. The most widely used sources of information were social group, which ranked first (71%), extension ranked second (64%), while radio/television was the least used and ranked 9%. The result also showed that factors influencing adoption of these innovations included age, educational level, farm size and labor source. Out of 20 innovations available,



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16 were adopted, while four were not adopted at all (soya kunu, soya yoghurt, soya puff-puff and soya pancake). Soya awara and soya daddawa seemed to be popularly known and adopted with as high as 91% and 60% respectively. This study indicated that more promotional activities from extension workers will create more awareness and increase the adoption of these innovations.

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Factors Related to Continuity in Utilization of Soya Bean Products by Farm-Families in Abia State, Nigeria

S. O. Olatunji*, U. R. Etuk and O. M. Adesope**

*Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension, University of Port Harcourt, Choba,
Rivers State, Nigeria*

*E-mail: *sooolatunji@yahoo.com>, **<omadesope@yahoo.co.uk>*

KEYWORDS Nutrition. Health. Soya bean Products. Protein. Adoption. Agricultural Development Programme (ADP)

ABSTRACT The importance of Soya bean as a more affordable source of protein than animal sources and its health benefits cannot be over-emphasized. This study assessed the consistency in utilizing Soya bean products and factors related to discontinuity in utilization by farmers in Abia State, Nigeria. Data were generated with a 38-item interview schedule administered on a sample of 135 farmers. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistical method. Data analysis revealed that more than 70 percent of farmers have adopted a soya bean product in the past. Soya flour, soya milk, soya *moinmoin*, soya *akamu* and soya *akara* have the longest history of adoption while soya candies, soya meat, soya vegetable soup and soya snacks are relatively new to most farmers. Less than 60 percent of farmers remained consistent while others discontinued utilization. The major reasons offered for discontinuity include ignorance of health benefits of soya bean products and lack of time to prepare it. It was recommended that Extension Agents vigorously disseminate information about the health benefits and simple technologies for processing Soya bean at the farmers' home and at the village level.

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IMPACT OF IMPROVED TECHNOLOGIES ON SMALL-SCALE SOYBEAN PRODUCTION: EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FROM BENUE STATE, NIGERIA

R. S. Adisa* and K. S. Balogun

Department of Agricultural Extension and Rural Development, University of Ilorin, PMB 1515, Ilorin, Nigeria



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*Corresponding author's e.mail: rsadisa@yahoo.com

The study examined the impact of improved technologies on the lives of small-scale soybean farmers in Benue State, Nigeria. A total of 160 respondents were selected using simple random sampling technique. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, Tobit model and the Kruskal-Wallis test. Findings revealed that 35.6% of the respondents were between 31 and 40 years old, 40.6% had household size of between 6 and 10 members. Majority of the respondents were male, married, and had secondary school education. Tobit analysis revealed that farmers' socioeconomic characteristics which include gender, educational status and farming experience; and farmers' knowledge on soybean innovations were significant factors determining the adoption of improved soybean production technologies. These factors were statistically significant at $p=0.05$. The adoption of improved soybean technologies has had a clear positive impact on farmers' belief on soybean innovations. The major problems facing farmers in the adoption of improved soybean production technologies according to Kruskal-Wallis ranking were high cost of inputs, problem of labour availability and lack of credit/loan. The results of this study provide a strong case for the promotion of soybean as a solution for malnutrition and a means of poverty alleviation for poor people.

Fabiyi, E. F., & Hamidu, B. M. (2011). Adoption of improved technologies in soyabean processing and utilization in Tafawa Balewa Local Government area of Bauchi State, Nigeria. African Journal of Food, Agriculture, Nutrition and Development, 11(1).



**ADOPTION OF IMPROVED TECHNOLOGIES IN SOYABEAN
PROCESSING AND UTILIZATION IN TAFAWA BALEWA LOCAL
GOVERNMENT AREA OF BAUCHI STATE, NIGERIA**

Fabiyi EF*₁ and BM Hamidu₁

ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to assess the adoption of improved technologies (innovations) in soyabean processing and utilization in Tafawa Balewa Local Government Area of Bauchi State, Nigeria. Three villages were selected from the study area and fifteen farmers from each village were selected, using simple random sampling technique. Twenty soyabean innovations in processing and utilization were selected for the study based on the local diet of the farmers and ease of fortification. An interview schedule was used to collect data on socio-economic characteristics, sources of information on soyabean improved technologies and level of adoption of



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soyabean improved technologies of the respondents. Descriptive and multiple regression statistics were used to analyze the data. The results revealed that some socio-economic characteristics significantly influenced soyabean innovation adoption ($P < 0.05$ and $P < 0.01$) both positively and negatively. These included: age (+ve), educational level (-ve), farm size (-ve), social participation (-ve) and awareness (-ve) while other four factors were not significant. Among the farmers selected for the study, those who had only primary and secondary education were the majority with 40% and 44%, respectively, 13% had tertiary education, while 2% had only quranic education. The results also showed that many farmers (64%) acquired information from friends/neighbours followed by extension contact (55%) and a few (42%) from radio/television. Out of 20 soyabean innovations, only six were adopted. Soya *daddawa* had the highest adoption of 78% followed by soya cheese (67%), soya *kunu* (29%), soya milk (28%), soya pap (22%) and the least adopted was soya vegetable soup with 4%. The level of adoption in this area seemed to be very low due to lack of adequate information and limited understanding. To increase protein food intake, adoption of soyabean improved technologies should be encouraged. Efforts should be made by extension workers to create more awareness on the importance of these innovations and on methods of processing. This way, consumption of soyabean can be enhanced to help reduce problems of malnutrition in both children and adults

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An Assessment of Agricultural Technology Packages Adoption Among Farmers in Hawul LGA, Borno State, Nigeria

¹Bose, A.A., ²Z. Abdu, ³S. Idi and F. Adlu

¹Agricultural Economics and Extension Programme A.T.B.U. Bauchi

²Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension Bayero University Kano

³Universal Basic Education Hawul Local Government Education Authority, Borno State

Corresponding author: abdullahi.bose@yahoo.com

Abstract



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The study examined various aspect of adoption of crop innovations in Hawul Local Government Area of Borno State. Purposive sampling technique was used in selecting districts and villages. Random sampling was employed in selecting 90 farmers with the aid of simple random number table. The data were collected using semi-structured questionnaires and analyzed using descriptive statistics which comprises frequency distributions, mean, percentage and ranking. The result revealed that the mean age of the respondents was 43.3 years and majorities (73.33%) of them were male. Also, 86.67% of the respondents are literates having one form of education or the other. Furthermore, majorities (63.33%) of the respondents are full time farmers and had mean farming experience of 17.1 years and a mean hectareage of 2.4 hectares of land. In addition, majority (86.67%), of the farmers sourced information on extension packages from extension agents and all the respondents adopted crops innovation or other farming practices extended to them by BOSADP. The result also discovered that respondents adopted improved packages (crop varieties) because of its early maturity and high yield which were ranked first and second with 80.00% and 78.79% of the respondents respectively. Similarly, the varieties that attracted highest adoption include 99TZEEY STR, NERICA-L-42, IT97K-499-35, TGX41-48-2E and Sam nut-23 of maize, rice, cowpea, soybeans and groundnut crops respectively. Accordingly, Gramaxone (Herbicide) and Apron star (pesticides) were adopted and ranked first with 83.33% each. However, the major constraints to adoption of improved technologies and farming practices include inadequate capital, handling difficulties and low market value among others. Based on the findings, the study recommends that farmers should be encouraged to form cooperative societies in order to have increased access to agricultural credits and to key inputs like improved seeds, agro-chemicals, among others. Extension delivery system to fine-tune strategies for identifying farmers' technology needs and better sources of the technology should be intensified in the area.