The Relationship of House Hold Development Strategies and Model Farmers Performance
(The Case of Ethiopia-SNNPR-WZ, DGW, Moconisa Kebele)

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Abstracts

Introduction: This study systematically reviewed the literature to evaluate house hold development strategies and the model farmer's performance which measured by their daily feeding conditions and their food security in relation to the strategies that they set.**Objective**: The objective of the study would analyze the model framers house hold development strategies and their performance on effective contribution to feeding/eating habit within a day and profitability of farming economy. **Methodology**: The study based on 43 model farmers as sample of respondents. It used to use structured questionnaires then use SPSS software to analyze the date. Data obtained are analyzed by using binary statistics and logistic regression model.**Results**: The six house hold development strategies were significantly affect and have relationship with model farmers daily feeding or eating habit. This study hopefully conclude that capacity of model farmers needs to be improved in the study area and to educate them how to use house hold development strategies on the most related strategies to wipe out poorness.

Keywords: household development strategies, performances, model farmer, SPSS.

1. Background

The current Ethiopian government trying to revive the economy of rural farmers sector in top priority to eradicate the poverty from the country. It expeditiously developed a new strategy and policies that abandoned the policy on poverty reduction and adopted economic recovery. The economic recovery strategies emphasized economic growth and creation of wealth and employment as means of eradicating poverty and achieving food security. This was a major shift from the previous focus on poverty reduction and food security (World Bank, 2008). The strategy identified agriculture as the leading productive sector for economic recovery. In addition, the strategy recognized that revival of agricultural institutions and investment in agricultural research and extension were critical and essential for sustainable economic growth. Thus, the economic recovery strategies were the launching pad for revitalizing the model farmers' house hold development agricultural strategies sector (Ajzen I.1975). The problems faced in Moconisa kebele is the model farmers house hold development strategy management decisions made at the each household level have effects on the individual subcomponents of the household-level system, and can have aggregated effects at village. The houses hold development strategy ensuring high and sustainable economic growth, food security and poverty reduction. Some recent agricultural growth accelerations notwithstanding, the sector's growth remained insufficient to adequately address poverty, attain food security, and lead to sustained Growth Domestic Program/GDP/ growth on the kebele (Dessy et al., 2006 and World Bank, 2008).

2. Research Problem

2.1 Conceptual argument

Reconfiguration of model farming systems to reach various productive and environmental objectives while meeting farm and policy constraints is complicated by the large array of model farm components involved, and the multitude of interrelations among these components. This hampers the evaluation of relations between various model farmers' performance indicators and consequences of adjustments in house hold development management (Jeroen C.J. Groot 2012). Similarly, whatever the current Ethiopian government using all management functions to increase the sector of farmers, still there are an implications of poorness on eating habit in a day of rural society. The research would give more focus on model farmers because they are better in their working time usage, family planning, cost management, managing of food during feasting, cultural ceremony plan, etc. Is it really real? In addition to these, there is confusion on what model is! These problems will be addressed on this paper.

3. Project Objectives

The study primarily aims to explore strategies employed by model farmers in order to cope with economic growth in Moconisa Kebele.

The specific objectives of the study were:

- To examine their development strategies relation with their performance.

- To check the economic disparity of model and none model farmers.
- To find out the most influential house hold development strategies.
- To get clear meaning of what model is interims of their daily feeding!

3.1 Project questions
- Is there any difference between the model farmer's economy and the non model farmers?
- What is the most influential house hold development strategy?
- Is there any relationship between their strategy and their strong performance?
- Do they eat any food type three times within a day?

4.   Value of the Study
This research will benefit the farmers the experts who are working in the sector of farm. It is particularly giving recommendations towards on current work and working system in the model farm sector at large by giving right information about the development strategies. In addition to these:

- The study will address the ways how the farm sectors work together to improve the performance in Moconisa.
- It owes to have the base stone for other researcher to go through different strategies.
- It would help to minimize the confusions on insignificant variables.

5.   Research Literature Review
5.1 The most common development strategies
5.1.1 Working time management of Model farmers
Why Time Management? With the need for legal services increasing and staff and resources becoming even more limited, legal services workers are continually faced with having to organize their time efficiently to produce the maximum benefit for their program and its clients. This is not an easy task; people on staff are required to plan ahead, to judge priorities against personal and program goals, and to determine the most effective and efficient methods to reach objectives(La Bruyere)

5.1.2 Sequence and Overview of time management through the activities
Identification of Critical Time to activities→ Timewaster Analysis→Time Saving Action Plan → selects the best Time. All too often people attempt to make changes in their work habits without first analyzing why they are making the changes or without determining the foundation on which they are developing the changes. This technique is defined by "How to spend time + How should I spend time = Successful time management "(Louis E. Boone 2011).

5.1.2.1 Instructions for Completing the Daily Time Log
1.   Enter the date and list your daily objectives.
2.   Establish deadlines for each objective
3.   Record all significant actions
4.   Prioritize each action
5.   Comment on each action

5.1.3 Independences of season to develop the house economy
The application of farmers cropping practices can provide the undisturbed growth and development of grain crops and can neutralize extreme a biotic climate factors (season dependence) and their stress effects on crops (Kovacevic et al., 2009, 2010a; Dolijanovic et al., 2006; 2008). The Wolaita zone agricultural sectors product depends on rainy seasons. When the rain begins, the farmers start to sow, plant, cultivate etc. When the rain stops, they stop agricultural products. They do not have extra strategy for their life. These activities let them to in poor.

5.1.4 Good Cost management trends at different Cultural ceremonies
The cost management activity is one of the economic right uses and helps the people from different man made and non man made crises. It is clearly related with the farmers cultural ceremonies cost management. Some of the cultural ceremonies which celebrated by Moconisa Kebele are: all Christian's celebrations (protestant and Ethiopian Ortho churches), local ceremonies like, funeral, wedding (marriage, birth, 'girzet', 'kacha', etc)(Bakale Magazine 2015 unpublished cultural document).All most all the above celebrations un managed by any farmers that, they get more costs without their intention due to their neighborhoods force. They do this for their sons and daughters. It is almost out of plan. These lead them to in poorness. Whatever they got good product of that season, they pay the previous local loans (Wolaita Zone Gifata Megazines).

5.1.5 Food and non food items management strategy during feasting
The wastage of edible food due to blemished size and color the current market situation, general over production, an error in packaging weight or a poor management of food in house hold has been recognized an important

topic in numerous countries. The main reasons for the food wastage related with religion and social affiliation as well as appropriate packaging material and conservation methods (Wenlock et al., 1980).

There are so many cultural and local proverbs people use during the time feasting as follows: They call their race identity when eating and holding foods: "'Hegga kattnaa mallee', 'bubbulee', 'kaawobiyee', etc 'kushee oyikkenaa' ". This is a great saying during the feasting because there are few food types at that time. When they finish this all from their store, they out to beg, look the hand of the government and some few model farmers (WZ Agricultural sector, 2016 report).

5.1.6 Discussion trends with different experts /Advisor ship /
The Ethiopian political system is penetrates through the farmers. The experts (rural development and agricultural extension, health sectors extensions) are working with the farmers. Those who fast enough, use the chance by advising them for their economic progress. However, most farmers have lack of an idea how and when to advise them. It is very easy to get them to discussion about anything that they confused.

5.1.7 Daily family discussion on efficient usage efforts
"Two head is better than one". It implies that how much more than two person's group discussion is very important in the life of people. Likewise family group discussion is how much valuable enough to progress the economy of the families. As the study of 'Wonta' (Local NGO), 80 % of the idea created at Moconisa Kebele from the husband. This shows that almost rare family group discussions. In addition to these, the husbands contribute more to all members.

5.1.8 Ways of Managing family planning
According to the report of Ethiopian Central Statistical Agency (CSA), there were four children in average per house of the rural area. The farmer's belief is child is the gift of God. Even though, the family planning policy too good to progress the economy, most people do not take it as one of family planning strategy.

5.2 Model Farmers performance ((measured by whether they feed their family 3 times in a day or not))
According to this research, the quality the model farmers evaluated by their feeding system. If the farmers are model to the other house hold farmers they should make a difference by their feeding time management technique. The feeding time for every society differ according to their culture. Generally accepted feeding times are break-fast (8:00), mid of breakfast and lunch time (10:00), lunch time (6:00), mid of lunch and dinner (9:00), dinner (11:00) etc. From the report of Ethiopian government, most people are not eating food three times a day.

Other factors affecting relative performance of farmers include product, region, farm size and the understanding and application of farming principles, whether organic or not. Detailed, farm-level comparisons can shed light on the causes of differential performance amongst farms using different production methods (Offermann, F. and Nieberg, H. 2000).

6. Research Proposal Methodology
6.1 Introduction
This chapter deals with mainly the research design and methodology. It includes the research design, sample size, sampling technique, research instruments, and methods of data analysis, reliability tests, measurement of dependent and independent variables.

6.2 Research design
The study will conducted at selected kebele in Ethiopia-SNNPR-WZ-DGW. It used binary logistic regression type of research design. The type of questions asked by the researcher, ultimately determine the type of approach which was necessary to complete an accurate investigation of the point at hand and concern with finding out "what is" (Kothari, 1990). To this, structured questionnaires were applied. The data w collected primarily from the sample size of 43 respondents who were leaving in that kebele. Then simple random technique applied.

6.3 Sample size and sample determination formula
(Cochran 1963 and C.R. Kothari 2013) stated that a population with standard deviation with an error no longer than "e" by calculating a confidence interval with confidence corresponding to z, the necessary formula for sample size equals as under:-

$$n = \frac{Z^2 * N * \sigma^2}{(N-1)e^2 + z^2 * \sigma^2}$$

Where: n - Sample size

Z 2- Abscissa of the normal curve that cuts off an area σ at the tails

e2 - Acceptable sampling error for infinite population

σ^2 - The variance of an attribute in the population

N- Shows the total population of six sites

To this formula,

Total kebele population=5200,

Total number of model farmers=250

Z=1.96 confidence value with 95% confidence level,

$e^2=\pm 3$ for large number of population,

$$mean = \frac{Total\, population\, of\, the\, kebele}{total \bmod el\, farmers\, at\, that\, kebele} = 5200/250 = 20.8$$

$$\sigma^2 = \sum_{k=0}^{n}\left(\frac{(xi-x)2}{N}\right) = \frac{(250-20.8)2}{5200} = \frac{229.2 * 229.2}{5200} = \frac{52532.639999}{5200} = 10.10$$

$$n = \frac{1.96(1.96)*5200*10.10}{(5200-1)*9+1.96(1.96)*10.10}$$

$$n \approx 43$$

7.   Data Processing and Analysis

7.1 Data Processing

At this section, the researcher did so many tedious activities like editing, coding, classifying tabulating. After that, the researcher assigned numerical values and different symbols to data.

7.2 Data Analysis Method

The statistical package for social science (SPSS) the latest version 20 applied to analyze the data obtained from the questionnaires. Having this software, the researcher specifically analyzed regressions, different descriptive statistics and other necessary applications and means.

The following statistical techniques should have been applied to analyze the collected data:-

    a.   Correlations (Cross tabulation)

    b.   Binary logistic regression model

Correlation analysis

If the scores of independent variables (model farmers development strategies) observed then it was clear that the model farmers performance would be determine according to its value.

Binary logistic regression analysis

In order to check the performance of each independent variables on dependent variable and general log linear regression analysis and binary logistic regression applied to test the hypothesis developed.

7.3 Procedure of data collection

First, I have to get letter from the department. Then, the researcher sought permission from all sites heads. After that the researcher distributed to the respondents. It includes all the necessary documents. Since they are farmers, they need some payment of motivations. So that. I have to do my best and collected live data at different time.

7.4 Questionnaire design

Since the research's main focus is the investigation of influences whether there are a relation between model farmer economic growth performance and their development strategies, all questionnaire are focuses on strategies by deriving more than four variables to make its internal strengths.

7.5 Project Hypothesis

This research has addressed the most familiar house hold development strategies that the model farmers and the government use on the base of model farmers performances; it helps easily to understand, feed data to computer, formulate at the end. Besides these, it has hypothesized in the following terms: -

      Hypothesis tested under chi-square test of association.

H1: There is an association between the model farmer's performance and strategic house hold development strategies.

H1 is alternative hypothesis (research hypothesis) and independent variables are seemed to be the most common development strategies of Moconisa Kebele model farmers which include:

Variables represented	The most common development strategies
X_1	Working time management strategy
X_2	Independences of seasons strategy
X_3	Good Cost management trends at different Cultural ceremonies strategy
X_4	Food and non food items management during feasting strategy
X_5	Managing family planning strategy
X_6	Daily family discussion strategy
X_7	Discussion with different experts /Advisor ship /strategy
Y	Model Farmers performance ((measured by feeding 3 times in a day))

Source- Own work

To apply the above strategies, the researcher should use the Alan Agresti (2007) the general form of model would have been used as follows:

$$\Pi_i = \left(pr\left(\frac{y=1}{Xi=xi}\right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{epx(\beta0 + \beta1X1 + \beta2X2 + \beta3X3 + \beta4X4 + \beta5X5 + \beta6X6 + \beta7X7)}{1 + \exp(\beta0 + \beta1X1 + \beta2X2 + \beta3X3 + \beta4X4 + \beta5X5 + \beta6X6 + \beta7X7)}$$

$$\log\left(\frac{\Pi_i}{1-\Pi_i}\right) = \beta0 + \beta1X1 + \beta2X2 + \beta3X3 + \beta4X4 + \beta5X5 + \beta6X6 + \beta7X7$$

Where:

- Π_i is the probability of model farmers performance is being excellent(i.e., y = 1=) given the independent variables

- $1 - \Pi_i$ is the probability of model farmers performance is not being excellent(i.e., y = 0=) given the independent variables

- $\beta0$ = constant coefficient

- *β1, β2, β3, β4, β5, β6 and β7* are coefficient to estimate

- *X1, x2, x3, x4, x5, x6, and x7, are* the farmers house hold development strategies.

8.   Results and Discussion

Table 1 below presents case processing summary of characteristics of respondents in relation to marginal percentage level and number of population status. The table shows that, majority of the respondents fall within 53% (percent) while the others are at least with 47 percent. The sum count of marginal percentage of the population 332.92 percent in average responses disagree on the strategy and 268.17 percent should agree the listed strategy.

Table 1 Case Processing Summary

Development Strategies and performance		N	Marginal Percentage
y	0 (disagree)	12	27.9%
	1(agree)	31	72.1%
X1	0 (disagree)	27	62.8%
	1(agree)	16	37.2%
x2	0 (disagree)	33	76.7%
	1(agree)	10	23.3%
x3	0 (disagree)	20	46.5%
	1(agree)	23	53.5%
x4	0 (disagree)	15	34.9%
	1(agree)	28	65.1%
x5	0 (disagree)	31	72.1%
	1(agree)	12	27.9%
x6	0 (disagree)	17	39.5%
	1(agree)	26	60.5%
x7	0 (disagree)	14	32.6%
	1(agree)	29	67.4%
Valid		43	100.0%
Missing		0	
Total		43	
Sub population		27[a]	

a.   The dependent variable has only one value observed in 27 (100.0%) subpopulations.

Source- data collected sep 2016 and own calculation

Table 2 Model Fitting Information

Model	Model Fitting Criteria	Likelihood Ratio Tests		
	-2 Log Likelihood	Chi-Square	df	Sig.
Intercept Only	50.918			
Final	.000	50.918	7	.000

Source- data collected sep 2016 and own calculation

Model fitness information according to its criteria and likely hood ratio tests at table 2, 50.918 interception point of its fitness with the house hold development strategies. There is strong evidence of relationship of likely hood ratios and shows sig. = 0.000. This is proved by both chi-square test and two log likely hood values.

The chi-square statistic is the difference in -2 log-likelihoods between the final model and a reduced model. The reduced model is formed by omitting an effect from the final model. The null hypothesis is that all parameters of that effect are 0 that supported by table 3. This reduced model is equivalent to the final model because omitting the effect does not increase the degrees of freedom. The log-likelihood values are approaching zero. There may be a complete separation in the data. The maximum likelihood estimates do not exist.

Table 3. Likelihood Ratio Tests

Effect	Model Fitting Criteria	Likelihood Ratio Tests		
	-2 Log Likelihood of Reduced Model	Chi-Square	df	Sig.
Intercept	.000	.000	0	.
X1	2.773	2.773	1	.096
x2	.000	.000	1	1.000
x3	.000	.000	1	1.000
x4	2.773	2.773	1	.096
x5	.000	.000	1	1.000
x6	.000	.000	1	1.000
x7	.000	.000	1	1.000

Source- data collected sep 2016 and own calculation

Table 4 Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 0	Constant	.949	.340	7.793	1	.005	2.583

Source- data collected sep 2016 and own calculation

A binary logistic regression was conducted on the predictive power house hold development strategies

and the model farmers real eating habit performance and the attitudinal constructs on the dichotomous variable self-employed (agree/disagree). Variable in equation model was calculated (table 4): it includes all respondents who were self-employed in study.

The model strongly supports model farmer performances as increasing probability of becoming model. An increase in 1 in the model farmers performance scale would reflect an exponential odd ratio of 2.583x higher probability of becoming model farmers are eating three times in a day and 7.417x higher chance to those who not eating or feeding their families three times in a day. Six strategies were significant (p<0.005), all seven strategies were perfect at its odd ratio increment which supported by (table 8).

Table 4 refer the constant value of variables in equation of strategies in house hold development with highest figure of Wald statistics (7.793) , the great exponential function and all mostly significant in nature. This table mostly supported by table 8 with odd value ratio perfection.

Table 5 Variables not in the Equation					
			Score	df	Sig.
Step 0	Variables	X1(1)	9.864	1	.002
		x2(1)	5.044	1	.025
		x3(1)	14.142	1	.000
		x4(1)	4.029	1	.045
		x5(1)	5.763	1	.022
		x6(1)	.244	1	.383
		x7(1)	13.655	1	.000
	Overall Statistics		38.969	7	.000

Source- data collected sep 2016 and own calculation

Moconisa kebele Model farmers Performance (eating three times a day) and Working time management strategy

The Working time management strategy is one of the measurements of independent variable that influence eating performance of model farmers at a day. Working time management strategy play a great role in farmers eating habit and it shows in this research outlook; calculation of time to each activity to help them how to complete as planned, coaching of works, knowledge of what to work at sun up and down, management of sequences of activities. Table 5 shows the first strategy of model farmers called working time management strategy (x1) and their relationship with their eating habit in a day. This is supported by the model software result score of variables not in equation = 9.864, degree of freedom = 1, sig. ≤ 0.05, that is 0.002. This implies that there is strong relationship between working time management strategy with that of model farmers eating habit in a day in that Moconisa kebele. In addition to this, table 6 of each model farmer's strategies in two way correlation matrix and positively correlated each other.

Moconisa kebele Model farmers Performance (eating three times a day) and Independences of seasons

The Independences of season strategy is one of the measurements of independent variable that influence eating performance of model farmers at a day. Independences of seasons strategy play a great role in farmers eating habit and it shows in this research outlook; waiting for winter, waiting for summer, readiness of mental and financial to work in during spring and familiarity with putting thing for coming. Table 5 shows the second strategy of model farmers called independence of season's strategy (x2) and their relationship with their eating habit in a day. This is supported by the model software result score of variables not in equation = 5.044, degree of freedom = 1, sig. ≤ 0.05, that is 0.025. This implies that there is strong relationship between working time management strategy with that of model farmers eating habit in a day in that Moconisa kebele. In addition to this, table 6 of each model farmer's strategies in two way correlation matrix and positively correlated each other.

Moconisa kebele Model farmers Performance (eating three times a day) and good cost management trends at different cultural Ceremonies strategy

The good cost management trends at different cultural Ceremonies strategy is one of the measurements of independent variable that influence eating performance of model farmers at a day, it plays a great role in farmers eating habit and shows in this research outlook; cultural wedding ceremonies money cost plan, giving and taking thing at families funeral ceremonies plan, plan trend of extra necessary money and material to sudden ceremonies, creation of book account for birth and 'kachaa' days, plan of cost breakdown of to each family members. Table 5 shows the 3rd strategy of model farmers called good cost management trends at different cultural Ceremonies strategy (x3) and their relationship with their eating habit in a day. This is supported by the model software result score of variables not in equation = 14.142, degree of freedom = 1, sig. ≤ 0.05, that is 0.000. This implies that there is very strong relationship between good cost management trends at different cultural Ceremonies strategy with that of model farmers eating habit in a day in that Moconisa kebele. In addition to this, table 6 of each model farmer's strategies in two way correlation matrix and positively correlated

each other.

Moconisa kebele Model farmers Performance (eating three times a day) and management of feasting time for food and non food Items

The management of feasting time for food and non food items strategy is one of the measurements of independent variable that influence eating performance of model farmers at a day. Management of feasting time for food and non food items strategy play a great role in farmers eating habit and shows in this research outlook; collection and putting ripe foods at a right store for long period technique, storing non direct foods until is being cost, appropriate usage of garden cash and non cash material, minimization of food wastage during each meal. Table 5 shows the fourth strategy of model farmers called management of feasting time for food and non food items (x4) and their relationship with their eating habit in a day. This is supported by the model software result score of variables not in equation = 4.029, degree of freedom = 1, sig. ≤ 0.05, that is 0.045. This implies that there is strong relationship between management of feasting time for food and non food items strategy with that of model farmers eating habit in a day in that Moconisa kebele. In addition to this, table 6 of each model farmer's strategies in two way correlation matrix and positively correlated each other.

Moconisa kebele Model farmers Performance (eating three times a day) and managing of family planning strategy

The managing of family planning strategy is one of the measurements of independent variable that influence eating performance of model farmers at a day. managing of family planning strategy play a great role in farmers eating habit and it shows in this research outlook; feeding of all family members, feeding of balanced diet types, attend of good school, equal of the economy and family member. Table 5 shows the 5th strategy of model farmers called managing of family planning (x5) and their relationship with their eating habit in a day. This is supported by the model software result score of variables not in equation = 5.244, degree of freedom = 1, sig. ≤ 0.05, that is 0.022. This implies that there is strong relationship between managing of family planning strategy with that of model farmers eating habit in a day in that Moconisa kebele. In addition to this, table 6 of each model farmer's strategies in two way correlation matrix and positively correlated each other.

Moconisa kebele Model farmers Performance (eating three times a day) and positive daily family discussion for life Strategy

The positive daily family discussion for life strategy is one of the measurements of independent variable that influence eating performance of model farmers at a day. Positive daily family discussion for life strategy may not play a great role in farmers eating habit and it shows in this research outlook; daily discussion plan period for their life. Table 5 shows the sixth strategy of model farmers called positive daily family discussion for life strategy (x6) and their relationship with their eating habit in a day. This is supported by the model software result score of variables not in equation = .244, degree of freedom = 1, sig. ≥ 0.05, that is 0.382. This implies that there is no relationship between positive daily family discussion for life strategy with that of model farmers eating habit in a day in that Moconisa kebele.

Moconisa kebele Model farmers Performance (eating three times a day) and getting advisor ship from different Experts to health care and agricultural products

Getting advisor ship from different experts to health care and agricultural products strategy is one of the measurements of independent variable that influence eating performance of model farmers at a day. Getting advisor ship from different experts to health care and agricultural products strategy play a great role in farmers eating habit and it shows in this research outlook; discussion with RDAE experts for about agricultural products increments, discussion with health care experts for about family health increments, communication on how, when, to do things and its marketability. Table 5 shows at the 7th strategy of model farmers called getting advisor ship from different experts to health care and agricultural products increments strategy (x7) and their relationship with their eating habit in a day. This is supported by the model software result score of variables not in equation = 13.655, degree of freedom = 1, sig. ≤ 0.05, that is 0.000. This implies that there is the next very strong relationship between getting advisor ship from different experts to health care and agricultural products strategy with that of model farmers eating habit in a day in that Moconisa kebele. In addition to this, table 6 of each model farmer's strategies in two way correlation matrix and positively correlated each other.

Table 6 Correlation Matrix

		Constant	X1(1)	x2(1)	x3(1)	x4(1)	x5(1)	x6(1)	x7(1)
Step 1	Constant	1.000	-.285	-.287	-.949	-.278	-.968	-.967	.939
	X1(1)	-.285	1.000	.244	.104	.491	.134	.134	-.114
	x2(1)	-.287	.244	1.000	.011	.387	.098	.156	-.047
	x3(1)	-.949	.104	.011	1.000	.065	.989	.974	-.982
	x4(1)	-.278	.491	.387	.065	1.000	.123	.133	-.041
	x5(1)	-.968	.134	.098	.989	.123	1.000	.981	-.984
	x6(1)	-.967	.134	.156	.974	.133	.981	1.000	-.982
	x7(1)	.939	-.114	-.047	-.982	-.041	-.984	-.982	1.000

Source- data collected sep 2016 and own calculation

Table 7 Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

		Chi-square	Df	Sig.
Step 1	Step	50.918	7	.000
	Block	50.918	7	.000
	Model	50.918	7	.000

Source- data collected sep 2016 and own calculation

The relevant table 7 can be found in the output of the binary logistic regression analysis. It includes the chi-square goodness of fit test. This chi-square is significant which 0.000 is. The presence of a relationship between the dependent variable and combination of independent variables is based on the statistical significance of the model chi-square at step 1 after the independent variables have been added to the analysis. In this analysis, the probability of the model chi-square (50.918) was < 0.001, less than or equal to the level of significance of 0.05. This table shows an existence of a relationship between the independent and the dependent variable

Table 8 Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1[a]	X1(1)	-36.089	11215.955	.000	1	.997	.000
	x2(1)	-36.440	18999.569	.000	1	.998	.000
	x3(1)	-32.238	83120.732	.000	1	1.000	.000
	x4(1)	-36.028	11065.721	.000	1	.997	.000
	x5(1)	-30.112	83412.402	.000	1	1.000	.000
	x6(1)	-29.804	84561.867	.000	1	1.000	.000
	x7(1)	-7.915	83298.913	.000	1	1.000	.000
	Constant	122.981	89266.711	.000	1	.999	2.571E+053

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: X1, x2, x3, x4, x5, x6, and x7.

Source- data collected sep 2016 and own calculation

People have in need of strategies to live in the world safely. They have their own systems that let them to the ups and downs life. Most research conducted on the sector of rural area came with certain finding and recommendations. Likewise, this research has seven strategies which explained x1 to x7.

9.   Conclusion

The study was undertaken with the objective of assessing the relationship of people's household development strategies with their real performance of Wolaita Zone Damot Gale Woreda Moconisa Kebele, Ethiopia. The data was collected from 43 model farmers. Logistic Regressions with Binary Logit model was used to analyze the relationship of Moconisa Kebele model daily eating habit with that of their house hold development strategies to life.

The result shows that, all the Wald and odds ratios were by 1 increment, they were 100% high relation and not eating or feeding their families three times in a day. There were strong evidence of significances in six house hold strategies and one strategy was not significant effect.

The study identified strategies that have a great relation for a time being and resulted that working time management strategies, Independences of seasons strategies, good Cost management trends at different Cultural ceremonies strategies, food and non food items management during feasting strategies, managing family planning strategies and discussion with different experts /Advisor ship / strategies of the household has positive and significant effect on the preference of model farmers for their eating habit.

In addition to these, Good Cost management trends at different Cultural ceremonies strategy was the most influential strategy that scores 14.142, degree of freedom 1, Sig.0.000, then the second influential strategy was discussion with different experts /Advisor ship/ strategy which scored 13.655, degree of freedom 1 with the

sig. 0.000 and working time management strategy was the third and it scores 9.864 with the sig. 0.002.

10. Recommendations

► WTMS= Working Time Management Strategy of the model farmers has an influence on their eating habit in a day that, any farmers should have to take care on how to manage it and the right sequence or proper usage of time. In addition to these, all concerned bodies especially, the kebele leaders and the Woreda heads have to arrange an important meeting to teach the value of time and the cultural usage of time how to complete all the jobs, how to coach their families activity, how to use sequences of jobs. The model farmers think that they almost right at their any activity at any time but their last output according to the research result were miserable un measurable. It is recommendable to give special training to concerned farmers to increase their eating habit on the issues listed above.

► ISS = Independences of Seasons Strategy is one of the big point that this research come up and it has relation with the habit of eating or feeding. According to the result, the farmers were waiting for winter, summer and spring to perform their special activities. It implies that all the farmers dependent on seasons. They cannot create some other works when the rain starts and ends. So that, it recommendable to use the technology of water pumps, creation of market demands at each season. In addition to these, the Zone should take in to projects when they being free and not to be an idle.

► GCMTSDCC = Good cost management trend strategy at different cultural ceremony has great relation and strongly significantly affects the model farmers daily feeding habit that, the concerned bodies have to give special training for farmers on plan/forecast of weeding ceremonies cost, the value of giving and taking arrangements of different funeral ceremonies, handling of extra necessary money and material management, creation of an account for 'kachas', birth days' celebration, and proper usage and its breakdowns to each family.

► MFTFNFIS = Management of feasting time for food and non food items strategies should not managed well by model farmers. They were not collect and put all the products that they produced, they weren't wait until the products get high price due to the pushing of borrowers and lenders, they should not appropriately used the garden cash and non cash products at a time of ripe, they weren't manage the only food that enough to each meal not to be wasteful, ---. So that, it is recommendable that the experts should take care on the result problems and have to discuss with all the family members and the other helpful heads and leaders to solve it.

► MFPS = Managing family plan Strategy has significant effect of the model farmers daily eating habit performance that the farmers have to manage their family members and have to work hard to feed all of them balanced diet. If they already gave many children, they have to produce a lot according to their family size to send them good school, to feed them more than three times in a day and be equal and extra for coming seasons as risk fund.

► DGA Strategy = Discussion and getting advisor-ship from the health and agricultural development sector experts were worthy for their life long that, they have to communicate how and when to do things, the marketability of that products and its seasons, the health diseases and others.

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