

EFFECTIVENESS OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION IN THE AREA OF VEGETABLE DISEASES CONTROL IN QALIOBIA GOVERNORATE

SUMMARY

The vegetable crops are infected by the diseases during growth, after the harvesting, during the storage, and in the storage, specially when not found in the refrigerator for the storage.

The results of most of the last studies made a sign that the area of vegetable diseases control is one of the most extension areas which vegetable farmers of Qaliobia Governorate needs, their crops were infected by diseases they are not capable to control.

The agricultural extension is an important organization to make the desirable change in the rural of Egypt, and next it is possible that a role is the right for effective in the area of vegetable diseases control, by making a desirable behavioral changes knowledge, skills and attitudes of farmers through diffusion of the thoughts and recommendations of vegetable diseases control, and their satisfaction to implement in their fields.

This study aims to:

- 1-Determine the degree of effectiveness of agricultural extension (DEAE) in the area of vegetable diseases control (AVDC) through:
 - A-Determine knowledge & implement of vegetable farmers in the area of diseases control .

- B-Determine knowledge source of vegetable by the technical recommendations of diseases control.
 - C-Determine the agricultural extension activities in the area of vegetable diseases control
 - D-Determine ability of agricultural extension organization on the satisfaction of vegetable farmers to implement the technical recommendations of diseases control.
 - E-Determine the extent of utilization of farmers from implement the technical recommendations of diseases control.
- 2-Define the relationship between the (DEAE) in the area of (AVDC) as dependence variable and some characteristics personal, social, economic and communicational of formers as independence variables.
 - 3- Identification of the problems facing the vegetable farmers in study area.
 - 4- Identification of the vegetable farmers proposals to solve these problems.

The study was conducted in three districts of Qualiobia governorate namely: Toukh, El-Kanater El-Khairia and Qalyilb. One village was selected from each district representing the largest area planted with vegetable (potatoes and tomatoes). The selected villages were Met Kenana, EL-Monira , and Nay from the three centers on the arrangement representing the three mentioned districts respectively.

A systematic random sample was drawn representing 39.5 % of total farmers of each village amounting to 233 farmers.

Data were collected during June and July 2005 by personal interview using a pre-tested questionnaire.

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Pearson's product moment, Step-wise, frequencies, percentages, standard deviation, and averages were used to analyze data statistically

The main results of the study revealed that:

- 1- The level of degrees of farmers knowledge of the studied recommendations was high.
- 2- The level of degrees of farmers implement of the studied recommendations was high .
- 3-Law in role of the agricultural extension as source knowledge of the recommendations of the studied.
- 4-The agricultural extension activities in the area of vegetable **diseases control of the studied** recommendations was law.
- 5-The role of the agricultural extension in the satisfaction of farmers to implement the studied recommendations was law.
- 6-The extent utilization the farmers from implement the studied recommendations was law .
- 7-The sequent made a sign until more than three quarters of farmers (78.50%) they have law to middle (DEAE) in the (AVDC).
- 8-(DEAE) in the (AVDC) was correlated positively and significantly at 0.01 with each of: the degree of education, production of tomatoes feddan, contacts with change agents, formal social participation, opinion leadership, attitudes to agricultural extension activities, and the degree of the suitability of employment timing to the protection destructives. and was correlated positively and significantly at 0.05 with each of: the degree of agricultural area holding, production of potatoes feddan, the step of an individual contributor of the family in the

agricultural work. and was not correlated with rest variables.

9-The contribution rate of these variables in explaining the total variance in (DEAE) in the (AVDC) were 29.10 % to opinion leadership, 6.10 % to attitudes to agricultural extension activities, and 4.00 % to production of potatoes feddan, and 1.50% to contacts with change agents sequentially totaling 41 %.

10-The results showed some constrains and problems facing the vegetable farmers which include:

- Low price of yield, high infection with diseases and pests, not available of profession workers, difficult to sale yield, high prices of seeds, high cost of the fertilizers and pesticides.

11-Proposed solutions that were presented by the respondents, can be summarized as follow:

- Open sale windows, making the pesticides, sprayers, fertilizers, and agricultural machines available, determine the planted area every year, facilitation of export process, making good seeds available and law price, making controller varieties available, the co-operatives take and sale the yield to farmers.

Applicable benefits:

1-The study saw that the programs planners of the central administration of agricultural extension must be condensation of the extension activities and potentials in the study area.

2-Necessity of opening communication channels between agricultural extension and farms with the help of the

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extension workers by the newest of the information and the necessary means of vegetable diseases control.

- 3-The study recommended to controlling on extension workers.
- 4-The study recommended to necessity of a well-known of farmers the right and biological means of diseases and insects control.
- 5-A necessity that the planners of future extension programs aims to increase effectiveness of agricultural extension in the area of vegetable diseases control resistance the following variables: the opinion leadership, attitudes toward the extension activities, means of potato feddan production, communication of the change agencies.
- 6-A necessity that the future studies importance to another characteristic and situational variables which not found in this study.
- 7-A necessity found clear role of governmental agricultural extension to increase effectiveness of agricultural extension in the area of vegetable diseases control by making felt extension services in the study area.