

Rural women's knowledge of extension recommendations concerning safe domestic poultry production in Giza Governorate

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Abstract

This study investigated rural women's knowledge of extension recommendations concerning safe domestic poultry production in Giza and its relationships with some independent variables. The study was conducted in Wardan village in Monshaat EL-Kanater District in Giza Governorate. A random sample of 341 rural women was selected. Data were collected using questionnaire through personal interviews. Frequencies, percentages, χ^2 and Pearson simple correlation coefficient were used for data analysis.

The most important results were as follows:

1. About two third of respondents, 65.4%, had medium knowledge.
2. There were negative significant relationships between knowledge degree at 0.01 and each of: age and level of aspiration.
3. There were positive significant relationships between knowledge degree at 0.01 and each of number of years of respondent's education and degree of exposure to sources of information.
- 4- There were negative significant relationships between knowledge degree at 0.05 and each of: number of family members, and poultry possession.