

Knowledge of farmers in the field of cotton cultivation, production in Minya Al-Hayt village, Fayoum governorate

Eng. Noha Aladdin Abdel Ghani Prof. Dr. Hoda Al-Janjihi Mohammad Prof.

Dr. Abdel Shafi Ahmed Azzam

Agricultural Extension and Rural Sociology, Faculty of Agriculture, Cairo University

nohaalaa375@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This research aimed mainly at determining the level of knowledge of farmers in the field of cultivation and production of the cotton crop in the village of Minya Al-Hait in center of Atsa, Fayoum Governorate, and identifying the problems facing farmers in the field of Crop production and their proposals to solve it.

The questionnaire was used by personal interview as a tool for collecting research data from 164 respondents, all of whom included the study in the village of Minya Al-Hait, Fayoum Governorate, where the Atsa Center was chosen for being the largest area and production center in the governorate.

Research data are percentages, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, Pearson's simple correlation coefficient, and chi-square.

The research results showed the following:

The degree of knowledge of the respondents in the field of cultivation and production of the cotton crop is that more than half of the respondents (62.2%) have a low level of knowledge of the technical recommendations for the production and cultivation of the cotton crop, while (37.8%) have a medium and high level of knowledge of the technical recommendations for the production and cultivation of the cotton crop.

Cotton Where the relationship is illogical, There are many problems facing cotton growers, and the first place is the decrease in cultivated areas

by 61% of the total sample, and the second is the increase in fertilizer prices and their non-availability by 12.8%.

The most important proposals of the respondents to overcome these problems, from their point of view, is to set the prices of cotton supply before planting by 67.7%, and to provide machines for harvesting cotton in the second place in terms of importance by 14.6%.