

Application's Level of Rural women for household storage practices for wheat crop in some villages in Albeheira Governorate

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Abstract

This research aims to determine degree of rural women application for wheat crop storage practices at home, to identify the sources of information from which rural women derive their information about how to store the wheat crop at home, to determine the relationship between independent variables and application's degree of rural women to practices of wheat crop storage at home, And also identify the problems they face when storing from their point of view. This research was conducted in of Albeheira governorate. The data were collected by using personal interviewing questionnaire from random sample of farmers' wives amounted to 211 respondents, representing 10% of the total population of wives of the possession farmers of the three study villages, they are: Sanhoor Albeheira in Damanhur district, Mehallet Dawood in Alrahmania district , and Shabrarees village in Shubrakhit district. Several statistical methods were used to analyze the data and display they were: frequencies, percentages, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, simple correlation coefficient, and the correlation and regression model.

The main findings are as follows:

- 1- 83% of rural respondents had a total application level ranging from low to medium for storage practices for wheat crop at home.
2. As for the sources of information for rural respondents, mother, personal experience, parents and neighbors have had the first place in this field.
- 3-The results also showed that there were significant relationships between the degrees of application of the rural women respondents for storage practices for wheat crop at home and each of: the educational status of the respondents, the educational status of the husband, the educational status of the sons, the wheat's cultivated area, the quantity of storage, the sources of information, the degree of readiness for change, the degree of Knowledge with manifestations of the infection, Knowledge degree of store specifications, and degree of knowledge of the causes of crop damage.
4. The independent variables collectively explains 46% of the variance in the dependent variable, and the most independent variables effect are: the amount of storage, the degree of knowledge of the store

specifications, the degree of knowledge of the causes of damage, the duration of storage the readiness of change, and the educational status of the respondents.

5. The most important problems faced by rural respondents from their point of view were: lack of knowledge of correct storage methods, lack of broadcasting of television and radio programs on wheat storage methods, and high costs of storage drums.