

Agricultural extension workers' perception regarding agro-eco threats relevant to the scarcity of water resources in Matrouh Governorate

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Abstract

This study aimed mainly to identify level of Extension Workers' Perception (EWP) regarding agro-eco threats relevant to water resources scarcity in Matrouh Governorate. To achieve this goal, number of objectives has developed as follow: 1) to identify the level of EWP regarding Agro-eco threats relevant to water scarcity, 2) to identify the level of EWP regarding necessary technical procedures to encounter agro-eco threats relevant to water scarcity, 3) to identify the extension activities that extension workers carry out to encounter agro-eco threats relevant to water scarcity, and finally 4) to determine correlation between some independent variables and the level of EWP regarding agro-eco threats relevant to water scarcity.

A descriptive approach was adopted in this study. A survey was carried out to depict factors relevant to such phenomenon. Also, quantitative data was utilized to assess the correlation among the study variables

This study was carried out in Matrouh Governorate. A systematic random sample size of 89 of extension workers was selected representing (50%) of total of 118 extension workers representing agriculture administrations at province level in Matrouh Governorate.

Frequency, percentage, and weighted average were used to outline the study findings. Also, Person correlation coefficient was used to determine correlation between the independent variables and the level of EWP regarding agro-eco threats relevant to water scarcity in the study area.

Main findings of the current study prevailed the following:

Findings demonstrate relatively low level of EWP regarding agro-eco threats relevant to water scarcity in the study area.

It also, point out low level of EWP regarding necessary technical procedures to encounter agro-eco threats relevant to water scarcity in the study area.

Additionally, more than two-third of the study sample (70.8%) showed moderate level of perception and close to one-fourth (23.6%) showed low level. While only, (5.7%) of the study sample indicated high level of perception regarding agro-eco threats relevant to water scarcity. The global average was estimated at (0.41%) indicating the poor level of EWP regarding agro-eco threats relevant to water scarcity in Matrouh Governorate.

Eventually, this study developed four recommendations may contribute to increase EWP regarding agro-eco threats relevant to water scarcity in the study areas and other similar areas.