

Executive extension needs of rural women in the field of breeding and care of sheep in Al-Beheira Governorate

Noha El Zahy El Said Hassan

Agricultural Extension & Rural Development Research Institute- Agricultural Researcher Center (ARC)

Abstract

The aim of this research was to determine the practical extension needs of rural women in the field of breeding and care of sheep at Al-Beheira Governorate as it ranks the first among the Egyptian governorates in the number of sheep and also number of sheep's breeders.

The research was conducted in three villages selected randomly from three districts at Al-Beheira Governorate as follow: Waqed village at Kom Hamada district, Al Khawaled village at Etai Al Baroud district, and Tibah village at Al Dalangate district. A random sample of 617 respondents was collected from the three villages i.e., 251 from Al Khawaled village, 195 from Tibah village, and 171 from Waqed village. The data were collected by using personal interviewing questionnaire. Averages, simple and multiple Pearson correlation coefficients, simple and step-wise regression analyses were used for data analyses. The significantly differences between the results were calculated using analysis of variance (ANOVA). Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS 18 software.

The results summarized the following:

1. 68% of the respondents need medium practical extension recommendations in the field of breeding and care of sheep.
2. 69% of the respondents need low practical extension recommendations concerning to selecting the male and female of the sheep.
3. 48% of the respondents need medium practical extension recommendations about preparation the sheep barn.
4. 71% of the respondents need low practical extension recommendations about the process of vaccination and preparation for delivery.
5. 59.8% of the respondents need high practical extension recommendations about the feeding process of sheep in the different ages.
6. Most of the respondents (96.1%) need low and medium practical extension recommendations about the sheep shearing.
7. 87.0% of the respondents need low and medium practical extension recommendations for the treatment of some diseases prevalent among sheep.
8. 81.6% of the respondents need extension service for the periodical follow-up of sheep, and 80.3% of the respondents need extension service

for providing of concentrated feeds for sheep, and 76.5% of the respondents need extension service for the continually awareness in the field of breeding and care of sheep.

9. The results showed that the most important communication ways for providing the respondents by the practical extension recommendations in the field of breeding and care of sheep are the practical explanations (82.5%), Guidance meetings (73.9%), Seminars (64.5%), and home visits (56.8%).
10. The respondents get their information about the breeding and care of sheep from eleven sources; the most important four sources are their personal experience (96.6%), other sheep's breeder (91.9%), Neighbors and relatives (79.1%), and veterinary hospital unit (71.8%).
11. There are about twenty four obstructions in the field of breeding and care of sheep; these obstructions are related to the agricultural extension (i.e., there are no women agricultural guides (79.1%), the lack of time for rural women to breed sheep (48.7%), and the limited requested fund for sheep breeding i.e., the lack of bank loans to purchase sheep (89.3%).
12. The main proposals of the respondents to overcome these obstructions were identified in twelve proposals. The first of these proposals was the provision of bank loans with low interest rate (85.5%), the reduction of bank loan guarantees (82.1%), the provision of veterinary care (80.3%), the provision of feed with low prices (78.6%), and the provision of vaccines at subsidized prices (76.9%).