

Knowledge of farmers on technical recommendations for rice production In the center of the El-Tal-alkabir in the province of Ismailia

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Abstract

The main aim of this research was to determine the level of knowledge of the rice farmers concerned with the technical recommendations for their production at the Tal Al Kabir Center in Ismailia Governorate and to identify the sources of agricultural information from which the farmers obtained their information about crop production and to identify the problems they face when producing the crop in the study area.

This research was conducted in a systematic random manner from the rice crop inventory of the agricultural cooperative societies of the selected villages. Using the equation of Kriggsie and Morgan, the number of respondents was 250 respondents, As a result, 106 respondents were selected from the village of Abu Ashour, 90 from Al-Balawah village and 54 from Al-Dhahiriya village. The study villages were selected according to the area criterion and the number of farmers.

The research data were collected through a personal interview with the respondents through the questionnaire prepared for this purpose and after it was validated to collect the research data from the old village of Qassasin from the center of Qassasin in June 2018. After modification of the phrases and sentences became valid for collecting data and collected in August 2018, And the data were statistically processed through the arithmetic mean and the periodic widths of frequencies and percentages.

The main findings of the research were summarized as follows:

- Regarding the level of knowledge of the farmers concerned with the technical recommendations for rice production in the research area, the results indicated that only 15% of respondents with a high level of knowledge. While 64% were in the intermediate level of knowledge, and finally, 21% were at the low level of knowledge.
- Regarding the sources from which the farmers obtained their information about the production of the rice crop, they were ranked in descending order according to the percentage of between 2% and 85% as follows: Friends and neighbors, Pesticides, the director of the Agricultural Cooperative Society, the technical extension publications, the Agricultural Extension Journal, the researchers in the agricultural research stations, the field crops specialist, the agricultural programs on

television, the radio and professors from the universities in percentages: 85%, 73%, 50%, 47% , 23%, 20%, 17%, 15%, 13%, and 2% of the total number of respondents.

- In terms of the most important problems facing rice farmers during the cultivation and production of the crop were ranked descending by the percentage as follows: high municipal fertilizer prices, high prices of paper fertilizers, the lack of timely availability of chemical fertilizers, high prices of pesticides used, Machinery used such as spraying or plowing and leveling machines, lack of seeds for the right varieties at the right time and high prices, The absence of trained labor and high wages for both seedlings and harvests, the lack of water for irrigation and successive drainage, the difficulty of bird resistance, the high level of ground water and soil salinity, the absence of the agricultural cycle and the delay in clearing the previous yield of the production of the permanent field , The lack of the availability of laser leveling machines and the high price of renting them during the processing of the land, the high cost of clearing the canals and banks, the high rental value of agricultural lands, the lack of awareness raising in the field of combating pests of rice, Rice straw, high-cost recycled, high-price nematode pesticides are not available, high The prices of the mechanical harvest, the spread of blight disease, the rodent attack of field crops, the lack of rice straw presses, the failure to provide zinc sulfate in a timely manner and the high price, 93%, 92%, 90%, 89%, 88%, 87%, 86%, 85%, 84%, 76%, 72%, 68%, 64% , 48%, 46%, 38%, 35%, 26% and 17%, respectively, of the total sample size of the 250 respondents.