

farmers Satisfaction on the common patterns of crop sequence in two villages in Fayoum Governorate

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Abstract

The study aimed to: to identify the patterns of crop succession among the farmers surveyed during three consecutive agricultural years to identify the most important crops they wish to grow in the future, the most important problems facing them in this area, and their proposals to solve, to know the contribution of agricultural extension in resolving The largest two districts in the governorate were selected in terms of the number of them, holders of agricultural land, namely, Etsa and Bandar Fayoum, the sample size reached 290

The most important results of the study were: The high percentage of .respondents respondents who indicated that the availability of inputs was intermediate (62.1%), or (20.3%).

The results showed that the most common crop succession patterns among the studied farmers in the village of Menia al-Hitt in the winter season of the three successive agricultural seasons were: wheat + Egyptian clover, (46%), 24% for the first agricultural year, and for the second year, the most common crop succession patterns of the button (505% and 19.3%, respectively), while the most common crop sequestration patterns were among the surveyed farmers in the third year (Corn, grain sorghum + napier grass), and (Corn, grain sorghum + cotton), with 33.3% and 32.7% respectively. As for the village of Zawyet al-Karadasah in Fayoum, the most common crop rotation patterns among the surveyed farmers in the winter season of the three successive agricultural years were: (wheat + Egyptian clover), (wheat + Egyptian clover + vegetables), 41.4%, 36.4% For the first year, 21.4%, 52.1% for the second year, 26.4% and 37.9% for the third year. For the summer season, the most common crops were: (Corn, grain sorghum + napier grass) (35.7%, 27.1% for the first year, 37.9%, and 30% for the third year respectively). For the second year, the most common crop succession patterns Common form of: (Corn, grain sorghum + napier grass), and (corn + grain sorghum) where he pointed out that 25% and 20.7% respectively. The results showed a low degree of satisfaction among the surveyed farmers in their general patterns of succession. The vast majority of them (96.6%) were satisfied with their prevailing crop succession patterns (51.4%) or low (45.2%). The results showed that the variables of the availability of agricultural production requirements, the size of agricultural tenure, the extent of the contribution of agricultural extension in solving problems, the extent of utilization of sources of information, the marketing capacity, and the variable of satisfaction . with the work of agriculture contribute together 39.7%

The results showed that the most productive problems faced by farmers in this area were: fragmentation of agricultural holdings (84.1%), high prices of agricultural inputs (83.8%), While the most important marketing problems were: Price fluctuations in the prices

of agricultural crops (84.5%) and increase in losses of crops during storage and marketing (80.3%). The most important financing problems were the increase in interest rates on loans (65.6% (61.4%). Therefore, the most important proposals for these problems were: (84.2%), the state again intervenes in providing production requirements for farmers (82.8), controls ,The results indicated)the trade in production inputs to prevent fraud and monopoly (82.4% that half of the respondents reported that there is a contribution to agricultural extension in solving the problems of farmers in this field.