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EXTENSION NEEDS FOR RURAL WOMAN IN FOOD SAFETY FIELD IN FAYOUM GOVERNORATE

BY

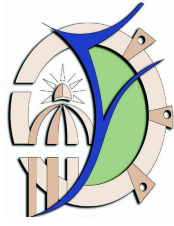
Salwa Mohamed Abd El Gawad Ahmed

A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment
Of
The Requirement for the Degree of
Master of Sciences
In
Agricultural Sciences
(Agricultural Extension)

Department of Agricultural Economics
Faculty of Agriculture, Fayoum

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Key Words

- **Needs**
- **Extension Needs**
- **Methods of Needs Measurement**
- **Food Safety**

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to realize the following objectives: Identifying the Extension needs degree for the respondents (rural women) in the field of food safety, the perception of the importance of the recommendations of food safety, the priority for extension needs, determine the effect of respondents characteristics on their extension needs degree in food safety, and determine relative importance of information sources in producing safety food and healthy food.

Study was conducted in Fayoum governorate. Menia Elhait and Beni Saleh villages were selected from Etsa and Fayoum districts respectively according to the families number. Sample of 2% was selected from rural women of these villages, so sample reached to 264 rural woman. Data were collected through personal interviews guided by a questionnaire.

Findings reported that 49.6% of respondents had a fair attitudes towards food safety. while more than half of them (54.6%) had low level of nutritional awareness. The degree of exposure of the information sources was low for the majority of respondents, so their percentage in this level reached to 85.2%. In

relation to the extension needs, findings showed In relation to extension needs in personal hygien during food preparing that the majority of respondents (70.1%) relied in average and low levels, and 45.1% for respondents relied in average extension implementation, also 43.2% of respondents were in the average level in relation to perception of the importance of personal hygien during food preparing. In relation to extension needs in cleaning place and equipments of cooking, findings indicated that the extension need was high in this field, as their percentages in the high and average levels reached to 71.6%. and this finding maching with the findings related to perception of the importance of the same variable, also 43.6%, 38.2% for respondents relied in the average and high levels of extension implementation.

In relation to extension needs in preparing and cooking food, it was found that the majority of respondents (70.8%) relied in high and average level, this finding is maching with finding of both the extension implementation as their percentages in the average and high level reached to 30.7%, 53% respectively, also 17% only for respondent relied in high level for the perception of the importance of the same variable. It was found also, that there is no great difference related to knowledge and implementation needs levels of respondents in food preservation field as their percentages in average need categories were 50.4% and 55.3% respectively. In relation to effect of the studied variables on the knowledge needs degree, the statistical analysis reported that the respondents educational status, cultural openness, nutritional awareness, exposure to the information sources, life level, and age were the most important variables affecting the knowledge needs as they interpret 56.2% of variance of the dependent variable. In relation to effect of the studied variables on the implementation needs degree, findings indicated that the respondents educational status, cultural openness, utilization from information sources and nutritional awareness were the most important factors affecting the implementation needs as they responsible of 54% of variance of the dependent variable.