

8- Agricultural Extension mechanisms in the face of the phenomenon of poverty in South Sinai governorate

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Abstract

The study aimed to determine the Agricultural extension mechanisms in the face of the phenomenon of poverty through: the perspective of respondents for Agricultural extensionists some dimensions of the phenomenon in the study area: the concept of poverty, its causes, and indicators, and the negative effects of it, identify the current role of agricultural extension in the face of the phenomenon and identify the problems that hinder its course in response, proposals from the perspective of respondents resolved and finally propose an effective mechanism to counter this phenomenon. the study was conducted on all extension agents working in South Sinai governorate.

The most important results of the study: that 86.1 % of the respondents referred to the definition of poverty as a physical disability on the economic and social well-being, and 63.9% of them reported that inadequate performance in the depreciation of government spending to improve public services, poor distribution of income and wealth and the mismanagement of resources were the most important causes of poverty in the study area, the economic indicators of poverty also mentioned the samples in: Family income (100%), And consumer spending (86.1%) as the most significant negative effects of the phenomenon: orientation of national income to meet basic needs rather than development and investment (61.1%), and the current roles of the extension in the face of the phenomenon: to diversify sources of income to the poor through non-traditional economic activities, and work to improve the situation of rural women and the Bedouin and their role in the implementation of income-generating economic activities, with regard to the issues mentioned by the samples and the conditions of lack of means and resources, agriculture, beacon With regard to the issues mentioned by the samples and the conditions of lack of means and resources agriculture beacon, were: the small number of agricultural workers (91.7%), poor budget extension (88.9%), so the most important proposals concerning the possibilities and resources of the agricultural beacon: increasing the number of agricultural workers (91.7%), increasing the budget for extension and customization part of the face phenomenon (91.7%).

The results of the study confirmed the possibility of identifying the mechanisms proposed for extension in the face of poverty in the study area in three main mechanisms: agricultural modernization in desert areas, and development of small and micro-agricultural, and economic empowerment for Bedouin women. in the area of plant production was the most important roles that should be the beacon in support and educate small farmers to get good production requirements in a timely and affordable, in the area of animal production was expanding in areas, not only focusing on the area of production, but a similar attention to animal production. And in the marketing of agricultural products were the most important guiding roles encourage farmers

to create links farmers to cooperative marketing of agricultural products, so as to help small farms in the pricing and marketing of produce. in the area of agricultural development of small and micro-enterprises, the study recommended the importance of extension attention need to identify and record the indicative on the educational problems of small-scale agricultural projects, And then build mentorship and training to meet the needs of farmers engaged in the implementation of these projects, while the most important roles that extension in the area of economic empowerment for Bedouin women in work to improve the living standards of Bedouin women and their families in coordination with the Social Fund for development on the development of a new system of lending of Bedouin women as a means of financing requirements of small, With the need to train them on methods of establishing and managing such projects, and ways to market their products.