Study of Factors Influencing on Integrated Pest Management by Tomato Growers in Dashti County, Bousher Province

Aboulghasem Sharifzadeh¹
Mahnoosh Sharifi²
Saeed Mohammadzadeh³

Abstract

This research was done based on survey strategy with aim to identify and analysis factors influencing on applying IPM by farmers. Validity of questionnaire as data gathering instrument confirmed by selected experts and calculated Coronbach Alpha coefficient (equal to 0.83) used to confirm its reliability. The population of this research included tomato growers in Dashti County, Bousher Province. Using stratified sample technique, a representative sample selected (n=105) by Cochran formula. Collected data were analyzed using the SPSS 11.5 based on appropriate statistics. Research findings shows that most of tomato growers (%47) engages in IPM, weakly. Calculated Pearson coefficients of correlation indicated significant relationship between a number variables (age, experience, extension education, cooperative membership, contact co experts and agricultural engineers, cultivated area, yield, farm income and cost, access to chemical and biological materials and some IPM related viewpoints) and IPM application by tomato growers. stepwise regression analysis led to a linear equation including six variables (age, experience, extension education, contact co experts and agricultural engineers, farm cost related to pesticides and believe of pest control feasibility without chemical pesticides) and $R^2_{Ad}$ coefficient indicated that this linear equation, approximately explained 54% variance of application of IPM by tomato growers. Based on inferences of these research findings some mechanisms of IPM's extension were suggested.

Key words: Sustainable Agriculture, Agricultural Extension, Integrated Pest Management, Tomato

1. Assistant Professor of Gorgan University of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources
2. M.S. in Agricultural Extension
3. PhD.. in Agricultural Education
The impacts of land consolidation from the View points of farmers: a case study of rural areas in Sahneh Township

Abstract

The purpose of this descriptive corelational research was to identify the impacts of land consolidation from the view points of farmers in rural areas of Sahneh Township. The population for this study was the rural farmers of Sahneh Township that their lands were consolidated in 1994 (N= 255). A simple random sample of rural farmers was selected (n=153). Based on findings, rural farmers generally have a positive attitude toward land consolidation. The most important economic impacts of land consolidation were increased utilization of agricultural machinery, increased efficiency, and increased prices of farm lands, respectively. The farmers indicated the most important social impacts of land consolidation as positive competition and cooperation, and decrease in quarrels among farmers. Based on the perceptions of farmers, destruction of natural views of farms and increased utilization of chemical fertilizers are the most important environmental impacts of land consolidation. The results help the administrators of land consolidation projects in other rural areas to modify their plans based on these realities.

Key words: Land consolidation, impact, economic impact, social impact, environmental impact, agricultural development.
Analysis Effective Factors of Agricultural Entrepreneurship and encouraging entrepreneurs

Jafar Yaghoubi

Abstract

Study process of improvement in developed countries showed that entrepreneurs and entrepreneurship have important role in this process. To achieve development and employment objectives in our country, considering entrepreneurship and support of entrepreneurs is essential too. The purposes of this research were recognition of agricultural entrepreneurs and study their Characteristics and effective factors in their success in Zanjan province. Descriptive–correlation survey approach were used in this study. The study population consists of (N=94). Questionnaire was developed to collect the necessary data. Content and face validity of instrument were established by investigating the attitudes experts and agricultural extension and education specialists in Zanjan University. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data using SPSS Win14. Based on the results, the main effective factors in success of agricultural entrepreneurs were: Self confidence, Creativity and innovation, ability to competitive, positive thinking and recognition of opportunities. The results showed that knowledge of respondents regard cooperation laws is low and very low. Based on results of the study, the most important solutions for encouraging entrepreneurship in agriculture are prevention of offense and rant and participation of entrepreneurs in economic processes

Key Words: Entrepreneurship, employment, Agriculture, Cooperation

1. Assistant Professor of Zanjan University
The perception Analysis of Fars Province Crop insurance Experts toward Private Insurance Agency Constraints'

Gholam Reza Mojarradi1
Gholam Hossien Zamani2
Kiumars Zarafshani3

Abstract:

The aim of this study was to assess the perception of crop insurance experts toward job constraints of private insurance agents in Fars province. Currently there are 5000 agricultural graduates and veterinarians who are acting as private insurance agent in the country. Research has shown that job constraints’ not only influence employees' effectiveness; it has an impact on institutionalization of private agency. Therefore, 34 crop insurance experts were surveyed by census to find out the type of job constraints private insurance agents are facing. An open survey instrument was developed to collect the data. Content analysis was used to analyze the data. Results revealed that private insurance agents are facing six categories of job constraints, namely, lack of job security, job legitimization, insufficient salary, lack of financial support, inadequate educational services & training and insufficient attention to public education on crop insurance. Recommendations are based upon the result of the study.

Keywords: Insurance, crop insurance experts, agricultural products, private insurance agency, content analysis, constraints, Fars province.
Factor Analysis of Agricultural "Research problems in Iran"

Ali shams¹
Hooshang Iravani, Ahamad Rezvanfar, Khalil Kalantari²

Abstract:

Agricultural Development needs applied technologies which have driven from scientific and need based studies. Most of these researches are done in Agricultural higher education institutions by Faculty members and graduated students. To improve the existence condition of agricultural researches, exploring of problems in this regard is inevitable. The purpose of this study was to explore the research problems in Iran. A descriptive- survey method with a researcher- made questionnaire as the research tool was used to gather the data. The target population of study consisted of all the faculty members in the agricultural faculties who were lecturer and higher ranks. A sample of 270 members was selected by Randomized Multi-Stage Sampling method, based on Morgan & krejsi table. The validity of research tool was verified by a panel of experts in this regard. The reliability of questionnaire was obtained by calculating the cronbach alpha coefficient equals to 0.81 after conducting a pilot study. Data was analyzed by SPSS15/win and the explorative Factor Analysis result revealed that six factors explained 71% of total variance. These factors were: (1) supportive (2) managerial- policy (3) research requirements (4) research- community relationship (5) scientific communication and (6) motivation of researchers, respectively.

Key words: Iranian Agricultural Higher Education, Faculty members, Research Problems, Factor Analysis

¹. Assistance professor of University of Zanjan, Zanjan, Iran
². Associate professors, University of Tehran, Karaj, Iran
Experiential Course Problems in the Viewpoint of Senior Students of Agriculture
(Case Study of Zanjan University)

S .M .MIRDAMADI1*
SH. TOHIDLOO

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study was to investigate experiential course problems in the viewpoint of senior students of agriculture. The population of study consisted of 353 seniors students at the faculty of agriculture Zanjan University. Out of whom 80 members were selected for this research, stratified sampling with proportionate allocation. Validity of research tool was verified by the supervisor professor of the study and some other experts in the field. To determine the reliability of questionnaire, the Cronbach Alpha was calculated at 0/89 for each one of the Likert scales which indicated a quite satisfactory index of reliability. The results of factorial analysis indicated that 5 factors were the major problems of agricultural operations, first factor (professors & instructors) being with variance of 23/881 percents, second factor (planning) with variance of 17/461 percents, third factor (student) with variance of 10/229 percents, fourth factor (facilities & substructures) with variance of 9/604 percents and fifth factor (time) with variance of 8/996 percents.

Keywords: Educations of agriculture, Operational and practical education, Agricultural operations, Agricultural students

1. Staff Member & Ms Student of University of Science  
* Email:mahdi313_72@yahoo.com
Comparing Agricultural Education Standards with Agricultural Secondary Schools in Kermanshah Province

Kiumars Zarafshani 1
Khadijeh Moradi 2

Abstract

The purpose of this descriptive study was to compare agricultural education standards with agricultural secondary schools in Kermanshah province. The population consisted of all agricultural secondary schools in Kermanshah province. Part one of the questionnaire elicited students' satisfaction towards teachers and educational resources in agricultural secondary schools using a random sample of 295 students. Part two of the questionnaire assessed the following standards: Educational space per student, students-teacher ratio, land size ratio, and land size-water resources ratio. This information was collected through schools' data bank. Results revealed that students were somewhat dissatisfied concerning teacher performance. Moreover, Biseton, Sarpole Zahab, Mahidasht, and Songhor ranked high in that they provided standard programs and resources such as curriculum planning, extra curricula activities, access to educational resources, quantity of educational resources, dorms, quality of food served. In regards to educational space per student, Biseton and Mahidasht (except classroom size), Mehregan (except dorm and restaurant), Ravansar and Sarpole Zahab (only classroom size), Songhor (except restaurant and computer facilities), Slam Abad (except restaurant, dorm and workshop), and Ghasre Shirin (except restaurant and dorm) had high standards. Concerning land size per student, Biseton and Mehregan did not meet standards. However, Mahidasht, Ravansar, Sarpole Zahab, Songhor, Slam Abad, and Ghasre Shirin met high standards. Finally, Biseton, Sarpole Zahab, Songhor, and Ghasre Shirin had high standards concerning water resources. This standard was not apparent in Mahidasht, Mehregan, Ravansar, and Slam Abad.

Key words: standard, agricultural education, agricultural secondary schools

1. Assistant Professor of College of Agriculture, Razi University and member of Social and Economic Research Center. zarafshani2000@yahoo.com
2. Master of Science of College of Agriculture, Razi University. Sepidar_m2003@yahoo.com
Analysis of educational components affecting on entrepreneurship development in education complex of jihad agriculture

B. Khosravipour* 1,

Abstract

The main purpose of this study is to analyze educational components affecting on entrepreneurship development in education complex of jihad agriculture in Khuzestan province. The type of study is applied which has been done by survey method. The population contained all 791 graduates of agricultural applied-scientific centers in Khuzestan province who graduated two or more years before. The sample is 200 people were selected through random sampling. The tool for data collection was questionnaire which was used after confirm of its validity and reliability. Reliability of the questionnaire was calculated by Cronbach Alpha coefficient and was estimated to be 87%. The analysis of data was done through SPSS/13 software. Based on the findings, 61.5 % of studied graduates in Khuzestan province entered in the agricultural applied-scientific educations by using free quota and 38.5% using employment quota. 62% of whole graduates have job, meanwhile 61.8% of free quota graduates are unoccupied.

The results of Comparing means shows that there is a significant difference between free quota graduates views and employment quota views about the amount of entrepreneurship development in their educational centers. The results of factor analysis indicate that educational components affecting on entrepreneurship development in education complex of jihad agriculture can be divided into seven factors of educational methods, educational contents, equipments & facilities, individual factors, educators' skills, students' features and environmental factors.

Key words: Higher Agricultural Education, Agricultural Applied- Scientific, Entrepreneur Development

1. Associate Professor of Faculty of Agriculture and Natural Resources in the University of Ahvaz
* Email: bahman573@yahoo.com
An Assessment of Attitude of Agricultural & Natural Resources Ramin & Razi Universities Faculty about Utilization of Blended Learning in Agricultural Education

H. Moradi¹ & M. Bijani²

Abstract

The main purpose of this study was to analyzing perception Ramin Agricultural & Natural Resources University & Razi University College of agriculture faculty about utilization of blended learning in agricultural education. The population consisted of 110; this study is an applied research and research method is descriptive-survey research, sampling method is stratified proportional random sampling. Data collected by use of a questionnaire which its validity (Face validity) was obtained by a panel of experts and university professors. Reliability measured by Corunbach Alpha test for education method of blended learning (α=0.72) showed the reliability of the questionnaire. The criteria such as mean, standard deviation were calculated. In addition, t test and Analysis of Variance (F test) were used for analyzing mean differences between groups. SPSS software was used for data analyzing, correlation methods were employed in this research. Based on comparing mean values significant difference was observed in attitude of faculty by different education branch and there was significant and positive relation between Utilization of face to face education and awareness of E-Learning. It was found that there was significant and positive relation between record of research of Faculty and dominant on English language, it was found that there was significant difference between attitude faculty what different organization activity, but it was found that there was not any significant difference between attitude faculty by education groups, level of activity, employee status, university and College of Agricultural University. Four factors are known as attitude of Faculty about used or barriers utilization of blended learning.

Keywords: Attitude, Blended Learning, Agricultural Education

¹ M.Sc. student, Ahwaz Ramin Agricultural & Natural Resources University. Address: Kermanshah. Golestan. Avenue Ershad west. No nambur:09189319773
² Assistant professor of Agricultural Extension and Education department, Ahwaz Ramin Agricultural & Natural Resources University