Dedication

To all who really worship Allah

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Acknowledgement

In the name of Allah, the most gracious, the most merciful Who says in the noble Gur'an which is translated to the following:

- 1. Read in the name of your lord who has created (all that exists).
- 2. He has created man from a dot (apiece of thick coagulated blood).
- 3. Read and your lord is the most generous.
- 4. Who has taught (the writing) by the pen.
- 5. He has taught man that which he knew not.

Firstly I'd like to say that all the praises and thanks be to Allah, the lord of the Alamin (man kind, Jinn and all that exists, the most Gracious most merciful, the only owner (and the only ruling judge) of the day of recompense (i.e. the day of resurrection), Allah that is he (alone) I worship, and he (alone) I ask for help (for each and every thing, he (alone) I ask to guide us to the straight way, the way of those on whom he has best owed his grace, not (the way) of those who earned his anger nor of those who went a stray.

All praises and thanks that never ending be to Allah who has created me, taught me writing by the pen.

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Secondly I'd like to thank my father and mother who spent their life for my accommodation, I ask Allah to be pleased with them for ever and award them the best accommodation for ever.

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This research is now delivered to all who are interested at Agric-economics studies all over the world.

خلاصة الأطروحة

أجريت هذه الدراسة في الريف الشمالي لمدينة أمدرمان/ ولاية الخرطوم .

استقصاء العوامل الرئيسية المؤثرة في إنتاج محصول البصل قصدت كهدف رئيسي بينما الأهداف الأخرى بالتحديد كانت هي دراسة الميزات الاقتصادية الاجتماعية لمنتجي محصول البصل ، تقدير الإجمالي الحدي لمحصول البصل ، تحديد العوامل

الرئيسية المؤثرة في إنتاجية محصول البصل ووضع توصيات مبنية على نتائج الدراسة .

تم جمع البيانات الأولية خلال الموسم 2003-2004م من خلال مسح ميداني عبر لقاءات مباشرة مع منتجي البصل باصطحاب استمارات معدة لجمع المعلومات المطلوبة . تم جمع البيانات الثانوية من مصادر عديدة. تم تطبيق و إستعمال الإحصاء الوصفي ، التحليل الإجمالي الحدي وتحليل الإنحدار المتعدد كأدوات لتحليل البيانات الأولية.

نتائج الإنحدار المتعدد أفادت أن 85% من التباين في إنتاجيات البصل في منطقة الدراسة كان بسبب التباين في المتغيرات المستقلة.

أَيَّضاً أفادت النتائج المتحصل عليها من الدراسة أن كل من السماد ، عدد الريات ، حجم أسرة المزارع ، تاريخ الزراعة ونوع مبيد الحشائش المستعمل كانت عوامل ذات أثر معنوي في إنتاج البصل في منطقة الدراسة .

أوصّت الدراسة بأن العمل الإرشادي الزراعي مطلوب لتوجيه مزارعي محصول البصل بالأستعمال الأمثل لكل من السماد والري.

أيضاً أوصت الدراسة بضرورة الزراعة المبكرة لزيادة إنتاجية محصول البصل في منطقة الدراسة.

توصي الدراسة أيضاً بأن مزارعي محصول البصل يجب أن يستعملوا المبيدات الحشرية ذات الفعالية والجودة الممتازة لزيادة إنتاجية البصل.

أخيراً توصي الدراسة أيضاً بضرورة التدخل الحكومي لتقليل تكاليف مدخلات إنتاج محصول البصل. وهذا يمكن أن يكون عن طريق تخفيض الرسوم الجمركية على مدخلات الإنتاج المستوردة.

Abstract

This study was conducted in the northern region of Omdurman city, Khartoum State.

The major objective of the study was to investigate the main factors affecting onion production while the specific objectives were to study socioeconomic characteristics of onion farmers, estimation of onion crop gross margin, determination of the main factors affecting onion productivity and drawing some recommendations based on the findings of the study.

Primary data was collected in season 2003-2004 through a field survey including direct interviews with onion producers using prepared questionnaires.

Secondary data was collected from different sources. Descriptive, statistics, gross margin analysis and multiple regression technique were used for analysing the data.

The results of multiple regression analysis showed that 85% of the variation in the onion yield in the study area was caused by the explanatory variables.

It also showed that fertilizer, number of irrigation, farmer's family size, sowing date and types of pesticides were the factors that significantly affect onion production in the study area.

The study recommended that agricultural extension services are needed for informing onion farmers with the proper application of fertilizers and irrigation.

It also recommended that early sowing is necessary for increasing onion yield in the study area.

It also recommended that farmers must use proper pesticides for increasing onion yield.

Finally the study recommended that government intervention for reducing the costs of onion production is necessary. And this can be done by certain policy measured such as reducing the taxes.

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Sudan University of Science & Technology College of Post Graduate Studies

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By

Abdelhalim Zakaria Adam Abd-allah

Supervisor

Dr. Hag Hamed Abdelaziz