

ملخص الدراسة باللغة الإنجليزية

SUMMARY

Agriculture is the basis of every civilization development and human stability, welfare and security since man was created. It's renewable and internal wealth. It will continue over coming ages and centuries. Agriculture is the main sector responsible for making the comprehensive development as it is considered a main source for exports and providing foodstuffs to face the increasing needs of population. In addition, many people's income depends on it.

Agricultural extension (guidance) is one of the main educational organizations interested in agriculture and villagers as it plays an important role in development through its agricultural extension operations based on the (main) general rules in education as well as the basis and theories of communication. As the good extension education is a good communication. So, it's important for agricultural guides to use the extension methods. Thus, the use of these methods is one of the main characteristics of this kind of education. So, it's important to know the (main) effective changes on the efficiency of using the extension methods to fulfil the needs of information and enriching scientific research and making the officials of extension benefit to be able to apply these methods.

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- According to the problem of research, the aims of the research are as follow:

- 1-Studying some social, economic and personal characteristics of the extension researchers.
 - 2-Measuring the use of the extension methods by researcher.
 - 3-Defining the relative importance of well-studied extension methods according to how the researchers use them.
 - 4-Explaining the relation between the use of extension methods and the ideal personal, economic and social changes in age, degree of education specialization, job satisfaction, the effect of being exposed to sources of rural information, practicing extension activities and so on.
 - 5-Defining the rate of changes related to the positive correlation relation in explaining the total difference to the efficiency of researcher use to the studied extension methods.
 - 6-Pointing out some troubles that face researchers on use of the accurate extension methods and their proposals to some of the problems as they think.
- Tow main sources to get the necessary data to achieve aims.

The first of these sources is sub- sources represented in agriculture department in Benha and statistic section to get the date related to define the sample or research, of the study. These

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date were collected in a questionnaire form made for this purpose. The date was collected through interviewing the researchers. During their weekly and monthly meetings.

The form of questionnaire, used in this study, included three parts, the first is connected to the following future changes:
- age, rural life degree of education, job experience, training degree, job satisfaction, praising extension activities and being subjected to the sources of information.

While the second part included the efficiency of some of used extension methods.

These methods are:

There are seven individual extensional methods, seven collective extensional methods and seven public extensional methods.

The third part deals with the problems, which hinder using the well-studied extensional methods and the research agents' proposals to solve these problems.

The analysis of these data depended on the following statistical interments:

1-Counting and percentage on distributing the agriculture agents, sample of study was according to their studied future

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changes, the mathematics average was used as well as pointing out the relevant data.

To the most common ways. Knowing all obstacles of using the extension methods and the proposals to solve these problems. Using simple correlation laboratories "Birson" to study the relation between all studied in dependent changes and degree of using the agent to the extension methods as well as using the steep-Wise. Multiple correlation and Regression in order to appreciate the rates of contribution of all studied independent change related to the degree of agents' use of extension, and the total difference to the use of those methods.

II-The most important results that could be achieved were: -

- The characteristics of agriculture agents point out they are:

- 1- Most of agriculture research agents (78.9 %) are less than 50 years old.
- 2- Most of them (80 %) were born in village.
- 3- Most of them (71.1 %) have low educational degree.
- 4- Most of them (75.6 %) have low or medium job experience.

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- 5- Most of them (80 %) did not have enough training in the field of agricultural production .
- 6- Most of them (64.4 %) don't practice extension activities enough.
- 7- The degree of their exposure to source of data is either low or medium. Just (62.2 %).
- 8- Most of agriculture research agents (65.5%) don't have enough satisfaction about extension work.

Secondly, the agriculture researches agents to the different extension methods. The use of the low or medium extension methods can be arranged according to the public extension methods then to the individual methods and to collective extension methods at last.

About the rate of use of high extensional methods, they were effective as follows the collective then the individual and the public methods at last.

Thirdly, the comparative importance of extension methods according to the researchers efficient use. It was clear that field visits came on the first place of importance, while the library visits came the second. That means visit, by all means are the most widely used because it takes place in condition familiar to the farmers. In addition, the extension on meetings and