

Analysis of Internal Environment of Agricultural Extension System in Kafr Elsheikh Governorate

**Mahmoud Ali Mohammed Al Rewany; Abdelhamid Amin Sharshar;
Mamdouh Shaaban Kandil; Ismail Ibrahim Hassan.**

Agricultural Extension and Rural sociology Department, Faculty of Agriculture,
Cairo, Al-Azhar University.

Abstract

The objectives of this research were as follows: Studying the internal environment of agricultural extension organization in kafr Elshiekh governorate through: Determining the presence degree of strength points and weakness points in the studied themes: Organizational structure of agricultural extension organization in the governorate, Workers in the agricultural organization at governorate, districts and villages' levels, Programs, activities and extension services, Extension methods and aids. This research was done on the total population of workers in agricultural extension organization (110 respondents) in Kafr Elshiekh Governorate. Data were collected using a prepared personal questionnaire during June and July 2019. Data were analyses using frequency tables, percentages, weighted average, weighted weight, relative weight, and simple correlation coefficient using statistical package of social science (SPSS) was used.

Findings of this research were as follows:

- **Description of Respondents:** Half of respondents (50%) were agricultural extension workers fall into the age group (52-60 years), around **two** fifth of extension agents in the governorate districts (39.1%), four fifth of them (80%) had high degree of education, around four fifth (79.1%), their educational study were agricultural extension, three fifth of them (59.2%), the period of working in extension work were (3-14 years), the majority of them (97.3%) received training courses in the field of extension work and four fourth of them (83.2%) received (1-11 training courses) in the field of agricultural extension work.
- **The most important strength points in the internal environment of the agricultural extension system are,** It was found that providing the appropriate place for the agricultural extension workers to perform the agricultural extension work by (87.3%). working as a team among the majority of the agricultural extension workers

(85.5%). The possibility of transmitting the recommendations in a simple and interesting way to the rural people through the extension methods used by (84.5%), Planning the extension programs according to the needs of the rural people in the governorate (83.6%), in terms of their opinion on the presence of strengths associated with the following axes, namely: workers of Agricultural extension organization at the level of the governorate, districts, villages, and the organizational agricultural extension organization in the governorate, indicative methods and aids, programs, activities and extension services, respectively.

-The most important weaknesses points in the internal environment of agricultural extension system are, and it was found that the sharp decrease in the number of agricultural extension workers in the governorate increased by (86.4%), and weakness of agricultural extension agents participation in planning agricultural extension programs by (80%), And centralization in making decisions in agricultural extension organization by (75.5%), and the lack of appropriate extensional aids that increase the educational impact of the extension methods used by (72.7%), in terms of their opinion of the existence of weaknesses and associated with the following axes, namely: workers in the extension organization Agricultural level at the governorate, districts, villages, extensional programs, activities and services, the organizational structure of the extensional organization at the governorate, extensional methods and aids respectively.