

Creative thinking skills among extension workers in Qena and Kafr El Sheikh Governorates

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Abstract

The aim of the research was to determine the degree of creative thinking skills of the respondents in the indicative work, as well as to identify the sources of information for the respondents, and to determine the relationship between the degree of creative thinking skills and the studied personal variables of the respondents, age, gender, origin, duration of service in extension work, Training, participation in the activities of local organizations, and identifying the obstacles that hinder respondents to show the skills of creative thinking from the point of view of the respondents.

This study was conducted in Qena and Kafr El-Sheikh Governorates in January 2017 by means of a personal interview questionnaire for a random sample of supervisors at the governorate level. The sample was 160 respondents (102 respondents from Qena governorate and 58 from Mahfouz governorate). Duplicates, percentages, and a C2 were used to display search data

The main findings were summarized as follows:

- It was found that (49.4%) of the respondents had a high degree of creative thinking skills and 46.2% of their skills were medium.
- The most sources of information that benefit the respondents for the development of creative skills are the presidents at work (63.2%), and (53.1%) of the respondents said that the link network research extension (Veronk - Radkun) was lacking do not benefit from it altogether.
- The existence of a significant relationship between the independent variables, namely, origin, specialization, access to training courses, participation in the activities of the local organizations of the respondents and total creative thinking skills, while the relationship was not significant between the other independent variables, age, gender, duration of service in extension work.
- The most important obstacles facing the respondents in terms of creative thinking in the field of extension work are, respectively, the budget allocated for work does not allow (85%), the many restrictions and laws that the state sets to transform our college into an executive tool (80%). (65%), the workforce lacks leaders who believe in innovation and innovation (63.8%).

