

## **Extension Service quality Delivered by NGOs working in the Agricultural Field in some villages in Fayoum governorate**

### **ABSTRACT**

The main objectives of the study were to: Identification of agricultural extension services provided by NGOs, Determine level of benefit of the extension service provided by NGOs, Identify problems facing the respondednts and the role of NGOs to solve them, Determine the agricultural extension service quality provided by NGOs from the point of view of the surveyed, Determine of the correlation relationship between the studied independent variables and quality of agricultural extension service provided by NGOs, Determine the contribution percentage of each of the independent variables which has significant correlation relationship in interpreting variance of quality of extension service provided by NGO, identify the problems which faced respondents in their dealings with the NGOs, and their suggestions to improve the services provided by them.

Study was conducted in Fayoumgovernorate,a representative sample was chosen to represent the most active NGOs in the agricultural field which were Fayoum and Abshway. Two villages were selected from each district: BaniSaleh and ZawiyaKaradsah from Fayoum, El- Sangaa and kasrBayad from Abshway, A simple random sample of the beneficiaries of these associations was selected by 10% of them. The sample size reached to 159 respondent.

Data were collected using a questionnaire through a personal interviews, Percentages, repetitive distribution tables, Stability analysis ,correlation coefficient, and stepwise multiple regression analysis were used to analyse data.

Findings showed that nearly half of the respondents (49.1%) received an average quality of service, compared with 20.1% who received high quality services. Also Findings of the statistical analysis showed that the most influential variable on the overall quality of the extension provided by NGOs were: contribute to problem solving, getting benefit of new information, membership of local development organizations, age, and the extent of problems during dealing, and that the contribution of the variables combined to explain the variance in the dependent variable was 56.7%.

Findings also showed that only 27.7% of the respondents indicated that they faced problems when dealing with associations, while majority of them (72.3%) indicated the opposite. The most important problems were: non- sustainability of service non availability of specialists, as mentioned by 45.5%, 34.1% respectively.

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