

3- Limitation of Crisis Management in Agricultural Extension Organization in Fayoum Governorate

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Abstract

Study aimed to: Know the most important Agricultural Crisis faced Agricultural Extension Organization through last decade, describe methods to deal with it, determine the most important factors affecting both of the importance degree of the expected extension activities and tasks through Crisis and the implementation degree of it, define the most important of information sources for respondents and the communication methods used through the Crisis and finally the problems faced them through it, and their suggestions to solve it.

Study was conducted in Fayoum Governorate, on a simple random sample of Extension workers reached to 120 respondents in the six district of Fayoum, which respondents about 16% of the whole Extension workers. Data were collected through a personal interviews guided by a pre tested questionnaire.

Findings indicated that the most important Crisis faced the Extension Organization were: insufficient of the agricultural production requirements and its high price(93.3%), insufficiency of irrigation water(40%), Also un accuracy of situation study, and non-participation in decision making were the most important raising Crisis, so 58.3% and 48.3% of respondents respectively reported that, Findings also showed that the Extension Organization either deny the Crisis or delay the announcement of it, so it mentioned by 67.7% and 73.3% respectively, Majority respondents (75.8%) reported the importance of the expected tasks and activities of the Extension Organization compared with 47.5% of them reported that the implementation degree of it was low.

the most important of information sources which respondents depend on through Crisis were: technical pamphlets, researchers, Agricultural news papers and magazines, the most important communication methods used through Crisis were: the Extension meetings, (98.3%), and field and home visits (73.3%), Findings indicated the most important methods to avoid the Crisis were: to got lessons from previous Crisis and get attention to Crisis prediction (45.8%) and improve the relationship between the Agricultural Extension and the related Organizations (research, mass media, health,...)(45%).

the most important factors affecting the importance degree of the expected tasks and activities of the extension Organization were: the exposure degree of the information sources, number of Crisis, ability of the extension Organization to facing Crisis, scientific specialization, professional situation, and the importance of forming team work to deal with Crisis, all these variables were responsible of 39.9% of variance of the independent variable. the most important factors affecting the implementation degree of tasks and activities were: knowing the component of Crisis concept, the sufficiency of extension services delivered in Crisis, number of Crisis, and satisfaction of the delivered extension services, these variables were responsible of 42.9% variance of the independent variable.

the most important problems facing the respondents were: unavailability of work facilities, unavailability of specific training courses, so it mentioned by 83.3% and 66.7% respectively, therefore they suggest to cover it.