

**Job Burnout of Workers in The Agricultural
Extension Organization in Fayoum Governorate**
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Journal of American Science 2013;9(2)

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This study aimed to: identify the level job burnout among respondents from agricultural extension workers, and the most important independent factors affecting it, , identify aspects of burnout, and to determine the differences between males and females of job burnout of agricultural extension workers , and to identify the extent of their desire in, then to identify the most important suggestions to reduce the negative effects of work pressures they face and causing the phenomenon. The study was conducted in Fayoum Governorate on a simple sample of Extension workers reached to 80 respondents in six districts in Fayoum which represented about 10% of the whole extension workers .

The most important findings of the study: the high level of job burnout in general the respondents, where three-quarters degree of job burnout have either a large (58.7%), or medium (16.3%), and that about half of them (51.3%) among the manifestations of job burnout with medium, compared to 26.2%, and 22.5% who were manifestations of job burnout with a few large, respectively, and that the variables pluralistic unit commands, and the degree of security and economic security, and the number of courses, and the degree of specialization and division of labor, as well as to a variable degree of support and assertiveness, All these variables were responsible of 67.9% of variance of the dependent variable.

As the results confirmed the presence of significant difference between males and females of Extension workers in the degree of job burnout they have, and that nearly two-thirds of respondents (61.3%) do not have the desire to continuity in the extension work, and they were the most important reasons for their unwillingness to continuity in: weak material and human resources available extension to work, and lack of access to technical training and guidance necessary, Where it was stated that increased by 91.8%, and 71.4%, respectively, as the most significant suggestions to reduce indicative of the pressures of work: providing appropriate working environment (Transportation - allowances and incentives) and unanimously by the respondents, in addition to provide material support extension work where various activities mentioned by 93.8%, and 87.5%, respectively.

