

An analytical study of the role of agricultural extension in the development of the economics of the production of dairy cattle in some parts of the Arab Republic of Egypt

Milk is considered as one of the most important elements in human diet, since it contains the essential food nutrients needed by children, adults and older people. It is generally composed of body building proteins, bone building calcium, health promoting vitamins and mineral salts, and energy producing sugar and fats. From the economic point of view, milk production contributes considerably to the animal production income and consequently to the rural income. In Egypt, the level of milk production has been raised during the last 2 decades, but it is still lower than in the developed countries. In spite of the achieved increase in the yearly amount of milk production, per capita consumption is low and below the standard. Statistical studies showed that this estimate decreased from 48.62 Kg in 1968 to 45.4 Kg in 1978 and is expected to be reduced to 43.6 Kg in 1990 and to 42.5 Kg in 2000. This decrease in milk per capita consumption is mainly due to the rapid increase in the Egyptian human population. All these observations called for giving much efforts to increase milk productivity of different livestock species which contribute to milk production in this country specially due to the fact that 90 % of the local dairy cattle are owned by farmers, the extension organization tried its best for raising the efficiency of milk production by encouraging farmers to use Friesian bulls in crossbreeding their cows, to artificially inseminate them using Friesian Semen and to plant Napier Grass for feeding their dairy cattle in summer. In spite of the efforts made by the extension organization in improving the productivity of local dairy cattle, it is still inferior than that of European cattle in the developed countries. This called the author to study the role of extension organization in this respect.

Research Objectives
The objectives of this research can be determined in recognition:
1- The role of extension means and methods as a source of information concerning milk productivity of Friesian cattle and their crosses with Egyptian local cattle, artificial insemination, and cultivating Napier grass. 2- Effect of crossing local dairy cattle with Friesian cattle on milk productivity of the local dairy cattle. 3- Difficulties that face the Egyptian farmers when raising cattle and their crosses with local cattle.

Research Hypothesis
There is a positive relationship between the degree of artificial insemination and the personal achievement. There is a positive relationship between raising and grading Egyptian cattle and the development of their milk productivity and its economic returns.

Research Methods
After determining objectives and setting hypothesis of the study a questionnaire was designed for getting needed information through interviewing the farmers in Matruh Governorate. The sample is composed of 152 farmers who inseminated their cows artificially in the artificial insemination center. 1-6a. 1-2. The data for the period from 1978 to 1980 inclusive, Analysis of variance, Chi square and least significant difference tests were applied for the statistical analysis of the data. Results 1- The percentage of the total number of the farmers who were observed that 5.97% knew how to read and write. 6.1

