



THE EFFECTS OF EXTENSION- EDUCATION METHODS ON WHEAT SELF-SUFFICIENCY: CASE STUDY IRAN

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Abstract

The main purpose of this study is investigating the effect of extension - education programs in increasing wheat production in Iran. The research design was a descriptive and case study method. The population of study was 29 provinces of Iran. Secondary data was used. The result shows that extension – education classes had high level (Mean= 44522) rank and Farm day program was the least level (Mean = 149) rank in extension- education activities. On the other hand, results of t-test revealed that, the area of irrigation farmland, wheat production in irrigation farm land and total wheat production in Iran had significant difference at 0.05 level after implement “wheat self sufficiency program”. Also wheat productivity per hectare in irrigation farm land was significant at 0.01 level.

Key Words: Extension-education methods, productivity, self-sufficiency.