**Title:** Socioeconomic study of the role of propagators and observer engineers in the training of farmers in the Sistan region

**Author:** Alireza Sargazi, Saeideh Gol , Faculty of Agricultural economics, University of Zabol, Iran

**Email:** a.sargazi66@gmail.com

**Date:** March 2017

**Introduction**

Agriculture is one of the important sectors of the economy, which, despite the various assistance provided to the national economy from the supply side of the currency, supplies the human resources needed by the industrial sector, the provision of cheap food, the market for industrial products and the supply of raw materials (Soltani and Najafi, 1374) has a variety of problems, most of which are the lack of literacy and illiteracy of farmers and the lack of advisory services to guide them towards adopting new technologies, promoting the productivity of agricultural production and moving in line with agricultural policies for security Diet and sustainable agriculture are based on domestic resources Given that human resources are one of the most important and important factors in the development process, and the agricultural sector is currently faced with the challenge of the optimal use of human resources, and the government should not have all the forces needed to manage farms and apply the principles. On the other hand, the status of agricultural producers is neither in terms of literacy nor in terms of the amount of empirical knowledge that can be used to maximize the potential of this sector. Therefore, public promotion systems, on the one hand, are not able to cover all the users, due to the serious limitations and serious failures of financial resources, facilities, equipment and personnel of organizations and institutions, and, on the other hand, due to the need to respond to the needs of many farmers. This issue has caused many problems for farmers in the agricultural sector. In this regard, the recruitment of specialist labor force in the utilization units as advisor and farm manager in order to increase productivity has been introduced as one of the solutions.

**Methods**

Methodology This research is based on the nature and method of descriptive-analytic type. The method of collecting information is from two libraries and field surveys. Therefore, the socio-economic study of the role of propagators and supervisors in the education of farmers in the Sistan region is discussed and has been included in the thesis work plan.

**Results**

The research method is documentary and survey. Data was collected using a questionnaire and analyzed by SSPS software. The results show that Pearson test was used by examining the performance of observer engineers and increasing the production of agricultural products in the Sistan province. At 99% confidence level, there was a significant difference (sig = 0/000) between the performance of supervisory engineers and the increase in agricultural production in the Sistan region. Therefore, the first hypothesis of the research is proved. Kruskal-Wallis test was used to investigate the methods used by supervisor engineers and improve the performance of the project in the Sistan region. At 99% confidence level, there was a significant difference (sig = 0/000) between the applied methods by observing engineers and improving the performance of the project in the Sistan region. Therefore, the second hypothesis of the research is also proved.