



**SZENT ISTVÁN UNIVERSITY  
GÖDÖLLŐ**

**THESES OF PH.D. DISSERTATION**

**THE ROLE OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION IN THE  
AGRICULTURAL KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM THE GROUNDWORK OF  
POSSIBILITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT IN HUNGARY**

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## **1. TOPICALITY OF THE THEME**

### **1.1 Preliminaries of the dissertation and its topicality**

In the cause of broadening the knowledge of agricultural entrepreneurs, the Hungarian State has devised a multilevel advising structure significantly changing and continuing to develop for 12 years. According to this development, more and more farmers have recognised the opportunity occurring in extension and they have recourse to these services from year to year. In spite of this, farmers' demands are not fulfilled by this advising structure properly. Therefore, this present system of agricultural knowledge is called for revision. The system is made up of different number of organisations in various regions of the country and they appear unlike effectiveness in providing information.

Within the reform and improvement of extension system, teaching method is necessary not only for developing the competitiveness of Hungarian agricultural entrepreneurs, but also for meeting the requirements of the Common Agricultural Policy. The European Union defined the obligatory running of extension systems defined in the decrees of 1782/2003/EG and 1783/2003/EG as the service of "Farm Advisory System".

Priorities are to be determined in Hungary, according to those countries with experience in extension, which take into account regional differences. However, for the determination of priorities, capacity and alteration of the resource system has to be known.

As a member of the Faculty of Social and Economic Sciences in Szent István University, through Hungarian and international projects and seminars (researches conducted according to the request of FAO and the EU) I had the demand to carry out a complex analysis that examines the role of extension in the context of the present Hungarian agricultural knowledge. With my proposals to the agricultural knowledge system, I would like to improve the interpreting of information among the organisations that make up the system, moreover, I would like to

In my thesis, I would like to show and analyse the changes occurred in the Hungarian agricultural knowledge system and their impacts to advisory system.

My research involved to those institutes and organisations which make up the advisory structure. I analysed what kind of services are provided by advisers and other advising organisations and in what extent these services fit to farmers' expectation requiring them.

In the three economies examined, I determined those specific areas having regional differences according to the opinion of farmers. Results of the analysis contribute to determine the methodology system of regional extension policy to be improved.

## **1.2 Analysed areas of the research**

Present extension system ought to be reformed according to its current objectives. In different regions of the country the system is made up by various organisations and their effectiveness is also different in providing information to the farmers. These differences themselves do not impose problems but the lack of several types of organisations might hamper farmers in getting information according to their needs.

Before the political change, organisations of the agricultural knowledge system were co-ordinated in country level, so "fewer" large scale farms were provided information. After the change country-wide co-ordination split and so new way of providing information needs to be improved. In this new system, all of those organisations have to be present that have a significant role in offering knowledge (e.g. higher education, research institutes), and transmitting it (e.g. scientific media, multimedia systems) storing and processing it (e.g. statistic offices, libraries, databases) and using it (e.g. commercial advisers, producers). Those offices have to be present in the system also which take those necessary official measures in connection with the regulation of production and quality management.

Accession to the European Union has offered new prospects for improving organisations forming agricultural knowledge system and for founding new organisations. These are able to adopt in the agricultural knowledge system if co-operating with the prevailing ones they fill in the informational gaps coming from the lack of knowledge system.

### **1.3 Main objectives of the thesis**

1. Evaluation and systematisation of the Hungarian and international literature, significant research findings and methodology knowledge.

In the course of processing Hungarian and international literature I analyse the role and tasks of extension and strategies applied in practice. My aim is to study the historical development of extension.

I show changes in the Hungarian extension system in two periods of time: the first is from the beginning of the extension in Hungary to the political change and the other is presented after the change until nowadays. The process of literature is extended to the role of extension in the agricultural knowledge system.

2. Evaluation of the service offered by advisers and its harmonisation with the demands of farmers.

Agricultural advisers conduct extension in different numbers and areas of the profession. According to this, they do not ensure the transmission of knowledge as farmers need it. Analysing the theme, I would like to show the difference between the demands of farmers and the services offered by the advisers.

3. Evaluation of the present agricultural knowledge system and its development

I evaluate the services according to the farmers, provided by the most important organisations of the agricultural knowledge system. In line with the grades originated from the farmers I make suggestions for the improvement of services. Regional differences of the agricultural knowledge system need different extension politics. In the course of the research, I had the evaluation of the regional impacts of agricultural knowledge system in view and also the founding of those counterpoints that can have an impact on the implementing of regional extension politics.

## **2. METHODS APPLIED IN THE RESEARCH**

My research was made in Gödöllő, Szent István University, in the Faculty of Social and Economic Sciences (FSES), Institute of Rural Development and Extension (IRDE), from the year of 1999.

My research covered the examination of main characteristics of Agricultural Knowledge System (AKS) in Hungary. Within AKS, I appointed those organisations that are closely related to the activity of extension. In the course of the research I sought those important organisations that are present in the whole territory of Hungary and do their tasks in a complex network covering the country. I made an evaluation with the help of the farmers about the information gained from these networks. The methodology of the research can be characterised with the method of interdisciplinary. In the course of the research I applied the following methods:

- I studied the Hungarian and international literature.
- I used the experiences gained in professional trips and seminars in Hungary and abroad.
- In the course of collecting data, I used the method of Osborne's brainstorming.
- I applied the method of structural, systematic methods (interview, questionnaire) for studying individual opinions.

### **2.1 Experiences, conferences, study-tours drawn up with the help of international and Hungarian literature**

In the course of my research I studied the literature connected to international and Hungarian extension. In the course of processing the theme I laid significant stress upon those international projects in which I took part as a member-team (FAO-TCP /HUN/ 8921 Rural Development Plan for Buják Region, PHARE CBC Hungary-Austria Project , HU 001503-19). Research projects provided an opportunity for getting to know the opinion of farmers about the extension present in their countries.

I made a research in Hungary, in the Sub-region of Buják (1998), in the Sub-region of Central Nyírség (2000) and in the Sub-region of Inner Cserhát (2001-2004), which helped to measure the demands in relation with the Hungarian extension system.

### **2.2 Applying brain storming and systematic methods**

For processing the farmers' opinion I applied the mix of more methods. In the course of Osborne's brainstorming method, farmers played the role of data-collection, design and (criticising) evaluation in line with the characteristic of

the task given. I applied the method of brain storming in the following places of the country: Sajóvezeld (Borsod-Abaúj County), Törtel (Pest County), Baktalórántháza (Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County) and in SZIE, Gödöllő, Plant Growing Model Farm. Following these measures, I made questionnaires to get more exact and appreciable information.

While choosing the target group analysed, I made up three criteria. In the course of asking farmers I considered those points important that all of the farmers should have a professional relation with one of the organisations present in the extension system, should take upon the active role in the method of brain-storming and should fill in the questionnaire.

The opinion of the target group was also measured by individual interviews followed by the systematic method of questionnaire. The analysis covered two extension groups present in the extension structure. I analysed the group of advisers present in the Advisory Register drawn up by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the group of advisers connected to enterprises. Collected data according to the questionnaires were processed with the help of the program SPSS 10.0.

Civil organisations are gradually taking role in making extension system more effective. Getting know their opinion, I conducted the method of face-to-face interview.

In the course of choosing the right methods, I aimed for falling into line with the characteristics of the target groups analysed. I handled these information gained from these groups with rightful ethical rules.

### **3. RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH**

#### **3.1 Evaluation of the agricultural extension system**

Political change and harmonising measures for the membership of the EU needed the implementation of an advisory system focusing on the small scale farms supported by the state. This system concentrating to the small farms evolved as a new element in the agricultural knowledge system.

In the present advisory structure, eight, institutionally separated segments can be found, but differing from other members of the EU, advisory activities and their control are not at significant variance.

While analysing the advisory structure I found that in many cases organisations work in parallels, covering each others' tasks. With this tendency, they hamper farmers' demand to get information and reduce the effectiveness of Hungarian advisory structure.

#### **3.2 Evaluation of the services provided by advisers**

In Hungary, being a member of Advisory Register is bound to higher education and a given time spent in professional areas. From twenty-four professional areas determined by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), one can be registered in up to three areas. Advisers shouldering three professional areas have a high rate of 30%.

Belonging to the Advisory Register determined by MARD has a primary condition which is to be present at least in a one day long obligatory training a year, independent from the fact how many areas the adviser registered. In fact, one day in itself does not provide enough professional training to an adviser shouldering three professional areas.

Therefore, advisers should gain themselves actual information, access to professional seminars and trainings which are needed for their professional work. In my opinion, one day long obligatory training organised by MARD needs to be reformed, if its aim is to help the work of experts being the member of Advisory Register.

Effectiveness of the advisory work can be improved if gradual development of advisers' knowledge becomes the main primary condition of being member of the Advisory Register determined by MARD.

According to the research, thirteen professional fields are present in the extension system in which the number of advisers does not exceed nineteen, so registered adviser having the given professional field is not present in each county of Hungary.

Providing extension, several producers tend to be motivated by enterprises to buy their goods and utilise their services. Contrary to this, only farmers with medium and higher income can afford to buy these goods and services provided.

### **3.3 Evaluation of the farming group analysed**

In Hungary, producers live in a technology transfer and in a change of species in agriculture, so the profession of agro-technology is still playing a significant role in the range of provided services. According to the findings of the research, it can be stated that farmers need information in connection with the new regulations related to agricultural productions, with tender opportunities and EU regulations. In the case of target group analysed, it is stated that they are active members of the AKS system.

Primarily, farmers with elementary education have demanded extension services. From the alternative twenty professional fields, they have demanded service in only six themes so far. This points out the fact that more qualified entrepreneurs are, the more they can evaluate the consequences of their knowledge gaps and the more they need the co-operation with advisers.

### **3.4 Regional connections of the agricultural knowledge system**

The lack and the present of the constituent agricultural knowledge system influence the judgement of them. This proves that farmers need the wide range access of organisations making up Hungarian agricultural knowledge system.

Extension system fills its function only if it adjusts the number of professional fields managed by advisers.

Evolve of the most popular professional areas required by farmers show significant differences. Regional distribution of the professional areas shows big differences.

From the regions examined (in line with the natural resources and relief), extension connected to plant growth, plant protection and machinery is required in the Central Hungarian Region.

Besides, this region was the one where a lot of farmers required extension related to animal husbandry. In the Northern-Hungarian Region, high interest was noticed related to pomology because of the favourable conditions of horticulture in the region.

## 4. FOUNDINGS

1. According to the study of the latest results and the methodology examined I determined the role of extension in the agricultural knowledge system. In line with these facts, I found that besides organising training for the farmers, agro-extension ought to play a co-ordinating role among the organisation of Agricultural Knowledge System, and ought to introduce the evolve the effectiveness of connections between these organisations.
2. I evaluated the activities of the present organisations of agricultural knowledge system. I determined those points which reduce the effectiveness of the Hungarian extension system.
3. In three different regions of different economies and natural resources, I examined the services required by the farmers with various qualifications and resources. Resulting this, evolve of the level of regional extension system according to the farmers' needs become possible.
4. Comparing the services offered by the advisers and demanded by farmers I determined those specific areas which have to be emphasized because of the regional differences occurred.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS AND PROPOSALS

My aim is to confer the conclusions of analysis in line with the objectives of the research. I want to draw conclusions in connection with the present situation of the Hungarian agricultural knowledge system and its objectives for improvement, in the services provided by the advisers, services demanded by the farmers and relations with regional connections to the agricultural knowledge system.

### **Statements and proposals in connection with the agricultural knowledge system**

According to the review of the Hungarian and international literature and methodology, it became obvious that extension ought to play a more significant role than the present one.

State has developed a multilateral structure of advisory system. New enterprises have appeared in the agricultural knowledge system, which have useful information and knowledge providing to the farmers. In the present advisory structure eight separate segments are found, but different from other member states of the European Union, extension service and its control do not differ from each other significantly.

In the course of the analysis of advisory structure I found that the tasks of organisations present in the extension structure runs parallelly. With this fact, they hamper providing information to the farmers and they reduce the effectiveness of the advisory system in Hungary.

More and more information needed for production makes necessary that co-operation between old and new members of the Agricultural Knowledge System should become more effective. Beyond developing farmers' knowledge level, extension ought to take initiative and co-ordinating role in this task.

Almost half of advisers took part in the research and being member of the Advisory Register rely upon four and six resources of information, and 60% of them requires and transmits information provided by educational and research institutes.

In the course of the research it turned out that almost half of the advisers keep unappreciable connections with information sources (agricultural offices, interest groups of farmers) that have a great influence on the efficiency of production. I consider this as the main reason for that registered advisers do not provide extension as their main duties, therefore they cannot expend most of their

time to gain information. Information sources gained by advisers are limited to course books, to the Internet and to fact sheets.

According to the opinion of advisers who took part in the surveys and questionnaires, it has been found that their work could be facilitated by increasing support coming from the state, by the support of getting available information, and by introducing trainings according to their specialisation. Developing the present regional extension centres, continuous training of the registered advisers and providing actual and relevant information could become possible.

In countries of developed advisory systems farmers keep contacts only with organisations needed for their special areas, as they get most of the information through the advisory network covering the whole country. On the basis of this fact, efficiency of a given country's extension network can be measured with the number of connections farmers keep with professional organisations.

According to my research, it can be stated that almost 50% of the farmers are in at least 6 contacts with various organisations. These are mainly authorities, interest groups, education and research centres and public organisations. Farmers taking part in the research evaluated the infrastructure surrounding their workplaces either good or average, and they were satisfied with the supply of raw materials needed. In connection with the accessibility of information, market opportunities and the quality of human resources they had dissenting opinions. People living in the Northern Hungarian Region and the Northern Plain Region primarily miss the presence of skilled workers.

### **Findings and proposals related to the services by advisers**

Registered advisers are allowed to register in up to three specialised areas from 24, according to their education and profession. Contrary to this, the research found 13 areas in the advisory system where the number of advisers did not exceed 19, so the given area is not presented in all of the counties. Such areas are e.g. rural development, organic farming, nutrient supply, soil protection and animal health control. The number of registered advisers in MARD is decreased year-by-year. One reason for this is that the present support system in Hungary does not allow to work as an adviser in full time job.

The services provided by registered advisers need to be improved by all means. According to EU regulations, any adviser in all member states of the EU is entitled to offer his or her services. As an effect of this regulation, advisers from our neighbours are expected to come and Hungarian advisers cannot compete with them in the present situation.

In Hungary, getting into the Advisers' Register is bound to higher education and a specific time interval spent in the profession. Registered advisers are not obliged to take courses in connection with methodology. Contrary to this, an adviser has to pick the right method of extension getting to his or her customer's needs and opportunities. Advisers with higher education work with the conscious aggregation of communicating methods. The research proved that farmers taking part in the research expect combined extension methods in line with their specific expectations and needs. In my opinion, effectiveness of the extension work can be improved if improving advisers' knowledge in connection with methodology becomes the condition of becoming and staying a registered adviser.

Advisers connected to enterprises always have the background of higher education and methodology, but only farmers with medium and higher income can afford to buy services offered.

Characteristics influenced by the success of advisory work were evaluated differently by several advisers. In the opinion of registered advisers, their success of work is determined by professional competence and savvy, but in case of advisers of enterprises, this can be placed only for the second need. In case of registered advisers professional savvy put on the first place is explained with the fact that the access of information and the number of courses and trainings is not so easy than in case of advisers of enterprises. In case of both advisory group, communication skills won the first place and the sense to business got the last place.

### **Foundings and proposals related to services demanded by farmers**

Entrepreneurs can improve their level of knowledge only if they develop it continuously. Inner motivation of the farmers is inevitable in this question. According to the opinion of the target group taking part in the research, the higher their qualification is, the more they have the demand to stay in contact with advisers. Primarily, farmers with elementary education demanded help in connection with professional areas closely related to various sectors of agriculture. From the 20 areas available, they needed extension services in only 6 different sectors. Elementary education can only be compensated by providing more information on more channels of communication. Farmers with medium and higher education have already got almost every types of help from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. This shows the fact that the more educated an entrepreneur is, the more likely he or she can appraise the conclusions of his or her gaps of qualification.

Recently, the number of courses and extension trainings has been multiplied. Main background of this can be led to the modifications of conditions needed to

gain resources. According to my research, more than 90% of the farmers took part in different trainings and educations, no matter if they were satisfied with their level of qualification or not. It can be stated that those farmers who considered their qualification good, visited extension courses more often.

Almost 30% of the farmers do not require paying money to improve their level of qualification. So improving the level of education, farmers have the access to free trainings in groups.

According to analyses, farmers demand information in connection with market opportunities, new regulations related to production, tenders, and EU adjustments. Besides, producers in Hungary live in an age of change in products and technologies, therefore technological knowledge is still playing a significant role in the sequences of services demanded.

Almost 80% of the farmers having own farms prefer individual extension. Although, present support system of extension allows the access of this kind of education for only those registered farmers who have a yearly income of more than 3 million Forints and does not exceed the maximum level of 50 million Forints.

### **Regional connections of the agricultural knowledge system**

Regions of Hungary have different natural and human resources. In line with this fact, each region needs to evolve different production structure. When planning the yearly programmes, advisers ought to take into account these differences occurred. Advisory system fulfils its objectives if it harmonises the number of professional areas and advisers to the needs of farmers. The presence or lack of organisations related to agricultural knowledge system influences their own adjudications. This proves that farmers need the wide access to information provided by the organisations of knowledge systems.

The number of advisers in a region influences the evaluation of the advisers' work. According to the problems found, it can be stated that not the professional knowledge of advisers was questioned but their access was very difficult. The main principle of effective extension is to ensure the right number of registered advisers in Hungary. Farmers would require individual extension but they cannot afford to have this type of contracts with advisers. Therefore, they claim for advisers only in the cases of putting up resources, building up systems of quality assurance and in case of sectors demanding exact qualifications like plant protection or animal health protection.

Evaluating farming networks and official advisory networks I found that the division of tasks between them has not improved the effectiveness of the extension work. These networks can contribute to the farmers' improvement of knowledge only if they decouple the implementation of authority tasks from specific professional help. Choosing the right advisers has to rely upon the characteristics and needs of a given region.

Farmers taking part in the research evaluated the work of regional advisory centres good which is primarily due to their role played in the co-ordination in extension trainings. When evaluating the professional extension centres and research institutes, the number of their presence in the given region was dominant. Those regions where the number of these institutes is higher got more favourable evaluation. The co-ordination of services provided by research institutes of high quality has not worked out yet, which require more significant financial background from the farmers.

Regional distribution of the professional areas shows big differences. From the regions examined (in line with the natural resources and relief), extension connected to plant growth, plant protection and machinery is required in the Central Hungarian Region. Besides, this region was the one where a lot of farmers required extension related to animal husbandry. In the Northern-Hungarian Region, high interest was noticed related to pomology because of the favourable conditions of horticulture in the region.

## 7. SUMMARY

In the cause of broadening the knowledge of agricultural entrepreneurs, the Hungarian State has devised a multilevel advising structure significantly changing and continuing to develop for 12 years. More and more farmers have recognised the opportunity occurring in extension and they have recourse to these services from year to year. In spite of this, farmers' demands are not fulfilled by this advising structure properly. Therefore, this present system of agricultural knowledge is called for revision. The system is made up of different number of organisations in various regions of the country and they appear unlike effectiveness in providing information. This unlike character does not pose problems for itself, but the lack of certain organisations might interfere with the access of information.

In my thesis, I demonstrated the changes occurred in the system of Hungarian agricultural knowledge and its impacts to the technical advising structure. On the basis of the experience gained during my teaching and research, I defined the objectives of my scientific examination that includes the review of Hungarian and international bibliography, research of the present situation and opportunities in improving extension, appraisal of the range of services required by the farmers having different natural resources and received education, research and comparison of the services provided by the advisors with the demands of farmers. Besides, I examined the regional connections within the system of agricultural knowledge.

My research demonstrated those institutions and organisations that are present in the structure of extension, namely the specific activities of registered advisers and the comparative evaluation of advisers connected to enterprises. I examined farmers' view on the matter of present advising system and their demands on that.

In the course of choosing the correct methods, my main ambition was to adjust to the characteristic of the target group examined. To appraise opinions of the advisers and farmers I mixed two methods. I applied the loose method of brainstorming in small group appraisals, and then corrected the individual appraisal interview. I processed the survey forms with the programme SPSS 10.0.

The results of the examinations were applied in four issues. I drew the conclusions in connection with the present situation of the Hungarian system of agricultural knowledge and its regional connections, in addition I made suggestions for the opportunities of development, services provided by the advisers and demanded by the farmers.

In the course of my conclusions and suggestions, I found that extension ought to play a more dominant role in the Hungarian system of agricultural knowledge than the prevailing one. In an attempt of improving farmers' agricultural knowledge further, extension ought to take on co-ordinating tasks and start to establish and improve relations between organisations.

I appraised the activity of the most important organisations within the present structure of agricultural extension. I determined those points that reduce the efficiency of the structure of Hungarian extension.

According to my examination, regional and professional coverage of registered advisers seems uneven. Consequently, there are regions of the country where registered advisers are not found by farmers who make demands on the specific areas of agriculture. Another imperfectness of the structure is that the division of tasks within its organisations is not clear in practice related to parallels perceived.

Factors reducing the effectiveness of extension evolve from the lack of advisers' methodological knowledge. In the first place, this is the reason of the fact that getting into the registered advisory group of the Hungarian Agricultural Chamber does not require methodological knowledge. In my examination I found that farmers demand the application of complex extension method. This demand can only be satisfied in the full knowledge of methodology.

In three stages of urban economies, I examined the extension services demanded by the farmers with different education and natural resources. On one hand, farmers with primary education demanded extensional help related to the close area they manage in agriculture. On the other hand, farmers with secondary and university education have received extension in every form of services. In the case of the target group, I found that the more educational level farmers received, the more they demand the co-operation with advisers.

In the three economies examined, I determined those specific areas which have to be emphasized because of the regional differences occurred. While defining the methods demanded, I took into consideration the services of the advisers and the demands of the farmers. Consequently, evolve of the regional extensional system according to demands become possible.

## 7. IMPORTANT PUBLICATIONS RELATED TO THE THEME OF DISSERTATION

### Scientific journals

In foreign language, in Hungarian

Bárczi J.– Kozári J. – Tóth K. (2003): Merre tart a magyar mezőgazdasági szaktanácsadás? A falu. XVIII. évf. 2. szám. 21-29. p

### Edited lectures published in proceedings of international scientific conferences

**K. Tóth**, - N. Bozsik, -A. Szemjanyinov, (1998): The role of counselling in the activities of wine communities. In: Medzinárodné vedecké dni '98. Agrárny manazment marketing a obchodná politika 274-277 p.

J. Bárczi, - J. Kozári, - **K. Tóth**, - D. Osztrovszkij, (2004): Опыт Венгрии по развитию сельскохозяйственного консультационного обслуживания. Социально-экономические проблемы развития апк России. Научно-практическая конференция молодых ученых. Москва 76-81 p

### Edited lectures published in proceedings of Hungarian scientific conferences

Bárczi J. - Gályász J - Kozári J. - **Tóth K.** (1998): Szaktanácsadás szerepe a minőségbiztosításban. Új kihívások a mezőgazdaság számára az EU-csatlakozás tükrében. XXVII. Óvári Tudományos Napok. Mosonmagyaróvár. 296-300 p.

Bárczi J. - Csepregi T. - Kozári J. - **Tóth K.** (1999): A szaktanácsadás szerepe az alternatív vállalkozások fejlesztésében. Tiszántúli Mezőgazdasági Tudományos Napok. DATE, Debrecen. 17-20 p.

Bárczi J. - Csepregi T. - Kozári J. - **Tóth K.** (1999): Alternatív mezőgazdasági vállalkozások lehetőségei Göcsej Kistérségben. Tiszántúli Mezőgazdasági Tudományos Napok. DATE, Debrecen. 17-20 p.

Bárczi J.- Tóth K.(2003): Csoportos szaktanácsadás Nógrád megyében. Doktoranduszok a számvitel és a pénzügy területén. Gödöllő, 2003. ISBN 963 9483 346. 4-10 p.

## Specialised textbooks, parts of textbooks

**Tóth K.** et al. (Kozári J., Szerk. 2000): Szaktanácsadás a mezőgazdaságban. Dinasztia Kiadó Budapest. 325 p. (saját rész: { Bárczi J.} 264-272.) ISBN: 963 657 269 0

Bárczi J. - Kozári J. - **Tóth K.** (2000): Szaktanácsadás a gazdálkodók szolgálatában. Gazdálkodók kézikönyve. 2000. XII. sz. RAABE Budapest. B/1-14 p.

**Tóth K.** - Kozári J. (Szerk: Dr. Kulcsár L. 2000): A közösségfejlesztés módszerei, A vidékfejlesztési szaktanácsadás módszerei. Vidékfejlesztési Módszertani és Gyakorlati Kézikönyv. Gödöllő 283-349 p.

## Reports of researches, studies

In foreign languages

**Tóth K.** (szerk Kulcsár L. 2001) FAO-TCP /HUN/ 8921 (Társszerzők: J. Bárczi, J. Kozári,) Rural Development Plan for Buják Region SZIE, Gödöllő VSZK 150 p.

In Hungarian

**Tóth K.** et al. (szerk. Kulcsár L. 1999): Göcsej térségének vidékfejlesztési koncepciója. (Alternatív mezőgazdasági vállalkozások) FM megbízás GATE, Gödöllő. 250 p.

**Tóth K.** (szerk. Kozári J. 1999): Közép-Nyírségi Kistérség komplex ökológiai vizsgálata. FM megbízás GATE, Gödöllő. 170 p

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