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Title of Thesis: Effectiveness of Some Non-Governmental Organizations in the Development of Rural South Sinai
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ABSTRACT

The main objective of this study is to examine the effectiveness of some NGOs in the development of rural South Sinai by achieving the following: (1) comparing the activities of the NGOs from the reality of the regulations of their actual activities that are undertaken by them, and from the board members' perspectives; (2) determining the degree of the effectiveness of these NGOs from the beneficiaries' perspective; (3) determining the relationship between the effectiveness of the NGOs from beneficiaries' perspective and specific set of independent variables, which are: respondents' characteristics, board members' characteristics, and some other variables concerned with the organizations themselves and their potentiality. In addition, identifying the NGOs' problems and obstacles that may hinder their performance, and beneficiaries' suggestions to solve these problems.

The study was conducted in South Sinai Governorate. Twelve associations were selected from rural areas that belong to the eight cities of the governorate. A sample of 20 respondents was further selected from each association to reach a total sample of 240 respondents, and 60 board members by 5 members from each association. A structured questionnaire was used to collect the data through personal interview in January 2010. Data was analyzed using Chi square, V Cramer's factor, variance analysis, averages, frequencies and percentages.

Generally, results revealed that:

Regarding the effectiveness of the organization, nearly half of the respondents (48.8%) reported that it is low, more than one third (36.2%) reported medium, and only (15%) saw that the effectiveness is high.

Significant relationship, between the degree of the effectiveness of NGOs and: the educational level, marital status; family size, land holding, membership in the organization, degree of geographical cosmopolitanism, degree of the cultural cosmopolitanism, participation in the association activity, and all variables of the organization.

No significant relationship between the degree of the effectiveness of NGOs from the beneficiaries' perspective and each of: beneficiaries' work affiliation, and the variables related to the board members.

Finally, the results indicated that the most important problems and obstacles that organizations face in their work from the beneficiaries' perspectives are: reluctance of respondents to participate in the association's activities, insufficient financial resources, weakness of the NGO's activities advertisements, difficulty of the means of transportation, and ignorance of the role of the NGOs by the community.

Therefore, the most important recommendations of the respondents of this study are: raising the awareness of the importance of participating in the NGOs' activities; increasing the financial resources and the governmental support; using different methods to advertise the NGOs' activities; and providing sufficient means of transportation to facilitate the respondents access to these NGOs. Which in turn, helps people to recognize the NGOs' roles and activities.

Key words: Effectiveness, Rural Development, NGOs, South Sinai, Egypt.

Name of Candidate: Radwa Maher Ata

Title of Thesis: KNOWLAGE AND PRACTICES OF RURAL WOMEN IN THE AREA OF PRODUCTION AND HANDLLING OF TOMATO CROP IN MANSHIET EL- GAMMAL VILLAGE FAYOUM GOVERNORATE

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ABSTRACT

The study objectives were as: To identify to determine the level of knowledge of rural women (KRW) of tomatoes production & handling recommendations (TPHR), to determine the level of implementation of rural women (IRW) of (TPHR), to determine the relationship between (KRW) of (TPHR) as a dependent variable with some independent studied variables, to determine the relationship between (IRW) of (TPHR) as a dependent variable with some independent studied variables, to identify the problems which facing respondents in the production and handling of tomatoes, and finally to identify respondents proposals to solve these problems.

This study was conducted in Manshiet EL_Gammal village in Fayoum Governorate, a random sample of rural women were selected amounted to 221 respondents.

Frequencies, percentages, mean, standard deviation, in addition to Pearson simple correlation coefficient, and chi square test were used to analyze the study data.

The main findings of the study results as follows:

1 - Show that 17.6% of respondents were low knowledge, 42.1% medium, and 40.3% were high knowledge.

2 - Found that 15.4% of respondents were low implementation, 23.1% medium, and that 61.5% high implementation.

3 - There is a significant correlation at level of 0.01 between the level of knowledge of rural women (KRW) of tomatoes production & handling recommendations (TPHR), and each of : age of the husband, informal social participation, self-development, while the relationship was significant at the level of 0.05 with each of: marital status, profession of husband, education of respondents, education of husband, and the rate of productivity, while no clear relationship with the rest of the independent studied variables.

4- There is a significant correlation at level of 0.01 between the level of implementation of rural women (IRW) of tomatoes production & handling recommendations (TPHR), and each of: the rate of productivity, self-development, exposure to mass communication, while the relationship was significant at the level of 0.05 with each of: marital status, profession of husband, and innovative, while no clear relationship with the rest of the independent studied variables.

5 - The main production problems were: not to follow the agricultural period, the spread of diseases and insects, and extravagant in the use of pesticides, **and the main problems of handling were:** changing in rates of tomatoes prices, not bear to store, and far of market and high transportation costs.

6 - The main proposals to overcome the production problems were: follow the agricultural period, spraying sulfur to reduce the use of pesticides, cultivating of resistance diseases varieties, and early cultivating, **and the main proposals to overcome the problems of handling were:** the pricing of tomatoes, the provision of loans from the bank, and the expansion of manufacturing to overcome the market far away.

Key words: Knowledge and implementation , rural women, production, handling

Name: Soud Hamad Abdel rahman El-Hekeil

Degree: Ph.D.

Thesis Title: Training Needs of Workers at Agricultural Quarantine in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

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Date of Giving The Degree: 25 /6 /2011

ABSTRACT

The study investigated the training needs of the workers at the Agricultural Quarantine (AQ) in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) through: a) measuring their levels of knowledge in the areas related to the AQ. These areas include the international systems and laws, administrative affairs and technical affairs); b) exploring the degree of importance of these areas from the points of views of the workers; c) identifying the relationships between the workers' levels of knowledge and their characteristics.

The study was conducted in the KSA covering 24 borders' quarantines units (land, marine, and aerial). All the workers at these 24 units, comprising 54 workers at AQ agronomic units and AQ 84 workers at animal units, were covered by the study. Data was collected through personal interviews and electronic mail. Frequencies, percentages, averages, standard deviations, simple Pearson and rank order correlation coefficients, were used for data presentation and analysis.

The most important results could be summarized as follows:

- Low and medium levels of knowledge were found among considerable proportions of the respondents (about 70%), in the areas of international systems and laws, administrative affairs and technical affairs in addition to pests and plant diseases.
- The majority (79%) expressed medium and high interests in the areas of AQ work,
- Medium and high training needs were found among the majority (75%) of the respondents,
- The majority of respondents (75%) reported that they face problems and obstacles related to physical and financial facilities related to the areas of AQ work,
- Statistically significant and positive correlations were found between the respondents' levels of knowledge, in the areas of international systems and laws, administrative affairs and technical affairs, and: a) years of service in the Ministry of Agriculture, b) years of service in the plant AQ.
- Statistically significant correlations were found between the respondents' levels of knowledge, in the areas of technical affairs and: a) their total knowledge levels, and b) years of service in the animal AQ.

Key words: training needs, agricultural Quarantines , Kingdom of Saudi Arabia