

**-45- Summary of**

**EDUCATIONAL IMPACTS FOR SOME ACTIVITIES OF THE  
PROJECT OF INTEGRATING POPULATION EDUCATION IN  
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION FOR RULER WOMEN ONE  
VILLAGE, BUSTANZONE, BEHEIRA GOVERNORATE**

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**By**

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## The Summary

The study aimed mainly at identifying the educational impacts for some activities of the project of integrating population education in agricultural extension for ruler women in one village, Bustan zone, Behira governorate, through achievement the following specific objective:

- Determine some studied targeted respondents individual characteristics such as age, educational level , respondents' work , family size , age of husbands , educational level of husbands , family holding size , animal tenure , poultry tenure , exposure to mass media , cosmopoliteness , frequency at ruler service centers , exposure to information sources , leadership , attitudes towards change , and attitudes towards agricultural extension
  
- Determine the targeted and non targeted respondent's Knowledge and implementation levels concerning some project activities in (food and nutrition – reproductive health – the environment).
  
- Determine the differences between targeted and non targeted respondents of the project in all of Knowledge and implementation levels concerning in project activities in (food and nutrition – reproductive health – the environment).
  
- Determine the relationship between targeted respondent's Knowledge and implementation levels of project activities as dependent variables and some independent variables.
  
- Determine the contribution percentage of some independent variables which have significant relationship with the dependent variables in explaining the independent variables.

- The reasons standing behind non-applying some of activities related to the studied population culture.

- The problems face the targeted respondents of the project and their suggestions to over come it.

Data were collected by personal interviews using Apre – tested questionnaire from two systematic random samples , one of them amounted to 80 respondents from Ali bin Abi talib village ( the project was implemented in ) and the other amounted to 100 respondents from Metoli Elsharoi village (out side the project ) . Percentage, means, standard deviation and frequencies were used to describe and classified respondents according to their characteristics, simple correlation coefficient, step-wise multiple regression and (t-test) were used to analyze data statistically.

This study consists of five chapters the first deal with the nature and dimension of the problem, objectives and the area of the study, the second presents the review of literature, the third describes the methodology, fourth presents the results and discussion, and the fifth presents summary and recommendation.

The major findings were as follows:

1- Respondents' characteristics:

- Age: the results showed that 51, 25 % of the targeted respondents are in moderate age, while 59 % of the non targeted respondents are in young age.

- Educational level: the results revealed that 52, 5 % of the targeted respondents with low educational level, while it was 66 % among of the non targeted respondent

- Respondents' work: 81, 25 % of the targeted respondents unemployed, while it was 91 % among of the non targeted respondents.

- Family size: 60 % of the targeted respondents with moderate family size, while 59% of the non targeted respondents with small family size

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- Age of husbands: more than half targeted respondent's husbands 56, 25 % with moderate age, while 69 % of the non targeted respondents husbands with young.

- Educational level of husbands: 46, 25 % of targeted respondents husbands with moderate educational, while it was 47 % among of the non targeted respondents.

- Animal tenure: 90 % of targeted respondents with small animal tenure, while it was 98 % among of the no targeted respondents.

- Poultry tenure: 75 % of targeted respondents with small poultry tenure, while it was 73 % among of the non targeted respondents.

-Exposure to mass media: 67, 5 % of targeted respondents with small poultry tenure, while it was 38 % among of the non targeted respondents.

- cosmopolitaness: 55 % of the targeted respondents with moderate and high level, while 61% of the non targeted respondents with low level.

- Frequency at ruler service centers: 66.2 % of the targeted respondents with moderate and high level, while 54 % of the non targeted respondents with low level.

- Exposure to information sources: 63, 75 % of targeted respondents with high degree of exposure, while it was 31 % among of the non targeted respondents.

-Leadership: 65 % of targeted respondents with high degree of Leadership, while 48 % of the non targeted respondents with moderate degree of Leadership.

- Attitudes towards change: 59 % of targeted respondents with positive Attitudes towards change, while it was 57 % among of the non targeted respondents.

- Attitudes towards agricultural extension: 70 % of targeted respondents with positive Attitudes towards extension agricultural, while it was 32 % among of the non targeted respondents.

2- Respondents Knowledge and implementation concerning some project activities:

A- Respondents Knowledge level concerning some project activities (food and nutrition – reproductive health – the environment):

The results showed that 58, 57 % of the targeted respondents with high Knowledge level, while it was 18 % among of the non targeted respondents.

There are significant differences between the two studied categories (targeted respondent & non targeted respondents) where (T) value was 8,242 at 0, 01 level.

The following review refers to respondents Knowledge level concerning some project activities:

- Food and nutrition: The results showed that 96, 25 % of the targeted respondents with moderate and high Knowledge level, while it was 81 % among of the non targeted respondent, there are significant differences between targeted and non targeted respondents where (T) value was 5,824 at 0,01 level

- Reproductive health: The results showed that 95 % of the targeted respondents with moderate and high Knowledge level, while it was 72 % among of the non targeted respondent, there are significant differences between targeted and non targeted respondents where (T) value was 5,979 at 0,01 level.

- The environment: The results showed that 90 % of the targeted respondents with high Knowledge level, while it was 54% among of the non targeted respondent, there are significant differences between targeted and non targeted respondents where (T) value was 3,922 at 0, 01 level.

B- Respondents implementation level concerning some project activities (food and nutrition – reproductive health – the environment):

The results showed that 56, 25 % of the targeted respondents with high implementation level, while it was 7 % among of the non targeted respondents, there are significant differences between the two studied

categories (targeted respondent & non targeted respondents) where (T) value was 7,433 at 0,01 level.

The following review refers to respondent's implementation level concerning some project activities:

- Food and nutrition: The results showed that 71.25 % of the targeted respondents with high implementation level, while it was 31 % among of the non targeted respondents, there are significant differences between targeted and non targeted respondents where (T) value was 5,485 at 0,01 level.

- Reproductive health: The results showed that 57,5 % of the targeted respondents with high implementation level, while it was 26 % among of the non targeted respondent, there are significant differences between targeted and non targeted respondents where (T) value was 3,458 at 0,01 level.

- The environment: The results showed that 90 % of the targeted respondents with high implementation level, while it was 59 % among of the non targeted respondent, there are significant differences between targeted and non targeted respondents where (T) value was 7,889 at 0,01 level.

Correlation relationship:

A- Correlation relationship between targeted respondents' characteristics and their Knowledge degree concerning some project activities (food and nutrition – reproductive health – the environment):

The results showed that there were appositive relationship at 0, 01 level between degree of Knowledge concerning some project activities as dependent variable and all of educational level of husbands , family holding size , exposure to mass media, and attitudes towards agricultural extension as independent variables.

There is appositive relation ship at 0, 05 level between dependent variable and all of age, educational level, age of husbands, poultry tenure and attitudes towards change as independent variables.

On the other hand results didn't show any significant relationship between dependent variable and all of respondents' work, family size, animal tenure, cosomopoliteness frequency at ruler service centers, exposure to information sources and leadership as independent variables.

**B- Correlation relationship between targeted respondents' characteristics and their implementation degree concerning some project activities (food and nutrition – reproductive health – the environment):**

The results showed that there is appositive relationship at 0, 01 level between degree of implementation concerning some project activities as dependent variable and all of educational level , educational level of husbands , family holding size , exposure to mass media, and exposure to information sources as independent variables.

There is appositive relationship at 0, 05 level between dependent variable and all of poultry tenure, attitudes towards change and attitudes towards agricultural extension as independent variables.

On the other hand results didn't show any significant relation ship between dependent variable and all of age , respondents' work , family holding size , animal tenure , cosmopoliteness, frequency at ruler service centers, exposure to information sources and leadership as independent variables.

#### 4- Multiple regression results:

A- The results revealed that there are four independent variables interpret about 38,8 % of total variance in the targeted respondents Knowledge degree at 0,01 significance level they are: attitudes towards agricultural extension, exposure to information sources, age, and poultry tenure.

B - The results revealed that there are three independent variables interpret about 30,4 % of total variance in the targeted respondents' implementation degree at 0,01 significance level they are: exposure to mass media, family holding size, and attitudes towards change.

5- The results showed that wrong beliefs of ( 3,75 - 32,5 ) of the respondents was the main reason prevent implementation of project activities in Food and nutrition filed in the cessation of breast feeding in diarrhea case 32,5 % , belief that fruit better than vegetables for children 32,5 % and believe that butter and fat useful 28,75 % .

Lack of information of (1,25 – 48,5) the main reason prevent implementation of project activities in reproductive health field, don't know how to overcome the ossification of the breast when breast feeding 48,5%.

Presence of alternatives of proper implementation in environment field such as: the pesticide spraying in the large number of flies 34,75%.

6- The problems which prevent targeted respondents to make benefits of the project of integrating population education in agricultural extension:

The results showed that the most important problems are project stop in spite of their need of to continue 48,75 % , times of the meetings are un

suitable 26,25 % , lack of husband consent 20 % , meetings places is inappropriate 8,75 % , and lack of resources to execute production activities 2,5%.

The most important suggestions of the respondents was the continuity of project 43,75 % , choosing suitable time to hold meetings 26,25 % , and increasing the financial incentives attend the meetings 32,5