The Educational Effects of some Guidance Methods

Developing rural arears is a major component in the policy of developing countries to raise its people’s standard of living. Such development requires identifying the specific characteristics and traits of rural communities as they differ from urban ones. Nevertheless, those traits van)’, among rural communities themselves, depending on its degree of modernization that in turn relates to the social, cultural, economic, geografical, political and organizational factors. These factors must be greatly considered when planning to modernize rural societies using communicational channels i.e., Extension methods and aids in order foracquiring effective contacts. Hence, this study aims to: 1. Identify the change in farmer’s awareness knowledge concerning some Banana recommendations in three egyptian governorates as an impact of exposing to treatment composed of field visits with field individual demonstration using some models and photos and another treatmentcomposed of public extension meetings and field demonstration meetings using the same models and photos. 2. Identify the change in farmers how to do thier knowledge concerning some banana agricultural processes in the three governorates as an impact of exposing to the treatment of field visits with individual view demonstration using some models and photos and the treatment composed of public extension meetings and public demonstrationmeeting using the samemodels and photos. 3. Define the change in fanners attitudes toward cultivating Banana using tessue culture in the three governorate studied as an impact of exposing to the treatment of field visits with individualview demonstrationusing some models and photos and the treatment composed of publicextension meetings and public demonstrationmeeting using the same models and photos. 4. Detremine the differenceamong the change in fanners awareness knowledge and how to do thier knowledge concerning some agriculturalprocesses in the three governorates studied as an impact of exposing to thetreatment of fields visits with individual view demonstration using somemodels and photos and the treatment composed of public extension meetingsand public demonstration meetings using the same models and photos. 5. Detremine the difference among the change in fanners attitudes toward cultivating Banana using tissue culture in the three governorates studied as an impact of exposing to the treatment of field visits with individual view demonstration using some models and photos and the treatment composed of public extension meetings and public demonstration meetings using the same models and photos. Three governorates were chosen according to some modernization indicators. There were : Qualubia governorate representing a modem society, Beheira as a moderate modernized society and Quina as a lowmodernized or traditional society. Accordengly, two villages growingbanana in each governorate were chosen. To insure the difference in ong the studied villages; the percentage of some modernization indicators.re calculated and the villages were ranked according to its degree ofdemization. It was revealed that Qualubia villages were modernizediowed by Behiera villages and then Quina villages. Hence, the study.luded the villages of Meet El-Attar and EI-Ramla, Benha district, ialubia governorate that represent a modem community or low in mralizm Banana cultivated area amounted to (245, 150) feddans respectively. The .ages of Mahalit Ahmed and Koum Hamada district in Beheira vemorate as a transational community or moderate in ruralizm thereDana cultivated area amounted to (197, 137) feddan respectively. The:ages of Dandara and El-Tramsa, Quina district in Quina governorateJresenting traditional or high ruralizm community as Banan cultivated areaached (803,358) feddans

respectively. Three random samples were drawn from Banana growers files in the 6 Iages' coops amounted to 60 grower from each governorate (30 for each Jage). To invistigate the varience between the three samples in the individuals'aracteristics, averages of the following variables were calculted : regular aooling years, quantity of last season's Banana production, the degree of .mer's previous experience in growing Banana, the degree of contactingange agents, the degree of exposure to mass media and leadership degree. te averages revealed that Qualubia farmers had the highest scores followed , the Beheira's and then the farmers of Quina. The value of "F" for thefference between these variables were significant at 0.01 level. Due to the difficulty of comparing the educational impact gained rough using the studied methods and aids in the three studied communities, an exprimental design was set to assure that the change of knowledge and attitudes is due to the societal conditions or the community's degree of modernization. A pre-test and a post-test were used with each of the two exprimental groups of each of the three governorates. Compairing the pre-tests of respondents concerning awareness knowledge, how to do this knowledge and attitudes in the studied governorates revealed that there were nosignificant difference at 0.05 level among them. Two treatments weredesigned for each of the two villages of each governorate. The first oneconsisted from field visits with individualview demonstration using somemodels and photos, while the second treatment composed of public extension meetings and public demonstration meetings using the same models and photos. Data were collected by personal interview using a pre-testedquestionnaire which included some personal variables i.e., regular schooling years, quantity of last season's Banana production, the degree of fanner's previous experience in growing Banana, the degree of contacting change agents, the degree of exposure to mass media and fanner's degree of leadership. The questionnaire included also questions and measures tomeasure respondent's awareness knowledge,how to do this knowledge andtheir attitudes towards cultivatingBanana using tissue culture."F" test and L.S.D. were used to test the significance of the differencebetween the average degree of respondents' knowledge and attitudes as an impact of the two treatments used. Average, standard diviation andPearson's correlation coefficientwere used to identify the statistical validity, Pearson's correlation coefficient were used to identify the statistical validity, Rolon coefficient to define reliability and Fergson's discrimanation coefficient to measure the discrimanation index.