

ABSTRACT

The study aims basically at identifying the rural developmental needs in two villages of Fayoum governorate. Data were collected through the application of questionnaire by personal interview. A systematic random sample of (335) rural families was selected from Kafer Mahfouz and El Goumheria villages - Tameia district. A number of complementary statistical measures and techniques were utilized in the analysis of the collected data and testing the study hypotheses. This including Person's correlation coefficient, the Chi- square test, Alfa coefficient, in addition to percentage, arithmetic mean, frequencies and standard deviation .

The most important finding of the study was the following:

First: The contents of rural developmental needs map in the two studied villages were formed and the priorities of these needs were ranked.

Second: It was found that seven of the studied variables had significant correlations with the developmental need level. The seven variables were: educational level, cosmopolitaness, achievement motivation, general awareness leadership status, societal belongingness and main occupation.

Third: It was found that five of the studied variables had significant correlations with the level of satisfaction of the quality of developmental services. The five variables were:

main occupation, sex, marital status, educational level and developmental needs level.

Summary

The study aims basically at identifying the rural developmental needs in two villages of Fayoum governorate. This was undertaken through: analyzing the rural development services composite in the studied villages into its components of the main developmental services, analyzing the components of the secondary developmental services and analyzing the gap between actual and desired levels of community capacity to accomplish the studied developmental services. In addition forming the content of rural developmental needs map in studied villages, identifying the respondent developmental needs level and determining the most important variables correlated to it, identifying the level of respondents satisfaction on the developmental services quality and determining the most important variables correlated to it and finally identifying the most important shortage in the developmental services in the studied villages.

Data were collected through application questionnaire by personal interview. A systematic random sample of (335) rural families was selected from Kafer Mahfouz and El Goumheria villages - Tameia district. A number of statistical measures and techniques were utilized in analysis of the collected data and testing study hypotheses including: Pearson's correlation coefficient, Chi- square test, Alfa coefficient, in addition to percentage, arithmetic mean, frequencies and standard deviation.

The most important findings of the study were as the follows:

First: The contents of rural developmental needs map in Kafer Mahfouz village was:

1- Supply services:

- Main commodities.
- Supplied quota of subsidized flour.
- Gas services.
- Balady bakeries.

2- Health services:

- Central hospital.
- Health units.
- Appropriate medicine.

3- Agricultural services:

- Irrigation services.
- Agricultural drainage services.
- Land reclamation services.
- Chemical fertilizers.
- Improving Soil fertility.

4- Industrial services:

- Agricultural products Industries.

5- Security services:

- Police stations.
- Extinguish stations.

6- Housing and infrastructure.

- Clean potable water.
- Sanitation system.

- Electrical energy stations.
- Housing units.

7- Educational services:

- Secondary schools.
- Primary schools.
- Preparatory schools.
- Azhar institutions.

8- Marketing services:

- Consumer associations.
- Total markets.

9- Religious services:

- Qualified religious clerks.
- Worship places.
- Qur'an memorizing offices.

Second: The contents of rural developmental needs map in El Goumheria village was:

1- Supply services:

- Main commodities.
- Supplied quota of subsidized flour.
- Gas services.
- Balady bakeries

2- Health services:

- Central hospital.
- Health units.
- Appropriate medicine.
- Contraceptives.
- Medical laboratories.

- Ambulances.

3- Agricultural services:

- Irrigation services.
- Agricultural drainage services.
- Land reclamation services.
- Chemical fertilizers.
- Improving Soil fertility

4- Industrial services:

- Agricultural products Industries.
- Industrial zones.
- Small enterprises.

5- Security services:

- Police stations.
- Extinguish stations.

6- Housing and infrastructure.

- Clear potable water.
- Sanitation system.
- Electrical energy stations.
- Housing units.

7- Educational services:

- General secondary schools.
- Primary schools.
- Preparatory schools.
- Azhar institutions.
- Industrial technical schools.
- Nurseries.

8- Marketing services:

- Consumer associations.
- Hyper markets.
- Retail markets.
- Weekly markets.

9- Religious services:

- Qualified religious clerks.
- Worship places.
- Qur'an memorizing offices.

10- Environmental services:

- Planting the trees in the streets.
- Garbage collecting.
- Public parks.

11- Entertainment services:

- Youth centers.
- Social clubs.

12- Transport and roads services:

- Paved roads.
- Bus stations.

Third: As to the relationship of variables will the respondents' developmental needs level; It was found that seven of the variables were had significant correlation with the respondent's developmental needs level. The seven variables were: educational status, cosmopolitaness, achievement motivation, general awareness leadership status, societal belongingness and main occupation.

Fourth: As regard to the relationship of variables will the level of respondents' satisfaction of the developmental

services quality. It was found that five of studied variables were significant correlated to the level of respondents' satisfaction the five variables were: main occupation, sex, marital status, educational level and developmental needs level.

Finally, the study concluded with a discussion of its findings and a number of recommendations.