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## جدول ١٠. توزيع المجهزين وفقاً لاتجاهاتهم نحو عبارات مقياس الاتجاه نحو تلوث البيئة

العبارات	المجموعة الضابطة (ن = ٥١)						المجموعة التجريبية (ن = ٥١)					
	موافق		سيان		غير موافق		موافق		سيان		غير موافق	
	عدد	%	عدد	%	عدد	%	عدد	%	عدد	%	عدد	%
تلوث البيئة مشكلة الحكومة وليس المزارع	٨	١٥.٧	٩	١٧.٦	٣٤	٦٦.٧	٥	٩.٨	٤٦	٩٠.٢	٤٦	٩٠.٢
الخطاة معانها أن يكون بيتي نظيف فقط	-	-	١	١.٩٦	٤٠	٧٨.٤	٤	٧.٨	٢	٣.٩	٤٥	٨٨.٢
موضوع تلوث البيئة كلام جرياد واعلا فقط	-	-	٩	١٩.٦	٣٢	٦٢.٧	٢	٣.٩	٤	٧.٨	٤٥	٨٨.٢
أضرار المبيدات الكيماوية على البيئة أكثر من نفعها	+	٣٤	٦	١١.٨	١١	٢١.٦	٥١	١٠٠	-	-	-	-
البيئة النظيفة تعني صحة جيدة للمزارع ومحصول نظيف	+	٤٤	٢	٣.٩	٥	٩.٨	٥١	١٠٠	-	-	-	-
الزرايع محتاجين إلى توحيهم لحماية بيئتهم من التلوث	+	٤١	٤	٧.٨	٦	١١.٨	٥١	١٠٠	-	-	-	-
اللاسلامة هي السبب في تلوث بيئة القرية	+	٣٨	١٠	١٩.٦	٣	٥.٩	٤٥	٨٨.٢	٣	٥.٩	٤٥	٨٨.٢
أمنيتي وجود طريقة التخلص من البرفات دون استخدام مبيدات	+	٣٥	٩	١٧.٦	٧	١٣.٧	٤٥	٨٨.٢	٦	١١.٨	٤٥	٨٨.٢
الفلح الراعي يحرص على تطهير المجارى المائية ونظافتها	+	٤٣	٦	١١.٨	٢	٣.٩	٥١	١٠٠	-	-	-	-
الإسهام في تلوث البيئة يعتبر جريمة يعاقب عليها القانون	+	٣٢	٦	١١.٨	١٣	٢٥.٥	٥١	١٠٠	-	-	-	-
المزارع يريد قريته وحقله نظيف مثل المدينة ولكن كيف	+	٣٩	٩	١٧.٦	٣	٥.٩	٤٩	٩٦.١	٢	٣.٩	٤٩	٩٦.١
لا بد من تطبيق عقوبات قانون البيئة في القرى حتى يحافظ المزارع على البيئة	+	٣٠	٣	٥.٩	١٨	٣٥.٣	٤٥	٨٨.٢	٦	١١.٨	٤٥	٨٨.٢
أمنيتي وجود طريقة التخلص من مخلفات الزراعة دون حرقها	+	٣٠	٧	١٣.٧	١٤	٢٧.٥	٤٦	٩٠.٢	٥	٩.٨	٤٦	٩٠.٢



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## SUMMARY

### **The Role of Environmental Training Courses Provided Guidance for Young Graduates Region Ayman Beet Alsger - Alexandria Governorate in The Development of Environmental Awareness**

Mohammed Gamal Mohammed Atwa, El-Sawy Mohammed Anwar El-Sawy

This research was conducted to study the role of training courses indicative environmental provided by the project development and cooperative training in the new lands in the development of environmental awareness for young graduates region beet Ayman sugar- Alexandria governorate. It has collected research data through field visit and questionnaire, personal interviews, which were ttbaiqaha the research sample, which was in the first two groups that attended all extension programs, which hosted the project development and the cooperative training in the new lands in 2010 and represents the experimental group ,the second did not attend these programs represent a control group , and the number of each group trained a total of 51 102 respondents.

Used percentages, and the arithmetic mean, and standard deviation, and t-test (t. test), and Pearson correlation coefficient, and Chi-square test in the analysis of research data using statistical computer program SPSS V.20.

The results of the study were as follows:

- Total high degrees of cognitive level environmental contamination of the sample from the experimental control sample, which was confirmed by the value of t-test, reaching -18.169 \*\* that there are significant differences at the level of 0.01 potential between the two samples.
- Total high degrees of turning into a measure of environmental pollution experimental sample for the control sample, which was confirmed by the value of t-test, reaching -5.553 \*\* that there are any significant differences at the level of 0.01 potential between the two samples.
- Total scores level environmental behavior of the sample experimental control sample, which was confirmed by the value of t-test, reaching

-11.329 \*\* that there are significant differences at the level of 0.01 between the probabilistic between the two samples.

- Total high degree of environmental awareness among the experimental sample from the control sample, which was confirmed by the value of t-test, reaching -16.242 \*\* that there are significant differences at the level of 0.01 potential between the two samples.
- There are significant differences between the distribution of respondents according to the number of members of the unit living conditions and trends toward global environmental pollution of the experimental sample at a level probabilistic. Also between tenure and all of the degree of awareness about environmental pollution and trends towards the phenomenon of environmental pollution and the level of behavior on the phenomenon of environmental pollution, both at the level of probabilistic 0.01 (\*\*) or 0.05 (\*) with the exception of the trend in the control sample.
- Tugod significant differences between the distribution of respondents according to their degree level cognitive phenomenon of environmental pollution and between each of the trends towards the phenomenon of environmental pollution and the level of behavior on the phenomenon of environmental pollution and the level of environmental awareness; Also between attitudes towards the phenomenon of environmental pollution and the level of behavior on the phenomenon of environmental pollution and the level of environmental awareness. As well as between the level of behavior on the phenomenon of environmental pollution and the level of environmental awareness in the control sample and experimental.