

Obstacles of Implementing Literacy programme in the Governorates of Muscat and Dhofar and its Development From its stakeholders "An Analytical Field study"

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Abstract

This study aimed to identify obstacles to literacy program in the governorates of Muscat and Dhofar and its development, and to provide some of the suggestions in the same regard.

The study used a descriptive analytical method, and its tool in the identification was to explore the views of a sample of the relevant program of literacy in the two provinces in number (148) personnel. To investigate the validity and reliability of the tool, it was offered to a group of arbitrators, and the referee retail mid-term reliability, and used in statistical process frequencies and averages and standard deviations and the T-Test and analysis of variance. The study found the following results: There are significant differences at the level of (0.05) between the educational constraints and socio-economic constraints in favour of

socio-economic constraints. There are also significant differences between the socio-economic constraints and the local community constraints for the benefit of social constraints, while no significant differences between the educational constraints and the constraints of eligibility. No statistically significant differences between the assessments of the sample to the constraints and ways to improve the literacy program in the two provinces, according to the variables: the area of education, sex, marital status, educational level, job title, while there are significant differences between the expert group 10 years and over and experience less than 5 years experience for the benefit of 10 years and over. There are no statistically significant differences between the experience of other groups. There are significant differences between the means of development, administrative and technical means of development, local community and in favor of management. There are significant differences between the means of development, socio-economic development and the ways of local civil society in favour of socio-economic, while there are no statistically significant differences between the means of development social and administrative. There is a statistically significant positive correlation between obstacles of implementing the literacy programme in both governorates and the ways of its development.

For the paper in Arabic see pages (545-596).