

Some aspects of rural women's behavior in the field of rationalizing household electrical energy in Fayoum Governorate

*Marwa Ahmed Galal Ewies

*Department of Agricultural Economics - Faculty of Agriculture - Fayoum University

Abstract

This study mainly aimed to identify the energy conservation behavior of the respondents in its three dimensions: cognitive, attitudinal, skill, and overall score, and to identify the factors affecting each dimension of energy conservation behavior.

The study was conducted in Fayoum Governorate, and the centers of Atsa and Ibshaway were randomly selected from among the governorate centers to conduct the study Survey. Due to the Diversity of local units within the two selected centers, two villages were randomly selected to represent each center, where the villages of Al-Gharq Qibli and Manshiyat Abdul Majeed were chosen to represent the center of Atsa, and the villages of Senro Al-Bahriya and Tahawi were chosen to represent the center of Ibshaway. The total number of rural women in the four villages studied (Al-Gharq Qibli, Manshiyat Abdul Majeed, Senro Al-Bahriya, and Tahawi), according to the data received from the Information Center in Fayoum Governorate for the year 2017, is about 3200 rural women.

Since it was difficult to collect research data from this total number of rural women, a regular systematic random sample of them was selected at a rate of 10% of the total number of rural women in the study villages, thus the sample size reached 320 rural women. The following statistical analysis methods were used in the study: Pearson's simple correlation coefficient, and stepwise multiple regression analysis method, in addition to using frequency distribution tables and percentages in displaying and describing the data. The reliability coefficient (α) was also used to measure the consistency of the internal components of the composite variables (using Cronbach's method).

The results showed that about 72.2% of the total respondents had an average level of knowledge regarding the energy consumption rationalization axis, about 61.3% of them had a neutral attitude towards the energy consumption rationalization axis, and 60.9% of them had an average level of practicing the energy consumption rationalization axis, and their total level of behavior regarding the energy consumption rationalization axis was 64.1%. The most important variables affecting the cognitive, attitudinal and practical levels of the respondents, and related to the axis of rationalizing energy consumption, were: the degree of leadership status, openness to the outside world, satisfaction with services, and educational level. The study concluded by discussing the most important results and highlighting their theoretical and applied implications.