

البحث الخامس (فردى)

Social support for rural women in Fayoum Governorate

Marwa Ahmed Galal Ewies

Department of Agricultural Economics - Faculty of Agriculture - Fayoum
University

Abstract

The research aimed to build a quantitative measure of social support for rural women, determine the degree to which the subjects received social support from their husbands, family, friends and neighbors, and determine the significance of the relationship between the independent variables studied and the degree to which the subjects obtained social support, and the percentage of contribution of the independent variables studied in explaining the variance between the subjects. The most important problems you face and suggestions for solving them.

The research was conducted in four villages affiliated with the Fayoum and Atsa centers, with a sample of 385 women from the villages selected for the study. The data was collected using a questionnaire form prepared for this purpose, through a personal interview with the respondents, during the months of January and February of 2023, after collecting the data, transcribing it, and analyzing it. Statistically, using numerical and percentage tables, simple correlation coefficient, chi-square, partial regression coefficient, and Spearman, Gutman, and Cronbach tests for scale stability, the most important results were as follows:

The percentage of female respondents in the middle level category who obtained social support from the husband was 41.8%, while the percentage of them obtaining social support from their families was 58.9% to a moderate degree, and from friends and neighbors 51.7%.

It shows the significance of the relationship between the variables of age, monthly family income, family size, cultural openness, and family cohesion with the social support of the husband, family, friends, and neighbors.

Eight of the independent variables studied contribute 53.1% to explaining the total variance among female respondents in terms of their receipt of social support from the husband, while three variables contribute 56.2% to explaining the total variance among female respondents in terms of their receipt of social support from their families.

The research results also showed that the most important problems that the respondents suffer from are the interference of the family in marital life, the high rate of illiteracy, and the husband's nervousness.

The most important proposals include preventing family intervention, activating literacy programs, and criminalizing violence against wives.