

البحث الثامن (مشترك)

Rural Family Cohesion in El- Fayoum Governorate

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Abstract

The study mainly aimed to identify the level of rural family cohesion in the study villages in Fayoum Governorate, by identifying the level of rural family cohesion of the respondents in the study villages, identifying the nature of the correlational relationships between the level of rural family cohesion and the studied variables, and identifying the impact of

the studied independent variables on the level of Rural family cohesion, identifying the most important family problems that affect the level of family cohesion, as well as proposals for solving them from the point of view of the heads of families surveyed.

the sample consisted of 364 rural families, which were distributed to the study villages with the same percentage of their presence in the comprehensive area, ie: 131 families in the village of Al-Azab, 135 families in the village of Mandara, 98 families in the village of Manashy Al-Khatib.

A special questionnaire was prepared to achieve its goals through the personal interview method with the heads of families selected in the research sample, and the data were collected during the months of January and February 2020, and the following statistical methods were used: Frequency distribution - percentages - arithmetic mean - range - standard deviation - T-scores Reliability coefficient - Pearson correlation coefficient - phase

regression analysis to analyze the study data.

The results of the study showed that about 24.2% of the respondents suffer from a weak level of total rural family cohesion for their families, while 67.0% of them have an average level of total rural family cohesion, and finally, about 8.8% of the total respondents' families are distinguished A high level of total rural household cohesion

It was also found that there are eight independent variables that contribute to explaining the total variation in the level of total rural family cohesion, and these variables are: family size, family monthly income, husband's educational level, wife's educational level, size of agricultural holding, ownership of electrical appliances, cultural openness, and level of independence The family makes decisions.

The research results showed the most important family problems experienced by the surveyed rural families from the point of view of the heads of the surveyed families, which are the material problems (57.7%)

As for the proposals for solving family problems from the point of view of the heads of families surveyed, the most important of which was to improve income levels and provide the basic needs of the family, as it came to a rate of (56. 9%).