

Abstract

The study aimed basically at identifying the viability of rural social organizations in Fayoum governorate, estimating gap size between present viability and the needed or hoped ones for the studied rural social organizations, estimating the degree of variance of the studied rural social organizations viability, identifying factors correlated to and affecting the viability level of the studied rural social organizations in Fayoum governorate, identifying factors correlated to and affecting the level of the social environment utilization of the studied rural social organizations and finally identifying the most important problems facing the studied rural social organizations viability, and suggestions to solve them from the viewpoints of both the organizations heads and beneficiaries.

Fayoum governorate had been selected to conduct this study. Etsa district had been selected as it is the largest districts according to population and number of social organizations, 85 educational organizations, 45 agricultural cooperative associations, 12 village local units and 45 NGOs were selected to represent the sample the studied social organizations.

A number of complementary statistical measures and techniques were utilized to analyze the collected data including standardized "t" scores, percentages, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, frequencies of, Pearson's correlation coefficient and stepwise multiple regression analysis.

the most important findings of the study are as follows:

- 1- The largest percentage of the four organizations had low and moderate levels of total organizational viability degree.
- 2- There was significant positive relationship between the viability level of the studied rural social organizations and each of the following variables: number of villages served by the organization, the population of the villages served by the organization, salience, internal communications, Organizational routine, participation in decision making, selectivity , clarity, the degree of suffering from the problems, the attitudes towards Organizational coordination and relationships among workers.

3- The findings showed that four of independent variables had significant positive effects on the viability level of the studied rural social organizations. These variables were: salience, the population of the villages served by the organization, internal communication and the degree of suffering from the problems. These four variables explained about (46.8%) of the total variance of organizational viability level.

Summary

The study aimed basically at identifying the viability of rural social organizations in Fayoum governorate, estimating gap size between present viability and the needed or hoped ones for the studied rural social organizations, estimating the degree of variance of the studied rural social organizations viability, identifying factors correlated to and affecting the viability level of the studied rural social organizations in Fayoum governorate, identifying factors correlated to and affecting the level of the social environment utilization of the studied rural social organizations and finally identifying the most important problems facing the studied rural social organizations viability, and suggestions to solve them from the viewpoints of both the organizations heads and beneficiaries.

The theoretical framework of the study included five main chapters. The first chapter argued the concept and the characteristics of social organizations, second chapter argued the most important approaches of organizational thought, the third chapter included the concept of the organizational viability and other related concepts, the fourth chapter showed the rural social organizations in Egypt, and finally the fifth chapter showed the previous studies.

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Personal interviews with two different categories of respondent using questionnaire were utilized to obtain the required data, the first category was the heads of all the previous social organizations and the second one was a sample of 256 families in Motol village.

A number of complementary statistical measures and techniques were utilized to analyze the collected data including

standardized "t" scores, percentages, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, frequencies of, Pearson's correlation coefficient and stepwise multiple regression analysis.

The most important findings of the study were as follows:

First: distribution of the studied social organizations according to independent variables: 4

1- About (77.8%, 58.3%, 46.6%) of the agricultural cooperatives associations, village local units of associations and NGOs respectively were an old organizations, were they were older than twenty years.

2- 60% of educational organizations and 80.0% of NGOs serve one village, while 66.7% of village local units and 68.9% of agricultural cooperatives associations serve more than dependent village.

3- That the largest percentage of the four organizations had low level of the experience of the organization is head.

4- That the largest percentage of the four organizations had moderate and high levels of salience.

5- that the largest percentage of the the four organizations had a moderate level of the following variables: Organizational routine, participation in decision making, selectivity, formalization, decentralization, and attitude towards Organizational coordination.

6- 57.6% of educational organizations, 42.2% of agricultural cooperatives associations, 48.9% of NGOs had a high level of clarity of business rules respectively, while village local units have average level of clarity of business rules, while 58.3% of village local units that have a low level of clarity of business rules (25%), and thus the percentage of village local units had had a moderate level of clarity.

Second: the describing the organizational viability dimensions:

1- That the largest percentage of the the four organizations had low and moderate degree of goals achievements.

2- High levels of planning for each of NGOs and village local units, while the level of planning was moderate for each of the educational organizations and Agricultural Cooperative associations.

3- High level of the implementation for village local units, at the time when the rest of the studied organizations had moderate levels of implementation.

4- High levels of achievement motivation among workers of educational organizations and village local units, while these levels were moderate for agricultural cooperatives associations and NGOs.

5. The ability of studied social organizations to provide the necessary means to achieve the goals were low to moderate for each of the educational organizations, agricultural cooperatives, associations of community development and village local units, respectively.

6- Low levels of capacity development among agricultural cooperatives and village local units (66.7%, 50.0%) respectively, as well as the capacity development was moderate to low in each of the educational organizations and associations of community development.

7- The largest percentage of the four organizations had low and moderate levels of total organizational viability degree.

Thired: the gap size between present viability degrees and the needed or hoped ones for the studied rural social organizations:

1- The gap size between present viability degrees and the needed ones for the studied rural social organizations were: 34.2%, 42.3%, 36% and 32.8% for the following social organizations respectively: educational organizations, agricultural cooperative associations, NGOs and village local units.

Fourth: factors correlated to and affecting the viability level of the studied rural social organizations.

1- There was significant positive relationship between the viability level of the studied rural social organizations and each of the following variables: number of villages served by the organization, the population of the villages served by the organization, salience, internal communications, Organizational routine, participation in decision making, selectivity, clarity, the degree of suffering from the problems, the attitudes towards Organizational coordination and relationships among workers.

2- The findings showed that four of independent variables had significant positive effects on the viability level of the studied rural social organizations. These variables were: salience, the population of the villages served by the organization, internal communication and the degree of suffering from the problems. These four variables explained about (46.8%) of the total variance of organizational viability level.

Fifth: Description of the beneficiaries utilization levels of the studied social organizations:

1- About 60.5% of the respondent beneficiaries had a high level of utilization of educational organizations.

2-44.5% the respondent beneficiaries had a low level of utilization of the agricultural cooperatives associations.

3- 47.7% the respondent beneficiaries had a low level of community development associations.

4- 43.8% the respondent beneficiaries had a low level of utilization of the village local units.

Sixth: the most important problems facing the studied rural social organizations viability and suggestions to solve them:

1- The most important problems facing the studied rural social organizations viability from the viewpoint of the organizations heads were: Low of the budget, insufficient to provide developmental projects, different activities, the lack of salaries and incentives for the organizations workers, and the lack of suitable premises for the performance of work.

2- The most important suggestions to solve the previous problems from the viewpoint of the organizations heads were: proposals had focused on supporting the financial capacity of the organization, in addition to working to raise the efficiency of equipment, machinery and hardware.

3-The most important problems facing the studied rural social organizations viability from the viewpoint of the beneficiaries were: focused more on display the problems faced by the organization on the inadequacy of the outputs of the organization (such as a lack of activities and services development, inability of Organization on the development of new activities commensurate with the changes in society, and lack of administrative processes within the organization and the severity of complexity.

4- The most important suggestions to solve the previous problems from the viewpoint of the beneficiaries were: Interesting in the activities and projects presented by each organization and the productive projects, reduce administrative complexity and activating the supervisory role of the various social organizations.