

# The Role of Rural Women in Agricultural Production at the Resettlement Areas at Arab Republic of Egypt

Most of countries in the third world depend on agriculture as one of main axes of economic development. In Egypt the agriculture only participate by 1/5 of the total local production, and more than 1/3 of the total of human labour force are involved in it. The rural woman have a great role in agricultural production in the traditional areas in Egypt. But what is her roles in the new settlement areas? Therefore, this study was conducted to determine the role of rural woman in agricultural production in one of the new settlement areas in the United Arab Republic. The objectives of study are: 1-To determine the degree of rural woman participation in the new settlement areas in agricultural decision making. 2-To determine the degree of rural woman participation in the new settlement areas in different fields of agricultural production and related rural home activities. 3-To determine the differences between the roles of the rural woman in the new settlement areas and their roles in traditional areas in agricultural decision making and agricultural production activities. 4-To determine the relation between the degree of the participation of rural woman in the new settlement areas in agricultural production and related rural home activities and each of the following personal and situational variables: Age, Educational level, Family type, Family Size, length of marriage, the existence of second job beside farming for, the husband's job before settlement, Educational level of the family, The number of agricultural labour force in family, Home modernization in owning modern appliances and sets, Cosmopolitanism, Mass media exposure. To achieve the previous objectives, seven statistical hypotheses were stated and analyzed. Research Method Data was collected through personal interviews from a random sample of 120 rural women in two villages named Ali-Ibn-Abi Taleb and Abas-EL-Akkad representing about 30% of the total rural women in the two villages of Postan sector at Nubaria area. For data presentation and analysis, the following statistical methods were utilized: Tables, means, range and percentages, standard deviation, chi square, (T2) t-schapiro's, simple correlation coefficient. Research findings: For realizing the first three objectives statistical analysis was made and the following are the main findings: - First: A) It was found that rural woman participation degree was high in decision making related to buying or selling and vaccination of poultry. B) The participation of rural woman was low in the decision making of all other studies subjects. - 3 - second: A) It was found that rural woman participation degree was high in 32 processes in the fields of agricultural production which are: Baking, Children care, Making pickles, cleanliness activities, Cooking, Feeding poultry, Collecting eggs, Washing clothes, Food storage, Cleaning pens, Caring about poultry stocks, Laying eggs for hatching, Milking cows and buffalos, Making cheese, Butter production, Harvesting, Thinning, Filling, Manual weeding, Packing products, Preparing, Feeding animals, Making tomato sauce, Transferring food to fields, Transporting crops, Drying vegetables, Care of pregnant animals, Sowing, Preparing seed, Milk marketing, Cleaning animals yards and Manure transporting. Third: B) There are 10 processes which the rural woman participation degree were the highest in making them alone which are: - Butter production, Making cheese, Milk marketing, Laying eggs for hatching, Selling eggs and chicken, Making pickles, Making jam and juice, Drying vegetables, Making tomato sauce and Sewing. The mean percentages of the rural women participation in agricultural decision making

in the new settlement areas was lower than it in the traditional areas . Fourth: A) In the plant production activities, the participation degree of rural woman in the new settlement areas were higher than their similars in the traditional areas which are : Preparing seeds, Sowing, Thinning, Filling, Weeding, Irriga-tion, Manual weeding, Fertilization, Spraying insecticides, Har-vesting, Transporting crops, Packing products, and Preparing products on one hand But on the other hand, the participation degree of the rural woman in the new settlement areas were lower than their sim-ilars in the traditional areas in two activities in which are : Land preparation, before sowing and Marketing crops. B) In the animals production activities, the participation degree of rural woman in the new settlement areas was higher than their similars in the traditional areas in all the studied process-es .C) In the milking processes activities, the participation degree of rural woman in the new settlement was higher than their similars in the traditional areas in all the studied processes. D) In the poultry production activities, the participation degree of rural women in the new settlement was lower than their similars in the traditional areas in 4 activities which are : Feed-ing poultry, Cleaning pens, Poultry vaccination and Poultry treatment, on one hand, while on the other hand, the participa-tion degree of rural woman in the new settlement areas were higher than their similars traditional areas in one activity which is Selling eggs and hens. E) In the rural home activities, the participation of rural wom-an in the new settlement areas were higher than their similars in the traditional areas in 2 activities which are : cleanliness, Baking, But Children care activity, the participation of rural woman in the new settlement areas was lower than their simi-lars in the traditional areas .F) In the rural industries activities, the participation degree of rural woman in new settlement areas were higher thin their similars in the activities of Making Pickles, Making Jam and juice, Drying vegetables, Making tomatoe sauce and Sewing on one hand, while the participation degree of rural woman in new settlement areas was lower than their similars in the tradi-tional areas in : Making date's cakes and drying dates. the results of the fifth, sixth and seventh objectives reflected in hypothesis are : A) Plant production activities 1) There is significant relation at the 0.01 level between participation degree of rural woman in plant production activities and The hus-band's job before settlement. 2) There is significant relation at the 0.05 level between participation degree of rural woman in plant production activities and the Exis-tence of second job beside farming for the husband. 3) There is no significant relation between participation degree of rural woman in plant production activities and each of the other studied independant variables B) Animal production activities 1) There is significant relation at the 0.01 level between the participa-tion degree of rural woman in animal production activities and each of : Family type, Family size, Length of marriage, The number of agricultural labour force in family and the Mass media exposure . 2) There is no significant relation between participation degree of rural woman in animal production activities and each of the other stud-ied independant variables. C) Food industries activities 1) There is significant relation at the 0.01 level between the participa-tion degree of rural woman in food industries activities and each of the follwing independant variables : Age, Family type, Family size, Length of marriage, and The num-ber of the agricultural labour force in the family 2) There is significant relation at the 0.05 level between the participa-tion degree of rural woman in the food industries activities and the Mass media exposure. 3) There is no significant relation between the participation degree of rural woman in the food industries activities and each of the other studied independant variables .